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CONTENTS

Cultural Diversity in South Asia: Challenges and Prospects Dr. Amandeep Kaur	1
Preferential Policy: Concept, Debates and Contestation in China. Chandra Sen	7
The Role of Civil Societies in Promoting Good Governance in Bangladesh Minati Kalo	16
Conversion of Waste into Energy : A Case Study of Qatar Sonal Kumari	25
Corruption and its Challenges to the Governance in China Sumanta Kumar Sahu	29
Women's Educational Policies During Soviet a Period : Historical Analysis Dr. Mahashraddha Yadav	39
History in Transition: A Reflection on Women's Educational Attainment in Soviet Union Dr. Mahashraddha	50
Engaging in the Field Work: A Fieldworker's Note on Methodological Exploration on Education and Women's Empowerment Dr. Shashwat Kumar	56
Contesting Terrain of Marginality in Education: A Study of Women Empowerment and Education in Pratapgarh, Uttar Pradesh Dr. Shashwat Kumar	61
Special Economic Zones-An In-Depth Analysis of SEZ distribution Dr. Sonu Kumar Mishra	68
Water Security Challenges in North Eastern Part of India on Sharing Trans-Boundary River of Brahmaputra Between India and China Md. Najibullah Singakhongbam and Hena Bari	76
Yogic Management of Diabetes Dr. R. Lakshminarayana	84
India' Act East Policy: A Study of Mekong-Ganga Cooperation Himanshu	90
Responsible Wildlife Tourism: A Theoretical Review Mahender Reddy Gavinolla and Prof. Sampada Kumar Swain	98

Retail Industry in India and FDI: Growth Opportunities in Organized and Unorganized Sector Kaushal Lal Gupta	104
A New Direction to the Foreign Policy by Vladimir Russian Putin Dr. Deepaklal Kujur	110
A Bird's Eye View of New Public Management Dr. Rakesh Kumar	114
Changing Scenario of Marketing of Agri-Equipments in Bihar Anjani Kumari	124
A Study of Depression Among Youth of West Champaran Personality Md. Hanif Alam	129
A Study of Adjustment Problems Among Compounder and Nurses Om Prakash Singh	132
A Study of Depression Among Male and Female in Muzaffarpur District (Bihar) Dr. Biva Kumari	135
महात्मा गाँधी का नैतिक विचार डॉ. रेनु कुमारी	138
Political Consciousness of Dalits in Uttar Pradesh: A Case Study of Jalaun District Dr. Raj Kumar	144
A Brief Description of Some Aquatic Angiospermic Plants Bharti Kumari	158
इन्डो असाही ग्लास कम्पनी में मानव संसाधन प्रबंधन डॉ. रुद्र किंकर वर्मा	161
नरेगा के क्रियान्वयन में अनुदान जारी रखने की पद्धति डॉ. अनिल कुमार अनल	167
राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी अधिनियम की विशेषताएँ एवं मुख्य प्रावधान डॉ. अनिल कुमार अनल	172
भारत के सन्दर्भ में व्यावहारिक अर्थशास्त्र के अनुप्रयोग डॉ. राकेश राय	180
भारत में व्यावसायिक शिक्षा निरूपमा दुबे	186

अशोक द्वारा नियुक्त 'धर्ममहामात्र एक प्रदेश: विश्लेषणात्मक समीक्षा डॉ. सोनी कुमारी	194
डॉ.- राही मासूम रजा के कृतित्व का सामान्य परिचय डॉ. तब्बसुम खान	198
वैश्विक शान्ति में नैतिक मूल्यों की प्रासंगिकता डॉ. सुरेन्द्र कुमार दुबे	208
भारतीय स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन और आदिवासी डॉ. तुंगनाथ मौआर	215
बिहार में महिला सशक्तिकरण में पंचायती राज की भूमिका डॉ. पूनम कुमारी	224
NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India) Dr. Poonam Kumari	229
Women Empowerment in Present Scenario Dr. Poonam Kumari	233
A Trend of Intra-Industry Trade: A Sino-Indian Case Study Madhurendra Singh	238
Taxation System in India Madhurendra Singh	243
E-Banking डॉ. पीयूष कुमार गुप्ता	255
राजनैतिक कारण और बाल अपराध डॉ. तन्द्रा शरण	264
बाल अपराधी या बालापचार बच्चों का माता-पिता के साथ सम्बन्ध डॉ. तन्द्रा शरण	267
प्रेमचंद के कथा-साहित्य में शिक्षा पद्धति की पड़ताल डॉ. अनिल शर्मा	270
Investigation of Psychological Factors Underlying Peptic Ulcer Dr. Nishi Bijiya	274
Synthesis of Imine Bond Containing Insoluble Polymeric Ligand and its Transition Metal Complexes, Structural Characterization and Catalytic Activity on Esterification Reaction Dr. Prabhakar Kumar	280

Heavy Chalcogen-Transition Metal Clusters As Coordination Polymer Nodes Dr. Prabhakar Kumar	289
Occupational Structure of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Population Dr. Kumari Babita Sinha	314
आर्थिक सहभागिता में ग्रामीण महिलाओं का योगदान: एक भौगोलिक अध्ययन डॉ. रुपा कुमारी	320
भारत में कृषि श्रमिकों की समस्याएँ एक समाजशास्त्रीय अध्ययन डॉ. कुमारी बबीता सिन्हा	325
भारत में जनजातियों की प्रमुख समस्याएँ: एक समाजशास्त्रीय अध्ययन डॉ. कुमारी बबीता सिन्हा	328
भारत में जनजातियों की स्थिति: एक समाजशास्त्रीय अध्ययन डॉ. कुमारी बबीता सिन्हा	332
शिक्षित नारी: समृद्ध भारत की कुंजी डॉ. रुपा कुमारी	338
भारत के जनजातीय समुदायों पर शाशा समिति डॉ. कुमारी बबीता सिन्हा	342
Guidelines for Contributors	373

CONTRIBUTORS

Amandeep Kaur, Assistant Professor (Political Science), Department of Distance Education, Punjabi University, Patiala.

अनिल शर्मा, हिन्दी विभाग जाकिर हुसैन दिल्ली कॉलेज (सांध्य) दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय
E-mail: anilsharma.zhc@gmail.com

अनिल कुमार अनल, पीएच. डी. (वाणिज्य), भू. ना. मंडल विश्वविद्यालय, मधेपुरा (बिहार)

Anjani Kumari, D/o:- Amarnath Thakur. Moh.-Sahsupan. Po- Lalbagh. Darbhanga 846004.

Bharti Kumari, Research Scholar Dept. of Botany Bnmu Madhepura, Bihar.

Biva Kumari, B.R.A.Bihar University Muzaffarpur (Bihar).

Chandra Sen, Academic Councilor, Jesus and Marry College, New Delhi.

Deepaklal Kujur, Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, Dyal Singh College, University of Delhi.

Hena Bari, Ph.D, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi E-mail: henabari@gmail.com

Himanshu, Assistant Professor, (Guest) Aditi Mahavidhyalaya, Senior Research Fellow (Political Science), Centre for Indo-Pacific Studies, School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi - 110067

Kaushal Lal Gupta, Research Scholar, Diplomacy and Disarmament Division, the Centre for International Politics, Organization and Disarmament (CIPOD) School of International Studies (SIS) Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU).

Kumari Babita Sinha, Ph.D. (Sociology) Magadh University Bodh Gaya (Bihar).

Madhurendra Singh, Assistant Professor, Motilal Nehru College, University of Delhi.

Mahashradha Yadav, University of Delhi, Delhi.

Mahender Reddy Gavinolla, Scholar Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Amarkantak, Madhya Pradesh.

Md. Hanif Alam, Research Scholar, (Psychology) B.R.A. Bihar University Muzaffarpur.

Md. Najibullah Singakhongbam, Ph.D, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi
E-mail: sk.naji919@gmail.com

Minati Kalo, Senior Research Scholar, CSAS/SIS JNU, New Delhi.

निरूपमा दुबे, शोध छात्र, शिक्षा विभाग, श्री सत्य साई विश्वविद्यालय, सिहोर (मध्य प्रदेश)।

Nishi Bijiya, Ph.D. in Psychology, Vinoba Bhave University, Hazaribag (Jharkhand).

(viii)

Om Prakash Singh, Research Scholar, (Psychology), BRAB University (Bihar).

पीयूष कुमार गुप्ता, सहायक प्राध्यापक (वाणिज्य विभाग), बाबा गणिनाथ महाविद्यालय, डेहरी-ऑन-सोन, जमुहार (रोहतास)
E-mail:- dr.piyush26july@gmail.com

Poonam Kumari, Assistant Professor, Department of Public Administration, D.N. College.

पूनम कुमारी, व्याख्याता, राजनीति शास्त्र विभाग, डी. एन. कॉलेज, मसौड़ी।

Prabhakar Kumar, Ph.D (Chemistry) Calorx Teacher's University, Ahmedabad (Gujarat).

R. Lakshminarayana, Assistant Professor, Department of Yoga Vijnana National Sanskrit University
Tirupati – 517507 E-mail: rapurulakshmi.yoga@gmail.com

Raj Kumar, CSSEIP, SSS, JNU, New Delhi Rk33157@gmail.com

Rakesh Kumar, Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, Lakshmbai College, University of Delhi,
E-mail. rakeshkumarjnu@gmail.com

राकेश राय, असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर (अर्थशास्त्र) धर्मेन्द्र सिंह मेमोरियल कॉलेज, अटोला (मेरठ)

रेनु कुमारी, दर्शनशास्त्र विभाग, अतिथि सहायक प्राध्यापक, जी.डी. कॉलेज, बेगूसराय, एल0एन0एम0यू0, बिहार

रुद्र किंकर वर्मा, (सहायक प्राचार्य) वाणिज्य विभाग, मधेपुरा कॉलेज मधेपुरा, बिहार ईमेल -rudra.tapman@gmail.com

रूपा कुमारी, पीएच. डी. (भूगोल) BRABU, मुजफ्फरपुर (बिहार)

Sampada Kumar Swain, Professor, Department of Tourism Management., Pondicherry Central
University, India.

Shashwat Kumar, University of Delhi, Delhi.

Sonal Kumari, Research Scholar, JNU. New Delhi.

सोनी कुमारी, ति. माँ. भा. वि., भागलपुर।

Sonu Kumar Mishra, Faculty of Commerce, Magadh University, Bodh Gaya (Bihar).

Sumanta Kumar Sahu, Ph.D Scholar at CEAS/Chinese Division, School of International Studies,
Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi and ICSSR Fellow.

सुरेन्द्र कुमार दुबे, प्रवक्ता बी.एड. कुटीर स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय चक्के जौनपुर

तब्बसुम खान, हिन्दी विभागाध्यक्ष हिन्दी- विभाग श्री सत्य साई विश्व विद्यालय सिहोर (मध्य प्रदेश)

तन्द्रा शरण, व्याख्याता गृह विज्ञान विभाग, के.बी. वी. कॉलेज, मधेपुरा भू.ना. मंडल विश्वविद्यालय, लालूनगर, मधेपुरा।

तुंगनाथ मौआर, सहायक आचार्य, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, आर्यभट्ट कॉलेज नई दिल्ली

Chief Advisory Board

Dr. H. S. Viramgami

*Principal, Smt. T. S. R. Commerce College,
Patan (Gujarat)*

Dr. E. Maanhvizhi,

*Lecturer,
District Institute of Education and Training,
Uthamacholapuram, Salem, Tamil Nadu.*

Dhiraj Sharma

*Officiating Principal,
S.B.H.S.M. Khalsa College of Education,
Mahilpur, Hoshiarpur (Punjab).*

Raghu Ananthula

*Department of Education (UCOE),
Kakatiya University, Warangal, Telangana State.*

C. Jangaiah

*Associate Professor, Department of Training,
Development and Education, The English and
Foreign Languages University,
Hyderabad Andhra Pradesh.*

G. Viswanathappa

*Associate Professor,
Regional Institute of Education
(RIE, NCERT), Manasagangothri, Mysore, Karnataka.*

Abdul Gafoor

*Associate Professor, Department of Education,
University of Calicut, Calicut University,
P. O., Malappuram, Kerala.*

E. R. Ekbote

*Professor and Dean, Department of P. G. Studies &
Research in Education, Gulberga University,
Gulberga, Karnataka.*

Smitha V. P.

*Principal, Calicut University,
Teacher Education Centre, Calicut, Kerala.*

Mr. Ismail Thamarasseri

*Assistant Professor; Department of Education,
Central University of Kashmir, Srinagar 190004, (J&K).*

KVSN Murti

*Professor and Head, School of Education,
SCSVMV University, Enathur,
Kancheepuram-631561, Tamil Nadu.*

Dr. Anil Kumar Sinha

*NET, Ph.D (History), M.Ed. Head Master
Govt. M.S. Dholi, Muzaffarpur(Bihar)*

Mr. Mahamood Shihab K. M.

*Principal, Farook B. Ed College, Parapur,
P. O., Kottakkal, Malappuram, Kerala.*

Mrs. Smitha P. R.

*Lecturer in Education, MCT Training College,
Melmuri, P. O., Malappuram, Kerala.*

Mr. Zubair P. P.

*Principal, Majma Training College,
Kavanur, Malappuram, Kerala.*

Mrs. Mary P. F.

*Lecturer in Social Science,
St. Gregorios Teachers' Training College,
Meenangadi, Wayanad, Dt, Kerala-673591.*

Balbir Singh Jamwal

*Principal, B. K. M. College of Education
Balachaur, District S. B. S. Nagarm, Punjab-144521.*

Brindhamani M.

*Vice-Principal, Vidhya Sagar, Women's College of Education,
Vedananarayanapurma, Chengalpattu, Tamil Nadu.*

S.K. Panneer Selvam,

*Assistant Professor, Department of Education,
Bharathidasan University, Tiruchirappalli (Tamil Nadu)*

S.D.V. Ramana

*Head, Department of Post Graduate Studies in Education,
Government I.A.S.E, Rajahmundry, Andhra Pradesh.*

P.K. Panda

Utkal University, Bhubaneshwar (Odisha)

Yudhisthir Mishra

*Assistant Professor, The Institute for Academic Excellence,
Paschim Medinipur (West Bengal).*

Dr. R.A. Khan

Al Habib Teacher Training College, Bokaro (Jharkhand).

Dr. Parth Sarthi Pandey

*Principal, Gandhi Vocational College, College of Education,
Kushmoda, A. B. Road, Guna, (Madhya Pradesh).*

Dr. Neeta Pandey

Assistant Teacher, P.S. Bheeti, Handia, Allahabad, U.P.

Mr. Ankit P. Rami

Ph.D., M.Phil, LLM, LLB, North Gujarat University

Dr. Anand Kumar

*NET, Ph.D (Modern History),
Assistant Professor(History),
Government Women College, Mohindergarh (Haryana)*

Editorial Office

APH Publishing Corporation

4435-36/7, Ansari Road, Darya Ganj, New Delhi-110002 (INDIA)
Phones: 011-23274050/09810136903, E-mail: aphbooks@gmail.com

Cultural Diversity in South Asia: Challenges and Prospects

Dr. Amandeep Kaur*

Diversity is quality of diverse and different cultures, which co-exist in harmony by respecting one another. Cultural diversity is as necessary for humankind as bio-diversity is for nature. It is the common heritage of humanity and should be recognized and affirmed for the benefit of present and future generations.¹ Culture is learned and disseminated through everyday life. Culture is more accountable for differences among human groups than genes. Freedom and equality makes most sense to the majority of nationals within their own, 'societal cultures' which are defined by language, history, shared memories and values, common institutions, religious, economic and recreational life. Cultural membership provides humans with an intelligent context of choice, and secure sense of identity and belonging. Cultures, civilizations and national identities are never static but constantly fluctuating and metamorphosing and are not stable all the time.² Culture is an indefinitely expandable tool. Any behavior, symbol or memory can be held up and promoted as culture. Despite the typical claim to historical and even primordial depth, culture can be newly infused with meaning and significance. The claims on the basis of culture are appealing because they are "horizontal" rather than "vertical" unlike class or race distinctions. There is no argument that one culture is better or worse than another rather, cultures are merely different. A claim based on culture maintains not only difference but also equality or parity with other groups and distance from other groups, cognitively or epistemologically, if not spatially. It carves out a new discourse, a "pedagogy of the oppressed" in which they define their own terms and values.³ The World Conference on Cultural Policies defined culture as the '[] the whole complex of distinctive spiritual, material, intellectual and emotional features that characterize a society or social group. It included not only the arts and letters, but also modes of life, the fundamental rights of the human being, values systems, traditions and beliefs.'⁴

Cultural identity is a treasure that vitalizes mankind's possibilities of self fulfillment by moving every people and every group to seek-nurture in its past. It also paves the way to welcome contributions from outside that are compatible with its own characteristics and so to continue the process of its own creation. The basis for membership in political fraternity is grounded upon similarities and not on differences. Political systems based upon cultural identities, differentiate between 'us' and 'them'. Cultural identity desires that all individuals should belong to an identical group and should not hold cosmopolitan and obscure identities. This kind of stress upon cultural identity only helps to reinforce marginality, motivates tribalism, demotivates tolerance while not encouraging the formation of self identity. The promoters of group rights have also to explain why a strong sense of identity can only arise within cultures and how this affords greater political tolerance based upon universal human rights.⁵

Culture is a popular asset or weapon in contemporary politics because it is such a potent one. For one thing, claims on the basis of culture are difficult to defeat or contradict; any such attempt may be condemned as "racist", "elitist", "oppressive" or "genocidal" or given some other opprobrious label. Injecting culture into political debate gives it a moral tone on both sides, putting fundamental realities and unimpeachable truths against each other. And since there is no "cross-cultural truth"

*Assistant Professor (Political Science), Department of Distance Education, Punjabi University, Patiala.

or standard, there is no way to verify or to falsify a group's claims. Knowledge, value and culture are political and perspectival and must be treated as such. An instrumental approach to culture logically flows from the romantic vision. Culture is reified. Culture-possessing groups, being the most authentic of groups, are taken, not only to be real but to have rights, not the least of which are the rights of survival, institutionalization and recognition. In the real world, where most societies are plural societies, this amounts to a struggle between groups, particularly between ostensibly "oppressed" or "disadvantaged" groups and dominant or "hegemonic group". In this struggle, culture becomes both, a field of struggle and a means, as asset. In that struggle, groups appear to fight about culture but actually fight with culture. Culture is a group's seal of authority and its warranty of worth, serving as a gloss, a badge, and a weapon for a party in the war of "identity politics". It becomes, if you will, a fetish of group-in-struggle.⁶

In this globalized era, people are mobilizing along ethnic, religious, racial and cultural lines, and demanding recognition of their identity, acknowledgement of their legal rights and historic claims and a commitment to the sharing of power. The South Asian Region is also witnessing the rise of "identity politics". The Region is important not only for its people but also of their ancient and modern history encompassing the experience. India is among the most diverse societies with a plurality and diversity of cultures which makes it out as the largest multicultural society in the world. Afghanistan is a unique example of multicultural country where different groups like Pashton, Tajik, Hazara, Uzbek, Qazalbash, and Nooristani, Bloch etc. who possess different cultures like their own language, food habits, dress, and music are living together. Nepal boasts of more than hundred castes and ethnic groups who are largely Hindus, Buddhists, Animists, Muslims or a combination of two or more of them. The island of Sri Lanka is an ethnically, linguistically and religiously diverse South Asian State. The Sinhalese makeup near about seventy five percent of population while the Tamils in Sri Lanka form the largest minority group. The Moors, the Indian Tamils also form a distinct ethnic group. The South Asian Countries have in the past shared deep economic and socio-cultural links that have been torn out by colonialism. In South Asia, the British Colonial States as well as European anthropologists and ethnographers constructed distinct ethnic and religious identities through policies (i.e., the institution of Census, the Strategy of 'Divide and Rule', and the formation of separate electorates) and academic studies (e.g. studies on caste and race). While it is agreed that these factors impacted the formation of modern identities, but the scholarship is divided on the nature and degree of its impact and the basis of these identities in pre-colonial community relationships.⁷

In the first few decades of 20th century, a number of regions in South Asia were in the midst of anti-colonial or independence movement, attempting to consolidate a unified national identity. Cultural diversity was sometimes acknowledged, but largely subordinated to in the drive toward a more homogenous national identity based on religion.⁸ Hinduism, Islam and Buddhism are found in the subcontinent. It also has a sufficient number of Jain, Zoroastrian, Christian and Sikh minorities. Muslim majority Pakistan, Bangladesh, Afghanistan and the Maldives are Islamic states. Bhutan, in its 2008 constitution, declared Buddhism as the spiritual heritage of Bhutan. Buddhist majority Sri Lanka stops short of declaring Buddhism as the state religion, it does replace its foremost. The religious minorities in Pakistan gross human rights abuses because the State has increasingly moved to the right in a bid to seek legitimacy and cohesiveness by using Islamic symbols and rhetoric in support of its rule. As radical Islamic groups gain strength in the country, the non-Muslims find the society getting intolerant. In Bhutan also, there was societal pressure on non-Buddhists to uphold the Buddhist spiritual heritage of the country including participating in Buddhist prayers and rituals. The inclusion of the demands of religious groups might encounter specific problems. Their demands can be considered to be an attack on secularism. Secularism as a clear cut ideology does not exist in practice. The meaning of secularism in South Asian societies should be rethought and theorized

and needs to be taken into account the claims of diverse groups. Religious linguistic, Ethnic and cultural diversities in themselves are not causes of war or conflict; it is the refusal to accept diversity that causes strife war and partition. Ethnic identities give rise to valid claims for special treatment, because within a liberal state, all groups are free to deploy their energies and resources in pursuit of culturally derived objectives on the same terms.⁹

In some cases special rights disadvantage certain groups within the minority therefore; diversity politics between groups might endanger the diversity within in groups. Nepal has been entrapped by Maoist insurgency by killing many people. The government has no refugee policy. The ethnic issues in Sri Lanka have led to a great political problem for the country and for the whole region as well. The clash between the two casts the Tamils and the Sinhalese has kept a war like situation in the country. Bangladesh has also had history of military rule and the government still uses arms to suppress indigenou people who seek political independence. Human Rights of the innocent people are crushed as there is no political stability. Violence against minority and refugee problems is rampant. Terrorism is challenging the secular fabric of societies and has deeply influenced inter-state relations in South Asia. Punjabis live on both sides of India Pakistan border. The failure to evolve a satisfactory solution to minority rights led to the partition of Pakistan and the subsequent creation of two countries: Pakistan and Bangladesh.

The general tendency in South Asia today, towards centralization and personalization of political authority, has only increased the inability of the state structure to accommodate ethnic concerns. An obstacle to robust forms of minority rights is the geopolitical insecurity that affects the region. Most countries perceive themselves as having neighbouring enemies who would like to weaken them. In this context, minorities can be seen as a potential 'fifth column' in collaboration with a neighbouring enemy, especially in a situation where they are linked by religion, ethnicity or political ideology to the neighbouring state. The main obstacle in implementing western models is not in consistent cultural values, but many other potential obstacles rooted in the distinct historical, demographic, economic and geopolitical circumstances of the region. Some of these conditions are unique to a particular group or unique to a country. European imperial powers' programmes have been generally depicted as adopting 'divide and rule' policies in their colonies. Colonial administrators generally looked for local allies who could be relied upon to help administer the colony. In many cases, these local helpers were ethnic minorities, who were given due access to education, civil services, job opportunities and army positions in return for which they were supposed to support the imperial power against any local opposition. Colonial bureaurcats often intensionally created disbelief between minority and majority groups, so as to inhibit common struggle against the colonizer, and to let the minorities perceive that they were more secure under European colonial administration than under the rule of some larger neighbouring ethnic groups. Managing Diversity is therefore key to political stability in the region. The centralized, unitary 'nation-state' model adopted by Post Colonial States appears increasingly unable to meet this challenge. Most of the ethnic groups were integrated with a desire to unshackle themselves from colonial rule, and there was a hope that a new nation- state and new national identity would gain faithfulness and support of all citizens. But after sometime, the signs of restlessness appeared. Many ethnic groups have much embedded in rooted that it is almost difficult to reframe the feeling of unity that accompanied independence. Some of these minorities had a long history of being oppressed or excluded by locally dominant groups. In the pre-colonial period in Asia, there was no universal ethnic hegemony and equality. Rather, it was based on strong ethnic hierarchy, which had differences between the 'civilized' groups at the centre and the 'backward' groups at the periphery.¹⁰

Debates over cultural diversities in South Asia are now part of a broader international discourse and cannot be understood beyond that context. The people of Asia show a strong desire to understand

their local debates in the context of global trends and international norms. Millions suffer from ethnic and cultural deprivation that is the root cause of most of the conflicts facing the world. The refusal to accept religious, ethnic and cultural diversities causes strife war and partition. The fate of minorities in almost all South Asian countries today is at risk or in political confrontation with the State.¹¹ The question now is how to establish that the interaction of the local and the global occurs in a productive way. As against Huntington's idea of 'clash of civilizations' or Gray's ideas of 'radical tolerance' both of which leave the hope of cross cultural issues of multiculturalism can be a site for cultural confrontation and learning.¹² The differences in skin, colour, language, culture etc. are of a superficial nature. The common humanity seems to be deeper and more hidden, than the differences that are usually on the surface are also invisible. Instead of concentrating on divisive elements, the socio-diversity is an important element in helping to develop further rather than to stagnate. Especially the modern globalized world with its new technologies allowed the world to become better connected and turned the earth into a smaller place. The world society undergoes a process of assimilation. As a result national societies will become more and more similar and this process can be described as "emergence of communities."¹³

Defending and preserving tradition at all costs can hold back human development. Some indigenous groups fear that their traditional cultural practices are endangered by the inflow of globalizing forces like goods ideas, people and capital. These kind of groups have reacted to violations of their cultural identity by shutting out all new ideas and change. This kind of behavior narrows their choice in the name of defending national cultural industries through protectionism. In every society, life styles, values, are not static and Anthropologists now concentrate on how cultures change and continuously influenced internal conflicts and contradictions.¹⁴ The minority always perceives that it has been misused in the hands of the majority. This helps to legitimize their current claims. There are many cases in Asia, Africa and even Eastern Europe, where the majority group feels it has been mistreated at the hands of minority in collaboration with foreign powers, and some diminishing of minority rights are needed to heal this historic discrimination. Minorities have also been doubted of collaborating with former imperial powers, or with international movements that threaten the state e.g. International Islamist movements. Some Asian countries conceive the very process of building international minority rights norms as a tool by western powers to weaken Asian states. Several explanations can be given in this context. For example, some minority leaders view those members of the dominant group betrayed promise to share power, and have used post-colonial nation-state as a tool to promote its particular identity, culture and economic interest at the cost of other groups. Another view is to some state officials, who think minority ethnic uneasiness is the deliberately constructed legacy of colonial divide and rule policies, or of communist insurgency, or of other forms of foreign interference. The rise of ethnic call ups as the result of state weakness with people falling back on ethnic ties when the state is another reason for this discontentment. Some others think that democratization itself promotes ethnic mobility. This is due to the fact that local politicians beseech and moreover democratization is deeply related to human rights, which in turn is linked to resistance to inherited ethnic and social hierarchies. These western models, theories and examples can not be applied in the region because of the specific historical, cultural, demographic and geo-political circumstances of the region. So many Asian societies have their own, often dating to pre-colonial times. All of the major ethical and religious traditions in the region from Confucian and Buddhist to Islamic and Hindu have their own traditions of peaceful co-existence amongst linguistic and religious groups and have conceptions of the value of tolerance, and their own recipes for sustaining unity amidst diversity.¹⁵

According to the advocates of the "politics of difference", there are many cultures, with their own system of meaning. All of them are 'inherently limited'. This makes dialogues between cultures

about their differences “mutually beneficial.” Cultures are internally plural. For this reason, dialogues can help them define their own identities.¹⁶ Many of the demands of cultural minorities are consistent with liberal principles such as individual freedom and social justice. One should be aware of the influence of national politics on the lives of individual members and how some people can feel disadvantaged or alienated because these politics do not take cultural differences into account. Therefore, minorities should be granted special rights, “talk of treating people as individuals is itself just a cover for ethnic and national injustice”. It means one cannot strive for equality without taking differences into account.¹⁷

Four principles should inform a strategy for tackling the issue. The first principle is that tradition should not be confused with freedom of choice. Cultural conservation can discourage or prevent people from adopting a different lifestyle, indeed even from joining the life style that others, from a different cultural background, standardly follow in the society in question. There is much to cherish in traditional values and practices, and much that is consonant with universal values of human rights. But there is also much that is challenged by universal ethics, such as inheritance laws that are biased against women, or decision making procedures that are not participatory and democratic.¹⁸ Homogenization and a kind of unification is promoted by the diffusion of common moderation in politics, promise of continuous change and the recognition of the dignity of values in other societies. Political pluralism and social welfare policies leave behind loyalties and common values. But plural societies are not the same as those with multiculturalism because one majority ethnic group could still dominate the minority.¹⁹ Today’s debates about globalization and the loss of cultural identity have often been argued in terms of upholding national sovereignty, preserving the ancient heritage of indigenous people and safeguarding national culture, preserving the ancient heritage of indigenous people and safeguarding national cultural in the face of growing inflows of foreign people, films, music and other goods. But cultural identities are heterogeneous and evolving. They are dynamic processes in which internal inconsistencies and conflicts derive change.²⁰ If citizens have social, cultural as well as civil rights these would create bonds and lead to the ‘pacification of class antagonisms’ while globalization would help in ‘saving the republican heritage’ by going beyond the boundaries of the nation state.²¹ In this new international order, effective, well organized nation-states are necessary as problems become even more global. It is contradictory to say that nation-state is going to accommodate the conflicting pressures generated by globalization. Nation-state are compelled to shift their role in the era of globalization, the claim of the emergence of a global culture is accompanied by cries of alarm that local values and nation states are suffering a sense of threat to identity. In context of cultural flows, a more human, civilized and ethical approach is needed to accommodate the complex world. Cultural identities are not dangerous but over sensitivity to indigenization might provoke over nationalism which might lead to ethnic conflicts. Cultures should not be protected by bureaucrats or confined behind iron-bars but cultures should live freely.

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Preferential Policy: Concept, Debates and Contestation in China.

Chandra Sen*

BACKGROUND

The discrimination and exclusion, be it social, cultural or economic, have been the nature of human history. Human civilization is full of instances where we find economically, and politically and culturally dominant communities have discriminated and excluded the other ones. The sort of discrimination and humiliation faced by the marginalised communities has been busted out both peacefully and violently. Accordingly, modern states tried to address these issues in various ways. In fact, some progressive welfare policies and schemes were launched to address the economic concern of the contemporary societies.

Moreover, the historical injustices and degradation of marginalised communities needed special consideration and privileges. Therefore, the concept of positive discrimination was introduced with different taxonomies in various states. It is known as 'Affirmative action' in the United States of America, Canada, Australia and South Africa, 'positive discrimination' in Britain, 'reservation' in India and 'preferential policies' in the People's Republic of China.

Scholars like Deshpande (2013: 8-9) have highlighted the history and global importance of affirmative action (AA) for the marginalised sections of the society. According to her:

AA consists of a set of anti-discrimination measures indeed to provide access to preferred positions in society for members of groups that would otherwise be excluded or under-represented. It provides a mechanism to address contemporary exclusion, particularly a mechanism to de-segregate elites. Even though AA primarily addresses present exclusion, we should be fully aware that historical factors such as the history of slavery in the US or that of caste based discrimination in India has been instrumental in making AA politically feasible in the two countries and that there are similar historical factors relevant in other countries pursuing AA. Affirmative action can be and has been, utilised in different parts of the world to change the social composition of elite position holders, making those provisions more representative of the caste/ethnic/gender composition of the society as a whole (Zweigenhaft and Domhoff 1998 quoted in Deshpande, 2013: 8-9).

Integration and consolidation were one of the lists of items of the modern states. The peaceful development and nation building could be another reason to implement such policies. It is also argued that the implementation of such policies has been in tuned with the charter of human rights of United Nations¹, which claims that, no discrimination by any human being on the basis of any primordial or any ascriptive identity.

The question of social justice and cultural assimilation were other arguments on hold of these policies. But at the same time, these systems, affirmative action, were attacked and still being criticised on many grounds. The most popular one is the negation of equality. It is argued that these policies were anti-merit and would hamper the quality and efficiency. Many ethnic groups are also

*Academic Councilor, Jesus and Marry College, New Delhi.

apprehensive over the intention of the state. Postmodernists claim that state launches full control and surveillance through these policies. It is also apprehensively perceived that the majority community sometimes high jack the state for its majoritarian agenda.

These have been the debates, arguments, and apprehensions of the affirmative policies in every society. This paper would try to focus on these issues and discussions in the People's Republic of China. It is also interesting to see the kinds of preferential policies in socialist China and its implications for ethnic minorities. The kind of social exclusion and racial discrimination of Chinese ethnic minorities would be specific context to see the role of the above policies. The disturbance in Chinese societies and the Han majoritarianism would be analysed through these policies. Through this paper², the author would try to analyse the role of the preferential system as a tool to bridge the gap between Han and non-Han ethnic groups.

THE MIDDLE KINGDOM AND OTHERS

The Chinese society is very vast and culturally diverse. The historical influx of different races made it multilingual and multicultural. Moreover, the social cohesion has been a historical problem in Chinese society. The majoritarian Han always tried to present themselves as the superior race and the other ethnic/ periphery minorities as barbarian and uncivilised. The concept of the Middle Kingdom and the idea of five relationships elucidate the hierarchal nature of the relationship between Han and non-Han. The very premises of the building of Chinese societies looms around 'The Middle Kingdom', 'Central and Periphery,' 'all Under Heaven' and 'Confucianism.'

A consensus has been made among the scholars of Chinese history and philosophy that the Confucius Philosophy and its teachings are from the perspective of rulers. It was the prevailing norms and decree in Confucius time that the men must play their proper assigned roles in a fixed society of authority. Let the ruler be a ruler and the subject a subject; let the father be a father and the son a son, has been the base of Chinese society. This hierarchical structure made the ethnic minority a second class citizen and forced them to live under the leadership of the Han.

It is a well-known fact that historically, Chinese society has been divided into five hierarchical relationships. These are father and son, elder brother and younger brother, husband, and wife, older friend and younger friend, and ruler and subject. Confucius saw these associations as the main blocks of Chinese society. Moreover, he instructed that a particular set of behaviours must be maintained in each relationship for the smooth functioning of society.

Edward, Wang (1999: 304) in his work argues that

Through the course of Chinese imperial history, the Chinese worldview underwent several major changes. In the formative years of the Han dynasty, the Chinese view of the world was shaped around the axis of Han ethnic culture, which helped grade in hierarchies the rest of the world according to its acceptance of Han culture. As a result, the Han people and their neighbours formed a dichotomous relation. On the one hand, the Han people were wary of their "less" civilised, barbaric neighbours, especially the northern nomads.

The Chinese always differentiated themselves from the outsiders who were non-Hans. 'The Han pride comes from its roots in the culture of 'Confucianism'. The Chinese perception of the world thus reflected the hierarchical nature of Chinese society and culture (John, Fairbank, 1968: 2). This hierarchy was central to Han Chinese culture, or Confucianism, mainly from the early third century B.C. to early 20th century. The position of non-Han people in the hierarchy was determined by the extent to which they resembled mainstream Han culture. A similar standard was applied to

arranging the non-Hans socially in this hierarchy. The Han Chinese often judges a non-Han people by their social behaviour. 'If the non-Hans showed a willingness to adopt the Han lifestyle they were referred to by the Han Chinese as "cooked." (shu), in contrast to the "raw" (sheng) who resisted to Han influence' (Frank, Dikotter, 1992: 8-10).

Ethnic minorities were criminalized and were rejected culturally. The prejudices and stereotypes of minority people have been well noted by the activists and scholars working on China.

There is also a cultural dimension to minority threat: stereotypical perceptions define each minority the group as either 'backward' or 'advanced.' Backward minority groups are less acculturated and are viewed as unintelligent, lazy and the like, whereas 'advanced' minority groups are more acculturated and are viewed as enterprising, civilized and the like (i.e., it is more like the dominant group culturally). These stereotypes define the distribution of group worth and affect inter-group relations and the strategies of ethnic competition' (King and Wheelock 2007; Kunovich 2004; Semyonov et al. 2002; 2004).

PRC AND AFFIRMATIVE ACTION PROGRAMS IN CHINA

The People's Republic of China got liberation from Japan under the leadership of Communist Party in 1949. Although Chinese state was a socialist state, it did not follow the Soviet model of 'self-determination' in dealing the ethnic question. But China followed the policies of the Soviet model of welfarism and preferential treatment. The socialist model of development was well articulated by scholar Linda Wong (2004:153) in the following para:

The People's Republic prided itself on being a faithful follower of socialist ideology and praxis, and its social template, living proof of the superiority of socialism. To achieve the goal of social justice, the party state made use of a number of devices. First, there was the careful creation of a socialist institutional framework. This comprised a public ownership system, a command economy, an almighty party-state, an urban work unit (danwei) system, and rural collectives as the structures that dictate resource mobilization and distribution. Second, its development strategy was geared towards high-speed growth and prioritizing production over consumption.

The number of scholars working on China substantiates that the Chinese leadership has not only espoused quota system but also other affirmative action programs for the oppressed sections of its society.

It is quite evident that how the issues of class were nicely dealt by socialist China to make it more equitable. The state protection made the lives of the common working class happier. It has not only reduced the income inequality between haves and have not but also saved them from social and economic anxiety. But the question of representation, recognition became another important issue in the state and its institutions. Can we say that the economic welfare solves the problems of historical injustices and prejudices against the ethnic minorities or any marginalised groups? Would it be justifiable to club class inequality with the marginalisation of any communities? What have been the examples across the globe to address the issues of class and identity?

Scholars have dealt the class issues and marginalisation of any community differently. For them, class and ethnic/race/caste issues must be dealt with different policies³.

Chinese state dealt with the issues of ethnic minorities differently too. The policy of special privileges has been devised to address the marginalization and discrimination of them. For that, the Chinese leadership has tried to study the numbers, problems and grievances of the ethnic community. The ethnic classification project (1954) was one of the first steps to figuring out those complexities. Keeping in the mind of ethnic marginalization and segregation, Chinese state launched its preferential policies as a group right. It has covered a vast horizon starting from family Planning to

school admissions, the hiring and promotion, the financing and taxation of businesses, and regional infrastructural support. Autonomous regions and separate universities and colleges were set up for these groups. It also got legal and statutory provisions. Special clauses and articles were mentioned in the constitution of PRC.

'China has one of the oldest and largest sets of state-sponsored preferential policies (*youhui zhengce*) for ethnic minorities. Although the preferential policies program in People's Republic of China (PRC) dates from the inception of the state in 1949 and is a variant of a concept pioneered in the former Soviet Union (Barry, Sautman, 1998:77), affirmative action has only been an explicit PRC policy since the mid-1980s (ibid)'. The Chinese leadership did recognise the social composition of its society. They have adopted some constitutional provisions to safeguard the rights of minorities.

In theory, Chinese law prohibits ethnic discrimination in the labor market. Article 12 of the Labor Law of the PRC stipulates that 'Laborers, regardless of their ethnic group, race, sex, or religious belief, shall not be discriminated against in the employment (Zheng 2007: 993, 1006)'. 'Article 22 of the Law on Regional National Autonomy stipulates that the government of a national autonomous area may stop special measures to provide preferential treatment to job seekers with minority status. Article 23 and 62 stipulates that when recruiting personnel, firms and institutions in an autonomous area shall give priority to applicants from minority nationalities ([http:// www.novexcn.com/regional_nation_autonomy.html](http://www.novexcn.com/regional_nation_autonomy.html); Sautman 1997: 295).

Moreover Article 134 of the 1982 constitution lays down the special guidelines for the choice of language and state provisions⁴.

Education sector always becomes a bone of contention while devising an affirmative action policy in any society. The logic of merit always comes into. But, historically, it is the only sector which uplifted the marginalised communities through these policies. The case of Afro-American and Dalits in India are excellent examples of it. PRC also paid attention to educating minorities and in some extent can assimilate them to mainstream society.

From primary level to higher education, the Chinese government provided for proper preferences and seats to the marginalized minorities in priority basis. 'Thirteen national minority universities were set up and are run specifically for the education of minority students, who can choose to take a college entrance examination in their native language or in Mandarin (Clothey 2001: 16-17)'. 'The preferential policy has been extended from the higher education sector to cover secondary education, adult education and graduate education as well (Lai 2009: 9, Wang 2007: 153).'

The more backward within the minority groups were given extra points and privileges in the Chinese education sectors. Minority students are treated differently under the affirmative action program. For example, minority students from minority regions and remote areas receive more bonus points than their co-ethnics who reside in Han regions (because the better are presumably more acculturated than the former), and less acculturated minority groups receive more bonus points than more acculturated groups in the same minority region.

Political representation is the need of an hour to represent the voices of that particular group. The highly diverse and multicultural nation needs proper representation at every level. The PRC has tried to fulfil the aspirations and views of the minorities through their political representation too.

'The 1953 Election Law promised that at least one representative seat would be awarded to each minority group regardless of population size. This was designed to safeguard the political interests of smaller minorities, and to prevent them from being overshadowed by larger groups, as might have happened in a system based solely on proportional representation (Mullaney, 2010: 328).'

The overall development and security were the main concerns to safeguard as well as the upliftment of ethnic groups in China. The assimilation in Chinese society to check the further dissatisfaction could be the agenda of Communist China. The upsurge of ethnic nationalities and

further disintegration of Soviet Union was another factor in Chinese leadership to devise such policies. The PRC Constitution provides full provisions to give legal validity of these policies. To that end, Article 122 of the PRC Constitution proclaims that: 'The state gives financial, material and technical assistance to the minority nationalities to accelerate their economic and cultural development (Sautman, 1998: 87).'

The population during the Mao's era has increased massively in China. After his demise (1976), the new leadership has devised the most controversial policy, 'one child', in China. It was enacted and implemented in 1979. The most interesting phenomenon of this policy was that the western regions and the ethnic minority got some leverages. The most acclaimed policy of PRC, 'preferential policy', was applied in it. The Tibetans and Uighurs also got benefited from this policy⁵.

In short, 'China's preferences, moreover, are broader (encompassing a wider array), deeper (affecting almost all minority people) and more variegated (due to decentralization) than those of most other countries (Ibid: 86).'

The affirmative action of any sorts has met with dissatisfaction from both sides of the table. The opponents criticized or sometimes rejected it for the sake of merit, efficiency but the beneficiaries including oppressed sections find it as a respite in the discriminatory environment. The people who were in support of it also did not happy because of the state's intention. The intention of the state was, as argued, was very dubious at two fronts. First, the state is reluctant for its complete and honest implementation. Secondly, it also tried to paternalize and hegemonies through these policies. Scholars argue that these policies should not be only seen as tools but also focus on its ends. It is not only the responsibility of the state to provide some benefits to the marginalized community but also ensures the secularization of society. The marginalized section has been historically misrepresented and dehumanized by the majoritarian elites. So, the state should devise a multidimensional approach in her affirmative policies. The question of recognition, representation, and redistribution should go hand in hand. A scholar like Nancy Fraser calls this method a three dimensional.

According to her

I shall argue, first, that theories of justice must become three-dimensional, incorporating the political dimension of representation, alongside the economic dimension of distribution and the cultural dimension of recognition. I shall also argue that the political dimension of representation should itself be understood as encompassing three levels. The combined effect of these two arguments will be to make visible a third question, beyond those of the 'what' and the 'who', which I shall call the question of the 'how'. That question, in turn, inaugurates a paradigm shift: what the Keynesian-Westphalian frame cast as the theory of social justice must now become a theory of post-Westphalian democratic justice (Fraser, 2005:73).

Beyond the praxis of affirmative action policy, the philosophical part of it was also debated among the scholars. The question of individual fundamental rights always seems abrogated by these group rights. Indian is a typical case of it.

Preferential policies have been adopted in the United States, India, Malaysia, and Sri Lanka. They have been advocated in several European countries (particularly Holland and the United Kingdom) and in Israel. In each instance there is a controversy not only over the efficacy of such policies, but also over the deeper philosophical question of the justice of employing ethnic criteria as the basis for the distribution of benefits, that is, whether the characteristics of the group rather than of the individuals who belong to the group should be the basis for the receipt of entitlements and preference (Weiner, 1983:38).

The above concerns have got places in the context of preferential policies in China. The intention and strategy of the state were also being raised by the scholars working on the ethnic minority in China.

IMPLICATION TO CHINA

The enactment of affirmative action in any society is itself a clear proof that the society has some historical socio-cultural marginalization of a group by another dominant group. The policy of social inclusion through these special privileges is not limited to some countries but is a global phenomenon. From African nations to the USA to China, it indicates that the inevitability of these policies is beyond a particular political and social system. This paper also tries to comprehend that the socialist state like PRC also needs some unique and categorical strategies and enactment to address the grievances of marginalized ethnic groups. Moreover, it also provides logic that how a majority group, directly and indirectly, discriminates against the minority.

National unity, inclusion, integration, and development are the some of the justifications always put forth by the establishment for any positive discrimination policy. The ruling elites of China also kept all these in mind while devising preferential strategies to the ethnic minority. Moreover, the PRC establishment holds that ethnic unity can be stabilized only when the standard of living in minority areas is significantly improved. Hence the state extends the material, financial, and technical assistance to the minority nationalities to accelerate their cultural and economic development.

From education to family planning and entrepreneurship are some of the targets. Moreover, they provided representation in the National People Congress (NPC) but do not extend to the Central Committee and Politburo.

'While minorities have always been a high percentage of NPC and national CPPCC members, the figures have fluctuated with the vicissitudes of minority policy. The sixth NPC in 1983 enacted a law that requires that at least 12 percent of NPC members be minorities (Satman, 98: 1998)'. That is the reason, why the key positions in the party (Central Committee and Politburos) were and still dominated by the Han elites.

But the receiving ends has been doubtful and raised serious questions over the intention of Chinese establishment. They raised the series of questions beginning with the Confucian Hierarchical social structure to the current development program. The ethnic classification project was also seen as an anti-ethnic design. Today China has fifty-six ethnic groups including Han. Small ethnic groups have resisted clubbing of minorities. They claim that the dominant ethnic group cornered the economic shares from the small and marginalised ethnic groups. Along with this, the whole nationality policy is seen as the imposition of Han culture on ethnic minorities.

Can anyone claim that the ethnic policy of PRC has been the agenda of Confucius Ronghe' ideology, i.e. the ethnic classification scheme and minority entitlements have been implemented to serve the CCP's long term goal, i.e., acculturation, integration and eventual assimilation of the non-Han groups into Han society? Yes, it was the long term goal of Chinese establishment through its nationality policy. In essence, China's nationality policy is consistent with Confucius Ronghe ideology as its supports the enterprise of expanding the Chinese cultural sphere' (He 2004: 119-20; Mackeraas 1994: 7-10).

It is this concern for both distributive justice and the minimizing of ethnic conflict that has led some governments to turn their attention to the question of how to reduce inequalities among ethnic groups. The Chinese elites do have this concern for their society. They launched various development projects in autonomous regions. The Western development project is one of them.

The coastal and western development debate and shift of Chinese policies towards this region also have much Significance. The five gorgeous dam projects and high levels of migration of Han migrant workers have raised many debates in the Chinese academia as well as among policymakers.

The massive economic development in Xinjiang can be seen in that context. The influx of Han population in these areas and the development activity is not beyond the criticism. The North-Western state of China, Xinjiang has not only been facing the hard policy of China but Hananization also. Hansen (1999:142) opined that:

The Han Chinese migrants were never under pressure to adapt to the culture of practice or learn the dominant language of the receiving communities. They were a numerical minority in the new home place, but socially and politically, they represented a dominant majority. They were expected and supposed to influence and eventually change the society to which they had moved.

CONCLUSION

The preferential policy of PRC has been one of the policies that led to the inclusion and development of the ethnic groups in China. The special provisions and incentives helped the marginalised section to get the fruits of growth in China. The integration and inclusions of ethnic groups are remarkable in China. But the severe doubts over the hegemonising tendency of Han culture and paternalistic attitude of the state is still under the scanner. The affirmative action program is not only a tool to address the grievances of some groups. It should be seen beyond the mere representation or inclusion of state project. Proper recognition of ethnic minorities is one of the other issues which is contested historically. The aim of the policy should be to democratise and secularise the hierarchical society. This project in China seems close to the economic and nation-making agenda but lagging behind in social and cultural sphere.

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ENDNOTES

1. The UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights states in the Article 1 "all human beings are born equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood." The 2nd Article recognizes the universal dignity of a life free from discrimination. "Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty." <http://www.un.org/en/universal-declaration-human-rights/>
2. This paper focuses to the social exclusion of ethnic minority in China. The logic behind the devise of preferential policy, constitutional provisions and implication in Chinese society is the primary focus of this

paper. The implementation part and the hampering of the policy through liberalization of economy are beyond the work.

3. There is no instance, however, of such positive discrimination based on economic criteria anywhere in the world. This follows from the simple reasoning that a state which intervenes in the gap between the rich and the poor is usually a welfare state or a socialist state whose goals and procedures are different from the goals for which reservation is meant. In such a state, the poor are not a marginalised community but an economic class (Susie, Tharu, and etc. 2006). <http://www.thehindu.com/todays-paper/tp-opinion/reservation-or-affirmative-action/article3032695.ece>
4. Citizens of all nationalities have the right to use the spoken and written language of their own nationalities in court proceedings. The people's court and people's procuratorate should provide translation for any party to the court proceedings who is not familiar with the spoken or written languages in common use in the locality. In an area where people of nationalities live in a compact community or where a number of nationalities live together, hearings should be conducted in the language or languages in common use in the locality; indictments, judgments, notices and other documents should be written, according to actual needs, in the language or languages in common use in the locality. (<http://www.refworld.org/pdfid/423ea9094.pdf>; see also Mackerras 2005: 24).
5. The policy has been a patchwork of measures. China's ethnic minorities, such as Uighurs and Tibetans, are exempt. Families in the countryside are permitted to have a second child if their first is a girl and recently couples that were only children themselves were allowed to apply to have more kids. <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/asia/china/11197594/What-is-Chinas-one-child-policy.html>

The Role of Civil Societies in Promoting Good Governance in Bangladesh

Minati Kalo*

ABSTRACT

The idea of civil society as a debatable issue among academicians and scholar has become more important in political and developmental parlance in the early 1990s. At the same time, Good Governance as a concept has drawn public attention since the 1990s. Civil society, as a non-state actor, has been gaining importance day by day for accelerating the movement of democratization in many developing countries. But good governance is not well rooted in Bangladesh due to some challenges. Democracy and governance in Bangladesh, still plagued by violence, corruption, outdated laws, abuse of human rights, an absence of the rule of law, non accountability, and serious politicization of all government institutions including the judicial system. It is observed that we need strong political leadership with the commitment to fight against deep- rooted corruption. Because people of the country enjoy equal rights where there is good governance. Therefore, a welfare state can only exist if there is good governance. This article aims to obtain a clearer critical understanding of the processes and institutions of civil society in Bangladesh that can develop a workable strategy to improve governance for helping the poor. It also gives attention to strengthen the role of civil society organizations to further enhance their impact on better governance for fair distribution of public goods and ensuring social justice for the poor. The paper is based on secondary sources of information like books, journals, newspapers, internet browsing, etc.

Keywords: Civil Society, Good governance, Bangladesh, Development.

INTRODUCTION

In the era of globalization, in much of the rest of the world civil society is considered a dominant player of the modern state, along with government and businesses. The international system is still based on nation-states as key actors. The state is essentially important in the present international system, even though market economy, civil society and other transnational forces are increasingly influential in the era of globalization. All these factors have thus led states to play a new role in international relations to promote their national interests. The concern is now to strengthen the role of a state such as Bangladesh and enhance the efficiency of state apparatus through good governance to cope with the forces of globalization. Therefore, civil society, market forces and other transnational forces should be there to act as facilitators or driving forces, not as intruders, to reinforce the new role of the Bangladeshi state in ensuring equitable distribution of public goods and limited resources as well as justice for the poor and marginalized groups through good governance. The discourse of globalization does not mean the diminishing function of states. Rather, through governing interaction, such as cooperation, collaboration, coalition and partnership among states, donors, civil society and private sectors, the autonomous and unitary role of the Bangladeshi state can be ensured.

*Senior Research Scholar, CSAS/SIS JNU, New Delhi.

The idea of civil society as a debatable issue among academicians and scholar has become more important in political and developmental parlance in the early 1990s. At the same time, Good Governance as a concept has drawn public attention since the 1990s. Civil society, as a non-state actor, has been gaining importance day by day for accelerating the movement of democratization in many developing countries. The concept of civil society can be applied to change and enhance the relationship between citizens and state as well as the policy formulation and its implementation in the state sphere. In the present era of globalization state is essentially important, and at the same time market economy, while civil society and other transnational forces are increasingly and equally influential as well because all these factors have led the state to play a role to promote the national interests in relation to the international funding institutions. Now for the developing countries, the concern is to strengthen the role of the states and enhance the efficiency of the state apparatus through good governance to cope with the force of globalization and to achieve development goals (Al-Amin, 2008).

At the same time, the idea of Good Governance encompasses a broad range of practices that maximize the common good. Some of the attributes of good governance are democratic practices, participation, the rule of law and respect for human rights, transparency and accountability. Civil society is an important force of democratization process because it provides a vital link between citizens and the state. It also creates an atmosphere that can be used to enhance community bond and decision making power. Therefore, the role of civil society cannot be ignored at any cost considering its contributions to the governance system (Alam and Hasina, 2014).

The civil society of Bangladesh has a rich history from the liberation to democratization through a free and fair election in 1991. After the independence of Bangladesh, the civil society plays a vital role in its socioeconomic and political development. The caretaker government system was the achievement both political and civil society movement. In even, the civil society played an important role in all caretaker governments from 1996 to 2008. After 1975 era, the civil society groups were involved more socioeconomic development through in institutionalizing form and that time a number of NGOs developed and got registration from the government.

In the 1980s most of the NGOs were involved with service related activities and it is continuing till days. Only a limited number of NGOs take on an advocacy role, and that is promoting for human rights, inclusiveness, social justice, clean politics, transparency, and accountability. Many of these organizations are also partisans. On the other hand, a large number of service delivery NGOs engage in microcredit and playing the role of bankers. Many other service delivery NGOs function like mercenaries and initiate activities based on the availability of funding instead of pursuing their priorities. Such NGOs are neither self-generating nor even partially self-sustaining, and they shy away from taking positions critical of public authorities – even at the cost of sacrificing public interest. Many of them are either aligned with political parties or are direct creations of political forces.

The largest NGOs are mostly corporate entities. Thus, including most of the NGOs of Bangladesh into the civil society fold is problematic. They could be characterized as a kind of “benign” civil society, as opposed to the “proactive” type. So, the civil society could not perform their desired role. And even they are involved with different types of controversial issues. As a result, the democracy in Bangladesh is passing a crucial moment. The Constitution of Bangladesh provides most of the essential elements for democracy although the country is yet to completely develop right policies, environment, institutions, capacity and practice of democracy. Despite a return to parliamentary democracy following a mass movement for democracy in 1990, and subsequent free and fair elections under neutral, interim governments was established, democratic norms and practices have not been smooth in the country. Democratic governance which only can uphold the constitutional rights and interests of the citizens and ensure better performance of the state functionaries is still missing (Rahaman, 2014).

Different kinds of civil society are active in Bangladesh. Although civil society in Bangladesh takes the form of NGOs, other civil society groups such as the role of trade unions in urban areas, media, cultural organizations and professional groups are significant. The Centre for Policy Dialogue (CPD), established in 1993, organizes dialogue tables and conducts an informed discussion with the civil society. There are several other think tanks including the Centre for Development Research (CDBR), Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS) and different professional bodies. Some of them have contributed to the cause of civil society enormously, though they are primarily concerned with their professional requirements and efficiency. The Human Rights Association and Women's Organisations have played their respective parts in the development of civil society and promotion of good governance (Rahman, Wadood and Mohammed, 2000).

All these are important pressure groups having limited capacity to influence the state or public policies but can play more significant responsibility in ensuring accountability of the government institutions as well other institutions for ensuring good governance if they interact accurately with the public sector. The media is important in forming public opinion and disseminating information to influence public policy though its role has been limited by constraints of low literacy and low purchasing powers of the general people (Jeffrey, 2000).

Today, Bangladesh's civil society spans the world, sharing indigenous knowledge and practice, and has evolved to over 2,000 national civil society and non-government organizations in the country and even more community-based groups, working together towards a fruitful society for all. When diversity and plurality of voices assemble in a free and open democracy, civil society is a government's best partner to achieve common development aspirations. As Bangladesh enters middle-income status, it is proper to recall the best of the country's traditions. At a time when civil society in Bangladesh is worried about the shrinking space for public commitment in the country, we must be vigilant in ensuring the proper conditions for a healthy exchange of views and thoughts are repeatedly uphold and nurtured (Watkins, 2015).

CIVIL SOCIETY

Civil society is a sphere of social interface between the household (family) and the state which is manifested in the norms of community cooperative, structures of voluntary association and networks of public communication. Civil society also means a social sphere of influence which is not part of the state or the market, where citizens come together to discuss their relations with the state, with each other, and with private firms and international institutions. Within this space, "civil society organizations" include a vast range of organizational forms and sizes, identities and values- formal and informal voluntary organizations and NGOs, industrial, commercial and professional associations, not for profit academic, health and cultural institutions, unions, faith communities, social movements, self-help and community groups, and so on (Zafarullah and Rahman, 2002).

Civil society is the intermediary layer between the public sphere of the state and the private sphere of households and organizations within it that are voluntary and autonomous. More importantly, civil society incorporates notions of civility (i.e. an attitude of respect and consideration among private citizens and in relations between the state and society) and notions of citizenship (i.e. empowering individuals to seek control of the world in which they live). The strength of the Civil Society lies not in the numbers of people with membership in civil society organizations, but in the legitimacy with which its participants can articulate issues and influence public and political thinking. NGOs comprise a diverse and dynamic division of civil society. In the literal sense, the term "nongovernmental organization" includes all types of organizations (e.g., voluntary agencies, research centers, clubs, and youth organizations) which are formed by personal or collective initiatives to achieve various goals (Schurmann and Mahmud, 2009).

Civil society and NGOs have diversity within and between themselves. Civil society and NGOs are not quite homogenous institutions. A wide variety of categories exist within both entities, and the diversity can act regarding their goals, work method, target orientation, and institutional interaction. Again, there are common characteristics between civil society and NGOs that make the separation of the two institutions difficult. In fact, a thin line exists among them when both entities work on the same ground with a shared vision and common goals. But, their individuality become evident when they choose to work on their institutional priority sectors (e.g. in the case of human rights, civil society takes more interest in civil and political issues, and NGOs concentrate on social and economic sectors) (Zafarullah and Rahman, 2002).

The understanding of developing countries highlights a wide range of such organizations, from large registered formal bodies to informal local organizations, the latter being far more numerous and less visible to outsiders. These include traditional organizations (e.g. religious organizations and modern groups and organizations, mass movements and action groups, political parties, trade and professional associations, non-commercial organizations and community-based organizations). Civil society should not be equated to non-government organizations (NGOs). NGOs are a part of civil society though they play a vital and sometimes most important role in activating citizen participation in socio-economic development and politics and in determining or influencing policy. Civil society is a broader concept, encompassing all organizations and associations that exist outside the state and the market (Pasha, 2004).

CHALLENGES FOR CIVIL SOCIETY

In the present world of globalization, the challenges for civil society have to be taken into account. As civil society is gradually more prominent at local, national and international levels, they are facing questions by the governments and the critics of civil society about their legitimacy, transparency and accountability such as-it does not take the high level of public trust that it enjoys for granted. Thus the debate for civil society is these days gaining momentum, and a lot of civil society actors are engaged with accountability challenges. Since the early 1990s, the world experienced a rise in the transnational movement as part of the complete effect to democratize political space and to overcome the democratic deficits around the developing world. These actions are very hard to grab because it is not quite obvious that how they are organized. One of the major challenges coming from within civil society is the challenges of power and power imbalances. Civil society as vibrant and diverse group embraces highly structural groups such as trade unions, while this diversity poses questions about whose voices are heard, how resources are accessed and distributed and who is the exact representative. Further, if the civil society forges an alliance with the groups of different areas of interests, then it may also prevent from achieving the common goals (Al-Amin, 2008).

Bangladesh is yet to promote principles of good governance, and initiative for civil society reinforces the need for good governance. Through cooperative ventures of our parliament, judiciary, the executive organ of the state along with the civil society it is possible to enact policies and design the governance so that human dignity and freedom are allowed to flourish. As per constitution of Bangladesh, the political power lies with the people (*Article 7*). Principles of good governance permit people to pursue their lives in a just, equitable and democratic society. Countries like Bangladesh need the tools to educate their citizens to take part in the opportunities offered by the global economy (Alam, 2007).

Accountability and legitimacy of civil society are the challenges stemming from many quarters in Bangladesh. They are often voiced by national political leaders, and occasionally by prominent voices at global institutions. It is commonly argued that civil society groups do not represent the

views of anyone but themselves. Bangladesh's NGOs find themselves heavily relying on funds and expertise from international donors and transnational NGOs. Thus Bangladeshi government is worried about a significant loss of sovereignty as well as legitimacy. Because if the Civil Society groups are accountable at all, it is usually upward to their funders rather than downward to those they supposedly serve or to the national government. Therefore Civil Society groups in Bangladesh are limited in their ability to foster their civil society sectors based on local political culture (Parnini, 2006).

Therefore, Civil Society of Bangladesh should proceed towards forming bold initiatives for building more democratic forms of governance in collaboration and cooperation with states along with their traditional focus on inequality and poverty. Through credible interactions and negotiation such as by promoting more honest, transparent and accountable dialogue among Bangladeshi government, international donors and civil society groups, good governance is likely to be ensured for achieving development goals.

ROLE OF CIVIL SOCIETY

Civil society has been broadly recognized as an essential 'third' sector. Its strength can have a positive influence on the state and the market. Therefore it is seen as an important agent for ensuring good governance like transparency, effectiveness, openness, responsiveness and accountability. Civil society can further promote good governance, first, by policy analysis and advocacy; second, by regulation and monitoring of state performance and the action and behavior of public officials; third, by building social capital and enabling citizens to identify and articulate their values, beliefs, civic norms and democratic practices; fourth, by mobilizing particular constituencies, particularly the vulnerable and marginalized sections of masses, to participate more completely in politics and public affairs; and fifth, by development work to improve the wellbeing of their own and other communities (Pasha, 2005).

The role of civil society is gradually increasing in the current world of globalization, and hence the horizon of civil society is also expanding. The dialogue of good governance has an inherent cooperation between civil society and political society, between the state and citizens. The civil society has been instrumental to enhance good governance in developing countries. NGOs also have been development partners of the governments and advocating for good democratic governance in many developing countries. In this regard, it is important to make clear and understand the meaning of the terms civil society and good governance and their relationship in this context (Parnini, 2006).

Civil society can act as an important source of knowledge and practice for governance, and most successfully adopt the democratic governance. One of the glaring successes of civil society may be of pressuring the government of a given country to pass legislation protecting the citizens against the tyranny of the government. In general, developing democratic governance is both very much political and dependent to some extent on the state of democratic governance. Civil society as a vehicle for change and a common ground for the voice of the people plays an essential role in developing and sustaining democracy, particularly in countries undergoing democratic transition such as those moving from military rule to democratic governance (Al-Amin, 2008).

A strong civil society can present a balance in the society and guarantee that power exercised by the government is not abused, and thus the very notion can be determined by checks and balances. The dynamic functions of civil society can bring about positive change in Bangladesh to promote an indigenous system of good governance by mutual accountability. Therefore, the role of civil society within the territory of Bangladesh can really become a part of the current democratization process to cope with the challenges of having good governance to achieve development goals

GOOD GOVERNANCE

In general sense, good governance means an ideal governing system that is predictable for the political, economic, social and cultural development of a country. The Ideal governing system means the ideal orientation of a state that works best to achieve self-reliance, sustainable development and social justice and the perfect functioning of government that operates most efficiently. The proper test of “good” governance is the degree to which it delivers on the promise of human rights: civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights. Good governance also includes these elements- participatory, consensus oriented, accountable, transparent, responsive, effective and efficient, equitable and inclusive and follows the rule of law. It assures that corruption is minimized, the views of minorities are taken into account and that the voices of the most vulnerable in society are heard in decision-making. It is also responsive to the present and future needs of society (Chowdhury, 2000).

Poor Governance: For the better understanding of good governance let have a look on poor governance- A World Bank booklet cogently summarized the major symptoms of poor governance. These are:

- Failure to make a clear separation between what is public and what is private hence a tendency to direct public resources for private gain;
- Failure to establish a predictable structure of law and government behavior conducive to development or arbitrariness in the application of rules and laws;
- Executive rules, regulations, licensing requirements and so forth, which hamper, functioning of markets and encourage rent seeking;
- Priorities, inconsistent with development, resulting in a misallocation of resources;
- Excessively narrow based or non-transparent decision making.
- The other symptoms of poor governance are “excessive costs, poor service to the public and failure to achieve the aims of policy.



Sources: www.theindependentbd.com

IMPORTANCE OF GOOD GOVERNANCE IN BANGLADESH

Bangladesh needs Good Governance to improve its poor economic, social and political condition and to provide the environment for private sector development and employment generation. Weak

capacity and corruption have made some of the government perform poorly, with negative impacts on poverty and stability. Good governance i.e. sound fiscal, monetary and trade policies create a positive environment for private sector development. A vibrant private sector creates jobs and income, generates wealth and ensures resources are used efficiently. Good governance focuses on private sector growth in developing countries, encouraging responsible fiscal and monetary policies and creating the environment for efficient production, through appropriate trade, exchange rate, taxes and pricing policies; promoting deregulation and competition; and improving the appropriate legal, judiciary, and regulatory environment. Many recent cross-country studies have come up with debatable evidence that the economic growth and poverty reduction are positively related to the institutional quality in a given country. The better institutional quality implies efficient judiciary or legislative mechanisms, the rule of law, political transparency/stability, civil liberties and rights, freedom of media, etc. If the countries build up their institutional provisions, then their economic competence improves (Hossen and Anwar, 2011).

Prospects of Civil Society in Promoting Good Governance in Bangladesh

In Bangladesh, the fundamental mechanism and the concepts of Civil Society appear to have lost its resonance with ordinary people, no longer constituting an impetus to popular participation, voluntarism and autonomous Civil Society. This is because of partly an anticipated reaction to change in the current era of globalization, diverse nature of domestic political environment and rapid expansion of western funded NGOs. It is also indicative of a dilution of the concept of 'Civil Society' from its appropriation by advocates of neo-liberal market ideology (Harriss, 2001). The prospect of strengthening the alternative role of civil society activism for ensuring good governance and pressing public policy decisions benefiting the poor in Bangladesh may lie in the following prescriptions:

- A strong social and institutional infrastructure is crucial to equitable growth and development. Capacity development for institutions and individuals should take place through joint training of members of public and private and CSOs.
- There is the necessity of promoting institutional transparency and accountability, combating corruption and broadening the base on decision making.
- There is the need to combating inequality and exclusion (although civil society is both a positive and negative force in most contexts), by promoting and protecting human rights and influencing the quality and fair distribution of economic growth. Moreover public, private and civic roles should be reconceptualized and reshaped in both economic and social policy.
- Civil society organizations should engage themselves in the work of parliamentary committees both in general and particular.
- CSOs should not be aligned to political parties and further political interest in Bangladesh.
- Educational institutions system should be depoliticized and strengthened to contribute to increased citizen involvement, emphasizing both rights and obligations of citizens.
- Advocacy, policy advice and technical support should be given and strengthened.
- Promotion and brokering of dialogue should take place between public institutions, donors, civil society and business groups.
- Anti-corruption Commission established in 2004 and mandated to ensure accountability and control corruption should be made effective. It should report annually to Parliament and maintain strong links with civil society, notably the media.
- An integrated approach should be there among states, civil society and private sectors to combat corruption.

- There is the need to improve natural resource management and protect the environment and build constituencies for poverty reduction, sustainable development, and international co-operation.
- Free access to information should be allowed. Media and civil society organizations should develop a code of conduct for regulating their activities.
- Local councils, unions, NGOs, consumers, citizen's group/associations and other civil society organizations should be empowered in collaboration with the state (e.g. local government, NGOs, unions, cooperatives, consumers, citizen's group/ associations, etc).
- A neutral space should be retained by civil society that must avoid politicization and Islamic fundamentalism, so the civil society can provide an avenue for society to express itself in a variety of sectors and on a variety of issues to promote home-grown governance system.

The appeal of civil society should be focused on notions which drew upon the exact history of the Bangladeshi people, such as community and equality as well as on those which were mostly significant in the context of the Bangladeshi state, such as autonomy and sovereignty to promote national interests. This appeal can challenge the top-down nature of the Western concept imposed on Bangladesh in the form of good governance conditionality while delivering foreign aid or the recent shift of donors to channel aid through NGOs bypassing the government and thus creating problems of legitimacy and accountability on both sides (Parnini, 2006).

CONCLUSION

The role of civil society should not be limited to organizing street rallies or mass mobilization. Civil society could respond more efficiently to ensure good governance and also could add value to the process of democratic consolidation. It can act as a mediator to mitigate the differences and gap between government and the opposition parties that could reduce the number of Hartals (strikes) called by the opposition parties as a symbol of protests and thus decrease political instability. Good governance is a model that is not easy to attain in its totality. However, to ensure sustainable human development actions must be taken to work towards this ideal with the aim of making it a reality. Therefore, government, civil society, and private sectors could take necessary actions to ensure good governance in Bangladesh through their integrative approach.

What civil society can do is to work in different sectors such as election monitoring, public opinion polling, parliamentary training, budgetary analyses, advocacy training, policy formulation, ensuring investigative journalism and public interest law, donor monitoring, etc. The marginalized majority in Bangladesh is at the mercy of the state, big businesses and transnational entities including international NGOs who make decisions affecting their lives without taking their opinions into account. The idea of human rights is not well-known among the majority poor people. However if these people could be made aware of their rights, civil society could promote rapid social change and stimulate 'good governance' from below refuting the only notion of being imposed from above in the form of donor's conditionality. But they need to achieve more political space and introduce a variety of tactics suited to building democratic institutions with good governance and cultivating notions of what it means to be a loyal opposition.

It also should be recognized that effective democracy needs a vibrant civil society as well as an efficient and accountable government. Both face struggles of accountability, but they can bring a vital diversity to governance and provide complementarily and mutual accountability systems through credible interactions. That is why; civil society engagement with governance needs to be clarified clearly within the parameter of the state. To harness the power of public opinion is as important as to broaden institutional, political participation, in the fruitful, synergistic connection between the state and civil society. More fruitful interactions among civil society, NGOs and public institutions and other

actor provides space for retaining state sovereignty and autonomy as well as promoting national interests. Primarily it is a guideline for the clarification of civil society's role to contribute effectively to enhance good governance in Bangladesh as well as in other developing countries.

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Conversion of Waste into Energy : A Case Study of Qatar

Sonal Kumari*

In present globalised world energy holds a very crucial role. Every nation is competing for various resources of energy. Wars has been fought for establishing dominance over energy resources. In the era of industrialization, usage of energy has become all the more important for the running of machinery, vehicles, aircrafts, household appliances and so on. Oxford Dictionary has described energy as power derived from the utilization of physical or chemical resources especially to provide light and heat or to work machines. The definition very lucidly highlights that for the production of energy, physical and chemical resources are a requisite. However, perennial availability of resources for the production of energy is questionable as resources are finite. Hence, production of energy from waste stands as a viable option keeping in view the ever increasing demand for energy.

Energy recovery from waste is done from non-recyclable waste materials. Municipal Solid Waste are transformed into energy through various processes like combustion, gasification, anaerobic digestion, landfill gas recovery and pyrolyzation. Countries like Romania, Bulgaria, Italy, Lithuania, Sweden, Japan, China and many others nations are using waste to energy conversion methods to extract energy from non-recyclable garbage. Sweden is a successful story of waste to energy conversion process as only four percent of it's waste goes to landfills. At the recent time it has been exporting waste from Norway as it has efficient incinerator plants and deficit garbage quantity. Norway finds it cheaper to export waste to Sweden rather than having a waste to energy conversion treatment in it's own land. The waste to energy technology is not just about generating electricity but it is also about finding a solution to the trash problem that every country has been generating with the increase in population and consumerism.

The product that is derieved from waste is known as 'waste fuel'. Waste fuel are post-production or post- consumer substance that has no better purpose than to be used for energy production. Globally, production of energy from waste has become very feasible and of late many WtE plants has been set up in many countries. China alone had 434 WtE plants by early 2016. Energy is primarily produced from biomass materials like energy crops (sugarcane, wheat, corn etc), wood, agricultural residues, food scraps and cloth. In short, waste that has biogenic origin is considered apt for energy generation. Waste management in general terms is seen through the three "R"s perspective- reduce, reuse and recycle. However, it is not possible to recycle every item and hence it is here where energy production through waste is seen as an suitable option. WtE conversion has many advantages, some of which are given below :

1. Reduction of waste going into landfills and hence saving valuable land.
2. The by-product of some waste to energy process such as anaerobic digestion can be used as fertilizers and improve the nutrient content of the soil.
3. Avoiding methane emission from landfills.
4. Reduction of reliance on fossil fuels.

*Research Scholar, JNU. New Delhi.

METHODS USED FOR GENERATING WASTE TO ENERGY

There are various methods of turning waste into usable energy. The methods are elucidated below:

DIRECT COMBUSTION

This is the most traditional and simplest way of generating energy in the form of electricity. Under this process boilers are used. Biomass is burned here and consequently it produces high-pressure steam. The turbines that are connected to a generator starts to rotate by the steam which ultimately produces electricity.

Gasification

This process is very efficient in the generation of energy from waste. This works by heating of solid biomass at high temperature in the absence of oxygen. This process is considered to be very efficient because it results in less green house gases emission.

Pyrolysis

This method is a part of the gasification system where partial combustion takes place. It leads to the formation of a liquid bio-oil along with some gaseous and solid products. The bio-oil is burned like petroleum to produce electricity.

Anaerobic Digestion

Anaerobic digestion transforms biomass feedstock with a relatively high moisture content into biogas. The process relies on certain kinds of bacteria to break down organic material in the absence of oxygen and produce biogas as a waste product. Anaerobic digestion is a naturally occurring procedure and can be harnessed to treat organic material such as energy crops, residues, and wastes from industrial and agricultural processes and municipal waste streams. These materials, when buried, are digested by bacteria, resulting in biogas (landfill gas) rich in methane. This gas is collected and used to heat buildings, run engines, and generate electricity.

PRODUCTION OF ENERGY FROM WASTE IN QATAR

The West Asian region is widely known for its huge oil and gas reserves. These resources has made the region rich with its people having high consumption level and some of the largest waste producers. Ineffective legislation, infrastructural roadblocks, indifferent public attitude coupled with lack of environmental awareness has aggravated the problem of waste mismanagement. High income countries like Saudi Arabia, UAE, Kuwait and Qatar are counted as world's largest waste producers in terms of per capita waste generation which is more than 2kgs per day in some countries. The urban waste generation has crossed 150 million tons per year which has forced policy makers to look for more sustainable waste management solutions including recycling and waste to energy. According to Kshitij Nilkanth, program manager, Environmental and Building Technologies Practice, Middle East, North Africa and South Asia at Frost & Sullivan, waste to energy is an emerging market in the GCC and has immense potential. "Existing landfill sites are under pressure and sometimes are not sufficient to manage the huge volume of waste generated....Waste to energy projects are a solution to this growing problem as a well managed mechanism can reduce up to 90 per cent of waste going to the landfill."

These countries are gradually trying to convert their 'trash' into an asset by establishing ambitious solid waste management projects. Their efforts are buttressed by the attempts of various countries' government to raise public awareness, encouraging private sector participation and inviting investment from various sectors.

Qatar has the highest per capita waste generation rates in the world. 90% of Qatar's waste ends in landfills which is extremely high compared to countries in Europe and Asia where less than 10% waste are disposed in landfills because these countries has high recycling rate. Qatar produces more than 2.5 million tons of municipal waste each year. Solid waste comprises of organic material as well as inorganic materials like glass, metals and plastics. The country has three specific landfills: Um Al Afai for bulky and domestic waste, Rawda Rashed for construction and demolition waste and Al- Krana for sewage waste. Landfills are not a good option for Qatar as it has limited land. Five waste transfer stations has been set up in South Doha, West Doha, Industrial Area, Dukhan and Al-Khor to reduce waste going into the landfills of Um Al Afai. These transfer stations are equipped with material recovery facility for separating recyclables such as glass, paper, aluminum and plastic. Currently, Qatar is the only country in the region which has successfully completed its WtE project. The Qatar Domestic Solid Waste Management Centre, near Masaeid in Qatar is one of the largest composting facility in the world. The project was initiated in the year 2007 and it was finally completed in 2012 and the amount of investment over this project stands around 1.7 million dollar. This centre is capable of processing 2300 tons of solid waste every day. It comprises waste sorting and recycling facilities, an anaerobic digesting composting plant, a 1,500 per day incineration plant and a sanitary landfill satisfying the most advanced standards in the world. The pre-processing aspect of the Center is especially important, because it enables materials suitable for recycling and energy recovery to be separated and transferred to the appropriate processing line.. This entire process can help to recover 90 per cent of metals, and 50 per cent of plastics for recycling. Organic waste is sent to the Anaerobic Digestion & Composting plant to produce soil enhancers for use in agriculture and landscaping as well as energy. The remaining waste which is not recycled or composted is then sent to an advanced and fully controlled incineration process, where energy will be recovered to generate steam and electricity. The facility has three separate lines with a combined capacity of 1,500 tons per day. As a part of the solid waste management plan as outlined in the National Development Strategy for 2011-2016, Qatar aims to maintain domestic waste generation at 1.6kgs per capita per day and follows the reduce, reuse, recycle and recover from waste formula. It has also been trying to avoid disposing waste into landfills.

Various non- governmental organizations are also involved in spreading awareness about energy production from waste viz. Sustainable Qatar and Qatar Green Building Council. Qatar will be hosting FIFA 2022 and it would be interesting to see how it manages its waste with huge flow of labour force into the tiny emirate from abroad as well as generation of infrastructural waste in bulk. Till now the country has achieved a lukewarm success in containing its waste production. However, in comparison to other countries of the region it is regarded as a pioneer in the field of energy production through waste and scrap material.

CRITICISMS OF THE WTE TECHNOLOGY

Countries like Sweden and Japan has been successful in harnessing energy from waste. Sweden is often considered as a WtE success story as around 49% of its waste is burned in WtE facilities. High landfilling tipping fee, ban on land filling combustible waste and imposition of carbon tax has made Sweden successful with this technology. In spite of these positive examples, WtE technology has been subjected to various criticisms. The WtE technology in Qatar is believed to pollute the air

through the widely used method of incineration. Many environmental groups are pressing for wide usage waste recycling as it is believed to be more environment friendly. Burning of Municipal Solid Waste has higher contained of nitrogen and sulfur dioxide emission than natural gas. However to tackle this problem and to have efficient combustion the trash is first sprayed with ammonia and air is recirculated in the boiler. These reduces the formation of nitrogen oxide. Then, after combustion the flue gas is sprayed with carbon to separate mercury followed by lime and water in order to get sulfur dioxide neutralised. As already mentioned above, incineration pollution control technology has been evolving to reduce pollutants like dioxins(carcinogen), it has been found that some still exist and it is released in the air. It is also believed that incineration leads to more waste generation. The incineration plants needs more waste to keep the fire in the plants burning. And as a result authorities may opt for incineration rather than recycling the waste even though recycling conserves more energy than incineration.

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Corruption and its Challenges to the Governance in China

Sumanta Kumar Sahu*

ABSTRACT

Corruption played the biggest challenges to the governance process of Chinese society. In the daily basis of increasing in the corruption charges of various officials and the leaders of the party has posing a challenges to the state as well as the party. How does corruption become the hurdle in the governance process of China. When there is decentralization process in the China, all autonomy through the hierarchical system to the local village government to the central government. Does the central government have given full freedom to the local government to do the job of that region in a proper way? For that matter the local government got the full opportunity without any under control of power to do job according to their style. In that sphere whoever is in power got that opportunity to be involve in wrong doing work to get benefit out of it. Corrupt people in the public offices or in the party were there to engage and make the system collapse of the State.

Keywords: Chinese Communist Party, Governance, Accountability, Corruption, Administrative Reforms.

INTRODUCTION

China is facing a series of problems like social protests, public interests litigation and the problems of transparency and accountability within the political system. As a result, the Chinese Communist Party had passed a resolution to enhance governance capability while completing the transition of leadership from Jiang Zemin to Hu Jiantao. The next leadership mainly, after the transition of leadership in the Chinese Communist Party, focuses on Governance which includes a series of administrative reforms and drive against corruption and administrative malpractices in China.

The term Governance means that government's ability to make and enforce rules, and to deliver services. It doesn't matter the state under whom it's functioning like the government can be Democratic or not. But the Governance cannot be changed as it deals with the enforcement of rules and regulation. In the beginning conceptualization of the term Governance is different from the ends that governance is meant to fulfill. This is all about the fulfillment of the performance of agents in carrying out the principles, and not about the goals that principles set. Furthermore, the government is an organization, can do its functions better or worse but governance is all about execution (Woodrow Wilson, 1887).

Governance cannot be depraved or worse if it does than the country became face a lot of problems for its survival. For the execution of policy or the principles depend upon its own government body of a country which can be an authoritarian regime or any democratic country. An authoritarian regime can be also well governed if it focuses its own governance as a means of ends than the

*Ph.D Scholar at CEAS/Chinese Division, School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi and ICSSR Fellow.

country can easily take over and achieve the goals very easily. As we mentioned earlier, the Chinese Communist Party after the change of leadership from Jiang Zemin to Hu Jiantao, the party focused on governance process of China which functions better to achieve the ends through means of the transmission of new leadership. China's new leadership is very soon realized, Governance is the sense of efficient implementation of policy to rules or to avoid dealing with the problems of the Country (Manoranjan Mahanty, 2004).

HISTORICAL BACKGROUNDS OF CHINA'S POLITICAL-ECONOMIC

Reforms and Challenges to Corruption

After 1978 economic reform under Deng Xiaoping leadership, it has influenced the political system in a way. It created an imperative to bring reforms in the political institutions and their functioning in China. Deng Xiaoping, the late eminent leader of Chinese Communist Party of China stated that “ *if there is no reform of the political system, the success of economic reform cannot be guaranteed* ” if we carried out the reform of economic system rather than doing reform of political system than it's very problematic to reform the economic system and also it is not going to successful because in the first instance people has to stand in its way. The work has to done by the people first but when we advocate devolution to other people to cling on harder to their power so we can't do it. In this point, it's very important the eventual reforms of successful project depend upon the reforms to the political system. China's reform and opening up has encompassed the reform in every sector like political, economic, social and cultural spheres.

China's political reform is considered largely as a base for the reform in governance.. It mainly involves the basic reform of state governance and of the administrative systems of the state. The Chinese government already stated that the government is not going to emulate the western political model characterized by the multi party system and the separation of powers. Moreover, the Chinese government mainly focuses on state governance reform brought about changes in administrative system. From the beginning of the reform, the Chinese Communist Party opening up the policies, Deng Xiaoping firmly believes that the reform should start from the leadership of the party and the leadership quality of communist party should reform and make more prominent leaders of the party and the state. Xiaoping states “ *if we do not catch in the reforming the shortcomings in the current system, the severe problem that will leads to severe problems and the existence past might emerge once again* ”.

Since the opening up of the policies and the reform in China, the Chinese Communist Party and Chinese government deliberately eyed on political reform of the state. And also every political report to the party congress and every work of the government reports to the National People's Congress have without any exception included some discussion of political reforms. The reform of the state governance and the state administration has constituted an important part of political reforms. For example, in the seventeenth National Congress of Communist party of China, held in 2007, carried out a special session and the political report which had discussion on “accelerating the reforms of the administrative system, and constructing a service oriented government” and clearly mentioned that the reforms of the administrative system are an important step in the process of the deepening of the reforms. In the second plenary session of the Seventeenth National Congress of the Communist Party of China has passed the “ *the report on the concerning of the deepening the reforms of the administrative system.* ” It has stated that the State Council and Central Committee of the Party have always concerned about the process of reforming the policy and the administrative system of the country, reform of the Administrative System is an important part of the reform of the political system which always gives priority to the base of the economic system and the political

system of the state. It leads to the changes the system through in political context as well as in the economic context.

The party has realized the existing structure and the changes in the structure for the process of development of the country. Neither, it is going to face the consequences from the arising nature of problems. Moreover in the Seventeenth Party National congress, Party had brought the political report on reforms and discussion in the house.

However the Communist Party of China has controlled in every sectors of the state and central local governments. It has been the only one dominated state organization in the every field of the government to rule or to make policy thorough the process of democratic centralism. The process of Democratic centralism refers to the process of reaching power to the lower level of governance with a centralized body. There is the decentralization of power with Chinese Characteristics with the centralized body who is watching everywhere. The Communist Party of China(CPC) is the one of the crucial body with a dominate role of the state in the governance process and decision making process of different policy of the government. In the issue of governance the government must follow or obey the decision of the party and carry out the crucial decisions. China has also the political institutions as Western States have; it has three branches of government Legislative, Executive and Judiciary follows with communist ideology and also judiciary is not independent in China. It also comes under party's norms and ideology of the state. State Council is the executive branch, People's Congress is the legislative branch, and Supreme Court is the judiciary branch of the State.

HIERARCHICAL SYSTEM IN THE GOVERNMENT OF CHINA

China is a state which believes in the democratic centralism and also emphasizes highly centralized unitary system where it is also established different levels of government hierarchy. There are five levels of hierarchy system in the governance process which oversees by the above government in the hierarchy. Such as

1. Central government.
2. Provinces, autonomous regions and special municipalities under direct leadership of the central government.
3. Prefectures, autonomous prefectures. Autonomous leagues and prefectures level cities
4. Counties, county level cities
5. Rural Township, urban district and banners.

Central government is in the top level of the hierarchy system and controls the administrative system of the country. We have already maintained that The State Council is the executive branch of central government in China which is headed by a premier and a key member of party politburo. The state council is also directly administers various commissions, ministries, and agencies at central level. It is also oversees at the provincial level, the prefecture level of government and it is also oversees its own lower government which is country level government and it oversees township level government which overlook the basic level self governance grassroots organizations a top down hierarchy system of the government and control the lower government and look after the various field of the government policy. It has been found that each of the administrative level in the power hierarchy is responsible for looking after the work and carried out by the lower level of administrative government. At the provincial, the local government gets more autonomy than this above government because of local governance and the issue based policy making for the progress of the region and also it has been found that in the local government and provincial government are getting more economical support from the Central Government.

If we go through the structure of the state than we will find that there are 33 province level governments, including 22 provinces, five autonomous region, and four special municipalities under direct control of central government and two special administrative regions; 333 prefecture level regions; 2,862 county level government, 41,636 township level regions; 623,669 village committees. The State of People's Republic of China has distinguished from administrative perspectives to maintain Rule of Law in the State. The structure of the State has defined above in a broader sense. Every Province has its own government to rule the people under certain circumstances, there are different autonomous region, giving them power to functions according to the law of the land. The State has seen a lot of reforms in the structure of the state. It has decentralized the power to the lower level from the central government to the level of township or village committee under the Party's Jurisdictions. The rule of law of the State has under the rule of party's Jurisdiction or the Constitution of the Country which is the law of the land. One cannot go beyond from the jurisdiction of the party discipline. But corruption became playing a role of challenges to the jurisdiction of the party as well as the State Law.

Level of administrative Functions

1. Central level - central party committee and its functional departments leading groups and special agencies, state council with 28 commissions and ministries and 59 agencies under the council.
2. Provincial level – Provinces 22, claimed sovereignty over Taiwan as a province 1, Autonomous regions 5, Municipalities 4, Special Administrative regions 2.
3. Prefecture level - Prefectures 17, Autonomous prefectures 30, Prefecture level cities 283, Leagues 3.
4. County level- Counties 1,464, Autonomous counties 117, County level cities 374, Districts 852, Banners 49, Autonomous banners 3, Forestry areas 1, Special districts 2.
5. Township level- Township 14,677, Ethnic townships 1,092, Sub districts 6,152, District public offices 11, Sumu 181, Ethnic sumu 1.
6. Village level- Neighborhood committees 80,717, village committees 623,669 or village groups

At the village level, rural village committees or villages groups are under the township administration and urban neighborhood committees are under urban districts administration which were the basic administrative level in Mao's China which is now declared as self governance grassroots organizations in post Mao China (Sujian guo, p.137). Here is the map of administrative divisions of People's Republic of China (PRC). In this map it is signifying in a different color of different places under PRC likely provinces, autonomous region, municipality and special administrative region of China. The Communist Party of China is the prominent party organization of the Country which makes decision for its provinces and other autonomous region for the progress of the country as well as the party structure of CPC.

The level of Administrative functions makes the governance process more functioning to the certain level of destabilize the power within one person. So that the functions of the work will be held on a smooth basis without any hurdles. The central level to village level, there are the important role of the CPC cadres from upper to lower level. Everywhere it is the party cadres who is the executive committee of the region to functions the work. Above all it has explained the numbers of village level, township level, prefectures level and above in China. For that level of administrative division, the leaders of the region is under the supervision of the hierarchical level of the CPC. There is the work of supervision under the level of hierarchy. This much hierarchical system gives an opportunity to the

officials or the leaders of that region who have that nexus or contact among each others to do the corrupt work or the using the public money for their self interest. So there is a lack of co-ordination also there which gives them as a benefit not to functions the work.

CHALLENGING FACTORS FOR THE GOVERNANCE PROCESS IN CHINA

As we have discussed that Governance is a term which focuses on the policy making of any government of the different country of the world. As we are discussing about the country of China, which is the land of different ethnic minority, holding different culture and also with a vast Diversity. There are lot of challenges and problems for the governance process. People's Republic of China has been come through lot of reform for the governance process to party structure. China is most prominent factor for its local election and decentralization of power through giving a lot of power to the local cadres and the local village heads of the government. They have a lot of autonomy for the functioning of the development work for the village. But there is always a problematic situation among the village head and the local party leader of Chinese Communist party for the functioning of the work because of lack of understanding of them for the process of improvement of the region and also it has seen that they have also the issue of back support and the issues of prestige for their in certain point of aspect.

Joseph smith in his book *The Logic and limits of political reform in China* mentioned that how the social crisis can generate institutional responses and those responses might provide a way out of the principle structure of governance and the structure of party and the personalization of political power. He has questioned the institutional innovation and argues that institutional innovation can check the abuse of power and also it can be a means to be alleviating the tension between cadres and masses, but institutionalization is differs from institutional innovation. There is a lot of institutional innovations in China but very rare it has found that institutionalization of that effort. It has many factors like the local balance of power means that the balance of power between local cadres and the local village head. Among them there should be balance of power not only that but also the power should be checked and balanced. It hasn't seen in the functioning level that, there are competitions among them who will get the domination power to use the power whichever means it can be and also it is the matter of the personality, the background of that person. There are party leaders who are older, experienced and respected party secretary, who should not have hesitation to control or to dominate a younger and less experience village head and also vice versa like a strong willed capable village head can also challenges a party secretary especially if that party secretary is considered corrupt or abusive.

Corruption is one of the prominent challenging factors for the governance process of China, like a malicious in the society which will very much dangerous for the existing structure of the state and society and also in the governing level of the institution, so that it foremost works of any government to handle as soon as possible. In the People's Republic of China (PRC) every corner of the CCP is aware of this disease and also ready to kill it as soon as possible.

Chinese scholar Xu Yong argued that in the decentralization process of China which is giving autonomy to the local or village elections to conduct and choose its leader for the respective areas, he argued that in that village elections whoever is going to win is not act as the villagers agents but as an agent of party who is holding all officials post and the governing body. In this case what will happen if he does act as an agent of party than all the local economy which comes under his circumstances? For that manner he will control over financial and other resources of local cadres power. However widespread increasing of different practices of buying and selling of official posts and earned a lot of money from them, its commonplace in the countryside. Here is a stated that

“If you bribe your superior 10 to 20,000 Yuan, you have to just checked in. if you offer him 30 to 40,000 Yuan, you have registered for promotion. If you give him around 80 to 100000, you will be get promoted from the post which the official is holding” Scholar Xu wanted to argue that corruption is a biggest problem with the structure of party system for the existing structure is bigger problem than any other challenging factor and it does in the governance process of China also. Because it is the party organization, who is holding the country in various sector like the executing policy and the functioning of various prominent organization in the country.

If we see in general, every cadre of party organizations wants two basic demands that are the economic growth and the social stability of PRC. Economic growth is always necessary for every country for the development or for the progress of any country in every sector, and social stability for the prosperity and the stability of the communist party of the China. Even though Corruption is many times blamed for the introduction of the reforms and the open to the economy for the market forces, the problem has been with the People’s Republic of China (PRC) from the beginnings.

In the year of 1951 when Mao was in the power after the revolution or after the defeating the Nationalist Party Kuomintang, he himself launched the “three anti” campaign to combat against corruption. Three anti campaigns is one of the first campaigns of CCP under Mao Zedong which are the Corruption, Waste, and Bureaucracy. Two high levels officials in Tianjin, Liu Qingshan and Zhang Zishan were executed to show the determination of the party (Lu Xiaobo, Cadres and Corruption). Even when Liu Shaoqi who is the chairman of NPC during 1954 to 1959, his wife Wang Guangmei who investigated different region particularly in Taoyuan production brigade in 1963-1964, she reported that 85 percent of brigade cadres were corrupt (Harry Harding, organizing China).

Another goal of this and other forms of corruption has gradually evolved from personal consumption to capital accumulation. Cadres often got various gains from different post to invest in various enterprises for the expectation of larger gain in future. Its’ a common phenomenon among officials is that Make lots of money and you can become easily high ranking official, and one can stand there and earn lot of money there also. This type of tendency is particularly finding in the coal industry where officials are either given or demand company shares in exchange for protection. It is needed just because the mines usually find violates safety regulations (Wang Xiangwei, officials half billion Yuan stash just drop in bucket). In the year of 2002, Zhang Baoming who was head of state administration of work safety blamed official corruption and protection networks for most of the previous year’s one million industrial accidents and also more than 130,000 deaths (Joseph few smith, p.30).

Corruption is an internal challenge to PRC; it has always a bigger problem in the Chinese society from the beginning of the CCP. Both Deng Xioping and Jiang Zemin have concerned about the increasing nature of corruption among the peoples and it is an issue of public concern for both socially as well as politically. Even they both publically mentioned than if this problem is not going to solve than it could be affect the party’s ability to survive. Jiang Zemin has always a different line to see corruption in different way, he says that corruption is a problem but it can easily combat through different ways of punishment of officials or cadres if they found any guilty for misbehaving their power. And also he mainly focuses on morality campaigns and tightening internal disciplinary mechanisms. This is like the traditional thought of CCP where the logic behind it that before also China has faces a lot of problem like this but CCP has handle the same condition in a way that is easily far from the problematic situation like the stability of the party and win the people’s heart through the situation and stop the corruption to made as a bigger challenges to the policy making. But still it had always reminded that it can be always as the state of mind that can easily motivate people to violates rules out of frustration to the cadres and the corrupt officials through protesting and come out to road.

The Chinese system is always seen as an intense bureaucratic control over distribution, the increasing arbitrary control over personal life and the concentration of power control in the hands of individual, sometimes undermined social cohesion and trust in officials and laid the basis for the corrupt behavior by officials that leads to that system in this way and make the system to a corrupt way, a way of private benefit for different way by violating the norms of the law through using public offices for private benefit (Walder, 1994). And others depend on noted party authority upon citizen-dependence upon officials for satisfaction of material needs and also for the access to career opportunity.

It was a research done by few research centre in 2013 with a survey where they took out the main public concern in percentage. The main public concern was with a high percentage around 59 percent was the rising prices and the second main concern of people was the corrupt officials in various institutions of China which was 53 percent and the third main concern of public was the rich-poor gap which was around 52 percentage according to the survey done by this research centre. This survey has a done a clarity that how much the public concern has gave a challenges to the governance process and how much does it affect to the country in various forms. The top three public concerns is related to the level which always the main problem to every society.

It is also effect the policy for the progress of that region, if one can neglect that situation of that particular region than it will play the dangerous root of the State and effect very badly in future. The second and third concern was the corrupt officials and the poor rich gap which is

related to the governance issue. The corrupt practice or the violate of public offices for private benefits is leads to a corrupt officials why does they became corrupt is an exact question need to ask and answer to the question is also that much necessary to avoid that problems. As in the previous chapter discussed about the various practices of corruption and is main reason behind that to make profit out of it and get much more benefit out of it and live life more prosperous way and highly satisfied wealthy life they wanted to live within a short period of earning.

There is an internal critique as well as external critique for the governing process. The internal critique is the level of critics if the country is not able to gives justice and fairness to its people. Indeed there will always be criticism for the governing process. The criticism is also relevant to judge the society and its way of standard. If the population of the country is happy with this structure than the matter of concern is not that much necessary from outside like external critique and the external critique became less important. China must have innovation led growth like institutional and technological innovations that are one step forward of the problems created by reform. The internal critique was that there must be focus on innovation, innovation of institutions like giving autonomy to the local government for the local level development and also technological innovation led growth which is beneficial for the progress particularly in the 21st century. And then the questions arises what is the foundation point of solution which is the education of the leaders, professionals. The purpose of innovation is the development that is equitable and also sustainable (Ramo, *The Beijing Consensus*, p.23).

In President Hu Jiantao's words that growth should help for the creation of social equity and a harmonious society. Economic growth and China's governance is a tool for the development of the Chinese society and it is the only way to avoid any instability from any field. Economic growth leads to change and China's governance make the policy into change for the progress of society and its people (Jim Yardley, *The New York Times*). An external critique is that it is a universal lack of faith in governments, they are believed that they all are there to be corrupt and also bureaucratic and another important critique is that it's very rarest to rare of the free and fare election of a country. Another raising critique is the two third of the global says that my country is not govern by the will of the people (Suzanne Ogden, p.61).

The anger of people within the society was increasing daily to daily just because of the institutional decline of the ruling party and the weakness of the state. The institutional decline of the ruling party and the weakness of the state have giving a caused or a reason of tension among state and society. There are a numbers of riots, protests and other forms of resistance against the ruling party and the state and its increasing day by day within the people which is always a matter of concern for a peaceful society to maintain growth and prosperity. There is a number of protest which is grew sharply in the last past decade which was around 8,700 in 1993 to a frightening 32,000 in 1999 (Minxin Pei, China's Governance Crisis). In the 90s it has seen a number of protests which grew sharply day by day within people against the ruling party and the state. The number of violence incidents also seen. There were number of protests and around 125 incidents happened in 1999 and also the government admits that the numbers of protests which held is sharply similar among each or common in particular. In various places particularly in the rural areas a numbers of attack from the peasant on various government buildings and even on officials themselves. The rising of social frustrations among people to the state have to build such a way that people can have hope for the improvement of the party but the reason is different or the mismanagement or the corrupt practice of officials made peoples believed that they are there for their benefit not for the concern of the people. There is other reason like failing income in rural areas and unemployment in the cities has contributed to the atrocities that taking place or the discontent of people against the regime. It has also found that it was very difficult to collect taxes without the use of police forces (Minxin Pei, p.107).

The social condition is that much bad and worse that in some areas that the officials were not in a position to show their face to people and they have also fear that if they do show their faces than people will take law into their hand and the situation is like there is no place of law or lawless situation is there in some villages. In this case it will hamper to the social condition as well as the political condition of the society and leads into a process of crisis in the governance level. There is another challenging factor to the Chinese society is that rising income inequality within society and it's growing day by day in the state and the society. The income inequality among cities and rural areas differs from place to place and it is one of the top three public concerns in China. The public has a point that the people who are holding lot of money or living prosperous life is getting corrupt way and the level of inequality in the income level is sharply growing slowly. One of the academic studies has estimated that illegal income contributed to a 30 percent grows in inequality during the period of 1980. The Chinese income inequality was a major concern among the CCP at that point of time and still also it plays a role of inequality in the society.

CONCLUSION

The corruption is an issue of public in such a way that is dangerous for the existing structure of society as well as the state. The Chinese Communist Party of China (CCP) was also aware of that disease to handle in proper way and in a way it does to handle this in a proper way but it always did a challenges to various factor of Governance process of China. After reform China has opened up its economy to the world as well as within its society. The CCP has also dealt with the regional decentralization of power in China and gave chances to the people at the local level to come and participate in the rural election and play a role to change the economy as well as to take part in the developmental work of the Chinese society in the local level and at the township level. China has never seen such an effort before in Mao era. After Mao's era it has seen a lot of reform.

There is no doubt of the Mao's contribution to the Chinese politics as well as Chinese social, economic field. At that time also China has seen lot of challenges, problems in the process of governance. After that it has found some similarity in later but the conditions have changed in later

period of governance under CCP. Corruption was a biggest threat in later period of time and the leader of CCP also accept this, corruption was not only a bigger problem in the governance period of this time. It has also seen from the beginning of Kuomintang party of China and it has believed that after they took over of power from Kuomintang party Mao admits that the bureaucracy of that party was corrupt in nature which leads to his bureaucracy to become a part after he formed the government. That's the reason he started movement or campaign against that situation or the corrupt officials holder in power.

After the reform, the matters became complicated because China has seen a lot of outrage or protested against the state and the ruling party of Communist Party in China. The CCP has aware that what are the conditions that make them to do this outrage, violent against the State? The CCP was well aware about this kind of situation but this kind of situation can make destabilize the state society tensions in China. Such type of situation can easily be trapped CCP in a hopeless dilemma. The Rising tensions in society is needs to take the reforms in the system neither it can leads to outrage against the State which CCP never wanted to believe. Such a situation endorses an assumption that China is facing a lot of problem in the political system. Under the Bush's administration in United States had mentioned that China's rise as both inevitable and threatening in the various levels and it's particularly in the governance level. In the international community had a fear of investment just because of internal instability of political system in China. The Chinese has seen an outrage of social frustration among the people just because of lot a reason like regional disparity, unemployment, income inequality and corruption. These factors make them an outrage against the state and the ruling political system if the political system became attacks directly than it's automatically hampers the governance and economic growth of the country. So that CCP needs to rethinks about its policy for the improvement of the social and political conditions and also needs to look after the necessary efforts to control of corruptions.

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Women's Educational Policies During Soviet a Period : Historical Analysis

Dr. Mahashraddha Yadav*

ABSTRACT

In Soviet period the policies and programme were visionary by their objectives. They contributed innovative programmes and policies to understand the issue of deprivation in education. It had a goal for success of Soviet system. But irrespective of this, different leader who had influenced Soviet policies had their own understanding of educational policies. However, comprehensive changes were not achieved. The system was mostly underfunded; therefore, most of the changes were put into practice with school legislation and decentralization of school management. With the help of secondary sources this study is going to investigate Soviet period educational history of women and its implication on society.

Keyword: Education, structure, policies, programme, legislation.

In the pre-soviet society itself, many organizations worked for the development of education. Lenin's approach on educational development boosted these movements. The women's movement on education developed despite having enormous obstacles like political, economic, and cultural barriers. Peasants and working women had a great contribution in this movement. In addition to delegates' meetings, women's clubs, *krasnyeugolki* (a group providing educational and propaganda materials) and houses of peasants were established where women learned to read and write. These centres received medical advice and gained access to cultural activities.

The women's clubs gave rise to the first women activists who joined the party, went to study at worker's departments in higher educational institutions and institutes, and were authorized to work in plants and factories. The First All-Union Conference of Women's Club Workers was held in 1926. The Soviet women's movement was widely covered in the press, and magazines designed specifically for women began to appear as *Kommunistka*, *Krest'ianka*, *Rabotnitsa*, *Delegatka* and *Obshchestvenitsa*. Beginning from 1922, in order to enhance the goals of universal education and eliminating illiteracy among adults, the Soviet authorities started introducing a far-reaching and large-scale educational program. In 1938, a four-year elementary schools covering the Soviet Union, and seven-year schools for children in urban areas was established by the the government. There was a deficiency of kindergartens before 1914. The Soviets rapidly developed preschool education, including kindergartens, as part of their national program. In an attempt to help illiterate adults, the Bolsheviks launched an ambitious campaign between 1923 and 1927 called "Down with Illiteracy of Society," which was carried on by volunteers. Members of the Bolshevik youth organization, the *Komsomol*, were especially enthusiastic participants. One of its campaign posters said, "Literacy is the path to communism," and used the classical symbol of Pegasus as a distributor of knowledge (Ibid).

In this educational development, women in the USSR are given extensive opportunities in the choice of occupation arising with getting a qualification in secondary and higher education

*University of Delhi, Delhi.

establishment. Also in the late 1920s and 1930s, soviet Russia encouraged liberal teaching methods for improvement in economic condition. The Soviet Union's Communist leaders introduced the liberal curricula that were designed to promote the growth of the individual. Similar curriculum was adopted for both male and female. After concluding an eight-year school a girl had a choice of either going to a vocational school, or finishing a ten-year school, or going to a specialized secondary school and later on a higher educational establishment area (UNESCO 1977).

The USSR had a unified system of public education, general primary and secondary education, vocational training, specialised secondary education and higher education and universities and institutes. All kinds of education, including higher, were free education. By the constitution of the U.S.S.R. free education is provided for all, and is made compulsory up to 15 years of age. Article 121 of the Soviet Constitution reads:

“Citizens of the U.S.S.R. have the right to education. This right is ensured by the universal, compulsory elementary education; by the fact that education, including higher education, is free of charge; by a system of State scholarships for the overwhelming majority of students in the higher educational establishments; by instruction in the schools being conducted in the native language, and by the organisation of free vocational, technical and agronomic training for the toilers in the factories, State farms, machine and tractor stations, and collective farms.”

There was no private school in the country. All the schools were run by the state authority. The teaching was undertaken in fifty-six different languages. Every language had an accompaniment of a full range of textbooks. As Grant wrote, “...everything in Soviet education is planned in great detail, whether it be matters of finance, questions of curriculum and teaching methods, or building programmes. Organization and policy are... closely controlled by the Communist Party” (Morrish 1975).

The Soviet Union's schools program was divided into two stages, the initial as primary level for seven years school from age 8 to 15 years and intermediate as secondary level for ten years for 8-18 years. The initial as primary stage taught reading, writing, arithmetic, elements of theoretical thinking, and speech patterns. Students can continue their education in the intermediate as secondary stage with a higher emphasis on analytical understanding. Secondary education was non-compulsory and optional as students were either selected to attend a vocational trade school or a vocational production-training track.

Language, mathematics, physical education, and science were taught by the vocational production training schools. They were efficient in teaching trade and commerce skills. The secondary vocational trade schools taught undergraduate general studies. It made the students eligible for entry into a university or institute. Entrance was determined by highly competitive examinations. Entrance could also be influenced by participation in communist youth organizations, such as the Komsomol, Pioneers, and the Little Octobrists. Universities excelled in the arts and pure sciences, while the institutes educated a single field such as law, economics, art, agriculture, medicine, or technology (Chris 2012). Degrees were earned within four to six years. These competitive and rigid schools assured Lenin's influence to any intelligent and loyal Soviet citizen (Ministry of Education and Science of Russian Federation 2013).¹

Post revolution, the government launched a drive to provide social and cultural facilities. These facilities were provided in order to draw women workers training and educational programs. In Russia, the Marxist and Leninist theory formed a form of socialist and communist government that initiated reforms in a democratic manner through an efficient educator. This ideology operated in almost all the schools in Soviet Union, at regional as well as central level. It is one of the greatest achievements of the Marxist-socialist system to provide education and reduce illiteracy rates. Back in 1920, V.I. Lenin called upon young people to “first of all, study, study, and study!” and up till now,

education in the USSR has been used as a powerful means of transforming the society. As V.P. Yelyutin has said, "the role of Soviet education is to assist in the building of a communist society shaping the materialist world outlook of the students, equipping them with a good grounding in the different fields of knowledge and preparing them for socially useful work"(Udom 2011:2).

The idea of Soviet education was to contextualize the education within a socialist framework and thus the students 'teaching aids and materials were being standardized. The Soviet system also maintained some traditions from Tsarist times, such as grading scale, classroom environments, and uniforms, dark dress codes for girls and boys. The Soviet State initiated great organizational work. The State worked for the development of education. Eradication of illiteracy was termed "a task of first-rate national importance". Soviet State had offered the jobs for teachers to bring about educational proficiency in Soviet regions. Krupskaya, Lenin's wife was expert on educational theories and contributed in the progress of Tolstoian educational pattern of reforms. After 1920, Narkompros' officials tried to implement the ideas of thinkers such as such as John Dewey. His ideas and thoughts were incorporated in primary and secondary schools. Schools gave opportunity to all the students though; children whose parents were arrested faced serious discrimination until Stalin's death in 1953. Most of Narkompros' functions were shifted to the new Ministry of Education in 1946. Edward Dneprovas Education Minister took initiative for education reforms and for the dismantling of the Soviet political structure and put an end to the monopoly of party-run education system.

In the area of education, different periods of time experienced different policies in Russia. Nearly 30% of population in Russia was able to read before Russian revolution in 1917. In case of institutions of higher learning, the number was only 105 till 1921. In course of changing nature of structure of education, Lenin in 1921 had initiated compulsory education for all, which resulted in over 81% literacy in the country. In early 1930s Russia encouraged liberal teaching methods to better citizenship in terms of educational ability. Later Soviet leaders realized that the imparting of a liberal curriculum would enhanced liberal ideas that would favour individual growth. Schools were a medium produce education that leads to obedience, industriousness, and loyalty among the students. All schools focused on the same things in the similar way by stressing mathematics, science, and technology. Stalin used the schools effectively to shape the new Soviet man who thought and acted as instructed by the Party (Chris 2012). Therefore he was keen to augment production by introducing new scientific and engineering developments, that would benefit the industry. He advocated vocational and technical educational training and made schooling compulsory to end illiteracy and increase efficiency in the workplace.

During the end of Khrushchev era after 1970, Soviet Russia faced many challenges. After 1970, the growth rate of Soviet economy started declining rapidly as compared to the other countries of the world. In 1980s, Edward Dneprov maintained his position as Minister of Education following the fall of the Soviet Union. The turn toward democratization, individualization, and marketization transformed the Russian education. His reforms attempted to address the Soviet gulf between policy and practice. He sought to fill the gap byby reversing the process. He challenged this tradition by reversing the stages, so that "we focus on what we wish to implement and then justify that without conceptual statement". The facilities were generally inadequate to comply to such demands. Every sector of the economy suffered a setback as there was a short supply of materials that failed schools and universities to supply adequate skilled labour. And all the more the overgrown bureaucracy assisted in capitalising on education's contribution to society. Approach of government towards education was based on science, maths, and physics because of demand instilled labour force.

The education during the period of Gorbachev was not centralized, but it was regulated by policies and programmes of the state. The political declarations of the Communist Party Plenum on

Education (February 1988) and the First Convention of Educators (December 1988) have not been translated into action (Kitaev 1994:119). Bermant and Feonova (1991) argue that organizational changes seemed progressive from outside. But it was only on a surface level. The reality is that the bringing together of systems of secondary, vocational and higher education under the responsibility of the USSR State Committee on Public Education has resulted only in a change of signboards and nothing else.

Perestroika and Glasnost critically evaluated giving rise to the debate over alternative modes of governing and policymaking. The need for reform in education was also felt in the 1980s. Reform programs in that period required new curricula, textbooks, and teaching methods. This was needed for the purpose to provide Soviet society with equipments to deal with the modern, technologically advanced nations that the Soviet leaders expected to compete with in the future. Gorbachev did call for change to create an education system that better educated the Soviet youth and schools that “fully meet the needs of the day”, and altered the system by replacing many party members in the field of education. The new officials were not all effective reformers, and a persistent lack of action arose from the widespread debates over the direction of policy reform. University took on discontinued policies that favoured aspirants on the basis of working-class origin (Ibid). This policy has its limitation as it loosened state control but it did not allow market players to play according to their own choice. This resulted in sharp decline in production process. This has created environment of uncertainty and vulnerability. This also affected policies and programme for women of Soviet Russia. Apart from the process of education, the real condition of employment in labour sector during the transition phase also needs to be studied.

Regional disparity could also be seen in the course action of the government for educational enhancement while implementing all over the different republics and this was because of multi-ethnic and multi-cultural society of USSR. Towards the final phase of the Soviet Union, the funding was inadequate for the large-scale establishment. Over and above, lack of ideological transparency continued to be source of new challenges for the new educational creativity.

Changing nature of the state contributed significantly in the educational policies. The 1917 revolution had overturned the policies and programme of Tsarist educational system. Implementing government reform was getting highlighted. The nature of education system transformed into experiment-based rather than traditional (Cox 2011). After 1917 revolution initiatives had been taken to restructure education so as to restructure the society; this resulted in new kind of educational policies. These policies had vision of equality and rapid economic growth. The state had adopted radical reforms and these impacted on the school education system. And this transformation also affected the society. The Soviet period, from 1917 to 1990 had a Marxist model of development and that followed welfare policies and programmes. However, these welfare programmes did not intend to change the traditional ideas of gender identity. As a consequence, traditional asymmetrical power structure between the two genders got reinforced under communism. After the 1990s, a new educational reform was launched with an aim to change schools’ image, goals, values, and syllabi. It was redressed of the entire structure of education set up by the previous communist regime.

Education is a means to inculcate progressive values, and bring out reforms in society in piecemeal. In the Soviet period, education directly connected with the social, economic and cultural progress of the USSR. All the policies of the school system were formulated by the CPSU. To this end, education as a medium was very crucial for the state, for disciplining and training its citizenry for professional skills needed for a fast growing economy. Consequently the government was actively concerned for bringing new education. Pogosian (2012) has divided the history of the Soviet education into three phases.

The first phase began after the Second World War. At that time, both development and rebuilding were aimed at modernizing the Russian society and attempts were also made to bring students to schools by supporting their needs and ensuring compulsory primary education. In the second phase, priority was given to vocational trainings with a number of opportunities open for people. The main goal of providing technical education was to make workforce for the industrial development of the state. These aims were achieved by setting up boarding schools where the government provided opportunity for parents to work. Third period was stabilized one, which was earmarked for the educational modernization for the latest technological advancement.

The educational policy and its achievement were under a strong control of CPSU. The purpose behind such an exercise was to prepare a pool of a politically active youth devoted to the state as well as the Communist Party. They ensured that the school would give thoughtful and stable knowledge required for the development of the national economy of the state. It needs to be reiterated that the Soviet system did not develop in a linear fashion. Rather, there were phases of periodic reforms and counter-reforms. Stalin abolished coeducation in 1943, and till 1954 boys and girls were taught separately from the seventh class onwards.

The education policy of the CPSU was launched and implemented without taking into account the aspirations and requirements of students. After the World War II, the Soviet Union witnessed a period of the re-establishment for the economy following a shift to peace, and the beginning of the Cold War. Education was the main factor that influenced the development of the whole country. For providing counteractive measures for supporting and maintaining school buildings, in spite of the financial problems, the reforms of the 1950s set the goals for the development of education in terms of its benefits and accessibility. These reforms also followed the implementation of general secondary education for working youths. This particular endeavour lifted up the social position of evening schools and the conditions of the working people in getting secondary education. And efforts were made to provide at least primary education to the maximum number of citizens.

Further, another reform in education sustained the developments of the mid-1950s with connecting general education and labour education. This reform is commonly referred to as Khrushchev's Reform. Khrushchev first put the idea of this reform forward in his speech at the XIIIth Congress of the Young Communist League in April 1958. Afterwards the text of the reform was published as Theses of the Central Committee of the CPSU, and was adopted on 24 December 1958 as Law titled "On strengthening the link of the school with life and further development of the system of education in the USSR". The guiding principle of education policy at that period was described as setting up of different types of educational institutions devoted to the cause of children's inventiveness. With this Law, the secondary education was provided not only by comprehensive schools but also by vocational schools (Pogosian 2012).

The thrust of this educational restructuring was different because its goals were to develop the vocational education taking into consideration changing content of education. For this purpose a number of major changes were set up during that era. During 1960s the reform of Soviet education was started by strengthening the Communist Party's monopoly in the area of the financial system, ideas, way of life and education. Though, the directions of educational reforms were fully linked to the labour, educational institutions were still enthusiastically participating in keeping with the social atmosphere (Lerner 2008).

For the attainment of secondary education, and growth of school education across the Soviet Union, Central Committee of the CPSU, and council of ministers passed an Act in 1972. This whole endeavour was meant to address the issue of educational disparity. Later, in 1975, this Act gained an objective for introducing new curricula and school programme. This educational reform of the

1960s to 1970s led to the stabilization of the structure of education along with the traditional status of an educational institution. Boguslavski explained that the transformation from 1960s to 1980s was the period of stabilizing nature, which went ahead with the reform of 1984 (Boguslavski 2008).

Gorbachev's policies of "Glasnost" (openness) and "Perestroika" (restructuring) injected a different Soviet political culture, and the shifted many governmental functions from the Communist party to state authority. First segment was seen in 1985. Gorbachev started a spontaneous development of a movement of the teachers and outlined new educational ideas in process. Its second phase came in 1988, as Gorbachev drafted the idea of the restructuring of the lower level of education, and took initiatives through the adoption of AH-Union Congress of Educators.

In its third stageduring1989-90, due to stagnation of "perestroika", it was pointed out that the policy came to a standstill (Dneprov : 36).In its last phase, that is, during 1990s, the implementation of the ideas through reform recovered State power, and thus the state started its autonomous state policy in all spheres along with education. The first step was the pre-market era marked by active social and political atmosphere with a little focus on economy. And the second step comprised the wheel of market reforms, which took speed in 1992 following a drastic change in educational policies, goals, and structure as well as development of continued existence. For in depth understanding of modern educational policies, it is required to revisit some crucial points of educational policies introduced by Lenin to Gorbachev.

LENIN'S EDUCATIONAL POLICIES

The USSR had a unified system of public education, covering pre-school care, general primary and secondary education, out-of-school pursuits, vocational training, specialised secondary education, and higher education (universities and institutes). All kinds of education, including higher were free. As has already been mentioned all the schools were under state authority, and were detached from the church. Children used to start school at the age of seven and a ten-year education was compulsory.

By taking initiative on educational process, Lenin understood that the citizens, who had supported them in overthrowing the momentary government, were mostly poor and did not have enough money to pay for their education. So, Lenin embarked on providing free education, especially for adults. In the past, education had been reserved for the nobility and a few members of the middle class. He realized that adults had been denied being able to read and write. So Lenin introduced evening classes for workers. This education included strong components of communist ideology. Women's Rights Department, headed by Alexander Kollontai, a former exile member of the Bolshevik Central Committee, was also launched. This department addressed issues like employment and education of women.

Communism was the context in which this educational process got evolved. For gender inequality Lenin was of the opinion that equal accesses to opportunity, like education, could remove the gender disparity, which is a product of capitalism. To this end, he promoted co-educational schooling for girls and boys. This had a major impact on the life of women in Soviet Russia. To defeat capitalism, Lenin understood, it is necessary that women's participation in all walks of life is very important. Therefore, he advocated equal education and education for women on par with men.

STALIN'S EDUCATIONAL POLICIES

After 1917, Soviet Russia was keen to develop itself according to the demand of industrialization. So it wanted to produce skilled labour. This is the reason why the educational policy was designed to produce labour that could have been employed in industrial sector. Stalin implemented radical

polices to get maximum benefit from the education for rapid economic growth of the country. He separated educational learning on gender basis to translate it into labour productivity. This motive is stated in chapter 10 of the 1936 Constitution of the USSR as "Fundamental Rights and Duties of Citizens". The Article 121 states that Citizens of the U.S.S.R. have the right to universal, compulsory elementary education, including higher education, being free of charge. Instruction in schools was conducted in the native language. Collective farms offered free vocational, technical, and agronomic training for the working people.

The goal of the Soviet regime was not only to educate the peoples but also to inculcate a culturally authoritarian system of controls produced by Stalin. This was being done by a group of intellectuals who were "engineers of human minds". This was to bring a new change in the outlook of people. In this manner new man in Soviet society was deliberately made. Through this policy Stalin intended not only to produce the talent and training of professional writers and artists but also teachers and scholars as well as the entire educational system to bring about new Soviet society. One of the main attempts of the Communist state was to bring a physical expansion of the school system encompassing all the people of the State. In the 1940s, the system of State Labour Reserves schools was established for providing vocational training centres recruiting one million students per year (Treadgold 1959: 38). As a result of this action most children in the USSR achieved an advanced education and a privileged status in the Soviet state. Moreover, there was also availability of getting education in certain fields like sciences and a good number of branches of technology plus teaching of high quality, though along with slight disadvantages having ideological meddling. Nevertheless, it is a fact that in all fields, Soviet scholars, scientists, and teachers were subjected to surveillance by the party and law enforcement agencies (Treadgold 1959: 38).

KHRUSHCHEV'S EDUCATIONAL POLICIES

The first effort under the Khrushchev regime (1956-64) was to try reforms for secondary and higher education system set into place since the early 1930s. His reforms dealt with the drawback of students from lower social origins with their social problems. Several initiatives had been taken. For example, in 1956 tuition was closed down and poly technological curricula were promoted in general secondary schools. With this the part-time VUZ² was changed in a slow fashion to support better matriculation for students from lower social origins in society (Mathew 1982: 154). The general secondary schools were widespread in three levels. At the same time, the general curriculum was changed to include compulsory training in practical proficiency as well as work placement at enterprise or farms. For VUZ candidates 'quotas were allotted for the evening and correspondence courses (Gerber and Hout 1995: 625).

BREZHNEV'S EDUCATIONAL POLICIES

Brezhnev era adopted policies to make equal opportunities for the improvement of ability of the students. He emphasized educational reforms on polytechnic curriculum established by the Khrushchev era. Such emphases were to improve the material support and quality of teaching in rural general schools. Many special programmes were established for young human resources. There were provisions for peasants for direct access to VUZ schools without entrance exams. However, controlling by the bureaucratic authority affected the educational structure (Rutkevich and Fillipov 1978).

Such type of provisions related to educational facilities to the citizens of Soviet Socialist Republics was adopted at the Seventh (Special) Session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Ninth Convocation On

October 7, 1977 by the section-II titled "The State and The Individual" through Chapter VII: The Basic Rights, Freedoms, and Duties of Citizens of the USSR. The Article 45 provides the citizens of the USSR the right to education:

This right is ensured by free provision of all forms of education, by the institution of universal, compulsory secondary education, and broad development of vocational, specialized secondary, and higher education, in which instruction is oriented toward practical activity and production; by the development of extramural, correspondence and evening courses, by the provision of state scholarships and grants and privileges for students; by the free issue of school textbooks; by the opportunity to attend a school where teaching is in the native language; and by the provision of facilities for self-education.

Mikhail Gorbachev's Educational Policies and Liberalization

When Gorbachev came to power, educational reforms got the centre-stage, and the debate started for the new school system, which started in the middle of 1980s. In 1985 Mikhail Gorbachev made reasonable changes in the state's political, economic and administrative systems. A vivacious reform movement came out in education with roots in Estonia and Georgia along with Russia. The country's leading educational newspaper Teachers' Gazette supported an initiative group comprising parents and teachers named Eureka. Innovators in the Academy of Pedagogical Science promoted pedagogy of cooperation too.

The educational reform was seen in a revolutionary framework. Edward Dneprov was selected Minister of Education in the early 1990s. He thought that only radical and all-encompassing reforms could demolish the totalitarian thinking and practices of the earlier period. The reform plan was self-possessed by the researchers and managers from all levels of education, and administration, that is, principals and teachers and others. Mr.Dneprov, the minister of education had put collectively the educational reform program as well as the liberal law on Education. It was aimed to democratize and reduce the role of the state. It has been pursued through many ways such as regionalizing, support for self-determination, encouraging an outward-looking approach, civilizing and diversifying along with concentration on the requirements of the learners.

During Gorbachev's times the state's higher education policy was designed as:

1. Achievement of democratic principles in academic circles;
2. A shift from a rigid control over environment to supporting the empowerment of the students; and
3. Development of academic surroundings that could help in the overall development of an individual (Eklof et al. 2005: 7).

The educational reforms were highly politicized and in this manner the Soviet content of teaching and the Unitarian school had hundred per cent compulsory curriculums along with one set of textbooks for all school children across the Soviet Union. A standard school building has been set up from north to south. The only element that was not appropriately standardized was school standards and evaluation procedures.

There were ten principles of education reform prepared, which gave an idea of the scope of changes visualized. These are:

1. Democratization of school managing and school life,
2. Diversification of education patterns and curricula, etc.,

3. National identity structure as one of the key task of a school,
4. Openness of the structure,
5. Regionalization of school guiding principle,
6. Humanistic course of action,
7. Humanitarian,
8. Anti-dogmatic motives,
9. Personality oriented knowledge, and
10. Progressive nature of education (Bolotov et al.2011).

Education was promised freedom, equality and liberation of Soviet policies practically did not exist in Post – Soviet Russia and the newer challenges cropped up led by capitalism. Capitalism now is driving force of Russian life in the form of liberal policies and privatization. Hence, women's wartime contribution was completely forgotten and the advantages given by Soviet state were removed and a sort of "cage for women" was created by hierarchical gender order. Therefore it is important to understand the market policies adopted by Russia and to what extent the efforts are taken towards improved living as well as working conditions for women. The different approaches of Soviet Union and Russian Federation and struggle with old legacies and new laws of market oriented policies created more complex space for women in case of education and employment.

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ENDNOTES

1. In Post-Soviet times, the education graduate degree is meant to improve the production and economic development. Thechanging education process becomes a machine of economic progress modified by new programmes. Especially important in this program, is the reorientation of vocational training to complement the economic reforms of the 1990s. New systems of education assisted the various types of on-the-job training for women.
2. The VUZ category includes all of Russia's post-secondary educational institutions; in 1995 these totalled about 500, including forty-two universities. The other two types of VUZ are the institute and the polytechnic institute.

History in Transition: A Reflection on Women's Educational Attainment in Soviet Union

Dr. Mahashraddha*

ABSTRACT

Educational structure adopted by Soviet Union significantly contributed in overall development of society and in improvement of women's status. This article attempts to explore the impact of socio-economic changes on education and employment in Soviet society. Efforts are made to understand background of the role of women in the socio-economic structure of Russian society. The phases dwelt in the current chapter are the pre-soviet and soviet. The historical development of Pre-Soviet and Soviet society, especially the education sectors are analysed with focus on women's contribution. Old social system was replaced by ruling Bolshevik Marxist ideology and their main aim was to provide education to the people. As a result, the educational achievement was remarkable during soviet period, and it served as a backbone to the whole education system of the country. However, there were certain shortcomings, which emerged with time, especially related to women's status.

Keyword: Education, Status, Historical development, Attainment, Enrolment, Achievement.

Russian society's experience was not different from the rest of European countries where feudalism and kingship had been a driving force of state. Though on paper freedom of choice was given to people but the ground reality was different. The revolutions of 1917 overturned the old social order and Bolshevik government intended to eliminate class distinctions and create a just social order. Under the new regime workers got their rights and better payment. However, as per the data and survey available there was a difference at the territorial level with regard to improvement of women's status as well as in the infrastructure of the educational institutions. Despite these differences, the study of A.S. Makarenko pointed out that almost 60 per cent of the specialists with a higher or specialized secondary education in the USSR were women. In 1959, nearly 43 percent of the occupied population had an incomplete secondary education; and the differences between men and women had been eliminated. As far as the employment in incomplete secondary education in comparison to the rest, 12 percent of the occupied women and 14 percent of occupied men had attained the appropriate level (cited in Schuster 1971: 260-267). Through women's educational attainment an attempt is made to analyse the educational representation of women in secondary and higher education, their enrolment status, urban and rural representation, vocational training and choice of field in educational structure.

Consequently, overall women's representation in educational attainment from Soviet revolution to Second World War was increasing. But during World War-II, men were drained into the armed forces and suffered heavy loss. Therefore, women's representation in specialized secondary schools and higher educational institutions rose to its highest point. For example, in 1945, women accounted for 69 percent of all day and evening students in the specialized secondary schools and even higher

*University of Delhi, Delhi.

share of 77 percent among those in universities and institutions. The resulting rise of women's educational level is reflected in the data of RSFSR, shown in table 2.1.

Table 2.1
Educational Attainment in the RSFSR, by Sex, 1939, 1959, and 1970

Educational level	Per 1,000 population aged 10 or over	
	Male	Female
1939		
Complete higher education	12	5
Incomplete secondary to incomplete higher education	114	88
Total attaining at least incomplete secondary education	126	93
1959		
Complete higher education	29	22
Incomplete secondary to incomplete higher education	355	323
Total attaining at least incomplete secondary education	384	345
1970		
Complete higher education	49	39
Incomplete secondary to incomplete higher education	472	424
Total attaining at least incomplete secondary education	521	463

Source: USSR (1972), Tsentral'noe Statisticheskoe Upravlenie, Itogi Vsesouznoperepisinaseleniia 1970 (3):364-65,559.

USSR (1972), Central Statistical Office, Results of the All Union Census 1970 (3):364-65,559.

In the area of educational attainment, educated men had an advantage over educated women in 1939 as only 0.5% women are found in place of men at 1.2% in complete higher education. But the educational level of women increased, with 2.2% in 1959 (compared to 2.9% for men) and 3.9% in 1970 to 4.9 men. Similar trend of growth in education of women remained at all levels of education, including incomplete secondary education and incomplete higher education (see table 2.1).

At the secondary and higher level, the women's representation in urban and rural areas also displayed the ambiguous reality of women's status in Russian educational structure. It has been noticed that the educational attainment of urban and rural women improved over the period. The improvement has been most noticeable in rural areas during the 1970s significantly narrowing the gap between the educational attainment of urban and rural women. Women were chief beneficiaries of the measures taken for the improvement in rural secondary education. The educational attainment of rural and urban women of USSR from 1959 to 1979 was obvious. If women with higher or secondary education (per 1,000 women over age 10) were 255 in 1959 in the rural sector and 455 in urban sector, then by 1979 their number rose to 455 rural women and 693 urban women. Number of rural women per 100 urban women with higher or secondary education and number of rural women with higher or secondary education also increased from 1959 to 1979 (Veestnik statistiki 1980:47-51).

However, the rural education is unfavourably placed, compared to the urban education in the first instance because of a relative lack of nursery schooling and infrastructure in rural areas. However, due to lack of facilities and a huge migration the condition of girls and women teachers was not favourable (Bridger 1987:152).

It is important to analyse educational enrolment, particularly in specialized secondary schools and institutions of higher learning and higher education because it draws attention to women's representation and participation in labour force. It is requirement of labour force to use the knowledge skill in employment sector. Moreover, as per the available data, most students were enrolled in technical institutions rather than higher educational institutions, because it was the need of hour and requirement of society of technical demand in developing management, medical, industrial, agricultural, trade, commerce, etc. Women surpassed in comparison with men in the USSR as far as formal education is concerned, and it is more obvious among the young people because they are a great resource for economic development. Growth in formal education led to reduced gap in male and female representation. Gradually more women engaged with work in place of male members. It reveals that women have become more educated and increasingly dominated particular occupations or professions in industrial, medical, agricultural, academic and trade and commerce of economic structure (Sandra et al. 1984).

In higher educational institutions also women had higher share as far as the enrolment is concerned. Behind these escalations lay the government's commitment to equality of educational opportunity. In some cases, this policy took the form of specific measures on behalf of women; decree was issued establishing a minimum quota for women in the entering classes of institutions of higher learning (Atkinson et al. 1978:207-208). This step enhanced women's enrolment in institutions of higher learning and specialised secondary schools in USSR. Women's share in specialized secondary schools was higher than in institutions of higher learning in USSR.

As per the available data, in USSR, the enrolment of female students increased remarkably in their enrolment in comparison to men in higher educational institutions. In the table no. 2.2 the number of women enrolled was deducted from the number of men enrolled to identify the difference between men and women. The result shows a drastic increase in the enrolment of women.

Table 2.2 Female Student Enrolment in USSR

Year	Higher education			Increase in female enrolment
	Total	Male	Female	
1970	4,581	2,334	2,247	87
1975	4,854	2,405	2,449	-44
1980	5,235	2,513	2,722	-209
1985	5,147	2,297	2,850	-553
1987	5,026	2,273	2,753	- 480
1988	4,999	2,305	2,694	- 389
1989	5,178	2,552	2,626	- 74

Source: USA/USSR Facts and Figure, issued August 1991, p.25.

With the help of enrolment data it becomes easy to see the internal variation of educational preferences concerning area or field of education. Further it is useful in ascertaining the most popular field of education among men and women. Based on enrolment numbers available in the technical

field highlights that it has higher demand for professional educational skills in comparison to other fields. Women's role in vocational training also developed positively.

The vocational education in Russia from the beginning of the Soviet State down to the present times has been extremely progressive. The number of girls enrolled in the vocational-technical schools has grown rapidly, both in absolute and relative terms. Whereas in 1950 just 30,000 girls were registered in these schools, by 1960 the number had jumped to 135,000, and by 1970 - to 476,000. However, the male students dominate the scene of vocational and mechanical training centres. The main reason behind male domination was that the primary focus of these vocational training institutions was centred on masculine occupations.

A study reveals that composition of vocational schools in Odessa in the early 1960s found that girls tend to heavily concentrate in the schools that provided training in feminine specialties such as medical training for nurses etc., whereas the fields, where males were in majority, were related to mechanical and trade. The girls in contrast had the inclination towards the craft, making up 80-95 percent of pupils in the schools devoted to such skills as carpentry and cabinetmaking, sewing and design, and plastering and house painting.

It is also important to note that the employer's had a say in enrolment of males or female in a particular vocational training centre based on the requirement. This was severely criticized by V.B. Mikhailiuk, especially the practice of determining the sex composition of enrolment in vocational schools just on the basis of employer's order. Hence, employer used to categorize male and female depending upon their requirement in a particular type of job and vocational institutions were primarily trying to fulfil their demands (Atkinson et al. 1978:283-84).

The women's choices and preference of occupation was not very different. Many subjects like Education and Medicine are known as feminine subjects and engineering, agriculture and administration are considered areas of male domination. In selecting specially for advanced study, young women show decidedly different preferences than men. For example, at the Novosibirsk State University women constituted a clear and sometimes overwhelming majority of the applicants in certain fields notably language, chemistry, biology and history, whereas their number is significantly low in the fields of Physics, mathematics, and geology. To mention some of the available data from 1968 to 1970 shows that the percentage of women in language study was between 89 to 94%, the choice of chemistry was between 71 to 76% during 1962-65 which goes down to 59 to 62% in 1967-70, the preferences in biology was 66 to 74% and history was 62 to 66%. On the contrary mathematics registered very low percentage of women i.e. approximately between 31 to 33% only, geology was further less opted choice among women, i.e. between 28 to 33% and physics between 10 to 14 % only.

As a whole, women have largely predominated over the years in the field of education and arts, economics, law and health, physical culture and sports, whereas men have predominated in agriculture and the more technical fields linked with industry, construction, transportation and communication. On the whole as far as the registration of women in VUZ is concerned, their representation was approximately 63% in 1970 and female students enrolled in the specialized secondary schools constituted nearly 65%. Thus, they had considerably higher representation in general (Atkinson et al. 1978:283-84).

It is obvious that option and first choice has have been conditioned by Russia's very own social norms which seem to be patriarchal. Men are more likely than women to specialise in military, law enforcement, engineering, law and state administration, and agriculture; and women are more likely than men to concentrate in the area of education, the humanities, economics, business, medicine, and science. These cultural values made the gender differentiation very evident. As a whole, the female representation in educational field had grown fast. However, the speculation

of gender disparity was obvious in practical reality but the state authority tried to overcome the problems related to women's issues through uplifting the educational representation of women. After disintegration of USSR, the market transition reflects the assumption in educational field and also the women's status.

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Engaging in the Field Work: A Fieldworker's Note on Methodological Exploration on Education and Women's Empowerment

Dr. Shashwat Kumar*

ABSTRACT

This work is going to understand problems of field work on women's issues. Women's question in backward region needs special attention as the politics of resource allocation and context of privilege and disprivilege is more challenging. The confluence of tradition and modernity in backward regions shows that the development in sociological sense needs attention to see the multiple paradigm of strategies where receiver conditioned by the historical social factors. In this context this work will try to evaluate the process of field work in process of understanding of positioning of women privileges and under privileges position. This work will explore perception of responded their needs, preferences to locate the gender. In this way it will goes to understand the scenario of women's condition and her socio-cultural context.

Keyword: Field work, Patriarchy, Education, Ethnography, Empowerment, Interview

INTRODUCTION

To exploring the knowledge in social sciences fieldwork has its own importance. It is important to visit field to understand of the issues and respondent. Not only primary survey some kind of send sources also needs to visit to the field to clarify the issues and perspective of research. But every field has its own possibilities and challenges. Although time –space factor is important but the social and political situation is another big factor to defining the field. Society like in India social diversity of the field has decisive element that can influence research. In case of gender it is remarkable to note that a society which has patriarchal elements strongly prevail in human interaction, it is difficult for a researcher to easily interact and get valuable information for the research. The present work in direction is to see these limitations of the fields and the solution ahead.

FIELD WORK

Choosing the Field

Choosing the right field is a difficult task. When I was choosing my field there was many questions in my mind like question of value neutrality, biasness, etc. as my field was my native place there were many imagination of past social experience in my mind.

In my research when I began to approach in field work the major problem which came in my mind that the interview schedule which I made thought I should strict on it so that I can get result according to my indicator of empowerment. Even I have read literature that it is possible that the time come when it is not possible to get result in a very fixed way. During many time it happen that

*University of Delhi, Delhi.

when I was asking question suddenly different issues began to start dealing with us. After some of interview I realize that meeting with respondent in structured and fixed inquiry create the problem in easy interaction with the respondent. The framed mind create can't co-opt the diversity of situation. So it is better to go through the informal way not to deliberately emphasize on the question which researcher wants to ask. This make researcher more comfortable to understand the issues. Generally the respondent response in a way where they diverted the issues and then it is hard to go through line. Many times the answer came it not relevance to the study but it was useful to understand the overall scenario of the study.

PILOT SURVEY

As the field was much known to me, I spent most of my life time there. But due the changing scenario of Indian society specially post 1991, it was necessary to revisit and relook the phenomena of my study with a different lance, with sociological lance. I was in touch with the field when I decided to work on my native field continuously specially taking information from family member and others informant. The nature of literature and report also showing a need to understand the field situated with multilayer of meaning. To understand all of this I started for pilot survey. In this survey I had visits, the public institutions, shops, people working with welfare organization or NGOs.¹ To understand the nature of responses and the advantages and disadvantages of being a researcher and especially with different gender it was needed to understand the network of my respondent to reach till my respondent. I have made a questionnaire and get responses from the respondent. Then researcher observe the types of problem which notable again and again in the conversation like the problem of good environment, need of govt.job and the societal response towards their aspiration regarding their education and career another point to understand many time during discussion many new issue came in light which researcher was not included in his work. It was notable that many of respondent mainly women were more keen to talk on the issue of development and women related problem. Especially women who were student were showing a zeal to talk with the researcher. This made researcher to re analyses its interview schedule and adds and delete the question which were relevant or irrelevant.

Then researcher re-seduced the interview schedule like which was like that the initial question was like that which make comfort to interaction and makes a communication between the researcher and respondent. Like asking question Do you read? Newspaper and what type of news is more relevant do you see in your news paper reading?

Irrespective of all researchers had also discussing with their family members specially women who have given valuable suggestion regarding the respondents and much time they were present at the time of initial meeting or conversation. It is important for researcher to engage through different ways to record wider perspective of respondent.

COLLECTING THE DATA AND RESPONSES FROM THE RESPONDENT

Other major problem which researcher was facing during his case study that was the people's engagement with talks. Generally people who related with respondent somehow try talk with on the issue many times it is disturbing the whole conversation. Generally the relatives of the respondent come and sit near when we were talking. This was another indication of surveillance with patriarchal order make it. The major problem is when someone watching or interfere in many ways, it is difficult to communicate smooth way with respondent. People try to know why this type of question is asking. And some time they try to mould the responded response. Other problem of with interacting housewife. Generally they have no time to talk because the housework. When you get time to meet it is very much possible that they will be suddenly engaged with some work and your meeting suddenly break

or stopped. So the whole enthusiasm to meeting with your respondent and the time when she will responded some very particular things is suddenly disappears and making same environment is very difficult task. In many meeting what happen then why I start talking even the relative come with many ways like giving you water or tea.

Many times it happens that there is feeling of the people who are coming and it was much sure that they disturb your conversation. I feel many time it is problem of patriarchal order they fear to conversation that they will lure their women. There is much possibility they were thinking the content of my conversation.

The Problem of Nativity: the Social Surrounding and Problem of being a Native Person in the field

I have chosen my own native place for research purpose. Native place have its own advantages and disadvantages. As I know and experience the social surrounding well and as my study explores the qualitative data so I thought for the interpretative understanding it is easy for me to explore those social field which I have experienced. The researcher has fear of for their recognition. The recognition made difficult to conduct research smoothly. As for as the women's issue concern the there was problem of interaction approaches and so many cultural barriers which make this study difficult to conduct.

Age, gender and situational constraints of being a researcher

Societies are hierarchies in the way where many stratification practices. The gender stratification has its own role to interacting with the people. The researches are being male have its own advantages and disadvantages to interact with the men and women. Many times it is not easy to go and direct approach to the respondent. Especially with the women respondent. Generally researcher stated to know about his respondent through his home only. After that from one respondent to another respondent. In a society which are fixed with the patriarchal values and the gender constrain is so high it is difficult to interact with women. many time during interaction her family members are relatives were present to it was difficult to receive the answers you want many time people either their relatives or family members started to give their opinion. Some time they interrupted sometime they trying to interrupt.

Many time women are not easy to the sensitive question and they respond same like men idealist answer that what should in this case. It is time taking exercise to get the trust of the respondent especially about women. Many factors work with this situation the most important things that one is clear and able to give the trust to his or her respondent that actually he or she is well wisher and she wants to understand and change her position. He or she is shall sympathetic to their condition. Do go with the very structured way. Human relation is not like machine to expertise in the informal interaction is needed to the researcher. There are some issues which is not easy to discusses with women in that type of field but it is not correct that women is always hesitate to meet the male researcher. the things is that she has the fear of male member of society and it generally happen with the women who are young not very old. the researcher found that the it was difficult to.. Interact in a way that the possible result one can get.

Choosing the field : Particularity and Relevance in Ethnographic Study

Choosing the right field is a difficult task. When I was choosing my field there was many questions in my mind like question of value neutrality, biasness, etc. as my field was my native place there were many imagination of past social experience in my mind.

Old tradition of women's for their right and changing nature of feudal society and women's capacity to questioning patriarchy

The researcher's field was his native place. The reason of choosing the field was familiarity of the social condition and understanding the phenomena through engaged social environment. Pratapgarh district is backward in many ways. It has not any industry, and in the *sadar block* where the study carried had not any women's college. As where studying women at higher level is enthusiastic act and the society where women public sphere is limited to marriage and religious ceremony. There is very much need to have a women's college. So that parents or student encourage enrolling themselves for higher studies.

This study conducted both town and village area which is categories in rural and urban areas. The researcher conducted the studies in bazaar, to home to shop and in the collage class room. Some of studies were also conducted during office hour. This study collected sample across the class, caste and religious community. It was very difficult to interact in the Muslim community but it differs from person to person from class to class. The is study conduct information of respondent regarding various from sources like people given me information, find out in the institute, from the NGO, from police office etc. information regarding married women collected through the institution, govt. offices and also from one person to another person. This sample used as snow ball sampling so the study as proceeds the respondent increased.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

There are studies on gender issues and well as on research in own culture. But the real question is when a research go through various diversity and categories like caste class and gender and also changing economic structure it is difficult to locate issues. Many times what a researcher thought in the earlier phase of research change during research. Since this study is empowerment of women it is seen that researcher faced many difficulty in field. In case o gender it is difficult to get information for different gender. This socio-cultural location is main barrier to get required information and to inform of the issue to people for betterment of their life. It can sais a lot more to do explore research process in the field of gender.

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ENDNOTES

1. Non Government Organisation

Contesting Terrain of Marginality in Education: A Study of Women Empowerment and Education in Pratapgarh, Uttar Pradesh

Dr. Shashwat Kumar*

ABSTRACT

Women empowerment is a new discourse by the scholars and agencies to solve the question of marginalized. It assures a wide range of possibility to transform capacity of women and correct their subaltern status. Education is another important medium that denotes not only transformation in consciousness but by social and structural mobility. Recent time the notion of empowerment got attention due to limitation of various development initiatives which were promising from individual to structural transformation of society (Batliwala: 2004, Beteille: 1999, Kabeer: 1994). In this context education understood as prime mover of change in society. In this preview this work is going to understand various dimension of women empowerment and role of education as public policy. (NEP,2019) Women's Education in India has known with much difficulty in implementing and its association with the family planning programme. In case of higher education it is also a big challenge to understand changing dynamics of educational sector and its impact on women. In India there is much emphasis on elementary and primary education like *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan* to solve issues of inclusion in school level than the higher education. Educational policy in India has its own challenges and limitations.

Women empowerment is a new discourse and initiatives by the state and other agencies to solve women's issue and make it possible to create a system that is functional to implementing programme. This initiatives Came in the form of less resistance from the recipient side. In this context public policies for women's education has its own complication. One side they tries to create a gender just society and other way round they trying to add initiatives that is helpful for their social mobility. In this way there are two main sides of these polices. One to raise awareness other to contribute in transforming the position of women in the society. We can see these initiatives in *Towards Equality (1974)* reports to National Policy for women (2016) or in Empowerment of Women Policy 2001. To understand location of public policies in shaping women empowerment, this work is going to explore possibility of educational policy in the form of implementation and giving direction to the empowerment process for the people who are at margins.

Marginalization of women in educational sector has its own nature and pattern. Whether Marxist tradition(Bowles and Gintis, 1976;Willis :1977), tries to locate its economy of society and its structural reproduction of inequality . Even it has insightful analysis in social reproduction of inequality but for cultural context like caste in India, it has not given sufficient attention.

Caste is important factor to receiving education and its students qualitative engagement in educational programme, it is seen that invisibility of caste based discrimination is responsible for many

*University of Delhi, Delhi

cultural context of education. Although educational achievement has very important role to social mobility in India but it is a large scope to exploring institutional discrimination that caste structure provide and constitutional remedy and its possibilities and limitation. It is important to locate that at the policy level what can be done that programme that decline for marginalized women get their due according to constitutional ethos in India.

Ambedkar (Vol.3:2014) in this regard tries to locate women's rights and their social location in Indian society. That has given new meaning to the marginalized communities in India. Subaltern people has their own socio-economic location in India (Guha:1982). Gramsci (1982) in this regard tries to locate cultural context of marginalization of people that is an important way to see institutional discrimination in India. In this connection Gayatri Spivak(1988)has its own important way to disclose subjectivity of women and social formation of its subjectivity in institutional setting like caste. women's position in society is shaped by patriarchal values in this context Chanana's (1993) study tries to see the nature and pattern of education and its impact of resolve this cultural question. Bandopadhyaya (2006) is another way try to question of social justice that is important for women who are at caste margins in India. Government see privatization of education is a remedy for qualitative education in India that will solve socio-economic question of marginalized that is reason of their deprivation. In this context J.V. Tilak (2015) understand problem of privatization of education for marginal communities. Gandhian way of education is another important way of engaging marginalized in education. In this regard Ravi Kumar(2006) understands that the Gandhian model has its limitation to face the challenges of market driven globalization in the age of competition hence there is need to make a new policy that will be able to tackle question of privatization in education.

New Educational Policy (Draft:2019) tries to see these possibilities while opening opportunities to market and privatization of opportunities. So in this context it is important to rediscover role of state, market to understand question of gender justice in the framework of social justice.

Educational policy in India has a wide range of challenges to address the issue of social inequality as well as social mobility and now to contribute in the development of the nation. This study will try to explore multidimensionality of public policy of education.

Role of public policy to building an institution is a major prospect of the study It is against this backdrop that I would introduce the topic of my interest and concern. I am keen on exploring the various dimensions of women education in Pratapgarh. The role of education as an empowering tool for women at margins, the various role conflicts and role strains involved in being educated and yet bound by the traditional social forces. This and many other questions would be the focus of my study. It would become clearer in the further course of my study.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

In a society which is hierarchal arranged in the form of inequality, gender inequality is one important factor that denotes fundamental inequality in society between in men and women. The process of empowerment is important initiatives that promises to irradiate inequality and make accessible of resources and opportunities to the people who are at the margins. Empowerment of women is an important phenomenon in this regard. A lot of literature has contributed to signify women's lower condition and initiatives for their upliftment. With various strategies of policies and programme, empowerment process got attention that bring transformation in society. In this case educational policies regarding women has very important role. These policies not only concern about conscious change and make able to critical thinking for women but also engagement of women in professional and skill oriented courses and programme. In this regard it is important to note the very concept of empowerment and its utilisation in women's life . In this context it is worth to understand

the public policy initiatives for empowerment process that is important in education especially in the case of women education.

Empowerment is term that denotes various dimension of development in human life. Naila Kabeer (1994) in her work understands that empowerment is an important tool to make women accessible for participation in public and political life. It leads to their self actualisation. In the same way Srilatha Batiliwala (2004) understand that women empowerment is important for the development of women as it bring decision making and participation of women more meaningful as a public policy it represent accessibility of resources and opportunities for the people who are powerless.

In empowerment process consciousness is contextual and education has potential to realise that potential. Paulo Friere's(1970) understanding is closer to the feminist idea that argues for a society in which women are treated fairly, are able to realize their potential and make over the existing oppressive power relationship. This is possible by changing perceptions and transforming of the self. Paulo (1970) argued that in order to build oppression-free society, education is essential. It has the capacity to 'conscientize', which according to him deconstructs "*the prevailing ways of thinking to reach new levels of awareness*".

The marginal section always needs special attention to change their marginalised position. In this connection *Andre Beteille*, (1999) sees that the empowerment is important to social transformation. It questions the role of existing structure and agencies in the society. In this way it is a major tool of social change for the marginalised section like women in India.

Women's educational status has raised serious concerns in the development debates.

Education is perceived to be the backbone of the empowerment process; it is a tool to raise awareness amongst women. KarunaChanana's (2001a:2001b) study speaks of the socio-cultural condition of women; it enable them to think critically. It is important in the process of socialisation and development of personality. Sometimes education which women getting is far away from the local issues. In the connection with the education and its local applicability for women.

It not merely education but the social condition is more decisive factor of women in India it may be that an educated women exercise more freely her autonomy than a educated women. There is the notion that education enhances autonomy but Visaria(1996) understands women's empowerment through their autonomy. She explained that women enjoys more autonomy in Gujarat than Kerala women who have higher literacy rate. It shows limitation of educational policies in terms of expanding literacy rate.

In connection with the subordination and educational attainment of women, *Christina Fox* (1999) and *Elaine Unterhalter* (1999) finds that there is limited role of education in attaining autonomy and decision-making power in form of empowerment. Hence education ahs limited role to transforming women's status in society. PurnaSen's(1999) study shows that various socio-cultural factor are responsible for women's autonomy in India and education has very limited role in this case..

Subaltern studies in this context identified significant issues, and context of marginalization. Scholars like Spivak (1988) understand that women's question cannot be fully understand unless understanding of subjective contest of women. .

Public policy is a mechanism, exercise by state and agencies over people to distribute resources, opportunities. AmartyaSen and Drez (2009) understand educational implication in terms of capability. It comprise of functioning and capability. Whether functioning denotes a person capacity of doing and achieving the resources and opportunity and capability refers a range of choice for a person's required need. Sen, Drez (2009) examines the role of public policy to spreading education and its functionality and disfunctionality.

Avinash Kumar Singh (2016) examines that there is problem with the educational policies in India as most of the policies were oriented toward filling the gap of illiteracy or educational opportunity

for disadvantage group. They were more concern about quantity rather than quality. Public policy in higher education has its own challenges when it is associated with programme of social justice in the form of affirmative action in India. To analyze the policy framework in affirmative action Sudhansu Bhusan's (2016) work '*Justice Framework of Public Policy in Higher Education*' says that there are limitation of implementing the policies without making capable of individual or group.

Kumar Suresh (2016) examines the problem of accessibility and quality of engagement of students from marginalized sector. What is role of caste categories in policies of affirmative action that shapes the character of mobility in higher education is main concern of Kumar Suresh study.

Bhaskarn Seema (2016) work "*Informed by Gender, Public Policy in Kerala* explores limitation of public policies regarding women which is unable to trace the real problem faced by women.

Education has prominent to define the individual's social status but it has potential to auctioned people in the way that they make changes in the society. Education make people able to think critically. It generates the conscience for understanding their position. In the context of women education has prominent role to understand her subjective condition. It is important to understand social mores and conservatives and its ideological position to understand these ideas to define the gender role , education play an important role to challenge all the social practices who operates in a way to subordinate people. In the context of challenging the ideological roots of the social evils as for as women's conscience and its role concern empowerment is process of reclaiming self actualization

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The study centrally emphasizes on to examine subelternity of caste- class dynamics in reference to educational accessibility and participation in different government programs based on education. Besides, it is necessary to transform the theory based on women's empowerment into the practice. When theory comes in practice what the problem and context persuade the issues. In this condition, the study uses the term empowerment as a concept to examine policies used for transformation of life condition of individual as well as community. the study therefore has concern to following objectives

- To understand the women's marginalization in caste- class perspective.
- To explore educational engagement of women from marginal castes particularly at underdeveloped region in India.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. How are educational policies at different level being utilized to addressing the issue of women empowerment among marginalized Communities?
2. What are limitations and possibilities to change the social condition of subaltern women in India.?
4. How can education as a tool be utilized to transform the social and economic conditions of marginalized women?
3. What alterations are required at policy level to address the question of empowerment among marginalized women ?

METHODOLOGY

Pratapgarh is Uttar Pradesh is a reason of high sex ration and lower developed area in developmental scale. Education of low caste women has its own problems and prospects in Pratapgarh region in Uttar Pradesh. Pratapgarh district population is 3,209,141 with sex ratio of 1005 per 1000 males and literacy rate is 73.1%.

Problem of higher education in India has not got its due attention. But nature and pattern in Higher education in India is not inclusive as for as lower caste women concern.

Higher education scenario as per AISHE (2016-17) 35.7 million is enrolled in higher education. Nearly 46% are women and total number of SC ST, OBC and Muslim minorities are 57%.

They are less engage in Higher education. Women GER (gross Enrolment ratio) are 25.2% in India in that SC is 21% and ST is 5% and OBC women's position is speculative.

In this context the chosen field for study has not different from Indian context. InPratapgarh there are 25929 girls student at graduate level and SC, ST women's number is 5890. at Post Graduate level 2331 out of 4876 women are enrolled.And in industrial training institutes out of 297 no women are enrolled from SC, ST, OBC Community (Table :40). There are 255 *Mahila Mandals* are working to upliftment of women in this district(Table:42).To understand women empowerment parameter in educational field. This study will try to see nature and pattern of women's engagement in educational institutions. Further women empowerment is related to conscious building and acquiring ability to get social mobility in terms of occupation and social status. This study will try to see the policies and programme of women empowerment in educational field. To understand policies and programme this study will take the help of secondary sources like, surveys, government document, census, NSSO reports. To understand the impact of public policies this study is trying to understand qualitative ways of knowing the realities in the form of case studies.

THE STUDY AND ITS RELEVANCE

Pratapgarh is known for its backwardness in terms of various developmental scale. Socially backward region as well as economically backwardness is prime factor for women's underdevelopment. In this context education is getting little attention. In the context of intersectionality it is seen that there is less relevance of caste categories while analysing the educational participation and droup-out in various secondary sources. Reports on *Sarve Shikha Ahiyan* and Higher education has remarkably absent of caste categories specially OBC categories. It is well know facts that caste based discrimination happen in and outside class room. That is very significant factor for women's low performance but it is generally put in the class participation as attendance only. It is important to note that distribution of resources implementation of policies needs data and absence of data create a mismatch as well as biasness in policy implementation. In Pratapgarh district there is lack of sufficient data and coordination among agencies working in the field. It is also observable that lack of professional instate and women specific institute are responsible for educational deprivation of women. It is also observational that now perception of education is changing and it also creating impact on women's education. Besides government effort these is lack of social engagement. It is creating a barrier fro women's Society is becoming individualistic so all effort of people in society is for individual growth. mobility and Pratapgarh district region is not an exceptional in this case. There is absence of social transformation and hence this region in the backward category at developmental scale.

So it is much needed to make an initiative that engage society in inclusive way and people think beyond caste and class line.

The proposed study is highlighting the issue of public policies and its contribution in higher education. This study will look deeper connection of social reality in forms of state, agencies, market and students network. Public policies are a tool to implement programme. It gives direction to the progmme. In India where social reality is diverse public policies have a greater challenge. It has challenge to design a framework that is suitable for social diversity. In present era which is influenced by global economy. State like India has to tackle global economic issues and local needs. In educational sector where in higher education is going to dominate by market. it is necessary to

think of public policies regarding education that what possibility of any government and agencies need to adopt for the betterment of society. Empowerment process is an important tool in recent years for development agencies to address the issues of inequality and deprivation. With this locus we can understand region like Pratapgarh needs a public policy that not only socially inclusive but functional and responsible too. This study with this locus will try to bring out the role of public policies and its changing nature to tackle issue of women at margins in coming future.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

Education is facing new challenges in contemporary times. Commercialization of education as well as implantation of technology has given new perspective to thing about education backward areas of the country. In this regard women's marginalization needs special attention. As women are at the receiving end in many cases especially in terms of lower caste. Neo liberal policies has widened gap between –rich and poor and it also effected on education. Education which understood as prime mover of social mobility is now becoming commodity for people who can bear this. In this context it is time to introspects that which ways policies of social justice can do justice to this categories. How gender caste and class categories needs a new insights to understand changing scenario of society. Region like Pratapgarh given an insight to understand in this direction.

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Special Economic Zones-An In-Depth Analysis of SEZ distribution

Dr. Sonu Kumar Mishra*

A special economic zone (SEZ) is a geographical region that has economic laws that are more liberal than a country's domestic economic laws. India has specific laws for its SEZs.

The category 'SEZ' covers a broad range of more specific zone types, including free-trade zones (FTZ), export processing zones (EPZ), free zones (FZ), industrial estates (IE), free ports, urban enterprise zones and others. Usually, the goal of a structure is to increase foreign direct investment by foreign investors, typically an international business or a Multi National Corporation (MNC).

The below mentioned Article is an in-depth analysis regarding SEZ Distribution throughout India.

- State-wise distribution of approved SEZs

State-wise distribution of approved SEZs				
State/Union Territory	Formal Approvals	In-principle approvals	Notified SEZs	Exporting SEZs (Central Govt. + State Govt./Pvt. SEZs + notified SEZs under the SEZ Act, 2005)
Andhra Pradesh	32	4	27	20
Chandigarh	2	0	2	2
Chhattisgarh	2	1	1	1
Delhi	2	0	0	0
Goa	7	0	3	0
Gujarat	28	4	24	20
Haryana	23	3	20	7
Jharkhand	2	0	2	0
Karnataka	62	0	51	32
Kerala	29	0	25	19
Madhya Pradesh	12	0	6	5
Maharashtra	48	12	42	31
Manipur	1	0	1	0
Nagaland	2	0	2	0
Odisha	7	0	5	5
Puducherry	1	1	0	0
Punjab	5	0	3	3
Rajasthan	5	1	4	3
Tamil Nadu	54	4	50	40
Telangana	63	0	56	30
Uttar Pradesh	23	0	20	13
West Bengal	7	2	5	7
Total	417	33	349	238 ^[1]

Sector-wise Distribution of approved SEZs

*Faculty of Commerce, Magadh University, Bodh Gaya (Bihar).

Sector-wise Distribution of approved SEZs (As on 1 December 2017)¹				
Sectors	Formal approvals	In-principle approvals	Notified SEZs	Exporting SEZs (Central Govt. + State Govt./Pvt. SEZs + notified SEZs under the SEZ Act, 2005)
Agro	5	2	5	1
Airport based multiproduct	2	0	0	0
Auto and related	1	1	1	1
Aviation/Aerospace/ Animation & Gaming/ Copper	7	1	5	4
Beach & mineral/ metals	2	0	2	1
Biotechnology	23	1	16	3
Building products/ transport equipments/ ceramic and glass	2	2	2	2
Electronic product/ Industries	2	0	2	2
Engineering	13	1	13	13
Footwear/Leather	5	0	5	3
Food Processing	3	0	2	2
FTWZ	9	4	5	4
Gems and Jewellery	8	3	3	3
Handicrafts & Carpets	3	0	2	2
IT/ITES/Electronic Hardware/ Semiconductor/Services	274	0	234	129
Alumina/Aluminium	2	0	2	1
Light Engineering/ Metallurgical Engineering /Automotive Components	1	0	0	0
Multi-Product	20	9	17	23
Multi-Services	7	1	7	2
Non-Conventional Energy	2	0	2	2
Plastic processing	0	0	0	0

Sector-wise Distribution of approved SEZs (As on 1 December 2017)¹				
Sectors	Formal approvals	In-principle approvals	Notified SEZs	Exporting SEZs (Central Govt. + State Govt./Pvt. SEZs + notified SEZs under the SEZ Act, 2005)
Petrochemicals & petroleum products/oil and gas	2	1	0	0
Pharmaceuticals/chemicals	16	2	16	12
Port-based multi-product	4	1	3	2
Power/alternate energy/solar	3	1	3	3
Textiles/Apparel/Wool	7	1	7	7
Writing and printing paper mills	1	0	1	0
Granite processing industries and other allied machinery/manufacturing	2	0	1	0
Total	423	31	356	222

SEZs set up by the Central Government

KASEZ Kandla Special Economic Zone, at Kandla Gandhidham, Gujarat by Govt of India

- SEEPZ Special Economic Zone Mumbai, Maharashtra Electronics and Gems and Jewellery
- Noida Special Economic Zone Uttar Pradesh Multi product
- MEPZ Special Economic Zone Chennai, Tamil Nadu Multi product
- Cochin Special Economic zone ochin, erala Multi product
- Falta Special Economic Zone Falta, West Bengal Multi product

STATE GOVERNMENT/PRIVATE SEZS NOTIFIED/APPROVED PRIOR TO SEZ ACT 2005

- Fazalganj Industrial Estate Kanpur, ttar Pradesh Acids, Chemicals and Petrochemical
- Surat Special Economic Zone urat, Gujarat Multi product
- Manikanchan SEZ, West Bengal Kolkata, West Bengal ems and Jewellery
- Jaipur SEZ Jaipur, Rajasthan Gems and Jewellery
- Indore SEZ Sector-III, Pithampur, District. Dhar (MP) Multi product
- Jodhpur SEZ Jodhpur, Rajasthan Handicrafts
- Banthar Leather Technology Park Unnao (Kanpur Metropolitan Region), Uttar Pradesh Leather
- Salt Lake Electronic City -WIPRO, West Bengal Kolkatta, West Bengal Software development and ITES
- Mahindra City SEZ (IT), T. Nadu Tamil Nadu IT/Hardware and Bioinformatics
- Mahindra City SEZ (Auto ancillary), T. Nadu Tamil Nadu Auto

- Ruma Textile Park Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh Textiles
- Mahindra City SEZ (Textiles), Tamil Nadu Tamil Nadu Apparel and fashion accessories
- Nokia SEZ Sriperumbudur, Tamil Nadu Telecom equipments/R&D services
- Moradabad SEZ Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh Handicrafts
- Surat Apparel Park Surat, Gujarat IT/Textiles
- Rasi Egg Centre,(agri & allied), Namakkal, Tamil Nadu

NOTIFIED OPERATIONAL SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONES

Andhra Pradesh

- VSEZ Duvvada Visakhapatnam Multi product
- APIIC Atchutapuram Visakhapatnam Multi product
- APIIC, Madhurwada Visakhapatnam IT/ITES
- APIIC, Kapulauppada Visakhapatnam IT/ITES
- APIIC, Gambheeram Visakhapatnam IT/ITES
- APIIC, Rajayyapeta Visakhapatnam Petroleum, Oil & Gas Industry
- APIIC, Gurrampalem Visakhapatnam Multi product
- Brandix India Apparel City Private Ltd. Achutapuram, Visakhapatnam Textile
- Jawaharlal Nehru Pharma City (Ramky Pharma Cit Pvt. Ltd.) Parawada, Visakhapatnam Pharmaceuticals
- Divi's Laboratories Limited Chippada Village, Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh Pharmaceuticals
- Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Limited Sarpavaram Village, Kakinada Rural East Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh IT/ITES.
- Kakinada SEZ Private Limited Ramanakkapeta and A. V. Nagaram Villages, East Godavari District, Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh Multi-product.
- Apache SEZ Development India Private Limited Mandal Tada, Nellore District, Andhra Pradesh
- Parry Infrastructure Company Private Limited Vakalapudi Village, Kakinada Rural Mandal, Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh Food Processing.
- Sri City Multiproduct SEZ & DTZ in Chittoor District.

Chandigarh

Rajiv Gandhi Technology Park, Chandigarh. Chandigarh IT/ITES

Gujarat

- DGDC SEZ, Surat (SURSEZ)
- Mundra Port & Special Economic Zone, Multi Product
- Synefra Engineering and Construction Ltd. Vadodara Hi-tech Engineering products and related services
- Reliance Jamnagar Infrastructure Ltd. Jamnagar Multi Product
- Zydus Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd. Sanand, Ahmedabad Pharmaceutical
- Larsen & Toubro Limited's IT/ ITeS SEZ at Surat, Gujarat
- Calica Group's "3rd eye voice" IT/ITES SEZ, Ahmedabad
- Gallops Engineering SEZ, Moraiyya, Near Changodar, Ahmedabad
- Vatva Ahmedabad
- Infocity IT Park, IT/ITES, Gandhinagar, Gujarat

- GIFT SEZ, GIFT CITY, Gandhinagar, Gujarat
- DAHEJ SEZ 1 and 2, Tal Vagra, Bharuch
- TCS Garima Park IT/ITES SEZ, Gandhinagar
- K Raheja Corp IT/ITES SEZ, koba, Gandhinagar

Haryana

- ASF Insignia, Gwal Pahari Gurgaon, Haryana IT/ITES
- DLF Cyber City, Gurgaon Gurgaon, Haryana IT/ITES
- DLF Limited Gurgaon, Haryana IT/ITES
- Gurgaon Infospace Ltd, Gurgaon Gurgaon, Haryana IT/ITES
- Keystone Knowledge Park,^[6] Gurgaon, Haryana SEZ
- Reliance Haryana SEZ Limited, Gurgaon, Haryana
- Candor TechSpace, Sector-48, Gurgaon, Haryana

Karnataka

- International Tech Park, Bengaluru IT/ITES^[7]
- Manyata Embassy Business Park Bengaluru IT/ITES
- WIPRO Limited Doddakannelli Village, Varthur Hobli, Electronic City, Bengaluru IT
- WIPRO Limited(SR) Doddakannelli Village, Varthur Hobli, Sarjapur Road, Bengaluru IT
- Infosys Technologies SEZ Mangaluru Bengaluru, Karnataka IT/ITES
- Vikas Telecom Limited Bengaluru IT/ITES
- Adarsh Prime Projects Private Limited Devarabeesanahalli, Bhoganahalli and Doddakanahalli,
- Divyasree (Shyamaraju) Kundalahalli, Krishnarajapuram, Bengaluru IT/ITES
- Cessna Garden Developers Pvt. Ltd. Bengaluru IT/ITES
- Global Village Tech Park, Mylasandra Village IT/ITES
- Biocon Limited. Anekal Taluk, Bengaluru(Biotechnology)
- KIADB (textile), Hassan (Textile)
- Primal Projects Private Limited, Bengaluru IT/ITES
- Pritech Park SEZ, Bellandur, Bengaluru (IT/ITES)^[8]
- Synefra Engineering and Construction Ltd. (Hi-tech Engg. Products & related services)
- Bagmane Construction Pvt. Ltd. Bengaluru (IT/ITES)
- Aequs SEZ (formerly QuEST Global SEZ Pvt Ltd), Belagavi(Aerospace and IT/BT)

Kerala

- KINFRA Film and Video Park Thiruvananthapuram IT/ITES
- Electronic Technology Park-SEZ 1 Thiruvananthapuram IT/ITES
- Technopark, Kollam IT/ITES^{[9][10]}
- Cochin Special Economic Zone Kochi Multi Product
- Infopark Kochi IT/ITES
- InfoPark, Cherthala|Infopark Cherthala IT/ITES
- Smart City Kochi IT/ITES
- NeST Electronics City Kochi Electronics Hardware
- Puthuvype Kochi Port based
- Cyberpark Government Kozhikode IT/ITES
- Cyberpark Ulccs(Private) Kozhikode IT/ITES

Madhya Pradesh

- Indore SEZ, Pithampur, Indore Multi Product

Maharashtra

- Infosys Technologies Ltd. Rajiv Gandhi Infotech Park, Ph. II, Vill. Mann, Tal. Mulshi, Dist. Pune IT/ITES
- Serum Bio-pharma Park Pune, Maharashtra Pharmaceuticals & Biotechnology
- EON Kharadi Taluka Haveli, District Pune, Maharashtra IT/ITES
- WIPRO, Pune Hinjewadi Pune, Maharashtra IT/ITES
- DLF Akruiti IT/ITES
- Maharashtra Airport Development Corporation (MADC), MIHAN, Nagpur, Multi Product, The largest multi-product SEZ in Maharashtra.
- Wardha Power Company Pvt. Ltd. Dist.Chandrapur, Maharashtra, Power Sector
- Dynasty Developers Pvt. Ltd.(Pune Embassy India Pvt. Ltd.) Pune, Maharashtra IT/ITES
- The Manjri Stud Farm Private Ltd Pune, IT/ITES
- Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. Pune, Maharashtra IT/ITES
- Syntel International Pvt. Ltd. Pune, Maharashtra IT/ITES
- Magarpatta Township Development and Construction Company Ltd. Pune, Maharashtra Electronics Hardware and Software including information technology enabled
- MIDC, Aurangabad Aluminium & Almn. Related ind.
- NMSEZ, Reliance, Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra
- Mindspace, Airoli, Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra
- Khed Economics Infrastructure Private Limited (KEIPL) Bharat Forge, Rajgurunagar (Khed), Pune District, Maharashtra^[1]

Odisha

- Hindalco Industries SEZ, Sambalpur
- Genpact SEZ IT/ITES
- Infocity Bhubaneswar SEZ IT/ITES
- Infovalley Bhubaneswar SEZ IT/ITES
- IDCO Bhubaneswar IT/ITES
- IDCO Chandaka, Bhubaneswar IT/ITES
- IDCO Knowledge Park, Bhubaneswar
- IDCO Mahakalpada, Bhubaneswar
- Jindal Steel and Power, Choudwar
- Lanco Solar, Cuttack
- POSCO India SEZ, Paradeep
- Saraf Agencies SEZ, Chhatrapur
- Suryo Infra Projects Private Limited, Bhubaneswar
- Tata Consultancy Services SEZ IT/ITES
- Tata Steel SEZ, Gopalpur, Odisha
- Vedanta Resources SEZ, Jharsuguda
- Wellspun SEZ Choudwar
- Wipro SEZ IT/ITES

Rajasthan

- Mahindra World City (Jaipur) Ltd. Kalwara Village, Jaipur, Rajasthan IT/ITES
- Mansarovar Industrial Development Corporation, Kaparda, Jodhpur, Rajasthan IT/ITES
- Kisan Udyog khara, Bikaner.
- AIC Hindoun City.
- Kaladwas Industrial Estate (SEZ) Udaipur, BHIWADI

Tamil Nadu

- New Chennai Township Private Limited Engineering SEZ. ..
- New Chennai Township Private Limited Multi Services SEZ. ..
- Shriram Properties and Infrastructure Private Limited Perungalathur village, Chennai, Tamil Nadu IT/ITES
- Ilandhaikulam SEZ, Madurai, Tamil Nadu IT/ITES
- Vadapalanji SEZ, Madurai, Tamil Nadu IT/ITES
- SIPCOT Industrial Complex, Thoothukudi, Tamil Nadu
- SIPCOT Information Technology Park, Siruseri, Chennai, Tamil Nadu IT/ITES
- TRIL Inforpark Ltd., Rajiv Gandhi Salai(OMR), Taramani, Chennai, Tamil Nadu IT/ITES
- ETL Infrastructure Services Limited Tambaram Taluk, Kancheepuram District, Chennai, Tamil Nadu IT/ITES
- SIPCOT Automobile and Engineering SEZ, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu
- DLF Infocity Developers Ltd. Manapakkam & Mugalivakkam, Chennai, Tamil Nadu IT/ITES
- Arun Excello(Estansia) Infrastructure Private Limited Vallncheri and Potheri villages, Chengalpet Taluk, Kancheepuram District, Chennai Tamil Nadu IT/ITES
- ETA Technopark Private Limited Old Mahabalipuram Road, Navallur Village, Chengalpet Taluk, Chennai
- Kancheepuram District IT/ITES
- Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation Limited (TIDCO) SEZ, Hosur, Krishnagiri District, Tamil Nadu IT/ITES
- Electronics Corporation of Tamil Nadu Kancheepuram, Tamil Nadu IT/ITES
- SIPCOT Automobile and Engineering SEZ, Perundurai Taluk, Erode District
- ELCOT SEZ, Vilankurichi, Coimbatore
- TIDEL Park Coimbatore, Vilankurichi, Coimbatore, IT/ITES
- Wipro Technologies ELCOT SEZ – Vilankurichi, Coimbatore
- Wipro Technologies ELCOT SEZ – Sholingnalur, Chennai
- HCL ELCOT SEZ – Sholingnalur, Chennai
- State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu SIPCOT Industrial area Sriperumbudur, Tamil Nadu Electronics of Telecom hardware and support services including trading and logistic activities
- Textiles Special Economic Zone, Perundurai Taluk, Erode District
- State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu Oragadam Electronic Hardware
- Cheyyar SEZ Cheyyar Footwear, Tiruvannamalai District, Tamil Nadu
- Salem IT park SEZ vee technologies, Dalmia board, salem District Tamil Nadu

Telangana

- M/s Telangana Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Ltd. Nanakramguda Village, Serilingampalli Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Telangana IT/ITES
- CMC Limited Ranga Reddy District, Hyderabad, Telangana IT/ITES
- DivyaSree NSL Infrastructure Private Limited Ranga Reddy District, Hyderabad, Telangana
- Tech Mahindra Limited, Madhapur Ranga Reddy District, Hyderabad, Telangana
- Tech Mahindra Limited, Bahadurpally Ranga Reddy District, Hyderabad, Telangana
- DLF Commercial Developers Ltd Ranga Reddy District, Hyderabad, Telangana IT/ITES
- Hyderabad Gems SEZ Ltd. Ranga Reddy District, Hyderabad, Telangana Gems and Jewellery
- Fab City SPV(India) Pvt. Ltd. R R District Telangana IT/ITES
- L&T Phoenix Infoparks Pvt. Ltd. Mandal, Telangana IT/ITES
- Maytas Hill County SEZ Pvt Ltd-Bachupally Bachupally Village, Mandal IT/ITES
- Serene Properties Pvt Ltd. Pocharam Vil1age, Hayathna Gar, Taluka Ghatkesar Mandal IT/ITES
- Sundew Properties Pvt. Limited Madhapur, RR District IT/ITES
- Wipro Limited-Manikonda Manikonda, Mandal, RR IT/ITES
- Lanco Hills Technology Park Pvt Ltd., SEZ – IT & ITE's, Hyderabad,
- Infosys Technologies Hyderabad SEZ, Pocharam
- IT SEZ, Madikonda, Warangal
- Mind space

West Bengal

- DLF IT SEZ Rajarhat, Kolkata, West Bengal IT/ITES
- SP Infotech Rajarhat (upcoming), Kolkata, West Bengal IT/ITES
- Bengal Gem And Jewellery Park, Salt Lake, Kolkata, West Bengal Jewellery manufacturing and studies
- WIPRO SEZ, Salt Lake Sector V, Kolkata, West Bengal IT/ITES
- Falta Special Economic Zone, Falta, West Bengal, West Bengal, Multi product
- Kolkata IT park, Bantala
- TCS Gitanjali Park IT/ITES SEZ

Uttar Pradesh

- HCL IT city, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh IT & Start-Up

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Water Security Challenges in North Eastern Part of India on Sharing Trans-Boundary River of Brahmaputra Between India and China

Md. Najibullah Singakhongbam* and Hena Bari**

ABSTRACT

Water security has become a great concern in recent times in India's relations with China as India is seen as an increasing rival and contender in regional politics. The political disputes between the two countries and resource aggressiveness behavior of China could pose serious and worsening problems that could threaten not only domestic stability, energy shortages but also significant environmental risks over water sharing. The shortages of clean water and energy demand along with continued economic growth of China mounted pressures on upstream China to undertake numerous water projects in Tibet and its provinces. Rivers flowing in Northeast India like Brahmaputra/Tsangpo river that flows in Arunachal Pradesh, Assam and Bangladesh originates its source in the Kailas range of the Himalayas in Tibet, China. China's Dam building and water diversion projects coupled with its reluctance of transparency and information sharing of all hydrological data could affect sustainable management of waterways. The Brahmaputra river is the lifeline of downstream Northeast India with respect to food security, agriculture, livestock, forestry, fisheries and industries. Therefore, in India's foreign policy, water security has become an indispensable part in the context of India's economic growth, strategic and security considerations. The border disputes between India and China, the presence of Dalai Lama in India or any other political disputes have further fueled India's threat perceptions regarding China's leverage as it could use instrument of aggression strategically against India as China being an upper riparian state. This study aims to explore the challenges between the two countries in building up comprehensive and effective frameworks for water sharing. It is also attempted to bring into analysis of water diplomacies, regional initiatives, effects of growing competition over water resources and its political and strategic implications in the foreign policy setting of India.

INTRODUCTION

India and China, the two neighbor countries, that has deep cultural ties since centuries, have been fraught with conflict and mistrust in their political relations. The economic growth coupled with their expanding presence in regions triggered them to pursue more ambitious foreign policies. The 1980s economic development of China followed by liberalization of Indian economy in early 1990s have brought their competition for markets that led them to pursue their enhanced political, economic and security footprints. Water security and water resources are indispensable part of an economic growth of a country. Talking about China and India, despite having large geographical areas, are water scarce countries. Their huge population, economic growth and rise of living standard of their

*Ph.D, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi E-mail: sk.najj919@gmail.com

**Ph.D, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi E-mail: henabari@gmail.com

people have mounted pressures on both countries to undertake numerous water projects on their available water to fulfill the shortages of energy demand, clean water and demand for industries and factories. The boundary disputes of Arunachal Pradesh could threaten their domestic stability as it creates mistrust and suspicion in their foreign policy approach towards each other. The Doklam issue, for instance, tends to push widening the gap of relations between the countries. This makes an alarm to the north eastern part of India when we see from the point of economic and security perspectives.

The rivers flowing in North East India like Brahmaputra river or Yarlung Tsangpo (in China) that originated its source from the Kailas range of the Himalayas in Tibet, China flows four countries of China, Bhutan, India and Bangladesh. It passes through the disputed territory of Arunachal Pradesh, then to Assam and Bangladesh and finally falls into the Bay of Bengal. The Brahmaputra river, the lifeline of Northeast India, tends to become a centre of geo-politics whenever any disputes emerges between India and China. The disputed territory of Arunachal Pradesh along with India's support of Tibetan issues helps to strengthen China's water policy towards India as minimal as China is reluctant to share full hydrological data sharing with India and refused to involve in formal multilateral framework water agreements between the countries. As a result, India, despite its lack of initiatives to prevent devastated floods caused by Brahmaputra river in Assam during the monsoon rainy season due to various reasons, fails to effectively strategize their water policy and implement them properly due to the unavailability of adequate hydrological data that could have the potential implications on food security, agriculture, livestock, forestry, fisheries and industries. China, which is an upper riparian state, is water hegemon that can divert trans-boundary water resources in their advantage to meet their growing industrial, agricultural and urban demands. China, if deliberately executes it, will cause far-reaching economic, social and environmental challenges to the middle and lower riparian states. The threat perception of India towards China, for being an upper hand in economy, military, security and regional power, has to wisely and diplomatically be minimized when India could bring China into water diplomacy, formal dialogues and bilateral or multilateral treaties. Besides this, India can play a Tibet card and Dalai Lama issue, if not worked the mentioned things India could pursue, as an alternative avenue to pursue greater usable rights. The advantage of China at the cost of India will pave an extra edge over India in expanding their political, economic and security dimensions.

HYDRO-HEGEMONY AND POLITICS IN FOREIGN POLICY

Power, when the state has disproportionate economic and military capacity, can be seen as an instrument to coerce a weaker riparian. It exists to define who the hegemon is and the state who is hegemon tends to mobilize more resources in trans-boundary water relations. Lukes (2005, 29) has determined three dimensions of power which can be observed in the domain of international hydro-politics. He stated that power in its most recognizable form is the material capacity of one party to gain compliance of the other. His first dimension of power that he referred is 'structural power'. Here "the state with military or economic superiority along with riparian position can be considered as an asset of structural power because of its concrete nature and enduring quality of the state" (Zeiton and Allan 2008, 7). The second dimension of power is referred as 'bargaining power' in which power is utilized by the stronger party to remove the capacity of the weaker party to choose between compliance or non-compliance at the time of confronting between weaker and stronger party (Lukes 2005, 11). This bargaining power will have greater effect in existing negotiations for the formal and informal institutions. The third dimension of power brings into considerations many issues in which through social forces and institutional practices, politics are kept beyond the view of concerns (Ibid,

92). This dimension is referred to as 'ideational power' in such a way that a mechanism is explored to prevent people from having grievances by letting them accepted in the prevailing order of things. This is done through the channel of shaping their perceptions, cognitions and preferences in the existing order of things.

Hydro-hegemony is meant as hegemony active over water issues is enhanced by the existing power asymmetry that affects the bargaining process for basin riparian states. It poses serious and worsening problems that may threaten domestic stability throughout the region. Upstream country like China, being military and economic power, can control water flows and undertake various hydropower projects, regardless of the effects caused by their actions on the lower riparians. Ultimately, it will create international tensions over water sharing on trans-boundary water that might be a reason of paradox for deteriorating foreign relations between the countries.

The confluence of three factors-China's increasing demand for hydroelectric power, water scarcity and trans-boundary nature of rivers—are raising tensions in the great Himalayan watershed. China's hunger for energy to build cities and fuel industries, while at the same time reducing greenhouse gas emissions, has sparked a new wave of planning for dozens of mega-dams along the mainstreams of these trans-boundary rivers (Tulner, Batten and Shifflett 2013,11)

Brahmaputra river has become a subject of discussion in the last few years as the riparian governments have diverse interests including economic development and national security. China, deliberately reluctant to participate in multilateral engagement except bilateral engagement, caused a suspicion among the riparian states of Brahmaputra river. The attitude of China and its actions of sharing only seasonal hydrological data with other neighboring states has brought a concern among the state leaders that China's actions will help nothing except installing a stumbling block in formulation of plans and infrastructure development on the Brahmaputra river basins. The hydropower dams, especially the Zangmu Dam planned by China on Brahmaputra river has caused downstream states worry about potential significant change. Indian critics blamed China of the way how data information exchanging with India is not actionable as it unleashes only volume of water figures rather than providing the data recording at what time and from where (Samaranayake, Limaye and Wuthnow 2016, 53).

However, the efforts for negotiation have always been a challenge among the co-riparians. The inter-related factors such as stereotypical rivalries, emerging conflict of interests on water resources development, historical existing suspicion and distrust among the countries, lack of open communication and emerging asymmetric power dynamics have accounted for challenging in negotiation among the riparians (Gulati et al 2017, 8). In case of India, China's claim of Arunachal Pradesh which is a state of India as a part of their territory, the different positions on Line of Control and the presence of Dalai Lama in India complicates the matter in India's efforts for negotiation and improving water relations between the two countries.

WATER DIPLOMACY AND REGIONAL INITIATIVES

A country, in order to fulfill the demands by their economic growth, cannot abandon water resource planning and management. The competing interests of different groups have become surfaced on linking their social and political networks attached to water. Water diplomacy tries to recognize how limitations and hindrances are reflected in water sharing negotiation process. It advocates a non-zero-sum approach in water sharing. Barua (2018, 63) states that "water diplomacy is not about negotiating on conflict issues; rather it helps establish relationship to build or rebuild trust between conflict-prone parties". The use of water diplomacy has become a means to prevent conflict escalation and strategize ways to improve cooperation on the trans-boundary level. Official

diplomats, civil society, academician, formal and informal dialogues between the riparian states and people to people relationships at grassroots level are involved in water diplomacies to build trust and connections between different parties. It comes to rise as a dynamic process to explore the ways how reasonable, sustainable and peaceful solutions could be developed to water allocation and management (Barua 2018, 63). The multilateral forum provided by South East Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) for discussion of water issues and its impacts on relations between the countries cannot yield profound results. China, the most riparian state, is not a SAARC member that hindered the multilateral talks on water resources and water security. Some modest steps at the bilateral level can be cited. The Data sharing between India and China, India- Bangladesh Joint water committees, India-Bhutan's cooperation through hydropower etc are some of the modest steps that the countries maintain their relations for their water security. Non-state actors have explored some track II and Track III cooperation initiatives in the form of bilateral or multilateral approach. For instance, The Brahmaputra Dialogue initiated by SaciWATERS, The Abu Dhabi Dialogue and South Asian Water Initiative led by World Bank, a collaboration of scientists in International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) etc. can be cited. Taking into account the study of the Brahmaputra Dialogue (BD), initiated in 2013, it involves multi tract and multilateral diplomacy engaging all four Brahmaputra riparian states. It was aimed to construct a framework cooperation at basin level. Then, a neutral platform will be developed to accommodate effective academicians, concerned policy makers, interested NGOs, media, civil society organizations etc.

Brahmaputra Dialogue was implemented into three phases in which the first phase (2013-15) initiated bilateral approach involving only India and Bangladesh. It was focused on track III mode involving people to people diplomacy between India and Bangladesh. It also brought CSOs, NGOs and local communities to play their role in decision making. However, their capacity to participate in policy formulation and implementation was met with a challenge to lay their visible significant results on them. The second phase (2014-2015) of the dialogue riding over track II from track III shifted to a multilateral approach from bilateral approach that involves China and Bhutan. "The structure of the workshops was intended to remain the same- country level workshops followed by regional level dialogues. However, in this phase, country level workshops was organized only in India and Bangladesh with plans to expand them to China and Bhutan in the third phase (2015-17)" (Barua 2018, 64-65). The question remains here is how far the countries have achieved their aims through Brahmaputra Dialogues, water diplomacies and so all. When any political issues erupted, the status quo of water relations between the countries tends to remain unchanged.

RECENT CO-OPERATIONS

The country, if we observe carefully on their range of policies and formulations, has always been assigned itself to harness more resources to fulfill the demands triggered by economic growth of the country. However, two or more sovereign countries, if they involved on resource sharing, are always stuck into the tug of war to explore and harness more resources towards their advantage regardless the action of their harnessing resources have been done at the cost of other sovereign country who are involved in resource sharing. While accomplishing all these actions, the state with structural capacity tends to drift more resources towards them which are triggered by unresolved political disputes. The question of "equitable allocation of the uses of trans-boundary water lie at the core of the majority of international water conflicts" (Ho 2014, 2). However, India and China are bonded in cooperation in few areas on Brahmaputra water. They took initiatives to address water sharing issues by signing five Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) since 2002, three of which were focused on the Yarlung Zangbo/ Brahmaputra river.

The two states have, since 2002, concluded five: the 2002 MoU on the Provision of Hydrological Information of Yarlung Zangbo/Brahmaputra River in Flood Season by China to India (expired in 2007) and its implementation plan, the 2008 MoU and its implementation plan on the same topic for the period of 2008–12, and the 2013 MoU on the Provision of Hydrological Information on the Yarlung Zangbo/Brahmaputra River in Flood Season by China to India and its Implementation Plan which is now in force (Liu 2015, 360).

The Expert-Level Mechanism on Trans-border Rivers was earmarked between China and India in 2006. China has obligation to unfold hydrological information on Brahmaputra/Tsangpo river in flood season. The 2002 MoU between the two countries has made China to ensure this information sharing. Then, 2008 MoU has mandated India to provide China with the information how much data utilization have been performed in flood forecasting and mitigation (Ibid:361). 2013 MoU that was signed to address flood control and disaster mitigation on downstream regions with the help of China through sharing hydrological information on Brahmaputra river at the time of flood season. Therefore, it is only for temporary period but “long-term cooperation regarding the provision of hydrological information has proved invaluable to flood forecasting and mitigation and has enhanced mutual trust” (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China, 2014).

For strengthening cooperation on trans-boundary rivers, MoU have also been signed in 2013 that reveals “the subtle change of attitudes of each state towards the other, but also suggests an emerging closer Sino-Indian cooperation and more open interaction on water issues” (Liu 2015, 361). This accord with China’s approach in this field has a focus on peaceful diplomacy (Woulter and Chen 2013, 240). This provision makes a way for devising an integrated management approach. The huge hydropower storage of the Yarlung Zangbo/Brahmaputra River provides a “platform for promoting increased Sino-Indian cooperation; on the other hand, the sustainable utilization of the Yarlung Zangbo/Brahmaputra River calls for the sustainable management of water and land ecosystems” (Liu 2015, 363). However, besides having various engagements between the two countries, India, being a lower riparian state, at a more practical level, has to continuously engage and open channels of communications with China on flood management as China has an unmatched hydrological advantage vis-a-vis the South Asian countries (IDSA 2010, 49).

CHALLENGES AND CONFRONTATIONS

China, having structural power of military and economy, reflects zero-sum mentality on water use. It can establish the potentiality of direct conflict zone with India. “The right to use the water of a border-crossing river involves a combination of de facto and de jure control—control in fact and control in law. Fortunately for China, and unfortunately for its neighbors, China has a strong hand by both measures” (Christopher 2013, 22). In the case of international rivers, the principle of Harmon Doctrine, also known as ‘absolute territorial sovereignty’ has emerged since the late 19th century. It states that “a state is free to depose, within its territory, of the waters, of the waters of an international river in any manner it deems fit, without concern for the harm or adverse impact that such use may cause to other riparian states” (McCaffrey 1996, 552). However, contrary to Harmon Doctrine, the basic principle of international law prohibit riparian states from causing harm to other states and establish the path for cooperation and peaceful resolution of disputes. The other principle of ‘absolute territorial integrity’ establishes “the right of the riparian state to demand continuation of natural flow of an international river into its territory from the upper riparian” (Salman 2007, 627). The Helsinki Rules (1996) also established the principle of “reasonable and equitable utilization of the waters of an international drainage basin among the riparian states.” China also voted against the adoption of the United Nations Watercourses Convention (UNWC), 1970. China did so because it

expresses reserving “the right to address the question of the non-navigational uses of international watercourses with its neighbors in a fair and reasonable manner and in accordance with relevant international practice and with bilateral watercourse agreements” (Wouters and Chen 2013, 234). China, the upper riparian, refused to sign and rectify Helsinki Rules and appears to be believed in Harmon Doctrine as China while analyzing their engagements on water issues with other countries. This reflects China’s reluctance of adequate and equitable sharing of water sharing with the lower riparian states.

China is a water stressed country. Taking account into its large population size, rising economic growth and living standard, China has to find ways to meet them. The North of China, epicenter of economic and agricultural activity, has only twenty percent of China’s water resources. Its agricultural sector which uses seventy percent of China’s resources are concentrated in extremely water stressed Northern China (Bhattacharya 2018, 2). Therefore, China has ambitious multipurpose hydroelectric Dam of 3000 MW in Tibet across Brahmaputra/ Tsangpo river and has the diversion plan of irrigation water to the Gobi region of China. This diversion plan might have negative impact in the concern and interest of downstream countries. It will affect not only India’s proposed water linking project but also “jeopardize Bangladesh’s right to use the resources as per international law as a riparian state” (Bhattarai 2009, 3). Water scarcity, once happened, may lead to food insecurity that will cause to deteriorate the relations between the countries. Therefore water security has become a paramount importance for the countries.

Sharing of hydrological data on Brahmaputra river has become one of the thorniest issues. The flash floods in Assam, Meghalaya and West Bengal affecting thousands of life and properties happen due to the intense rainfall in the upper reaches of the Brahmaputra basin and steep topography. A landslide in Tibet in 2000 caused a dam across the Tsangpo river collapsed that destroyed every bridge on the Siang, Arunachal Pradesh. “The data sharing mechanism between the countries is also questionable and debatable, as it does not include any mechanism of dispute settlement related to data sharing” (Barua 2018, 2). The sovereignty issue on principle ownership of Brahmaputra river made negotiation over it an enduring deadlock. The availability of research gaps and information sharing along with the complex river system of Brahmaputra always poses a questionable result and outcomes on any plans that comes up for the infrastructure plan on the Brahmaputra river basin (Ibid, 3). Adequate sharing of data to India will help in assisting for flood forecasting and warning that will ultimately provide ample time and opportunity to safeguard life and properties affected by flash floods. Besides this, we can also see from the view of political perspective that China’s reluctance of adequate data sharing with India is because of China’s fears of India as constructing dam or hydro-projects on disputed Arunachal Pradesh will strengthen India’s hold over Arunachal Pradesh. But what India worries is that “through water diversion, China will be able to acquire greater leverage over India, thus further tilting the power balance between China and India in China’s favor” (Ho 2019, 10). The unresolved territorial disputes between China and India complicated the management of Brahmaputra river. And the prevailing historical enmity, constructed mutual suspicion among South Asian countries are surfaced on the deadlock of establishing multilateral joint development (Ibid, 11-12).

CONCLUSION

India and China, the two largest countries in Asian continent, have huge population, economic growth and energy demands. Both countries, due to their expanding soft and hard power in regional politics, always aim to augment their security, economic and political establishments in the strategic areas. India’s relation with China does not always lie in a smooth manner as Brahmaputra river that

flows over contested territory of Arunachal Pradesh has been the centre of threats perception for India because of China's water diversion plans and its practice on shared resources. Regional initiatives and water diplomacies on Brahmaputra river might have unleashed some productive results but the sustaining development and effective cooperation on water shared resources cannot be realized in the long term. From the view of strategic and political considerations, China observes that India's water linking project and dam building on downstream water could further establish a mark of strengthening India's actual control over Arunachal Pradesh, an Indian state claimed by China as a part of their territory. India has strategic and domestic considerations over the management of Brahmaputra waters with respect to hydro-electricity, flood control, local development and integration of isolated northeast India into the rest of the country. Different MoUs, talks and initiatives signed between China and India on water shared resources might be helpful in some ways in water management but China's reluctance of sharing of actionable full hydrological data over Brahmaputra water, ignorant formal water sharing agreements, absence of single water treaty with her neighboring countries, tendency of bilateral approach rather than multilateral approach, abstinence of signing and rectifying Helsinki Rules (1996), UN water sharing agreements treaty, missing of redressed disputes mechanism in the existing MoUs etc. are some of the reasons for failing to mitigate conflicts over water originated from China. On the other hand, India might have been cautiously observed by China as India may become an alternative to China for attractive economic partner for various countries in the long term because of its geographical size, large resources, huge demographic profiles, fast economic growth and enhancing all round capabilities. It will pose a serious threat and challenge to China's ambition of dominance in Asia and increasing regional power. This may be another reason why china is reluctant to have formal water treaty on shared water resources with India because of their strategic and economic considerations. In the case of cooperation, both countries can seek and expand their cooperation at the multilateral level through the development of hydrological tools, confidence building measures, official and unofficial dialogues and international organizations. Water sharing benefits should be developed and helped to each other on flood forecasting, flood warning and flood risk management. India and China should deescalate their tension over the contested border territories and resolve their disputes in an amicable manner. China, in order to build trust among the riparian states, should lead to have greater effort in transparency of data sharing with downstream countries and must also see beyond their security and energy interests to build the platform of accessing cooperative benefits of water shared resources and amicable co-operations among the riparian states.

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Yogic Management of Diabetes

Dr. R. Lakshminarayana*

INTRODUCTION

The science of ayurveda, also 'a part of the Vedas' (i.e., Vedanga), is attributed to the sage Bharadwaja (5000 B.C). It has a holistic concept of medicare and healthcare and was very popular, being taught even to students from, abroad in the universities of Taxila, Nalanda and Varanasi during A.D. 500-600. After a decline during medieval period, it is again gaining popularity after the independence of India. Man should have complete well being in all these areas. In other words, it may be said that:

- Freedom from Negative thoughts in mental health
- Freedom from Negative feeling is emotional health
- Freedom from pain is physical health
- Freedom from Ego is Bhakti.
- Freedom from desire is liberation.

CONCEPT OF HEALTH ACCORDING TO YOGA

The yogic concept of health and disease enables us to understand that practice of yoga brings not only physical health but also mental health. It teaches how to conquer obstacles so that one can live peacefully and in perfect harmony to achieve the goal of life i.e. Self Realization.

Yoga understanding of man is unique when compared with other schools of health. According to yoga life is not physical as conceived by modern Allopathy medicine. The ancient sages of yoga had already contemplated and discussed the composition of human life as consisting of several bodies – physical, mental, emotional, intellectual and spiritual. For them, health is harmonious existence and function of all these aspects of life. When there is any disharmony or disintegration among the components of the body, then it is said to be ill- health. Therefore, the science of yoga advocated several practices suitable to different components of the body.

In the modern world, due to advancement of Modern Science and Technology, everything including modern healthcare, its goal and practice, is being questioned. WHO defines health as 'a state of physical, mental and social well-being, not merely an absence of diseases or infirmity'.

Today, Ayurveda is being studied deeply and homeopathy is already being practiced even by Allopathic doctors. But, Psychotherapy, hypnotism, Yoga-therapy, yogic pranayama, and asanas, etc., are trying to find their own place. Thus everything seems to be tending towards holistic medicine in accordance with the concept of 'holistic health'.

YOGA AND WELL BEING

We understand that yoga is not a magic or trick. It is not merely a set of yogasanas or pranayama or meditation. It is a science of holistic living consisting of a holistic value system featured by health and wealth, bliss and poise, harmony and efficiency.

*Assistant Professor, Department of Yoga Vijnana National Sanskrit University Tirupati – 517507
E-mail – rapurulakshmi.yoga@gmail.com

In the 21st century, yoga has a lot to offer. It gives us the means to complement medical technology with a holistic system of healthcare that addresses the problems of the mind and spirit, as well as those of the body. Patanjali, the author of the classic text on yoga nearly 3000 years ago, described yoga as 'a science of the mind'. Yoga can fundamentally help us to control our mind, our desires, and our reactions to stress.

In Yoga- Vasistha, one of the best texts on Yoga, the essence of Yoga is beautifully portrayed thus, **ManahPrasamanopayah Yoga ityabhidhiyate** - Yoga is called a skilful trick to calm down the mind. It is an (Upayah), a skilful subtle process.

During these demanding situations either we need to fight or fly away from. So, we respond by bringing about several changes in the body-mind complex to protect ourselves and it is these responses that are called stresses.

STRESS INDUCED AILMENTS

Today, man is subjected to a large number of stressful situations in the modern fast way of life and his balance is frequently disturbed. This is the main cause for the increasing incidence of high blood pressure and diabetes among people today.

Man can maintain good health only when he takes regular physical exercise as in the form of walking and playing. This balance again is tilted in the modern man who has much more to do at the mental level and very little at the physical level. Today there are so many aids that he does not need to work hard physically for his living. He cannot find time for sports etc., to keep himself fit as he has many other more demanding problems to solve at the mental level in his mad rush to adapt to the ever changing world. Thus, he neither has time for resting or relaxing to set right the autonomic stimulations nor has he time for exercises to maintain his balance.

When the homeostasis is disturbed, the nature of the personality and the hereditary pre-dispositions, these disturbances may show up initially in the mind as restlessness leading to insomnia. Lack of sleep could itself cause several diseases in course of time.

STRESS AND DIABETES

Unfortunately, the present day life style of speed, greed, and competition has posed great challenges on these stress adaptation mechanisms. The balance between periods of stimulations and rest is greatly disturbed. Repeated long standing emotionally demanding situations that pour in large quantities of stress hormones tend to draw out glucose into the blood from stores even if a person is very careful with the food and exercise. The blood sugar also remains high because genetically you are not capable of supplying the required extra quantities of insulin to balance these stress hormones.

MEDICAL VIEW OF DIABETES

Diabetes Mellitus

We all know that, diabetes mellitus is a metabolic disorder in which primary problem is the defective utilization of sugar by the body. We also know that Dietary sugars and starch are broken down to glucose by the processes of digestion, and this glucose is the major fuel for the various processes, organs and cells of the physical body. Glucose metabolism is under the control of the hormone insulin, which is secreted by the pancreas, a large gland behind the stomach. When this gland becomes stressed or exhausted, the hormone insulin becomes deficient in quantity or sensitivity and as a result the blood sugar level becomes high and uncontrolled. Thus, symptoms of diabetes are due to excessive sugar in the blood. Diabetes is a very common disease today, especially in our affluent communities.

DIABETES AND ITS TYPES

Diabetes - Type-I

There are two types of diabetes viz., type-I & type-II if a person has Type-I diabetes, his pancreas produces very little, insulin. A person with this condition is known to have juvenile onset diabetes. People with this type of diabetes must, among other things, inject themselves with a daily dose insulin. Survival may be difficult Without daily injections.

Diabetes -Type-II

If a person suffers from Type-II diabetes his/her pancreas produces insulin, but it is either not enough for the present needs of his/her body or, if it is, the cells of the body are unable to use it properly. This type of diabetes was previously called non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM). It was called “non-insulin dependent” because it can usually be controlled without the use of insulin injections. This type was also referred to as maturity onset diabetes, until recently since it occurs most often in mature adults, Majority of patients with type 2 diabetes suffer from two major defects namely insulin resistance and beta cell “burnout”. Insulin resistance typically occurs in adults and children who are overweight, sedentary and have a genetic predisposition to diabetes. Patients with insulin resistance are often diagnosed with the metabolic syndrome, which predisposes them to both type 2 diabetes and cardiovascular disease.

REDUCTION OF BLOOD GLUCOSE LEVELS DUE TO INSULIN

We have learnt that every cell needs its constant supply of glucose for their activities and this is achieved by transportation of glucose from the blood into the cells across the barrier of cell wall. The cell wall has several chemical gates through which the glucose can enter the cell, and it is broken down into energy and carbon dioxide. Energy is used for the cell's activities; carbon dioxide is thrown out as waste product. These gates are guarded by gatekeepers called insulin receptors. Insulin has to combine with Insulin receptor to help glucose enter the cell. Only then the gate opens and glucose can enter the cell. Thus insulin has a very important role.

Abnormality in Diabetes

There are two major abnormalities that are responsible for the imbalance in glucose handling mechanism that lead to persistently high blood glucose i.e., either insufficient insulin or inefficient insulin.

It was originally thought that the entire problem of diabetes was due to insufficient production of insulin in the body. But, now it is clear that it is more inefficiency of the existing insulin that is contributing to the disorder than insufficiency. Insufficiency of insulin occurs in a small proportion of individuals in whom the beta cell has been either destroyed due to infection or injury or surgical removal of pancreas or due to genetic abnormality; The insulin is rendered inefficient by insulin resistance and/ or autoimmunity and the insulin molecule or the beta cell. The pancreas gets a feedback from the high glucose levels and thus they release more and more insulin into the blood. Thus, when we check the level of insulin in the blood, we can find that it may be higher in diabetics than normal people.

Diabetes and its causes

The specific causes of diabetes are unknown. But there are many factors which influence diabetes:

- (a) Type I diabetes occurs due to heredity and autoimmunity and
- (b) Type II diabetes is caused due to heredity, age and life style.

Heredity

In majority of the cases, people who have relatives with diabetes (DM) are more likely to develop it themselves than those who have no history of diabetes in their family. The reason for this is that hereditary characteristics are passed on from one generation to the next.

Age

Generally, in most of the cases, diabetes occurs in middle and late life. It is an ageing disease. The increasing incidence of diabetes with age may be related to a general decrease in body functions in all cells with aging.

Sedentary life style

It is well known fact that lack of exercise is one of the major factors that contributes to overweight and obesity which in turn leads to insulin resistance and diabetes. **Overweight/Obesity:**

Approximately 50-80% of the people with Type-II diabetes are overweight at the time of diagnosis. It is now well known that excess weight makes the dormant tendency for diabetes to develop into active disease.

Alcohol

It is a rich source of energy and hence can cause enormous degree of imbalance in the energy system of the body and aggravates diabetes.

Stress:

The body's immune system normally defends the body from diseases causing germs etc. But during stress either selectively or mistakenly it attacks and destroys some of its own cells, eg., beta cells of the islets of Langerhans or the insulin particles itself. It is possible to detect these chemicals in patients' blood that are recruited to destroy the beta cells or the insulin molecule. Certain unclear environment factors are believed to "trigger" this autoimmune phenomenon in genetically susceptible individuals.

Symptoms of diabetes

The following symptoms are observed in diabetic patients:

- 1.
2. High blood sugar
3. An excessive thirst
4. Urination
5. Resistant skin
6. Urinary infection
7. Failing eyesight.

The Basis and Principles of Yoga Therapy

We know that yoga is an ancient Indian science and way of life. Particularly in recent years the practice of yoga has become more popular because it promotes positive health and is also useful in the prevention and treatment of diseases. The therapeutic potential of yoga has largely

been investigated for stress-related psychosomatic ailments. But with the recent interest in 'psycho-neuro-immunology' (the effect of the psyche on the immune system), there is also a possibility that yoga therapy can modify the course of infectious diseases.

Fundamentally yoga is different from conventional medical practice in its approach to healthcare. Yoga aims to treat illness by improving health on all levels simultaneously and by restoring inner harmony, instead of trying to reduce the cause of disease to a single factor and to correct it using a specific cure. Naturally, ill-health occurs when the total balance of perfect health is disturbed. Although the original disrupting influence may only affect one level at first, the disturbance soon spreads. All the five sheaths of existence interact, and something that primarily affects the mind, soon spread to the body and pranic sheaths. Sometimes we feel increased stress reactions, muscles are tensed, and often depleted energy levels, leading to chronic fatigue. Normally, we feel it a very bad day at work.

IMPORTANCE OF YOGA THERAPY IN MODERN LIFE

Yoga is becoming popular in different parts of the world. For the restless mind, it gives solace of the sick, it is a boon for a common man, it is the fashion of the day to keep himself fit and beautiful. Because of its rational basis, the modern medical system has replaced almost all the traditional system of medicine in different parts of this globe. It has proved itself most effective in saving man from the fatal hands of contagious and infectious diseases. However, new wide spread psychosomatic ailments are posing a great challenge to the modern medical system. It is here that yoga appears to make a vital contribution to the modern medical system.

A healthy individual must have all tissues and organs of the body developed properly. The ancient masters of yoga were fully aware of the maxim "healthy mind in a healthy body", and hence it is that they developed a masterly system of practices which takes care of all the tissues of the body and their functions in a super manner.

Maintenance of bodily health depends on two factors namely, supply of nourishment in ample amounts and the quick removals of waste materials which are produced in the tissues as a result of metabolic activity, and the tissues get increased supply of blood, oxygen, and the nutrients.

The yogic practices work deeply inside the body and mind and bring about some positive changes both in the normal individual and ill-health people so as to prepare him to advance on the path of yoga. The yogic techniques should have scientific background along with the traditional support. The main aim of the practices is to activate psycho-physiological channels in the body.

YOGIC MANAGEMENT OF DIABETES

It is to achieve glucose balance, lipid balance, weight balance, hormonal balance, which is possible by prana balance and mind balance. A dynamic balance between absorption, production, release, utilization, excretion or detoxification of several chemicals that are involved in diabetics is the aim of management of this complex disease. Let us see how yoga offers solutions to bring about this balance at all the five aspects of the personality.

Yoga is defined as a technique for balancing the mind through equanimity and samatvam by achieving mastery over the mind. In diabetes this component of mind mastery contributes to stability of blood glucose levels around normal values under varying situations such as fasting, post lunch, exercise and emotionally demanding situations. The practices such as:

- At **Annamya Kosa** - Yogasanas, Yoga diet and Yoga Kriyas.
- At **Pranamaya Kosa** – Breathing practices and Pranayama.
- At **Manomaya Kosa** - The practices are Meditation, Devotional sessions and Chantings

of mantras correct the notions about one's life ambitions and goals that form the basic conceptual root for the life style of the individual.

The series of yoga practice include step by step instructions with breathing for the set of practices, which could be practiced for an hour daily by patients with different ailments. These are safe practices. The practices that could be harmful for the conditions have been carefully avoided based on the knowledge of the physiological effects of these practices and their expected effects on the disease.

However it is safe for you to ask your yoga teacher or medical advisor before you start practicing these techniques. The ideal way to use this booklet is to keep this as a reference book after you have learnt them under the guidance of a yoga teacher trained in our system of yoga therapy.

The list of practices mentioned in the contents is all safe. The ideal way to plan your daily yoga practices is 45 minutes of physical practices followed by Savasana in the morning; and practice pranayama and meditation for 45 minutes in the evening. Daily practice is mandatory. Physical practices have to be performed only on an empty stomach i.e., 4 hours after a major meal or 2 hours after a small meal. Do not practice Yogasanas when you are very tired or during menstruation. Meditation and nadanusandhana can be practiced even after a meal or during menstruation in women.

LIST OF YOGIC PRACTICES SUGGESTED FOR DIABETES

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Vaidika suryanamaskara | 17. Dhanurasana |
| 2. Padahasthasana | 18. Vipareetakarani mudra |
| 3. Trikonasana | 19. Sarvangasana |
| 4. Parsvokonasana | 20. Halasana |
| 5. Prasaritapadottanasana | 21. Matsyasana |
| 6. Vajrasana | 22. Savasana |
| 7. Suptavajrasana – I | Pranayama |
| 8. Paschimottanasana | 1. Ujjayi pranayama |
| 9. Purvottanasana | 2. Nadhishodhana pranayama |
| 10. Upavistakonasana | Kriyas |
| 11. Matsyendrasana | 1. Agnisaradhoutikriya / vahnisara |
| 12. Pavanmuktasana | 2. Nauli |
| 13. Apanasana | Mudra and Bandha |
| 14. Jathara parivartanasana | 1. Maha mudra |
| 15. Bhujangasana | 2. Uddiyana bandha |
| 16. Salabhasana | |

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India' Act East Policy: A Study of Mekong-Ganga Cooperation

Himanshu*

ABSTRACT

This paper entitled 'India's Act East Policy: A Study of Mekong-Ganga Cooperation', identifies the Mekong-Ganga Cooperation as the Policy within Act East Policy of India. This is the Strong Relations between India and Southeast Asian Countries, that going on from the almost two decades (2000- Till now). The Six Major Countries involved in this cooperation which is India is with the Ganga river basin Country then Myanmar, Laos, Cambodia, Thailand, and Vietnam with Mekong river basin Countries. Mainly this Cooperation Developing for the Making of Economic, Cultural, and Investment linkages between both river basin countries which is between India and Southeast Asian Countries, and even the Act East Policy gave helps in this Cooperation. This initiative has also for the Geographical Developments and Importance for both the regions, even also for the security Dynamics. This Cooperation also has importance for Reduces China's Geographic tension in this region.

This paper will be focused on five major parts, with a special focus on the economic, educational, and cultural linkages of MGC. Secondly, it will discuss why MGC is important for the AEP of India, and how this cooperation will give the development of both the region. The third section of this paper will be focused on what are the challenges of MGC and also for India's Act East Policy, because China creating Geographical tension in this region, and counter China's Hegemony or rising power in away. The same as in the South China Sea tension and Challenging Sovereignty to littoral states which would be further would be problematic for free trade and navigation. The fourth section of this paper will explain the relevance of the cooperation for both the region's developments. Lastly, this paper will investigate the prospects of the MGC and how long-lasting it would be, with this investigation the paper will give their concluding remarks on the MGC of AEP.

Keywords: Mekong-Ganga Cooperation (MGC); Act East Policy (AEP).

INTRODUCTION: LOOK EAST POLICY

The Foreign Policy of any country talks about his National Interest and the Diplomatic relation with other Countries. Any country's foreign policy follows the Guiding Principle to maintain other country's behaviour. India's Look East Policy also was the guiding principle of India's foreign policy, which moves to eastern countries. The motive of this foreign policy that needs to make strong relations with the eastern countries. This policy had earlier maintained economic, historical, and cultural relations between the countries of the two regions. It also aimed at growing or strengthening India's positions as a regional power and also reduces the Chinese influence in this region (Muni, Haokip, 2011). The Look East Policy has to know by two Pillars, one to advance the economy and

*Assistant Professor, (Guest) Aditi Mahavidhyalaya, Senior Research Fellow (Political Science), Centre for Indo-Pacific Studies, School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi - 110067

technology for the development of this sector, and second to reduce China's dependence in the region. India begins relations with Southeast Asian Countries for the first time at the 1992 summit. Then becomes an important regional partner (Singh & Singh 2014).

In 1996, India also became a member of ARF, which further strengthened the relationship between them. It is the platform for a formal official multilateral dialogue for the protection of the Indo-Pacific region.

ACT EAST POLICY

In Oct-Nov 2014 India's Prime Minister Narendra Modi attended the 12th ASEAN Summit and the 9th East Asia Summit (held in Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar) enunciated the Look East Policy move to "Act East Policy". This policy is the Re-enforced version of look east policy that for more focused on the economic and strategic (security) linkages. According to this policy, India gives more priority to this region, and that aimed India promotes Economic and Cultural ties with the Asia-Pacific region countries through Bilateral, Regional and Multilateral levels of the relations (Abhijit, 2018). This policy given more connectivity make with the North-Eastern regions of India. I mean to say this connectivity help to physical transporting between India and the Southeast Asian Region, which helps to Economic development of both the region (Bhattacharjee, 2016).

MEKONG-GANGA COOPERATION

Mekong-Ganga Cooperation is the result of India's multifaceted interaction and engagement with Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, and Vietnam. It seeks to focus on building cooperation in sectors of Culture, Tourism, Educational, Contacts, transport, and communication between India and these five countries. Mekong Ganga cooperation initiatives were formally launched on 10 Nov 2000 in the Laotian capital (Vientiane) doing the greatest engagement with the primary behaviour and courage expand solidarity, harmony, and cooperation in the fields of Culture, Tourism and Education for rapid economic and social development of the Mekong region's countries India & five Southeast Asian nations, that are Thailand, Laos, Myanmar, Cambodia, Vietnam were the signatories of that final endeavour. The notion of the project was first purposed by Thailand foreign minister Dr. S. Pits wan (Singh, 2007-08). Ganga & Mekong are regarded as two greatest rivers in Asia these are the symbol of civilization. This project particularly seeks India's natural connectivity and the cultural civilizational similarities for both the regions. In operational terms there for the project is an attempt to enhance cooperation in the field of infrastructure and transport sector, including road and railways with greater cooperation and mixture in Human resource management and science and technology. These countries already working together amongst themselves on these issues areas (Chaturvedi, 2017).

MGC'S MINISTERIAL MEETINGS

MGC gave four areas of cooperation that like Tourism is promoted by Thailand, it's a leading country to control the regional sub-grouping. Then Culture is promoted by Cambodia, it's a leading connection to both the regions in terms of Buddhism. Then Education leads by India, that's why it gives the many scholarships to Mekong river basin countries. Then Communication and Transportation initiated by the Lao PDR. Now Vietnam took the initiative of Plan of Action in recent times, and it was joint in the MGC. At the Second MGC Ministerial Meeting covered on 28 July, 2001 held in Hanoi with the member countries adopted the Hanoi Programme of Action affirming their commitment to cooperate in four areas of cooperation. This was effectively growing between the "Hanoi Programme

of Action” with has 6 years’ time frame from 2001 to 2007 and the progress of its implementation shall be reviewed every two years (Luhach, 2014).

At the Third MGC Ministerial Meeting was on 20 June 2003 held in Phnom Penh, the member countries adopted the Phnom Penh Road map as the plan of this cooperation and included in all MGC’s projects and activities. The ASEAN Vision 2020 takes in the ASEAN Informal summit, held in Kuala Lumpur on Dec 15, 1997, which set out the broad vision for the ASEAN for the year 2020 (Tiwari, 2014).

The Seventh Mekong Ganga Cooperation Ministerial Meeting (7th MGC MM) was held on 24 July 2016 in Vientiane, chaired by H.E. Mr. Saleumxay Kommasith, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Lao PDR. The Ministers emphasized that collaboration under MGC must be given a sense of urgency since it actively supports the Initiative for ASEAN Integration, and the Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity, and contribute towards the implementation of the ASEAN Community Vision 2025. The mutual agreements revolved mainly around trade enhancement, investments in projects, maritime connectivity, sharing information and cooperation in Pandemic management, concord food security in tandem with a strong underpinning of historical-cultural ties among the nations in the region (Lawale, 2014).

BIG PROJECTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF MGC

1. East-West Corridor

It is a trilateral highway to cover three countries in this region. That covers the Moreh in Manipur to Napito the capital of Myanmar to Mae Sot of Thailand’s border. Its profit it the three countries are bind with one largest way to strengthen the economic ties between this region. And this is beneficial for regional connectivity and more progress for this region (Prasannarajan, 2001).

TRANS ASIAN HIGHWAY

This highway covers the 5900-6000 km area between New Delhi to Singapore. This way covers the Ho Chi Minh City, Phnom Penh, Bangkok, Vientiane, Chiang Mal Yangon, Mandalay, Kelemyo, and Tamu. This road connectivity highway progress develops south East Asia and India’s northeast area. It is the largest highway project between these two countries so far, to give more security and mutual connectivity for sharing the cultural and economic knowledge between both the region’s countries (Yhome, 2017).

INDIA’S ROLE IN MGC

India gives its specific attention to MGC in such sectors. India is more concerned in the tourism sector for promoting the Buddhist circuit that the SEA’s cultural monuments and places are established in India. So that India promotes the cultural event to related CLMVT countries, and also to promote flight connectivity between India and SEA and in 2 to 5 Oct 2016 International Buddhist conclave was held in Varanasi and Sarnath (INDIA). The 275 peoples participated in 39 countries. Then in capacity building under IAI (Implementation for ASEAN Initiative) provides the centre for English language training. On the other hand, its participation in information and communication technology sector, Because CLMVT’s economic sector is fragile, and for the fund and manufacturing India give 1 billion US dollar to these countries for strengthening physical and digital connectivity. Then India promotes education for MGC (Bambawale, 2014). That gives 900 annual scholarships by The Indian council of cultural research, and 6 scholarships give to CMLV country’s student from the ASEAN-India

cooperation fund for the study at Nalanda University according to own discretion. Then as ITEC Indian technical-economic cooperation course provides one scholarship for the research Museology and one in Conversation Techniques. Then in the Trilateral highway connectivity initiative will talk in extend the border to Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam. And one joint working group on maritime connectivity between India, Thailand, Cambodia, Myanmar, and Vietnam. These ways will develop India and Southeast Asian connectivity Sajjanhar, 2016).

Then in the culture connectivity of these countries, that museum of traditional Asian textiles are established in Cambodia for all Southeast Asian Cloths and traditional designs are settled and stored in one place in the museum for easily found and display.

India's notable presence in the global arena can be discerned from its dynamic foreign policy orientation as well as from several enterprising collaborative ventures with other nations. Mekong Ganga Cooperation initiative is one of the momentous outcomes of such joint endeavours.

DIPLOMATIC OR POLITICAL ISSUE: CHINA (LANCANG) - MEKONG ISSUE

Mekong River is introduced by the name of the Lancang River in china. China already made 7 Hydro Power projects in this river, and 21 more projects on making on this river in the future by China. This is a very problematic issue raised by China in the lower Southeast Asian region because lower countries will found drought problems by the Chinese Hydro Power projects on this river. Agriculture affected and production of vegetables will be going to the loss in the future by making the Dam, and shrinking the river basin and fertility of the soil will going to damage. Then farmers are going to lose and even in the production also, affected fisheries, and they will not migrate in the Mekong River (Charadine, 2018).

That's why China is the Upstream Superpower because they have to talk about occupying the Mekong River as well as in the behaviour of the South China Sea. Solution for this problem China and Southeast Asia made the China-ASEAN Meet on Lancang-Mekong Cooperation in 2014. The Chinese population is almost 20 percent around the world. China talking about its population that more peoples of China are dependent on the fisheries. That's why China is more focus on Hydro Power Projects. But all about this China is fulfil own power. One fact in the OBOR project of China because in the Chinese OBOR project more support will found by Southeast Asian countries.

CLVTS MEKONG RIVER ISSUE

Between the Mekong basin countries (Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, Thailand) countries also create problems together. The Mekong River Commission was made in 1995 between these countries for how equitable distribution of river. MRC is very slow in its process. Because when MRC gives its own decision on the dispute between the countries when the hydropower projects work almost developed by the upper country. For example, 2 issues dispute between member countries. First in the 2010 Xayaburi Dam Issue made by Laos. In this case, the lower countries Cambodia and Vietnam were said that if the Xayaburi dam will make in Laos then in Cambodia and Vietnam water level is gone to down level. Then second in the 2012 Don Sahong Issue, this is located on Laos and Thailand's border. But this dam work is faster upon the MRC process.

CONSEQUENCES FROM THIS ISSUES

1. **MRC Ineffective:** - the MRC process is very slow compare to dam making process. And this is not fulfilling the lower country's problems because these countries are more dependent

on this river like in Cambodia, some parts of the population of Cambodia lived at this river by boat.

2. **Lack of Political Coordination:** - 50 percent of countries are fever on the making the dam, and other lower countries are not fever in the making dam. That is not equally major.
3. **Resettling the Displaced Communities:** - on the dam, area lived population is displaced from that's own area. And the government are not properly resettlement of these peoples. This is very problematic for these peoples.

INDIA'S CONCERN FOR THE FUTURE

India will work in the four sectors with South East Asia that are the conversation of germplasm to save the rice from new technology. Then micro small medium enterprise MSMEs then quick impact projects and in health.

Most Important for Economic and Strategic Gateway

India is concerned on the Mekong Ganga Region is one of the most important economic and strategic gateways to Southeast Asia. MGC has provided a better platform to show India's commitment to promoting multilateral engagement in this region, which is connecting both the sub-regions.

Better Platform for Soft Power Diplomacy

India's old historical, geographical linkages and cultural homogeneity is instructing a political perception in the Southeast Asia region. Mekong-Ganga Cooperation is providing vehicles to pursue India's "soft power diplomacy". Mekong Ganga Cooperation is a landmark effort to connect both the sub-region in terms of culture, the economy as well as infrastructure. Mekong-Ganga Cooperation has identified tourism culture education and transport communication as priority areas of Cooperation (Chaturvedi, 2017).

Opportunity to Counterweight China

Mekong-Ganga Cooperation project provides an opportunity for India to enhance multilateral bonhomie and shape its proper place in its region. At the same time, India wants to set up good relationships with the MGC counterpart to counterweight the china's peaceful rise in this region. These 5 members also counterweight china under India's presence. China is a very active country in the Southeast Asian region.

Mekong-Ganga Cooperation launched with a political willingness and aspiration aimed at strengthens our traditional bond of friendship and India continues to evolve its future initiatives within the MGC. MGC has more prospective to do something which can impact to the People to people connectivity. The Trans -Asian highways project provides better connectivity from India's Northeast to Thailand (Mazumdar, 2015). The reconstruction of Nalanda University in India is the mark of the region's strong will to preserve their heritage. Under this consideration, MGC prearranged a range of ministerial-level meetings for the acceleration of regional Collaboration. This new engagement between Indian CLMV countries the unprecedented expansion of bilateral and multilateral ties. India is trying to developed relations in the economic, Transportation and infrastructural development, and energy society. The East-West Corridor project and the Trans Asian Highway are some of the pioneering makeovers undertaken by the six countries to promote transport facilities. India has already taken the first step in this direction and is involved in building the road linking Tamu (Manipur) to Kalemmyo, a key communication junction in the centre of Myanmar. The project has also initiated certain innovative measures to improve air

connectivity and for India, it is providing opportunities to promote the Linkages between India and Southeast Asian Countries. India emerged ahead in the economic sphere and look for better commercial and cultural engagement with the 5 Littoral States in a different way the initiatives hold high promise. The five-member countries of MGC had also endorsed their Agro Technologies with India and later find it a platform of the project. It's potential for manufacturing generic drugs and bio-product by which all members can benefit from long experience in this sector. Consequently, India's relations with the other MGC countries still have great potential for development. In their necessary balancing of the two Asian giants, these countries place more trust of India than on China.

Other powers also keep interested in the MGC on account of India's economic surge and capabilities to change the geostrategic equation in the region. The multilateral arrangements also spread the democratic values on the decision making ground as well as provide an opportunity for poorer and smaller countries to participate and work on an equal basis. It also provides an alternative to the Realist assumption of understanding the international relation where it enhances people to people contact and cooperation among the countries (Swaran Singh, 2007-08).

INDIA SOUTHEAST ASIA BILATERAL TIES

India and Vietnam have good relationship since its independence. India always supports the Vietnam people in its national struggle. Vietnam is very important country in the Southeast Asia. Vietnam is a strong support of India for permanent seat in UNSC.

Vietnam has particularly emerged as one stronger partner in India's recent initiatives. India is now amongst the top ten investor countries in Vietnam & both sides agree that this remain for lower than the potential. India's bilateral cooperation agreement in science & technology with Laos & Vietnam. Vietnam is the strong supporter of India for permanent seat in UN Security Council & welcomes India's 'look east' & 'act east' policy, especially India's engagement with ASEAN and MGCI as also its participation in all other forums in the Asia Pacific area. Recent economy relation is growing up India and Vietnam bilateral trade projected to cross USD 15 billion by 2020. There is agreement between Indian ONGC videsh limited and Vietnam petro-Vietnam.

Jet airways launched a flight between Delhi-Bangkok-Ho Chi Minh cities from Nov 2014. Both country sign MoU on the conservation and restoration project at the UNESCO heritage site of "My Son" in Vietnam. This project will highlight the old linkages of the Hindu Cham civilization between India and Vietnam. Vietnam is also signatory of the MoU on Nalanda University and also sign on MoU for establishing a Vietnam-India English and IT Training centre at Telecommunications University in Nha Trang. India ties with Myanmar are also very important. Myanmar share 98% with India's North east area. India selling military equipment and weapons to the military Junta. Indian government has also proposed to build a railway line from Jiribam to Imphal and Moreh. India and Myanmar relation is growing in shipping, banking and finance. Devising suitable commercial strategies can also help to build on our development cooperation programs. India-Myanmar-Thailand trilateral highway (TH) (3200KM) project is an important development process for trade, transport and economy of three member countries. India and Myanmar are playing a very important role in the regional connectivity. They are also cooperating in the energy sector. Previous external affairs minister Sushma Swraj visited Myanmar in Aug. 2014. PM Modi meet Thein Sein in the India-ASEAN summit in Nay Pyi Taw in 2014 in this meeting they focus on the better connectivity, enhanced better cultural contacts, strong commercial ties. Kaladan multimodal transport project that is aimed at enhancing regional connectivity. The project will connect Kolkata with Sittwe in Myanmar by sea; Sittwe to Lashio in Myanmar via the Kaladan river boat route and Lashio on to Mizoram by road. Oil India signed a contract to explore two offshore oil and gas.

Thailand has traditionally been the closest to India of all the GMS countries. It has also been one of the most influential Players in the Gms while being a host to over 100000 members of Indian Diaspora; it has had extensive Socio cultural and economic linkages with India. India and Cambodia also have a good relation in terms of historical background and religious views. In 2015 India and Cambodia sign 2 MOUs for bilateral cooperation in tourism under Mekong Ganga cooperation. 2 agreements in the health one in agriculture 1 project in women's empowerment through information and communication tech. (ICT).

India and Laos have a fraternal relation between each other for a long time. Recent visit of Indian vice president Hamid Ansari strengthen ties between India and Laos. This talks deepen bilateral ties especially trade links as a part of India's act east policy India-Laos India and Laos have inked two key Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) on Air services and Quick Impact Projects under the Mekong-Ganga Cooperation (MGC) programme to strengthen bilateral ties between the two nations. These MoU's were signed in presence of Indian Vice President Hamid Ansari and his counterpart President of Lao Choummaly Sayasone in Vientiane. Vice President Hamid Ansari is on four-day official state visit to Cambodia and Laos. It is also first visit of an Indian Vice President to Laos. MoU's signed are MoU on Air services: Allows airlines to start a direct flight between the two countries. MoU on quick impact projects of MCG:

NEW MAJOR SECTOR

India and Mekong river basin countries are also cooperating in the field of agriculture like joint research in agriculture training and joint research in amongst the agriculture research Institutes in Mekong countries and export oriented marketing.

India is also assisting the Mekong countries in building ICT capabilities. India has been cooperating with Mekong countries in health and pharmaceutical industry. India's other offers include setting up Indian hospitals and health insurance etc. India has also been cooperating with Mekong countries in Biotechnology, promoting education exchange programs assisting in institutional building for SME (training courses, cooperation in the handicraft sector, free space in India international trade fair, etc.)

India gain more profit by this cooperation. That first is India gain the development of north east India by the trilateral highway. Secondly they boost to tourism and economic growth, by the flight connectivity. Then India gain boost to cultural and commercial cooperation. Then new one India counters balancing the Chinese diplomacy in this region. And India took the stronger place in world politics by the central place in world politics.

CONCLUSION

MGC is a sub-regional organization with considerable potential for cooperation in the field of education, culture, tourism, and transport and communications. MGC is a valuable framework that India could use to come closer to Southeast Asia. Unfortunately, it has so far failed to live up to its promise. MGC has been hobbled by problems like the absence of clear timelines uncertainty about sources of funding and inadequate implementation and review mechanism. Another fundamental problem is that given their relatively larger weight in the grouping India and Thailand have to be the main drivers and source of funding of MGC. Thailand lost interest in MGC after it set up the aye yarwaddy-Chao Phraya-Mekong economic cooperation (ACMECS) that bring together the same group of countries minus India. Non-Indian member of MGC, who is also a member of older and established GMS together with China's Yunnan province, is more focused on the GMS. MGC initiatives work as a bridge between South Asia to Southeast Asia. India and Southeast Asia have been more interdependent than ever before in the age of globalization.

The rapid transformation of the Asia-pacific region as a new engine of economic growth has helped it for constructing. It is a new political and economic identity at the meeting of the plan of action for the period 2016-2018 drafted by India, was endorsed as the core guide for future action. India announced 50 new ITEC scholarships for MGC countries in areas of culture, tourism, engineering management teacher training film directing sound lighting, and stage management.

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Responsible Wildlife Tourism: A Theoretical Review

Mahender Reddy Gavinolla* and Prof. Sampada Kumar Swain**

ABSTRACT

Responsible Tourism in wildlife tourist destinations aims at providing better experiences for tourist and quality of life to the local community through increased socio-economic benefits and improved natural resource management by taking responsibility for the conservation of wildlife. Research aims at understanding what are the negative impacts of tourism in wildlife tourist destinations in general and particularly the role of various stakeholders in taking responsibility. In addressing this question, conceptual framework has been drawn on responsible tourism and role of each stakeholder in mitigating the negative impacts of tourism, particularly the tourist as he or she plays a role. In this regard, the present research throws a light on responsibility of each stakeholder in terms of achieving the sustainable development of destination and wildlife tourism. A detailed review has been done on the concept of responsible tourism and wildlife tourism followed by the stakeholder's responsibility.

Keywords: Wildlife tourism, responsible tourism, stakeholders, tourists

BACKGROUND

Tourism is often considered to be the world's biggest service industry that generates revenue, employment and multiplier effect (Crompton & Shuster, 2001). Tourism growth and development provides a range of diverse, positive and negative impacts (Archer et al., 2005), and above all the tourist will, to some extent, have an impact on the place that they visit. It provides incentives for the conservation (Buckley, 2002; Fennell, 1999; Zeppel & Muloin, 2007); opportunity for learning and influence on visitor behavior (Schänzel & McIntosh, 2000; Orams & Hill, 1998). Impacts provided by the tourism activity can be viewed from the tourists (Paul, B. D. 2012). In most of the tourist places, the tourist experience itself is deteriorating due to long queues, overcrowding, or simply infuriation (World Travel and Tourism Council. 2018). For instance, Jaisalmer, the golden city of India has seen enormous tourism growth, which is good for the local economy, but the sewage system is not well maintained and leaks threaten the integrity of the classical sandstone, which gives the bad impression to the visitors (Abha Sharma. 2018).

Increased tourism activities also associated with destruction of resources, degradation of environment (May, V. 1991) threats to the biodiversity (Nyaupane, G. P., & Poudel, S. (2011), increased crime in destinations, commodification of culture (Cohen, 1988) psychological effect on communities (Pizam, A. 1978) disease, distress, disruptions or even death to the wildlife (Ballantyne & Hughes, 2006; Constantine & Bejder, 2007; Green & Giese, 2004; Green & Higginbottom, 2001) For example, almost 80 percent of the reefs in Koh Khai islands, Thailand have been damaged due to anthropogenic activities, and in May 2016, the Thailand government closed the three islands to visitors with the fear that the high tourist numbers had brought the ecosystem to the brink of permanent destruction (World Travel and Tourism Council. 2018). In order to understand the responsible wildlife tourism,

*Scholar Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Amarkantak, Madhya Pradesh.

**Professor, Department of Tourism Management., Pondicherry Central University, India.

research aims at understanding the concept of responsible tourism; and role of each stakeholder in taking responsibility for the wildlife tourism.

METHODOLOGY

On the lines of standard conceptual review articles, the research aims at further refine and understanding of each stakeholders of wildlife tourism taking responsibility for their actions. In depth review of research papers published in the top most journals related to sustainable tourism and wildlife tourism. Review has been done to understand the concept of responsible tourism and wildlife tourism followed by the role of each stakeholder such as government organisations, private service providers, local community and the tourist.

WILDLIFE TOURISM

Wildlife tourism undertaken to view or encounter wildlife (Newsome, Dowling, & Moore, 2004), and this form of tourism is based on encounters with non-domesticated animals that can occur in either the animals' natural environment or in captivity" (Higginbottom, 2004; Newsome et al., 2004; Rodger, Moore, & Newsome, 2007). Wildlife tourism activities are classified as 'non-consumptive' includes wildlife viewing, photography, feeding and interacting in various ways, as well as 'consumptive' activities such as killing or capturing wildlife, i.e. hunting, shooting. The experiencing of wildlife watching by tourists has become the business of wildlife tourism and leading foreign exchange earner in several countries (Reynolds, P. C., & Braithwaite, D. 2001). As per the Ecotourism Society (1998) research, between 40 and 60 per cent of international tourists were nature tourists, and that 20 to 40 per cent of these were wildlife-related tourists.

Wildlife tourism provides vast positive experience to the tourist include heightened awareness, appreciation and reconnection with nature and wildlife, educational opportunity, personal rejuvenation and a realization of personal responsibility for the environment (Ballantyne, Packer, Hughes, & Dierking, 2007; Powell & Ham, 2008; Ballantyne, R., Packer, J., & Falk, J. 2011). There is an enormous literature on the positive and negative impacts of wildlife tourism for the other stakeholders, the positive impacts includes providing the final and non financial contribution for the conservation, influence on tourist behavior and sustainable management of wildlife and protected areas (Orams & Hill, 1998; Fennell, 1999; Schänzel & McIntosh, 2000; Buckley, 2002; Zeppel & Muloin, 2007). The negative impacts include disturbance to the wildlife, feeding, disease, distress, disruptions to natural behaviors and breeding patterns, increased infrastructure, pollution or destruction of habitats (Reynolds & Braithwaite, 2001; Higginbottom K., Northrope, C. L., & Green, R. J. 2001; Green & Higginbottom, 2001 Higginbottom, K., Green, R., & Northrope, C. 2003; Green & Giese, 2004; Newsome et al., 2004; Ballantyne & Hughes, 2006; Constantine & Bejder, 2007; Ballantyne, R., Packer, J., & Hughes, K. 2009; Ballantyne, R., Packer, J., & Sutherland, L. A. 2011). Wildlife conservation depends on what people do or do not do to wild animals or their habitats (Higginbottom, K., Tribe, A., & Booth, R. J. 2003). Effective sustainable and responsible management of wildlife tourism will increases the positive impacts and minimizes the negative impacts. Effective management of wildlife is an understanding of the public's relationship to this resource (Reynolds, P. C., & Braithwaite, D. 2001) and the problem of wildlife tourism management is not how we shall handle the animals, indeed the real problem is often how we manage the human and or the anthropogenic activities. Wildlife management is comparatively easy than human management (Leopold, 1966).

RESPONSIBLE TOURISM

Criticism on perceived negative environmental impacts of tourism on destinations in the 1960s led to alternative forms of tourism (Butler, et al., 1995). Scheyvens, (2002), at this stage, the industry

and tourists are being expected and required to take more responsibility for the effects of travel and behavior on host environments. Responsible tourism is become an important aspect with the emergence of sustainable tourism and tourist. Responsible tourism and sustainable tourism have the same goal, that of sustainable development (Cape Town Declaration, 2015). Responsible tourism is not a tourism attraction or brand, it represents a way of managing and developing the tourism to ensure that benefits are optimally distributed among impacted communities, governments, tourists, and investors (Husbands and Harrison, 1996; Scheyvens, 2002). Responsible Tourism is also about providing better holiday experiences for tourist and good business opportunities to enjoy better quality of life through increased socio-economic benefits and improved natural resource management. (Spenceley et al., 2002) in simple terms Responsible Tourism is about making better places for people to live, and better places for people to visit (ICRT, 2015) and it is about everyone involved taking responsibility for making tourism more sustainable” (Goodwin, 2011),

Responsible tourism practices need to be clearly understood as it is still in the conceptual building stage (Van Marrewijk, 2003), and the practices may come from social, economic and environmental responsibility and ethics are based on the community and tourist perspectives (Spenceley et al., 2002).

Taking Responsibility for Responsible Tourism

Tourism is complex phenomenon (Darbellay, F., & Stock, M. (2012) and constitutes various elements and key players (McKercher, B. 1999), which can be viewed as stakeholders (Saftić, D., Težak, A., & Luk, N. 2011), who manages the business of tourism (Beech, & Chadwick, 2006). Stakeholders are individuals, groups and organizations who have an interest in the organization (Savage et al. 1991) or that can affect or is affected by the achievement of a business’s purpose (Sautter, E. T., & Leisen, B. 1999; Freeman 2004). These are several organisations have the responsibility for the wildlife tourism as mentioned:

A Public Sector organization covers the whole range of national level government ministries and departments to local government tourism departments and government business enterprises (Elliott, J. 1997). Government has the power (Hall, Colin Michael. 2011) and have the responsibility to provide the political stability, security and the legal and financial framework and deals with safety, security, regulation, immigration, agreement with other governments, which tourism requires (Page, S. 2007).

Private sector organisations have the responsibility to provides services to the tourist with financial gain (Swarbrooke, J. 1999). Such services providers include owners and managers of all tourism facilities such as restaurants, hotels, transportation, attractions (Hall, C. M., & Jenkins, J. 2004). These organisations have the major role at various levels

Voluntary sector works without profits, also known as the charity sector. It includes diverse groups like charities, pressure groups, research, advocacy groups. Professional bodies such as travel associations, hotel associations (Swarbrooke. 1999).

Host communities exist in different forms and scale, who live in the destination (Singh et al., 2003) provides the tourism associated services such as transportation, attractions, information and plays a very major role in the success and sustainability of the tourism and providing the quality experience to the tourist (Andriotis, K., & Vaughan. 2003)

Tourist do not represent homogenous group of characters (Holden, 2000) and they perceive and interact with the destination environment in a different ways depending on their attitudes, motivations and behaviors (Sharpley, R. 2009). In general research on the responsibilities of stakeholders for sustainable tourism development is well studied, particularly within the responsible tourism context (Farmaki, Constanti, & Yiasemi, 2014) but studies on responsibility, from the perspective

of tourists, are limited (Caruana, Glozer, Crane, & McCabe, 2014). It is understood that tourists are the major stakeholders in wildlife tourism who should take responsibility for the responsible wildlife tourism. Responsible tourist behavior is dynamic, complex and their expectations vary. Therefore, it is important to investigate the tourists' perception towards responsible tourism in terms of their understanding, behavior, experience, and practice of the concept of responsible tourism, culture, experience and environment (Fatin et al., 2014) by the different stakeholders. Stanford stated that the behavioral standard of practice in responsible tourism consists of recycling, water conservation, crime prevention and promoting local culture, safety and security (Stanford, 2006).

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE RESEARCH

Review explains that there is a practice of responsible tourism principles in wildlife tourism. Responsible tourism in the wildlife sanctuaries and other protected areas will provide several benefits and these impacts vary from destination to destination and depend on various factors. However, effective sustainable and responsible management of wildlife tourism will increase the positive impacts and minimize the negative impacts. While every stakeholder is responsible for taking responsibility for their actions, it is understood that tourists are the major stakeholders in wildlife tourism who should take responsibility for the responsible wildlife tourism.

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Retail Industry in India and FDI: Growth Opportunities in Organized and Unorganized Sector

Kaushal Lal Gupta*

ABSTRACT

Retail sector is one of the rapidly growing industries in the Indian economy. The sector has remarkable performed across the world expanding the productivity of tangible commodities as well as services. One of the most dynamic as well as fast growing industry that has provided immense opportunities to various players to enter the market. Indian retail industry is one of the largest industry with contributing around 10 percent to the country's GDP and providing employment opportunity to 8 percent of population, and has the potential to rise to 20 percent over the years. India is the fifth largest country to provide space to the retail industry. Employment in the retail sector post liberalization with allowing of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in India witnessed the modernization of the sector, the retail industry is labour intensive and FDI is linked with employment opportunities. FDI is considered to be an engine to give the pace to economy moving at quick speed. With the opening of the doors of liberalization in India in 1990's FDI was encouraged in many Emergent Market Economies (EMEs).with all recent development and large scale contribution in retail industry, retailing still remains rudiment and the growth of the industry remains to be slow as compared to the other countries of the world. Undoubtedly, all because of less encouraging policy towards allowing Foreign direct investment in the retail industry. However, with the latest move of the government to allow FDI in single-brand retail trading (SBRT) chain and permits 51 percent foreign investment in multi-brand retail with fulfilling certain required clauses of the government. This paper tries to study FDI, retail sector and its implications on organized as well the unorganized sector of retail industry in India as well as existing retail format in India and what are the challenges that impact the retail industry.

Keywords: FDI, Indian retail sector, Government, Economy, NCEUS, Organized and unorganized sector, Opportunities and Challenges, Employment, Single Brand, Multi Brand

INTRODUCTION

Retail sector is one of the rapidly growing industries in the Indian economy. The sector has remarkable performed across the world expanding the productivity of tangible commodities as well as services. The Indian retail industry is divided specifically into two categories that include Organized as well as unorganized sector (Menaga and Chinnadorai: 2017). Retail industry is the second largest employer in India after Agriculture which provides employment opportunities to more than 35 million people (Economic Times, 2014). However, the share of employment opportunities in retail sector is only around 7 percent, mainly because most of the retail sector is unorganized with having

*Research Scholar, Diplomacy and Disarmament Division, the Centre for International Politics, Organization and Disarmament (CIPOD) School of International Studies (SIS) Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU).

maximum cases of disguised employment that can be stated as hidden employment (Mukherjee and Goyal, 2012). The unorganized retail sector majorly dominates the Indian retail market; with around 93 percent being unorganized retailers, the organized market is still at emerging stage (Rani et al. 2012: 24). Therefore the retail industry remains as one of the most dynamic as well as fast-paced industries due to the entry of several new players to contribute towards potential growth of India's retail sector, and is one of the most flourishing sector of India (Kshirsagar et. al, 2016: 89). The modern consumption which stands around US\$ 750 billion and is expected to double by 2019-20 up to US\$ 1.5 trillion (Singh. 2014: 73)

FDI AND RETAIL INDUSTRY IN INDIA

FDI in general can be defined as a “cross-border investment by any entity with an objective to gain long term interest by that entity in another economy or capital inflow from foreign country that is invested in another economy to enhance its production capacity. Therefore, FDI is considered as a life blood for developing nation, as it provides an opportunity for up gradation and transfer of technology, broadening the accessibility of host as well as the home country and finally has the potential for invention and innovation of international markets. The government introduced reform in the FDI policy for multibrand stores and single-brand stores (Chugan and Mehta, 2014), 100 percent FDI in single brand retail and 51 percent multi brand retail gives the scope for employment generation in retail sector (Kishan, 2014). Prior to 1990 India was closed economy and the retail sector was counted as traditional retailers majorly consisting of privately owned stores that lacked corporate management. They product section included largely non-branded products. Therefore with the liberalization of the economy in the 1990s opened the doors for multinationals and Indian corporate in manufacturing that finally led to the proliferation of brands. However with liberalization of economy in 1990s but till 1997 government continued ban on FDI in retail (Mukherje and Goyal, 2012: 27). India being the signatory to World Trade Organization General Agreement on trade and services since 1997 allowed opening of wholesale and retail services under trade sector to foreign investment (Rani et. al. 2012: 19).

FDI is seen as an opportunity for making any country self-reliant but also seen as a most viable option for income and employment growth for any developing or emerging economies of the world. Across the world countries have liberalized their FDI policies so as to attract more investments in their countries. The countries in this regard have well addressed the issues relating to foreign investment with bringing amendments in their domestic policies that allows entering foreign entities to their country to enhance the scope for foreign funds in their economy. Foreign Direct Investment is a tool not only for gaining technological knowledge but also helps in human capital formation that contributes toward increasing the human development index of any country and that finally lead towards international trade integration, and this finally helps in establishing competitive environment as well as enhancing planned growth of a business. All these factors in a way led towards higher economic growth which is seen as a potential tool for not only alleviating poverty from their country but also improving the social and environmental conditions of the host country (OECD, 2002). FDI is altogether sum of invested money, reinvesting of earnings and other long or short term capital seen as the balance of payments, which provides opportunity for involving management, joint venture and transfer of technology as well as expertise too. FDI can be classified under two categories:

- (a) Inward foreign direct investment
- (b) Outward foreign direct investment

In today's globalized world, FDI is seen as a measure for economic growth, and it can be a powerful catalyst to encourage competition in the retail industry as it has less competition and poor

productivity. Promoting FDI in retail trade, can help India in thriving quality standards as well as consumer expectations, as more inflow of FDI in retail sector would in a way pull up the quality standards and cost-competitiveness of Indian producers in all the segments. Foreign investment in food-based retailing is likely to ensure sufficient capital inflow in country & its productive use most likely will led towards the welfare of all sections of society, specially the farmers and the consumers in general. Further, increasing inflow of FDI can be a factor in rising farmer's income & agricultural growth; that will further help in lowering consumer prices inflation. For any country FDI is always an opportunity for expanding capital inflow which can help the host country to become more self-reliant economically and improving the Human Development Index ranking. Multinational companies from the world are in rush to generate money and entire nations are struggling to gain more cash in the form of foreign direct investment.

The world's multinationals are flush with cash, and the world's nations are locked in a pitched battle to win some of that cash in the form of foreign direct investment (FDI).

The giant countries that received most of the FDIs till 2017 was the United States with investment of US\$ 161 billion, followed by Switzerland with US\$ 61 billion and China received foreign investment of US\$ 55 billion (OECD, 2017: 2). India received FDI of US\$ 60.1 billion in 2016-17, as compared to US\$ 55.6 billion in the financial year April 2015-March 2016 (Hindustan Times: 2017). In all probability, FDI in retail would help India in flourishing the quality standards and consumer expectations which is bound to improve the quality standards and cost-competitiveness of Indian producers. The top five largest source of FDI for India till March 2017 were Mauritius, Singapore, Japan, United Kingdom and the Netherlands with an investment of US\$ 15.72, US\$ 8.7, US\$ 4.7, US\$ 1.4 and US\$ 3.3 billion (DPIIT, 2016). With economic growth and rise in GDP as well as per capita income in India during post liberalization period there has been a tremendous transformation in consumption pattern, shopping behavior and brand consciousness amongst Indian consumers. Economic development and rise in purchasing power has led towards attaining modernized look of retail sector with eventual change in the retail store formats. In 2010 the size of Indian retail market valued at US\$ 435 billion (Mukherjee et al. 2011) which reached to US\$ 600 billion and is amongst one of the top five fastest growing retail market in the world with having population of around 1.2 billion (Sinha, 2017:189).

RETAIL SECTOR AND EMPLOYMENT: ORGANIZED AND UNORGANIZED SECTOR

In India the retail sector is still at nascent stage with vagueness still persisting related to this sector. The Hon'ble High Court of Delhi in the year 2004 defined the meaning of the term retail but didn't either identify or defined Unorganized Retail and Organized Retail. However in the very same year in 2004 The National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganized Sector (NCEUS) was commissioned by the Indian Government with an objective to address the issues that were faced by enterprises in relation to the unorganized sector. On the similar manner this time the commission in one of their reports only defined unorganized sector, leaving organized sector undefined (Gurjar and Bhattacharya, 2016). NCEUS was established as an advisory board for matters relating to informal employment sector; it defined organized retail keeping the unorganized sector in consideration the peculiarity and designed a model to separate the retailing stores. The report by NCEUS defined the conditions and promotion of securing the basic necessities of life in the unorganized sector. As per NCEUS Unorganized sector can be defined as an unincorporated private enterprises that is not formed as a legal corporation by any individual or household in the sale or manufacturing of goods and services operating either in ownership or partnership with less than ten workers. In short, running s store for home with less than ten works is considered as an unorganized retail whereas organized sector is defined as an unincorporated private enterprises that is not formed as a legal corporation

by any individual or household in the sale or manufacturing of goods and services operating either in ownership or partnership with more than ten workers (Gurjar and Bhattacharya, 2016; 48).

Since 1990's with the liberalization of Indian economy there has been a shift in retail employment, moving from unorganized to organized retail. In short, it's a privately-owned single stores that largely depended on family labour, having its ownership or partnership providing self-employment and with no place for labour laws. In this kind of situation the need for hiring the labour is low, and because of no labour laws prevalent in unorganized sector workers are paid less than the minimum prescribed wages with longer working hours (Mukherjee and Goyal, 2012: 26).

Organized Retail sector is usually cover company owned setups where some part of employees are on direct payroll and some on contract basis, with all the employees being governed by as per the Minimum Wages Act. These outlets can be classified as Standalone Company owned showroom and retail space in mall or super market. to have a better understanding of the organized and the unorganized sector, it has to be differentiated with their basis characteristics:

S.No	Characteristics	Unorganized Sector	Organized Sector
(a)	Company law	Not necessarily, but by Shop Act	Yes
(b)	Size of Operation	Small	Large
(c)	Ownership	Local	Local and Global
(d)	Labour/ Incentive	High Labour and very less scope for incentive	Low Labour/ on performance incentive
(e)	Pricing and Packaging	Flexible and less sophisticated packing	Price fixed and sophisticated packing
(f)	Job Security	Low security	High security
(g)	Entry barrier	Easy entry	Comparatively difficult
(h)	Leave /Holidays	No leave	Paid leave and holidays available

The average working age in India is between 15-59 years and the total population is likely to increase from 58 percent in 2001 to 64 percent by 2021 with a large number of young people at the age group of 20-35 years. Having large and young population amongst the total population 125 billion will have an average age of 29 years by 2020, even younger than China and the US can lead India to an advantageous position (The Economic Times, 2014).

CONCLUSION

India is one of the most preferred destinations for Foreign Investment; Y-o-Y basis investment is increasing in India with current investment till 2017 stands at US\$ 44.865 billion. With the introduction of New Economic Policy 1991, FDI inflow increased tremendously. The policy measures provided open market conditions, not only retail but service sectors, construction, telecommunication attracted good amount of FDI. There exist some tough challenges in unorganized sector with inefficient supply chain management, approvals from government, adoption of modern technologies and creating opportunities for e-commerce. So of the concerns for the unorganized sector includes options for home delivery, special offers on products, its ambience and price, comparatively retail sector too have

tough challenges but has a good scope for growth by overcoming existing challenges by grasping the available opportunities (Gandhi and Chinnadorai, 2017, 435). As far as Organized and unorganized retailing concerned there percentage is on extreme sides; one counts on 3 percent whereas other comprises of 97 percent. Organized Retail stores in urban cities is more preferred than compared to unorganized retail. With the rising urbanization there is a need for more organized retail stores in urban cities. Since 2001 the level of urbanization increased in india from 27.81 percent to 31.16 percent as per census 2011, on the other hand rural percentage decreased from 72.19 percent in 2001 to 68.84 percent in 2011 (Business Standard, 2013). An American management Expert Peter F. Drucker quoted, "What gets measured gets managed". Government across the world define 'rural' and 'Urban' on the basis of certain criteria. For e.g. The criteria for urban in Canada is 1000 or more inhabitants with the density of 400 per sq. km. for countries like Argentina, Israel and Ethiopia 2000 or more inhabitants in a locality is considered as urban (Aijaz, 2017: 2). Similarly if we relax census and consider settlement having 5,000 inhabitants as urban will raise the share of the urban population to 47 percent (Mint, 2017). Therefore, instead of creating more organized retailing, support and assistance from Government to transform traditional unorganized retailing to organized one will be a win-win situation for consumer and retail industry. Unorganized retail industry is considered as the backbone of the Indian retail industry, getting continuous assistance and attention from Government will help in converting unorganized to organized sector will be a game changer not only for the industry but overall economy too, increasing employment and job security, rising level of earning finally improving the living status of workers. Unorganized retailing is the traditional formats of low cost retailing that includes the local kirana shops, owner manned general stores, convenience store, hand cart and pavement vendors, these local stores are run in less than 500 sq feet space. However there is a myth as per government that the unorganized as well as organized retail sector co-exist. The total retail sectors expected growth rate was 9 percent by 2010. With the total organized retail sector stands around 7-8 percent but growth rate is of 37 percent whereas on the other hand unorganized comprises of 97 percent but growth rate is only 5.7 percent. Therefore it is the organized sector that is growing at the cost of the unorganized sector (Dani Shefali, 2014: 112).

The local kirana stores are established at low cost with an option of convenient location having customer intimacy whereas modern retail stores offers wide range of product with convenient shopping experience having the facility self-pick option (Chandramana Sudeep, 2016). The need is not only to invest foreign investment in retail sector rather focus should not only be on equitable distribution of income and wealth but also to provide basic infrastructural facilities too (Dani 2014: 112). Subsidy schemes like Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) where home buyers gets subsidy of Rs 2.67 Lac subsidy from Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Government of India can be one attribute in supporting the unorganized retail towards the path of strong growth trajectory. In the similar manner special subsidy schemes for unorganized sector can be a major factor in providing opportunity to shift from unorganized to organized retailing. Ministry of Labour and Employment is not only focused for generating more jobs rather jobs that are decent and assure minimum wages, safe working conditions along with social security within the retail sector. Governments' sincere effort towards employment generation in organized retailing with providing policy measures in protecting employment in the organized sector.

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A New Direction to the Foreign Policy by Vladimir Russian Putin

Dr. Deepaklal Kujur*

ABSTRACT

This article discusses about the Russian foreign policy in the leadership of the President Vladimir Putin that paved the way for a new direction in its course, action, and priorities. Following section would go into the brief history of Russian foreign policy. In 1994, with the victory of Liberal Democratic Party and extreme nationalist idea brought in a new concept called "Isolationist Policy". This idea influenced the foreign policy to decide the alternative to secure the country's foreign relations. Primakov changed the direction in his foreign policy which was called the 'policy of alternatives'. Next section concentrates on President Putin's foreign policy after assuming office on 7 May 2000. This article focuses changing direction of foreign policy since 1994 to 2005.

Key words: Foreign Policy, Communist Ideology, NATO, Western Countries, Eurasia, Extreme Nationalism, Isolationist Policy, Alternative Policy.

Foreign policy is generally defined as "The actions of a state towards the external involvement and the condition as under which the actions are formulated." So there exists an obvious connection between the states' domestic situation, where policy is implemented. The beginning of 1994 was marked by the victory of the Zhironovsky's Liberal Democratic Party. Zhironovsky's triumph was due to the popularity of his extreme nationalistic ideas and brought about the resignation of Kozyrev. Zhironovsky and the communist leaders called for an isolationist policy. This faction of the Russian political establishment considered Western countries, especially the US, as eternal enemies of Russia, and that political dogma was widespread among the rest of the political elites, though expressed more quality.

Cooperation with the West was continued and marked by several considerable steps. In this regard, in 1997, the agreement between Russia and NATO was signed. Russia continued to seek loans from the IMF and joined the Group 07 (G7) of nations. Primakov's foreign policy can be called the 'policy of alternatives'. Instead of animosity towards the West, alternative steps to those of the West were offered. Contention with the West reached its peak in the spring of 1999, with the NATO bombing of Yugoslavia.

In the two weeks after 24 March 1999 the number of people with anti-American feelings doubled. The two main causes of stronger anti-Western feeling in the second half of the 1990s were twofold: First the continuation of a severe economic crisis, 'shock therapy', combined now with frustration due to the lack of economic assistance from the West.

The situation in 1999-2000 appeared very much like a return to the Cold War, especially in Russian-US relations. The nationalistic ideology of 'Great Russia' rapidly strengthened and won over the great majority of the Russian political elite. Many of them were disappointed with the outcome of

*Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, Dyal Singh College, University of Delhi.

the 'multi-polar world' idea, remarking that in practice it had turned into a unipolar one, with domination by one superpower. Nostalgia about Russia's 'superpower past', fashioned by the ideology of strong statehood, became the most widespread feeling among the political and academic elites.

The concept of an 'alternative' foreign policy used the theory of 'Eurasia' as its philosophical background. In accordance with the ideas of past Russian thinkers like Leonid Karsavin and Poetr Savitskiy, Russia cannot be included in a European civilization. From a social and cultural point of view, 'Continent Eurasia' is a unique phenomenon. The key idea is that of strong state unity as the core of the Russian nation. Thus, the whole of Russian history has been characterized by the dominance not of personality, or of society, but of the state. For this reason, Russia appears different from Europe with its tradition of civil society and human rights.

The second period in post-Soviet foreign policy did not bring any great changes in the way in which the CIS functioned. Reintegration of the post-Soviet state was announced as a foreign policy priority. Its political purpose was formulated as a Eurasian confederation, which implied political sovereignty, independence, a common economy, common security system and the maintaining of 'humanitarian relations', as specifically defined for relations among post-Soviet states. The steps towards a reunion with Belarus (the announcement of the union of the states of Russia and Belarus in 1997) were made for opportunistic political reasons.

The default in 1998 made Russia much less attractive to post-Soviet states and almost all of them felt greater security in developing their independence from Russia's foreign policy. Several of them appeared as active opponents to Russia: Ukraine with its strong Western leaning, Azerbaijan with its strong southern leaning, Uzbekistan with its southeastern leanings. They have been trying to dominate in their regions.

President of Russia Boris Yeltsin appointed Vladimir Putin as acting chairman of the Russian government following dismissal of Primakov as Prime Minister. Vladimir Putin became the new Prime Minister of Russian Federation on 16 August 1999. The year 1999 was the final phase of the second presidency of Boris Yeltsin. Acting Prime Minister Putin stated on 3 October 1999 that, "gloomy forecasts about the collapse of Russia's economy after the August crisis were not justified." Putin took decisive steps to resolve the Chechen issue by making use of military power. Prime Minister Putin ordered Russian troops to enter Chechnya and throw out the Chechen rebels due to their terrorist-nature and disruptive activities.

The conflict under way in Chechnya and Dagestan - which may have reverberated, in the form of lethal bombings, deep inside Russia and in Moscow itself- is a manifestation of the two greatest scourges of the late 20th Century: terrorism and ethnic conflict. As a result, Russian government changed the attitude towards the United States and cooperated on the matter on terrorism and ethnic conflict.

On 26 March 2000, Vladimir Putin was elected with a wide margin primarily riding on a favourable swing in Russian public opinion because of his successful military operations in Chechnya. Later, Putin was sworn in as a full-fledged president of Russia on 7 April 2000. President Putin formally assumed his office on 7 May 2000.

Mr. Putin had started readjusting Russian foreign policy as Acting President. According to the newest version of the "Concept of National Security" and the "New Foreign Doctrine", it is obvious that Russia will carry on pragmatic foreign policy that is, protecting the Russian national interests, and reviving the economy. Judging from the diplomatic measures taken recently, a new framework of Russian foreign policy is looming clear that will take the West as a top priority, focus on national economic interests, and seek all-round diplomacy balancing between the East and West.

President Putin is actively mending the Constructive Partnership with the US and trying to gain the support and understanding from Washington. Looking up to Mr. Putin as a person "worth dealing

with”, President Clinton hoped in his congratulation message on Putin victory in Russian presidential election, to establish stable personal relations with Mr. Putin. During her visit to Moscow in February 2000, the US. state Secretary Albright expressed the American support for the positive trends in Russia to create new economy and promised to assist Russia to create new economic growth points.

Meanwhile, Russia actively seeks to improve relations with European countries. Putin invited German, Italian, British and French foreign ministers to visit Russia, held consultations on bilateral relations and cooperation, softened their positions on Chechnya. Mr. Putin was clear in his view regarding economic interest and used pragmatic diplomacy. Mr. Putin decided to make rapprochement with NATO and resume contacts.

Mr. Putin reshaped the foreign policy and issued the document where he emphasised on “Concept of National security” and the “New foreign doctrine”. It was clear in the document that Russia will revive its economy and establish the relation with West. The new Foreign Policy Concept, as President Putin emphasizes in his message, gives priority to “domestic objectives over foreign. This policy is based on pragmatism, economic efficiency, and priority of national tasks”. The Concept points out that Russia will “pursue an independent and constructive foreign policy. It is based on consistency and predictability, on mutually advantageous pragmatism. This policy is maximally transparent; it takes into consideration the legitimate interests of other states and is aimed at seeking joint decisions”. According to the observation of Guiling, under the leadership of Mr. Putin many changes had accomplished in Russian foreign policy. They are as follows:

- Keep low profile and relax relations with the West.
- Pragmatic and cooperative relations with the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS).
- Improving and strengthening Russia’s relations with major Asian countries.
- Seeking equal political status and widening space for “Big power diplomacy.
- Serving Russia’s strategy of its economic revival.
- Strengthening Russia’s position and influence as a Eurasian power.
- To face the challenges created by eastward expansion of NATO. -To tackle the problems arising out of CIS eccentricity.

In the newly adopted Foreign Policy Concept, President Putin decisively breaks up with the old Kozyrev-Yeltsin course of “unilateral alignment with the West “paternalistic ‘partnership”, “voluntary dependence” and subjugation to the West. Contrary to that, the message retains important components of Primakov’s political orientation – for a strengthened Russia, self-reliant and deep-rooted in its own historical traditions, to embark upon recovery and focus it forces on the defense of its own national interests. The Concept openly addresses the threats arising from USA’s aspiration to establish global hegemony. But Putin is simultaneously attempting to mitigate the alternative line to the West. That is why he points out in the message that Russia will become a strong state, but “not strong against the global community and against other strong states, but strong together with them” Putin has also manifested such an approach at his first meetings with Western leaders -first at bilateral meetings and then also at the multilateral G 7+ 1 Summit in Okinawa. Igor Ivanov observed that President Putin’s government wanted to make Russian foreign policy “more national and more profitable in the political and economic sense.”

In the conclusion, the foreign policy of Putin demonstrates that he is a pragmatic, visionary and reformist leader. He assumed power at an overly critical time in Russian history. Careful analysis of his foreign policy shows that he has reviewed, and reoriented Russian foreign policy in an incredibly significant way. He has reasserted Russia’s independent role in international affairs. Though he is not a confrontationist, he does not seem been an all-round change in the foreign policy of Russia after rise to power. He has given a new voice to Russia and served the cause of the poor developing countries by speaking for them at international level.

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A Bird's Eye View of New Public Management

Dr. Rakesh Kumar*

ABSTRACT

New Public Management is sometimes confused with the New Public Administration movement in the USA of the late 1960s and early 1970s. But though there may have been some common features. The central themes of the two movements were different. The main thrust of the New Public Administration movement was to bring academic public administration into line with a radical egalitarian agenda that was influential in USA university campuses at that time. The proliferation of reforms in public administration based on the principles and instruments of the New Public Management have triggered protest from and collective action by many professional groups in various sectors and raised questions about the future of professionals working in the public service, particularly as concerns their autonomy. However, after analyzing the situation, it seems that the opposition between NPM and certain professional groups is not the last word in the debate.

Keywords: New Public Management; Professional Groups; Professions; New Public Administration, Civil Society, Non-Governmental Institutions

INTRODUCTION

The conventional model of public administration theoretically rooted in Willsonian dichotomy of politics and administration. Weberian theory of bureaucracy and Taylorian norms of work has been passing through turbulent period. According to the social science literature in general and public administration economics, political science and management literature in particular, the outcomes of traditional model of public administration include bloated but inefficient bureaucracy nexus between the trio-politician, bureaucrats and pressure groups for covetous interests, alienation of citizenry from administration and mounting financial burden of administrative machinery on the state exchequer. Based on the philosophy of the New Public Management, in the advanced newly industrialized as well as developing countries, administrative reforms aiming downsizing and reorganization of the government have been initiated.

NEW PUBLIC MANAGEMENT / NEW PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

New Public Management is sometimes confused with the New Public Administration movement in the USA of the late 1960s and early 1970s. But though there may have been some common features. The central themes of the two movements were different. The main thrust of the New Public Administration movement was to bring academic public administration into line with a radical egalitarian agenda that was influential in USA university campuses at that time. By contrast, the emphasis of the New Public Management movement a decade or so later was firmly managerial in the sense that it stressed the difference management could and should make to the duality and efficiency of public services. Its focus on public service production functions and operational issues contrasted with the locus on public accountability, model employer public services values, due process

*Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, Lakshmi Bai College, University of Delhi,
E-mail. rakeshkumarjnu@gmail.com

and what happens inside public organizations in conventional public administration. That meant New Public Management doctrines tended to be opposed to egalitarian ideas of managing without managers, juridical doctrines of rigidly rule-bound administration and doctrines of self-government by public service professionals like teachers and doctors.

A commonly-cited view of New Public Management's central doctrinal content is Aucoin's (1990) argument that it comprises a mixture of ideas drawn from corporate management and from institutional economics or public choice. To the extent that Aucoin's characterization is accurate, it suggests New Public Management involves a marriage, it not exactly of opposite at least of different outlooks, attitudes and belief that are in tension. Savoie argues that the central doctrine theme of public-sector managerism is the idea of giving those at the head of public organization for direct accountability for their actions.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The NPM movement began to develop in the late 70s and early 80s. The first movers were the United Kingdom, which was reformed by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and communion government in USA, which suffered heavily from recessive developments and tax revolts of their citizen. Later the national governments of other commonwealth countries, namely New Zealand and Australia joined and after the reform successes in these countries administrative reform got on the agendas of almost all OECD countries and a lot of other countries in world.

The prominence of the new public management in the United States is largely due to the efforts of David Osborne, a journalist and Ted Gacbler, a former city manager who wrote the widely read book: *Reinventing Government: How the Entrepreneurial spirit is Transforming the Public Sector from Schoolhouse Statehouse, City Hall to the Pentagon* (Osborne and Gacbler 1992): Publication of the Gore Report on Reinventing Government. From Red Tape to Results creating a Government that works Better and costs less, Report of the National Performance Review further heightened interest in the new public management, "a government that puts people first", by creating a clear sense of mission, by steering more and rowing less, by delegating authority, by replacing rules and regulation with incentives, by developing budgets based upon results by exposing government operations to competition, by searching for market rather than administrative solution, and whenever possible by measuring the success of governance actions in terms of customer satisfaction (Gore 1993 pg) The common characteristics of the practical reform were identified by academics rather late and were discussed under the label NPM for the US Osborne and Gacbler coined the phrase Reinventing. There are following distinguish between characteristics of the NPM which are almost unequivocally and not unequivocally:

Unequivocal characteristics of the NPM

Budget cuts	Vouchers	Accountability for Performance	Performance Auditing
Privatization	Customer concept lane- stop-shops case management	Decentralization	Strategic planning / management
Separation of provision and production	Competition	Performance Measurement	Changed Management Style
Contracting out	Freedom to Manage (Flexibility)	Improved accounting	Personnel Management
User charges	Separation of politics and administration	Improved Financial Management	More use of Information Technology

Other characteristics of the NPM

Legal Budge / Spreading constraints	Rationalization of Jurisdictions	Policy Analysis and Evaluation
Improved Regulation	Rationalization or streamlining of administrative structures	Democratization and citizen's participation

The Reinventing Government Movement

The reinventing government movement has exerted an important influence over contemporary public administration thought and practice, especially in the area of public management. But now, the central doctrines of this movement are well known to both scholars and practitioners in the field: the elimination of red tape, holding administrators accountable for measurable results, emphasizing customer satisfaction in agency dealing with the public, empowering frontline managers to make their own decisions, contracting out whenever possible with the private sector for public-service delivery, and so forth. The reinventors do not appear to attach much importance to broad political and social ideas. Reviving the age-old dichotomy between politics and administration they claim to focus primary on "how government shows work, not on what it should do."¹ As they see it, their principles are applicable regardless of party, regardless of ideology." Furthermore, these principles can be applied universally across all kinds of political system with quite different political ideologies and traditions. According to the reinventors, their strategies "work in small cities and large nations, in parliamentary systems and presidential systems, in strong major cities and council-major cities."² Different types of political systems and organizations may require different tactics, in their view, but "none of these differences changes the basic levers that create fundamental changes". So that "reinvention applies to all types of organization"³ (O & P 1997)

THEORETICAL FOUNDATION OF THE NPM

A variety of administrative innovations have become an integral part of administrative systems of most of the developed as well as newly industrialized countries. New Public Management was the term given by Christopher Hood to a set of ideas that appeared to underpin the changes that had been taking place in public policy. These 'mega-trends' as Hood called them, included attempts to check the growth of government, both in size and in spending, the privatization of services, automation and the internationalization of the public policy agenda. Christopher Hood has codified these administrative reforms as "New Public Management."⁴ The underlying doctrines of the NPM are:

- (i) Hands-on professional management in the public sector.
- (ii) Explicit standards and measures of performance.
- (iii) Greater emphasis on output control rather than procedures.
- (iv) Shift to disaggregation of units in the public sector.
- (v) Shift to greater competition in public sector.
- (vi) Stress on private sector style of management practice.
- (vii) Stress on greater discipline and parsimony in resource use.

These ideas resonate with developments in the last two decades, but their novelty can be overstated. It is important to remember that Hood saw NPM as a trend rather than a destination in itself, and that accordingly not all the characteristics of NPM are evident in all of the reforms made to government. The 'rolling back of the state' thesis is one that has been associated with many of the reforms and changes that have taken place in government. The social democratic consensus that had

emerged after the Second World War, which saw a planning and interventionist role for government in economic issues, was challenged by the emergence of a neo-liberal consensus, which argued for governments to withdraw from such areas and allow the market to take its course, with governments only taking a regulatory role. Government would decrease both in size and expenditure, it would retreat from some areas altogether and limit its role in others, and the state would effectively be 'rolled back'. However, while it is clear that the language used by government has shifted there is conflicting evidence in support of a practical shift. Government expenditure has not fallen significantly in the period following the decline of the social democratic consensus. Furthermore, the process of centralization, whereby central government has extended its power over areas that previously had greater autonomy, contradicts the rolling back of the state thesis. Regulatory power has also been used by central government to influence and interfere in economic issues. Thus, the claim that the state has been 'rolled back' with a shift towards a new-liberal consensus is less well founded than the rhetoric appears to indicate.

According to David Garson and Sam Overman (1983), there are six differences between public management and public administration. These are:

- (i) A focus on management functions rather than social values and conflicts between bureaucracy and democracy.
- (ii) A focus on economy and efficiency in lieu of equity, responsiveness or political salience.
- (iii) A focus on mid-level managers in lieu of political or policy elites.
- (iv) A tendency to consider management generic or at least minimize the differences between public and private sectors in lieu of accentuating them.
- (v) A focus on the organization in lieu of a focus on laws, institutions and political bureaucrats' process.
- (vi) A strong philosophical link with management study in lieu of close ties to political science or sociology.

The basic building block of the new Public organization is the multidisciplinary team whose members work together from start of a job to its completion. The new public management holds that jobs should be designed around an objective or outcome instead of a single function, in part because functional specialization and sequential execution are inherently inimical to expeditious processing. Besides, the use of modern object-oriented database, expert systems and a networked information system have rendered administrative centralization and specialization of staff functions such as reporting, accounting, personnel, purchasing or quality assurance largely obsolete.

In second place, the new public management holds that decision-making authority must be delegated to the teams that do an organization's work and control built into job designs.

Again, modern information technology makes it efficient to push the exercise of judgment down into the organization to wherever it is needed. This implies a commitment to decentralization, the corollary of which is flattening organizational structure by elementary layers of middle managers and staff specialists.

In the third place, the new public management defines economy and efficiency entirely in terms of customer satisfaction. Indeed, it is preoccupied with the problem of identifying customers, assessing their wants, developing products to satisfy those wants and then possibly ensuring accountability by having customer fund providers on a fee for service basis.

In the fourth place, the new public management is less interested in organizations per se than in institutions design and choice. The new public management wants to privatize services that can be privatized, contract out support services, establish bottom-line bureaus governed by performance contracts, management contracts or regulatory contracts or appropriate, take advantage of competition when possible and restrict direct bureaucratic provision to can public service.

In the last phase, the new public management has close ties to economics, especially the economics of organization and public choice. The ties of new public management to economics are more evident in the non-American reinvention literature, perhaps because elsewhere-institutional choice has greater salience.

The five Rs provide a framework for understanding the diverse concepts that comprise the new public management. The live Rs are restructuring, reengineering, reinventing, realizing and rethinking. The New Public Management is not just the implementation of new techniques; it carries with it a new set of values, specially a set of values largely drawn from the private sector. There is a long-standing tradition in public administration supporting the ideal that “government should be run like a business”. Government agencies should adopt practices, ranging from “scientific management” to “total management”, that have been found useful in the private sector. The New Public Management takes this idea one step further, arguing that government should not only adopt the techniques of business administration, but should adopt certain business values as well. The New Public Management thus becomes a normative model for public administration and public management.

NPM LEADS TO GOOD GOVERNANCE

Traditionally, governance refers to forms of political system and the manner in which power is exercised in utilizing country’s economic and social resources for development. It also deals with the capacity of government to design, formulate and implement policies and, in general, to discharge government functions. Good governance is associated with efficient and effective administration in a democratic framework.⁵ It is equivalent to purposive and development-oriented administration, which is committed to improvement in quality of life of the people. It implies high level of organizational effectiveness. It also relates to the capacity of the Centre of power of political and administrative system to cope up with the emerging challenges of the society. It refers to adoption of new values of governance to establish greater efficiency, legitimacy and credibility of the system. In simple terms, good governance can be considered as citizen-friendly, citizen-caring and responsive administration.

New Model of Public Administration

The ‘new public management’ as evolved in the recent years has also nearly the same parameters. The classical public administration based on Taylor’s Scientific Management and Weberian model have emphasized on division of work, specialization, rule orientation, impersonality, rationality, neutrality and anonymity in public services. The system was responsive to politicians only. Clearly, these models aimed at internality of administrative system and ignored the externality of different organizations. Some of the well-known principles did not fulfill the desired expectations of the society. The rigidity of models could not suit the dynamic nature of the society. Many studies have questioned the responsiveness and efficacy of these models and its applicability to the real world.⁶ All this resulted in significant changes in managing public organizations. Broadly, these changes aimed at entrepreneurial role of public organizations with a market based public administration resulting in effectiveness and economy in the functioning of public organization. This new model of administrative system is being termed as ‘new public management’.

Determinants of Good Governance

Determinants of good governance can be related to the basic goals of a society as enshrined in its Constitution and other policy and plan documents. Apart from creation of institutions and

framework for maintenance of law and order, the State and its authorities formulate rules by which the politico-administrative system governs itself. For some societies, the State plays a catalytic role to establish basic infrastructure for economic development and provide such services, which may lead to social justice. The degree of involvement of politico-administrative system may, however, differ from society to society.

World Bank Conceptualization

The World Bank has identified a number of aspects of good governance, which has assumed significance for the developed and the developing countries. These factors deal with political and administrative aspects, which are as follow

- (i) Political accountability, including the acceptability of political system by the people and regular elections to legitimize the exercise of political power.
- (ii) Freedom of association and participation by various religious, social, economic, cultural and professional groups in the process of governance.
- (iii) An established legal framework based on the rule of law and independence of judiciary to protect human rights, secure social justice and guard against exploitation and abuse of power.
- (iv) Bureaucratic accountability ensuring a system to monitor and control the performance of government offices and officials in relation to quality of service, inefficiency and abuse of discretionally power. The related determinants include openness and transparency in administration.
- (v) Freedom of information and expression needed for formulation of public policies, decision making, monitoring and evaluation of government performance. It also includes independent analysis of information by the professional bodies, including the universities and others needed for a civil society.
- (vi) A sound administrative system leading to efficiency and effectiveness. This, in turn, means the value for money and cost effectiveness. The effectiveness includes the degree of global achievement as per the stated objectives and also the administrative system which is able to take secular and rational decisions and the system which is self propelling to take corrective measures.
- (vii) Cooperation between the government and civil society organizations.

Thus, it is clear that good governance is not simply something that government can achieve or do by itself. Good governance depends on the cooperation and an involvement of a large number of citizens and organizations. These requirements are considered not only essential for good governance but are also important for sustainable human development.

Similarly, the 'new public management' focuses on management, not policy and on performance appraisal and efficiency. It deals with converting public bureaucracies into agencies, which deal with each other on a user-pay basis. It also uses quasi-market and contracting out to foster competition. It is style of management, which aims at cutting cost, reducing public expenditure and a style of management which emphasis on output and providing monetary incentives to increased performance and empowering managers.

NPM AND PUBLIC SECTOR REFORMS

Public sector reform change within public sector organization that seeks to improve their performance. As such, public sector reform can be seen as an ongoing process since the inception

of institutions that we now label 'public sector'. However, public sector reform is typically declined more narrowly. It is often associated with the ideology of the 'New Right' towards the public sector, an ideology that grew up especially from the 1970s. The root of government reinvention can therefore be traced back to a number of historical causes, three of which are overarching.

Crisis in the public sector

The perception of problems with the public sector emerged during the 1970s which are the following:

- (i) **Input**-In a number of countries, the public sector was seen to require unsustainably large and unsustainably increasing public expenditure.
- (ii) **Process**- There was concern about examples of waste, delay, mismanagement and corruption within the public sector, all of which contributed to inefficiency in the conversion of public expenditure into public services.
- (iii) **Outputs**- finally, there was a perceived problem with outputs. Concerns were widespread in a number of countries that the public sector was not delivering what it should from adequate defense and policing through support for agriculture and industry to education, housing, health, social welfare and hundred other responsibilities.

A renewed ideology

There are three renewed ideology of reforms.

There should be a rolling back of the state i.e., the replacement of the state with privately owned institutions.

The main justification for the continued existence of state is its role in helping market to function more efficiently.

Where state institutions remain, they should wherever possible be opened up to true market forces of competition, making the public sector as similar as possible to the private sector.

It proposed comprehensive reform that can be read not merely as 'reform of government' but as reform 'against government'.

Political Will and Power

A sense of crisis and ideology of reform are necessary, but not sufficient conditions for reform. There must be a third element that of the political will and power to enact reform. A number of components of any nation's political economy can be identified that influence this. The populace at large has typically pressurized government into rhetoric of reform, but has had only limited political capacity to have those reforms enacted. Politician and public servants, who may be powerful but have often been divided with conflict between those supporting and those resisting reform.

Local and global capital, which has sometimes been divided but has more generally sought reform in the belief that this will reduce business costs and increase transaction speed. International organization have had the political and economic muscle to drive reform because countries have had to request external sources of financial assistance. In return for that assistance, the domestic government must commit to a reform programme.

Components of reinvention

There is a current approach that sees reform as a third or middle way. New public management has been portrayed as a kind of merger or compromise between public administration and neo-liberal

ideology. Similarly, reinventing government to represent by Osborne and Gaebler as a nonpartisan issue. The new reform initiatives are not so clearly balanced. They are fundamentally a set of changes that signs more from the New Right hymn sheet than from that of left, as a look at Osborne and Gaebler's ten-point mantra of principle for reinvention of government indicates:

- Steering rather than rowing;
- Empowering rather than serving;
- Injecting competition into service delivery;
- Transforming rule-driven organizations;
- Funding outcomes, not inputs;
- Meeting the needs of the customer, not the bureaucracy;
- Earning rather than spending;
- Prevention rather than cure;
- From hierarchy to participation and teamwork;
- Leveraging change through the market.

Reinvention agendas

There is no agreed menu of elements but typical component for reinventions agenda in public sector, which are following:

- (i) Increased efficiency: Improving the input, output ration within the public sector.
- (ii) Decentralization: The transfer of decision making to lower, more localized level of the public sector. The rationale of such reforms is to be reduce the costs of centralized decision making, and to create more flexible and responsible decision making.
- (iii) Increased accountability: Making public sector staff more accountable for their decisions and actions. The rationale of such reforms is to increase that pressure on staff to perform well, to make them more responsive to recipient groups, and to reduce inefficient or corrupt practice.
- (iv) Improved resource management: Increasing the effective use of human, financial and other resources. It often includes a refocusing of the way the performance of these resources is balanced, measured and managed.
- (v) Marketization: Increasing the use of market forces to cover relationships within the public sector, relationships between citizens and public sector, and relationships and boundaries between public and private sector. The rationale of such reforms is that market relations will drive costs down and increase efficiency and effectiveness of service delivery.

CONCLUSION

The traditional model of public administration having its theoretical foundations in Wilsonian dichotomy of politics and administration, Weberian theory bureaucracy and Taylorian norms of work has been passing through turbulent period. Bloated and inefficient bureaucracy, alienation of the citizenry from administration and resource crunch faced on sustained basis has further sharpened inadequacies of traditional model to deliver goods. The social science literature in general and public administration, economics, political science and management literature in particular has come up with alternative models of public administration and the NPM has emerged as one of the leading models in that series. The NPM derives its theoretical strength from two streams - new institutional economics and business type managerial. It has been found that in developed countries particularly in the OECD countries administrative reforms driven by NPM philosophy have resulted in radical restructuring of public sector including the procedures by which these organizations operate. In these

countries mainly core functions particularly policy making are performed by senior civil servants. Service delivery functions have either been transferred to non-government institution, executive agencies modeled on more flexible and focused structure or to the private sector.

Limiting the policy-making role to the core departments and service delivery functions to agencies, the administrative reforms have separated policy from administration and thus rejected the concept of a unified civil service and have revived the politics-administration dichotomy debate. Another revealing feature of these reforms is that citizen has been placed at the Centre particularly in the citizen charter programmes. The downsizing of bureaucracy has also emerged as one of the leading focus of these reforms. Kirkpatrick and Lucio have captured the essence, "Most would agree that changes have been radical. Some have even so far as to argue that we are now witnessing the development of a more decentralized, non-bureaucratic, 'post-faddist' state in which government's role is one of steering, not rowing".

It is pertinent to mention here that NPM based administrative reforms aim to promote economy, efficiency and effectiveness (the three Es) in the government sector. In the government sector, equity is equally important. Therefore, the administrative reforms patterned on the NPM doctrines.

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Changing Scenario of Marketing of Agri-Equipments in Bihar

Anjani Kumari*

ABSTRACT

Agri-equipments market play significant role in in agricultural system of Bihar. In Present scenario use of Agri-equipments in farming process increase at higher rate than past two decade. Today agri-equipments act as a backbone of farming system not only for Bihar but also for all states of India. In a competitive global manufacturing world, increasing productivity is the most crucial aspect. One way to increase the productivity is through skilled work force. Another way to improve productivity is through more efficient equipment, like Machine tools. It's very easy to look at these two means of achieving higher productivity as strictly competitive, for example when labour bemoans the introduction of robots or other more efficient capital equipment. But, in reality, higher skilled labor and more efficient Machine tools are complementary. Higher skilled labor is necessary to make the most of more efficient Machine tools and vice versa.

Keyword: - Agri-equipments, Machine, labor, manufacturing, skilled.

INTRODUCTION

Today agri-equipments act as a backbone of farming system not only for Bihar but also for all states of India. In a competitive global manufacturing world, increasing productivity is the most crucial aspect. One way to increase the productivity is through skilled work force. Another way to improve productivity is through more efficient equipment, like Machine tools. It's very easy to look at these two means of achieving higher productivity as strictly competitive, for example when labour bemoans the introduction of robots or other more efficient capital equipment. But, in reality, higher skilled labor and more efficient Machine tools are complementary. Higher skilled labor is necessary to make the most of more efficient Machine tools and vice versa.

Therefore, it's the appropriate combination of the two that lead to higher standards of living. How these two factors of production are combined is go verner by their relative costs. In recent years, the skill set of manufacturing laborers around the world has been on the rise. This is evident in the improved quality of machined parts around the world. But, a higher skilled workforce demands higher wages and other benefits. At the same time, interest rates around the globe are hitting all-time low, which has significantly lowered the cost of capital equipment. The dynamic of rising wage rates and declining interest rates means that it is now relatively cheaper to increase productivity through capital equipment investment. Because Machine tools have a hand in virtually everything that is manufactured, the level of investment in machine tools is a sign of which countries are investing with an eye to the future of a more highly skilled workforce. Current Machine tool purchasing trends show that the strongest manufacturing countries are making greater investments in the latest machine tool technology. Global Machine tools consumption was \$75.3 billion, an increase of just 0.3 percent in 2016. But, among the 10 largest

*D/o:- Amarnath Thakur. Moh.-Sahsupan. Po- Lalbagh. Darbhanga 846004.

Machine tools consuming countries, which generally correspond with the 10 largest global economies, machine tool consumption increased 1.7 percent in 2016. In the other 15 countries used to estimate the global total, Machine tools consumption contracted 7.9 percent in 2016. So, the countries with a stronger manufacturing base made a much larger relative investment to enhance the productivity gap between them and everyone else. World Machine tool production fell for the third year in a row to \$81.2 billion. In 2016, world production fell by 3.1 percent. The rate of contraction in production moderated in 2015 as Machine tool builders brought inventory levels down, bringing supply into a better balance with demand. This is an indication that Machine tool prices around the world should be firming up. Looking ahead 2015, global Gardner Research is forecasting world Machine tool consumption will fall 0.4 percent to \$75.0 billion. However, the ten largest Machine tool consumers will see a decline of 1.1 percent while the remaining 15 countries will see consumption increase 3.7 percent. Haryana remained the India's largest consumer of Machine tools by a wide margin. However, their consumption of machine tools have dropped to \$1.8 billion in 2016 from \$2.3 billion in 2011. its industrial production has grown at a continually slower rate since January 2012, Haryana machine tool consumption will decline again in 2015. We are forecasting \$1.3 billion of machine tool consumption in the state. At \$8.1 billion, machine tool consumption was essentially unchanged in the country, which is the world's second largest machine tool consumer. We expect machine tool consumption to increase to \$10.4 billion in 2015.

Punjab remained the third largest machine tool consumer in the country. However, Punjab's consumption dropped by 10.8 percent, which was the second largest percent decline of any state in the top 10 consumers. Punjab, industrial production, and capacity utilization are all growing at decelerating rates. Therefore, machine tool consumption in Germany is likely to fall by another 8 percent in 2015. Bihar and Uttar Pradesh remained in the top five consuming states. But, they flip flopped places with Bihar moving up to number five and Uttar Pradesh falling to number five. In 2016, Bihar's machine tool consumption increased 39.4 percent, which was the largest increase of any State. Bihar should see an increase in consumption in 2017 as well, albeit a much smaller one. Consumption increased by 13.2 percent in Uttar Pradesh in 2016. Like Bihar, it should see a smaller increase in 2015. Two states that have seen significant declines in machine tool consumption are Haryana and Punjab. In 2011, both states consumed close to \$2.5 billion and were ranked numbers first and second in the countries, respectively. But, in 2014 India consumed just \$1.4 billion of machine tools and Brazil just \$1.0 billion. However, India seems to be turning around as we think consumption will increase in 2015 for the second year in a row. Brazil looks to be a different story. Consumption will drop to \$0.7 billion in 2015 as both its industrial production and capacity utilization are contacting at a rapidly rate. Key high lights of Global performance were continued by Chinese dominance. China for years has been the largest machine tool consuming countries. In 2009 it became the largest manufacturing nation as well and this leadership continued and still today China is dominant player in the field of Machine tools. China has been the world's largest producer of machines tools since 2009. But, its production has fallen to \$23.8 billion from its peak of \$29.5 billion in 2011. Given the nature of China's machine tool market and the cooling off of its economy, production is likely to decline further in 2015. For the second year in a row, Germany was the second largest producer of machine tools. However, production declined roughly 20 percent in 2014. It's also the world's largest exporter of machine tools. In Japan, machine tool production dropped nearly 50 percent from 2011 to 2013. But, production rebounded in 2014, increasing to \$12.8 billion. This put Japan in third place in the world, just \$0.1billion behind Germany. South Korea moved up one spot to number four while Italy fell one spot to number five. Both countries produced more than \$5 billion of machine tools. Japan bounced back smartly despite all odds and onslaught of tsunami by retaining third position in global ranking of leading machine tool players. The gap between China and Japan is substantially large making an arduous task for the latter to catch even the next few years.

The second largest Machine Tool manufacturing country- Germany fared equally well with a positive growth of 40%, notwithstanding the not-so-positive conditions in European Union. 2010 onwards were equally years of delight for other Asian performers like Korea & Taiwan and these countries grew at over 65% and secured leading position and achieved the status of being among top ten in overall production ranking. Sluggish market conditions in Europe led to slip in fortunes of most of the European Machine Tool manufacturing countries during this period. Italy, Switzerland, Spain, France, Austria, Czech Republic and UK either had flat growth or witnessed decline in production of machine tools. USA also witnessed similar business scenario during this period and dropped to 6th position. It is second successive year of decline for USA with production 4700 million USD being less than half what it achieved in year 2015.

Asia is now being seen as the future destination for global machine tool market and it is expected that next few years will be the years of resurgence for all leading Asian machine tool players. Share of Asian countries in global production increased to 62% in 2016-17 and is well on course to achieving a two-third share within next year. All in all, 2016-17 was remarkable year with high growth for most of the machine tool manufacturing countries of the world. Asian belt will continue to be the global attraction vis-à-vis the machine tool industry- with expectations of better performance by all its manufacturing countries in next few years. Exports of machine tools by 28 countries in 2016-17 totaled 45.7 billion USD, generating a mighty 37.3% growth over the previous year. Japan continued its dominance over the export front, followed closely by Germany and Italy. Together with Italy, the three countries accounted for more than half of the global machine tool exports in 2016-17. Germany surpassed the Japan in 2014 and became the largest exporter of machine tools in the world.

There was good news on import front too with a 38% growth on total imports worth 38 billion USD in 2016-17. The world's largest importer happened to be China with more than one-third share; followed by USA, Germany and Russia. The global industry consumed 86.3 billion USD worth of metal working machine tools in 2016-17 and registered a growth of 34% over the previous year. China again, as always, led the pack with a stupendous share of 45% of the total share of consumption and averaging marvelous growth of 33%. Other big consumers- Japan, Germany and USA also reported quantum growth in their respective machine tool market from the view point of consumption. Global scenario in consumption witnessed downward trend in 2013-14 and 2014-15. China is as usual emerged as leader followed by USA, Germany and Japan during this period. India with 3% global share of consumption occupies 9th largest position in the world.

Since 1990, India has also emerged as one of the wealthiest economies in the developing world. During this period, the economy has constantly grown, albeit a few major setbacks. India ranks 14th in the world in factory output accounting for 27.6% of GDP. Post liberalization, economic reforms brought in foreign competition that led to privatization of certain public sector enterprises, opened up sectors hitherto reserved for the public sector and led to an expansion in the production of fast moving consumer goods. The government is giving thrust to manufacturing sector at the right time when the world is looking at India as a manufacturing hub for global requirement. The Indian manufacturing base is 4th largest emerging economies in the world. The next five to seven years are very critical. The objective is to ensure sustained growth of 15-20% which will not be feasible unless proper thrust is given to Machine Tools manufacturing sector. The need of the hour is to globalize the Machine Tool Industries of India to cater to the rising expectation and requirement of automobile, Railways, Defense, Aerospace and other engineering Industries to give required boost to manufacturing sector. Being an integral sector, growth of machine tool industry has an immense bearing on the entire economy, especially India's manufacturing industry. It is even more crucial for development of country's strategic segments such as Defence, Railways, Space and Atomic energy.

Machine tool industry in India comprises about 450 manufacturers with 150 units in organized sector. Almost 80 percent of production is contributed by ten to fifteen major companies of this industry. The industry has an installed capacity of over 5000 crore and employs a work force of totaling 45,000 skilled and unskilled personnel. Machine tool industry in India is scattered all over the country.

The hub of manufacturing activities, however is concentrated in places like Mumbai and Pune in Maharashtra; Batala and Ludhiana in Punjab; Ahmedabad, Baroda, Jamnagar, Rajkot and Surendranagar in Gujarat; Coimbatore and Chennai in Tamil Nadu; some part in east India; Bangalore in Karnataka. Bangalore is considered as the hub for the Indian Machine Tool industry. The city, for instance, houses renowned names such as HMT Machine Tools Ltd, Ace Group, BFW and Kenna Metals. India is ranking on 12th position in terms of production and produced 875 US \$ million worth of machine tools in year 2016-17, having share of 0.93% in global production. India ranks 7th in consumption and consumed 2638 US \$ million holding share of 3% in global consumption. Machine Tool production declined in 2013-14 and 2014-15 and at present India ranks on 14th position in terms of production and 10th position in terms of consumption. Machine tool consumption is almost three times the production which justifies the immense growth potential in Machine Tools industry and all out efforts should be made to reverse this trend, which will be major step towards much needed economic development of the country and large scale generation of employment.

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENTS IN INDIA

With increased cropping intensity, farmers have supplemented or largely replaced animate power with tractors, power tillers, diesel engines and electric motors. The growth in the electro-mechanical power in India is evident from the sale of tractors and power tillers, taken as an indicator of the adoption of the mechanized means of farming. The major agricultural equipments in India are:

TRACTORS

The different sizes of tractors are manufactured in India ranging from less than 25 HP to more than 45 HP but most popular range is 31- 35 HP. The Tractor sales show that their demand is region specific. The Tractor sales show that their demand is region specific. Punjab, Haryana and western UP constituted the major Tractor market in 1980's with 55-57% share of total All India sales. With increased Tractor population in these areas and good successive rains in 1990's, coupled with changes in cropping patterns like adoption of more profitable cash crops (Oilseeds, Pulses, etc.), and better prices, the sales in Gujarat, MP and Rajasthan have been seeing good growth. The contribution of these states improved from 20-22% in early 2000's to 30-32% by the close of the present decade. The share of eastern states, namely Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal and Assam had been consistently low at 3- 5% due to various socio- economic, agro-climatic and other reasons. The credit availability to the farmers in this area has been another major reason for the slow growth in the eastern states. The tractor sales, since mid 2000's, have increased to about 10-12% of All India Sales.

Tractor sales in Bihar, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh have been showing consistent growth since mid 1990's. Their share in the Indian Tractor industry, which was about 14-15% in 2000, had increased to around 25-30% in present decade when the farmers suffered on account of uneven monsoons and poor cotton crops. This region is expected to contribute more than 35% to the tractor industry in the coming decade. This expectation is based on the fact that the farmers in this southern region have been adopting high value case crops and latest crop production/ management practices.

POWER TILLERS

The production of power tillers started in 1961 with license to manufacture 12 models. The manufacturers started offering these to framers in various states covering upland and wetland farming conditions. Their introduction coincided with that of agricultural tractors which were more suitable for upland work and provided more comfortable work environment to the operators. The walk-behind power tillers, on the other hand, created dusty environment for the operator.

Secondly, the power tillers in dry land conditions were tiresome which resulted in longer rest periods, and consequently affected the work output. These were also difficult to manage in the hilly situations. The power tiller models being manufactured, and also those being imported from China and being marketed for wetland, stationary and haulage work are being well received by the farmers. The available models have a Drawbar power between 5.3 kW to 10.7 kW.

CONCLUSION

From the present study it has been found that marketing of agri-equipments in Bihar need proper improvement. There has been significant relation between the agri-equipments and rural market with rural people. Bihar's agriculture needs to cast their net wider through agri-equipments. There are indication that there might be a slowdown in Rural consumption while rural income continue to rise, the rate of growth has slowed and marketing of agri-equipments is already seeing sign of demand plummeting in urban centers. The identification of unique characteristics and factors affecting promotional practices should assist the manufacturers of agricultural equipments with specific market-environments designed around very specific and unique demands of their customers. Additionally, role of dealers in promotional practices of agricultural equipments should also assist both manufacturers and dealers for effective formulation and implementation of marketing and promotional strategies and practices. This can be accomplished by complete elimination of the constraints altogether when possible, or by using innovative sale promotional measures to understand the consumer's expectation and satisfaction in purchasing of agricultural equipments.

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A Study of Depression Among Youth of West Champaran Personality

Md. Hanif Alam*

Depression is very common and a significant Problem throughout the world. About 15.8 percent of the U.S adult population can be expected to experience to depression as defined by DSM – III _ R criteria in any given 6 month period (Holden, 1986)

A pervasive disturbance of mood is commonly considered to be an essential feature of affective disorders. Nevertheless, many patients who meet the criteria of being clinically depressed don't acknowledge a mood abnormality (Beck, 1967). This is true only in the case of people in non-western colture (Marsella, 1979). According to Seligman (1973) depression is the common cold of psychopathology, at once familiar and mysterious. It has been estimated that 5 percent of men and 10 percent of women are depressed at least once during their lives (Woodruff et al. 1974).

Depression has been studied from several perspectives. Psychoanalytic views emphasize the unconscious conflicts associated with grief and loss; cognitive theories focus on the depressed person's self-defeating thought processes, learning theorists contend with the curtailment of activity associated with depression; and physiological theorists concentrate on what the central nervous system is doing at the neural-chemical level. According t Mendels (1970) "The Central symptoms of depression are sadness, pessimism, and self-dislike, along with a loss of energy, motivation, and concentration" Mendels also lists the following behaviors :-

Mood Sad, unhappy, blue; Crying

Thought Pessimism; ideas of guilt; self-denigration; loss of interest and motivation; decrease in efficiency and concentration.

Behavior and appearance neglect of Personal appearance; Psychomotor retardation, agitation.

There is some evidence that somatic symptoms tend to cluster, a number of them occurring together in the same patient. Many depressed patients show a marked loss of appetite. The loss of appetite (anorexia) may be sever in some depressives. Constipation is frequent in depression. It may become quite severe and the patient may have the days or more without a bowel movement. Sleep disturbance is a common problem. It is both

Hypothesis:- Those high and those low on emotional stability will differ significantly in terms of their mean score of depression.

METHODOLOGY

The Sample

The sample comprised of 300 young people inhabiting in the area of West Champaran of Bihar. The Sample belonged to different groups of Urban and Rural youths having age about years as detailed below:-

*Research Scholar, (Psychology) B.R.A. Bihar University Muzaffarpur.

Groups	N	M	SD	SE	t.ratio, df = 298
Male	150	20.36	2.41	.19	1.78
Female	150	19.88	2.32	.18	

*Not significant even at 0.05 level of confidence.

The sample was selected through the technique of purposive cum stratified sampling technique. As show in table-1 the sample represented different strata of population repressing different Demographic sections. The sample was representative of the general population.

RESEARCH PROCEDURE

The data were collected in the groups of 8-10 students at a time during the leisure hours of the students. Respondents were asked to read the instruction carefully and then to encircle the first response that come to their mind. Since the tests included items related with sex guilt and items extremely other personal in nature, it did not deem necessary to ask the subjects to disclose their identity. They, however, were motivated to answer to the items freely and frankly. It took on the average 90 minutes complete the entire test.

RESEARCH TOOLS USED

A. Personal Information Sheet

B. Hindi version of Beck's Depression Inventory (Mirza, 1983)

C. Differential personality scale (DPS) was used to measure different personality dimension of the subjects.

One of the most common standard scale for measuring depression is the Beck's Depression Inventory (BDI) which was originally published by Beck et al. (1961). The inventory consists of 21 items each with four level of severity rated from 0-3. The possible range of total score was from 0-63. A subject selects any one statement in each item group that best described what he/she feels (Lewinsohn, 1974). Subjects who received the scores of 16 or higher were classified as "high depressed", those receiving score from "10-15" were considered as "medium depressed" while any person obtaining a scores of under "10" was assigned to be the non-depressed group (Beck, 1967).

Despite its popularity, it should be noted that the Beck depression Inventory was designed for the use with psychiatric population. It has not been demonstrated if it was a valid measure of depression for the normal population as well.

In the present study the Hindi version of the Beck's measuring the degree of depression. The inventory comprised 21 sets of statements. Each set contained 4(four) statements representing severity of a symptom in ascending order. The first sentence indicated very mild or no abnormality and thus, if chosen by the subject a score of zero was assigned. The second, the third, and the fourth items of the sets appeared with increasing intensity and were assigned of one, two and three respectively. The test retest reliability of the Hindi version (Mirza, 1986) was 87. Higher the scores show greater the depression in a person.

In the present research, Sinha and Singh scale (1976) was used for measuring different dimensions of personality such as, decisiveness, responsibility, emotional stability, masculinity, friendliness, heterosexuality, ego-strength, curiosity, and dominance. The authors of the test have tried to define the dimension operationally (Sinha & Singh, 1976).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Those high and those low on emotional stability will differ significantly in terms of their mean score of depression.

T-ratio was employed and result is contained in table-2 below:-

Dimension	Groups	N	M	SD	SE	t - ratio df 298
Emotional stability	High	150	9.62	2.61	.21	4.23
	Low	150	11.10	3.42	.28	

*Significant beyond .01 level of confidence.

It is obvious from table-2 that those high and those low on emotional stability significantly in term of their mean scores of depression ($t=4.23$ $df=298$). Those high on emotional stability have lower mean depression scores ($M=9.62$) whereas those low on emotional stability higher mean depression scores ($M=11.10$). It is thus obvious that emotional make up of a man contributes substantially towards depression in the individual. Theoretically the normal or mentally healthy individual reacts emotionally to stimuli in proportion to their magnitude so that the best possible adjustment and restoration of emotional balance result.

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A Study of Adjustment Problems Among Compounder and Nurses

Om Prakash Singh*

INTRODUCTION

The problem of adjustment is one of the most serious problems, which people face today. The 20th century was commonly characterized by widespread anxiety and conflict. This results more and more male adjusted individual at faster rate. The 21st century, which is going to be a mechanical computer age, I bound to make human beings like a machine. His faith in rugged individualism and material passess ions has proved sadly disillusioning” Scheneiders (1960) has also stated. “Every one can except a period of unhappiness tension, frustration, depression, worry anxiety or mental turmoil. Into every life time mist of minor maladjustment must fall and one most always be careful that is does not become a dawnpour.” These problems may rage through a wide variety.

Worrying to bed from excessive over generalized wetting, stuttering, marital discharge many, mental illness, alcoholism, drug addiction suicides, broken families (marriages), undue irritability, irrigational reaction patterns on reaction patterns that have last plasticity.

The mental hygienists take a more personal view of the adjustment process and consider it to be the need for a person adjusting to himself under standing his strength and limitation, facing reality and limitation and limitation facing reality and achieving a harmony within himself (Kaplane 1965 P-8) They give emphasis an achievement of self acceptance, freedom from internal collects self realization and developing I unibying set of value which make life purposeful and meaningful.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Anderson (19606) concluded on the basis of research that better intelligence better was the adjustment of the subjects. He also found intelligence in childhood as predictive of better adjustment in adolescence.

Sulaiman (1993) found significant effect of sex. In most of the dimension male subject showed better adjustment as compared to their female counterpart irrespective of socio-economic status the finding was supported by Sulaiman and Singh (1994).

Anjum & Rani (1977)tried to see adjustment as a function of social intelligence in both sexes. A positive correlation was reported between social intelligence and adjustment and also that the male subjects had greater intelligence than the female subjects.

Hypothesis

1. Compounders and Nurses would differ significantly on health adjustment scores.
2. Compounders and Nurses would differ significantly on emotional adjustment scores.

*Research Scholar, (Psychology), BRAB University (Bihar).

METHODOLOGY

Sampling

The sample consisted of 30 compounders and 30 Nurses in the age groups of 20 to 50 years. The incidental purposive sampling method was used for this study.

Instrument and Measures

1. Personal Information Blank
2. Mohsin Samshad-Jehan Adaption Inventory(1987)

Procedure

Keeping in view the objective of the study and nature of the sample detailed plan will in advance was prepared for the purpose of the collecting data.

The investigation visited different Hospital to contact age group at 20 to 50 years Compounders and Nurses in Muzaffarpur town data. The investigator made request to the actual administration of the test the compounders and Nurse was consulted and formal permission for engaging him in data collection was sought. The date and time for the purpose was fixed as per the convenience of the compounder and Nurses as well as of the researcher.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Table – 1 Health adjustment in case of Compounder and Nurses

Groups	N	Mean	SD	T ratio	P value
Compounders	30	9.2	4.17	0.453	NS
Nurses	30	8.83	2.94		

It is clear from the table-1, that the Nurses is better adjusted than Compounders in Health dimension of adjustment. The Nurses has lower means score (8.83) than the mean scores (9.2) at Compounders and the difference between the two is not significant beyond 0.05 level of confidence.

Thus the hypothesis – “Compounders and Nurses would differ significantly on Health adjustment score.” Is not conformed.

Table – 2 Emotional adjustment in case of compounders and Nurses

Groups	N	Mean	SD	T ratio	P value
Compounders	30	11.30	4.85	0.799	NS
Nurses	30	12.43	5.87		

It is obvious form the table-2 that the compounders is better than the Nurses in emotional dimensions of adjustment. The Compounders that lower means score (11.30) than the mean scores (12.43) at Nurses and the difference between the two is not significant beyond 0.05 level of confidence.

Thus the hypothesis – “Compounders and Nurses would differ significantly on emotional adjustment score.” Is not conformed.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Hypothesis No. 1 was not conformed as there was no significant difference between the compounders and nurses on health adjustment scores.

Hypothesis No 2 was not conformed as there was no significant difference between the compounders and nurses on Emotional adjustment scores.

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A Study of Depression Among Male and Female in Muzaffarpur District (Bihar)

Dr. Biva Kumari*

Depression is as old as man. The word “depression” is used in many ways: During the first half of the twentieth century, it was commonly assumed that depression, particularly disorders which followed the manic-depression, particularly disorders which followed the manic-depressive pattern, were not only constitutional in nature but a result of hereditary determination. The exact nature of the genetically determined characteristic which implement the development of manic-depressive psychosis remained a matter of paradoxical uncertainty. Symbols (1941) commented that apart from heredity there is little known of cause of depression.

On the basis of these and other observations, Beck suggests that it would be appropriate to consider depression as a “Primary disorder of thought with a resultant disturbance of affect and behavior in consonance with the cognitive distortion”, rather than a Primary affective disturbance. However, research findings have also shown that some revisions of Beck’s theory are necessary (Hammen, 1985).

Depression has been studied from several perspectives Psychoanalytic view emphasize the unconscious conflicts associated with grief and loss, cognitive theories focus on the depressed Person’s self-defeating through processes, learning theories contend with the curtailment of activity associated with depression and physiological theories concentrate on what the central nervous system.

Classification is an essential step in the development of new concepts of Psychological disorders is an important method of identifying those features that certain patients have in common as well as those that distinguish them from each other. The pioneer work on classification and disorders kraepelin 1904 distinguished between dementia praecox and depression primarily on the basis of outcome he further divided depression into two main groups- evolutionary melancholic ad manic – depressive illness.

Hypothesis:- Those high and those low on responsibility dimension of personality would differ significantly in terms of their mean scores of depression.

METHODOLOGY

The sample

The sample comprised 300 undergraduate college students out of which 150 males and 150 females muzaffarpur (Bihar). The sample was unselected and unbiased.

Groups	N	M	SD	SE	t.ratio, df = 298
Male	150	10.13	2.05	.17	.42
Female	150	10.23	2.03	.17	

*B.R.A.Bihar University Muzaffarpur (Bihar).

RESEARCH TOOLS USED

- (A) Personal data blank.
- (B) Hindi version of Beck's Depression Inventory (Mirza, 1983)
- (C) Differential personality scale (DPS) was used to measure different personality dimensions of the subjects.

One of the most common standard scale for measuring depression is the Beck's Inventory (BDI) which was originally published by Beck et al. (1961). The inventory consists of 21 items each with four level of severity rated from 0.3.

In the present research, Sinha & Singh scale (1976) was used for measuring different dimensions of personality such as, decisiveness, responsibility, emotional stability, masculinity, friendliness, heterosexuality, ego-strength, curiosity, and dominance. The authors of the test have tried to define dimension operationally (Sinha & Singh, 1976).

For computing validity of the scale, it was correlated with Bell's adjustment Inventory adapted by Hussain (1968). Some of the dimensions of the scale yielded significant correlation with different areas of the adjustment inventory. The scale was also validated against the self-ratings of subjects. Here again, the co-efficient of validity were found to be statistically significant.

RESEARCH PROCEDURE

The data were collected in the groups of 8-10 students at a time during the leisure hours of the students. Respondents were asked to read the instruction carefully and then to encircle the first response that come to their mind. Since the tests included items related with sex guild and items extremely other personal in nature, it did not deem necessary to ask the subjects to disclose their identity. They, however, were motivated to answer to the items freely and frankly. It took on the average 90 minutes complete the entire test.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Those high and those low on responsibility dimension of personality would differ significantly in terms of their mean scores of depression. T-ratio was employed and result is contained in table-2 below:-

Dimension	Groups	N	M	SD	SE	t - ratio df 298
Responsibility	High	150	10.53	3.13	.26	1.15
	Low	150	11.21	3.47	.28	

*Not Significant even at .05 level of confidence.

It is clear from table 2 that those high and those low on responsibility dimension of Personality don't differ significantly in terms of their mean scores of depression ($t=1.15$, $df=298$). Those high on responsibility have lower mean depression scores ($M=10.53$) whereas those low on responsibility, higher mean depression scores ($M=11.21$). The findings are not in the hypothesized direction.

The present findings does not support the earlier findings of Arieti (1959) who found that manic-depressive illness developed in childhood when parents were dissatisfied and resentful either because of their overall situation or because of their increased family responsibilities.

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महात्मा गाँधी का नैतिक विचार

डॉ. रेनु कुमारी*

गाँधीजी एक धार्मिक और नैतिक व्यक्ति थे। नैतिकता उनके लिए सर्वोपरि थी। वे मन, वचन और कर्म से पूर्णतः नैतिकता का निर्वाह करते थे। शुद्ध आचरण को नैतिकता का आवश्यक अंग मानते थे। उनमें ज्ञान, भावना और क्रिया तीनों का सामंजस्य था। गाँधीजी नीति विहिन राजनीति और आचरणहीन दर्शन को उचित नहीं मानते थे। उन्होंने यंग इण्डिया में कहा है— “भगवान से मेरी प्रार्थना है और मैं तो आशा करूँगा कि आप भी मेरी प्रार्थना में साथ दे। ताकि वे मुझे अपने जीवन दर्शन के अनुकूल चलने की शक्ति प्रदान करें। आचरण के बिना दर्शन ठीक उसी प्रकार है, जिस प्रकार प्राण के बिना शरीर।”

गाँधीजी के अनुसार हमारे जीवन का आधार नैतिकता है। व्यक्ति की प्रगति नैतिकता पर ही निर्भर करती है। नैतिकता ही हमारे अंदर संहार की भावनाओं को दबाकर शांति को प्रोत्साहित करती है। इसलिए नैतिक संविति ही मानव का पथ—प्रदर्शक बन गया है।

गाँधीजी का मानना था कि कर्तव्य का हमारे जीवन में काफी महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। कोई भी मनुष्य बिना अपने जीवन में कर्तव्य का पालन किये नैतिक रूप से समाज से कोई अधिकार की माँग नहीं कर सकते। अब हम यहाँ परंपरागत पाँच महाव्रतों तथा उनके परिपालन के लिए गाँधीजी द्वारा जोड़े गये कुछ अन्य गौण व्रतों की व्याख्या करेंगे—

सत्य

साधारणतया लोग सत्य का अर्थ ‘सत्य बोलना लगाते हैं’ लेकिन गाँधीजी सत्य का विशाल अर्थ लेते हैं। उनके अनुसार सत्य, मन, कर्म और वचन तीनों अर्थों में होना चाहिए। उन्होंने कहा कि जो इस संसार में पूर्ण रूप से सत्य को जान चुका है उसके लिए कुछ भी जानना बाकी नहीं है। गाँधीजी ने कहा है कि— “सत्य ही अराधना और भक्ति है और भक्ति हथेली पर प्रमाण लेकर चलने का सौदा है अथवा वह हरि का मार्ग है, जिसमें हरि नाम की कोई चीज है तो वही। वह तो मर कर जीने का मंत्र है।” सत्य के बिना किसी भी नियम का शुद्ध पालन असंभव है।

गाँधीजी की सत्य के प्रति निष्ठा थी। वे सब कुछ सत्य में ही समाहित मानते थे। उन्होंने कहा है कि— “मेरा दावा है कि मैं अपने बचपन से ही सत्य का पुजारी रहा हूँ। मेरे लिए यह अत्यन्त शोभनीय वस्तु है। मेरी भक्तिभावयुक्त शोध के कारण मुझे ‘ईश्वर ही सत्य है’ के प्रचलित वचन के बदले यह दिव्य अर्थवाला वचन प्राप्त हुआ कि ‘सत्य ही ईश्वर है।’ इस कथन के कारण मैं मानो ईश्वर को सामने खड़ा पाता हूँ। मैं अनुभव करता हूँ कि वह मेरे रोम—रोम में व्याप्त है।”³ उनके सत्य में नैतिकता एवं कल्याण भावना भी समाहित है। उन्होंने कहा था कि सत्य का पालन करने वाले को अपने हरेक कार्य में दूसरे के लिए कल्याणकारी तत्त्व का अंश समाविष्ट करना चाहिए। उन्होंने इसी सत्य को ध्यान में रखकर सत्याग्रह का सिद्धांत रखा था।

*दर्शनशास्त्र विभाग, अतिथि सहायक प्राध्यापक, जी0डी0 कॉलेज, बेगूसराय, एल0एन0एम0यू0, बिहार

उनका कहना था कि सत्य का प्रयोग इस ढंग से किया जाय कि दूसरों को प्रिय लगे। यदि कठोर शब्द के स्थान पर मधुर शब्द का प्रयोग किया जाता है, तो इससे श्रोता के मन में सत्य के प्रति आकर्षण बढ़ेगा। उन्होंने कहा कि— “नम्रता के बिना सत्य अहंकारपूर्ण दिखावा होगा जो सत्य का पालन करना चाहता है वह जानता है कि यह काम कितना कठिन है। संसार उसकी कथित विजयी की प्रशंसा कर सकता है, दुनिया उसके पतन के बारे में बहुत कम जानती है। सत्य परायण मनुष्य परीक्षाओं से गुजरकर शुद्ध और नम्र बन जाता है। इसे नम्र रहने की जरूरत है।”

उनका मानना है कि यह संसार सत्य और नैतिकता पर आधारित है। सत्य सफलता का सोपान है। सत्य का नाश नहीं होता, जिसका नाश नहीं होता उसका अस्तित्व है। इस संबंध में उन्होंने कहा है कि— “पृथ्वी सत्य के बल पर टिकी हुई है। असत् सत्य के माने है ‘नहीं’ सत—सत्य अर्थात् ‘है’ जहाँ असत् अर्थात् अस्तित्व ही नहीं, उसकी सफलता कैसे हो सकती है? और जो सत् अर्थात् है उसका नाश कौन कर सकता है? बस इसी में सत्याग्रह का समस्त शास्त्र समाविष्ट है।”

उन्होंने सत्य की खोज में ही सारा जीवन व्यतीत किया। इसी कारण उन्होंने अपने जीवन को सत्य का प्रयोग बतलाया। इसी कारण उन्होंने अपने आंदोलन का नाम ‘सत्याग्रह’ रखा। सत्य के महत्त्व के कारण ही उन्होंने परमात्मा को सत्य बतलाया। वह सत्य को परमात्मा से भी अधिक महत्त्वपूर्ण मानते थे। उन्होंने स्वयं कहा था कि पहले ईश्वर को सत्य मानता था। अब मैं सत्य को ही ईश्वर मानता हूँ। इसका तात्पर्य यह है कि सत्य ईश्वर से भी अधिक महत्त्वपूर्ण है। सत्य परमात्मा से भी अधिक व्यापक है। उनका मानना था कि सत्य पूजा का साधन है। सभी को सत्य का पुजारी होना चाहिए, चाहे वह हिन्दू हो या मुसलमान, क्रिश्चियन हो या बौद्ध धर्म का अवलम्बी, आस्तिक हो या नास्तिक सत्य से ही नैतिकता को बल मिलती है। उन्होंने अपने संपूर्ण जीवन में सत्य का पालन किया। सत्य ही उनका अस्त्र था। उनका मानना था कि सत्य का पूजन करने का मुख्य अभिप्राय होता है, पवित्र, ईमानदारी, ब्रह्मचर्य और नैतिक तत्परता के साथ जीवन व्यतीत करना।

अहिंसा

गाँधीजी का विश्वास है कि मनुष्य हमेशा अपूर्ण है। सिर्फ सत्य और ईश्वर ही पूर्ण है। सत्य ही सार्वभौम है और वही शुद्ध अहिंसा है। उनका कहना है कि— “अहिंसा की सच्ची परीक्षा तो उसी वक्त होती है जब उसका वास्ता उसे तिरस्कार करने वालों से पड़ता है।”

उन्होंने अहिंसा के संबंध में कहा कि— “मेरी अहिंसा का साधन एक जीवंत शक्ति है इसमें कर्ता या कमजोरी के लिए कोई स्थान नहीं है। एक हिंसक के लिए किसी दिन अहिंसक बन जाना संभव है, लेकिन डरपोक के लिए नहीं। इसलिए किसी को मारना भी कोई पाप नहीं है, बल्कि यह कर्त्तव्य है। यदि कोई व्यक्ति पागल हो गया है, और वह मनुष्यों की हत्या कर रहा है और उसे जीवित स्थिति में पकड़ सकने में असमर्थ हैं, तो ऐसी स्थिति में उसकी हत्या करना कर्त्तव्य हो जाता है। इस तरह गाँधीजी के अनुसार पूर्ण अहिंसा प्रायः असंभव ही है।”¹¹ वे कहते हैं कि— “हमारा जीवन भी किसी न किसी रूप में हिंसा पर आधारित है। जाने-अनजाने स्थूल हिंसा किए बिना हम जी नहीं सकते।”

गाँधीजी अहिंसा को विशेष अर्थ में लेते हैं। उनके अनुसार अहिंसा किसी को हानि नहीं पहुँचाना तथा मन, कर्म और वचन से समाज सेवा, निर्भरता—आत्म—त्याग, संन्यास आदि है। उन्होंने कहा है कि— “अहिंसा को जैसे स्थूल वस्तु के रूप में प्रस्तुत किया जाता है वह वैसी वस्तु नहीं है। इसमें कोई संदेह नहीं कि किसी प्राणी को कष्ट नहीं पहुँचाना अहिंसा का अंग है, किन्तु यह उसकी न्यूनतम अभिव्यक्ति है। अहिंसा का सिद्धांत प्रत्येक अशुभ विचार अनुचित शीघ्रता, झूठ बोलने, घृणा करने, किसी भी व्यक्ति की बुराई की इच्छा करने से खंडित होता है। यह उस वस्तु को जिसकी संसार की उपेक्षा है, बाधित करने से भी भंग होता है।”

गाँधीजी का कहना था कि सत्याग्रह के नाम पर व्यक्ति को अपनी कायरता छिपाना अनुचित है। सत्याग्रह एक शक्तिशाली व्यक्ति द्वारा किया जा सकता है। सत्याग्रह वीरों का शस्त्र है। गाँधीजी का कहना है कि कायरता और अहिंसा किसी तरह इकट्ठी नहीं चल सकती जैसे पानी और आग।

अस्तेय

अस्तेय का अर्थ है ‘चोरी न करना’ और जब तक ‘कोई वस्तु, किसी के द्वारा हमको दी न जाय उसे नहीं लेना।’ हर व्यक्ति का अपना संपत्ति पर अधिकार होता है। उसे बिना पूछे नहीं लेना चाहिए।

उनके अनुसार चोरी करना गलत है, क्योंकि इससे दूसरों को कष्ट पहुँचता है। इस व्यापक दृष्टि से विचार करने पर अस्तेय—व्रत के पालन के लिए केवल प्रचलित रूप से ब्रह्मा अथवा शारीरिक चोरियों का ही नहीं, बल्कि दूसरे की कीमत पर होने वाले सभी प्रकार के शोषणों का अंत होना चाहिए। चाहे वह पूँजीपतियों के द्वारा श्रमिकों के श्रम का शोषण हो या अन्य कोई शोषण, गाँधीजी इन सबमें हिंसा का तत्त्व विद्यमान पाते थे। अस्तेय की व्याख्या करते हुए गाँधीजी कहते थे— अनावश्यक रूप से कोई वस्तु लेना या रखना भी चोरी ही है, इसलिए हमें अनावश्यक कोई भी वस्तु नहीं रखनी चाहिये।

अपरिग्रह

व्यावहारिक जीवन में इसका अर्थ केवल इतना ही है कि अनावश्यक वस्तु का हम परिग्रह नहीं करें। वास्तव में चुराया हुआ न होने पर भी अनावश्यक संग्रह चोरी की ही चीज हो जाती है।

गाँधीजी ने अपनी डायरी में लिखा है कि— “इस व्रत का आदर्श दैनिक उपयोग की वस्तुओं का अनुचित संग्रह रोकना भी है। आज की जो जरूरत है, बस उतना ही संग्रह करना चाहिए।”

वे कहते हैं कि— “परिग्रह भविष्य की दृष्टि से किया जाता है। परमात्मा परिग्रह नहीं करता। वह अपनी आवश्यक वस्तु रोज—ब—रोज पैदा करता है। इसलिए यदि हमें उनपर दृढ़ विश्वास हो तो हमें भी समझना चाहिए, कि वह हमें आवश्यक चीजें रोज—ब—रोज देता है और देता रहेगा।”

ब्रह्मचर्य

सामान्य अर्थ में ब्रह्मचर्य का अर्थ इन्द्रिय निग्रह है। मूल अर्थ में तो ब्रह्मचर्य सर्वेन्द्रिय—संयम का द्योतक है।

उनका मानना था कि जब तक मनसा, वाचा, कर्मणा संयम हमारे जीवन में नहीं आ जाता, तब तक जननेन्द्रिया—संयम का भी हम अच्छी तरह से पालन नहीं कर सकते। शारीरिक भोग—विलास एवं विषयासक्ति

पर हम परमात्मा के प्रति भक्ति के द्वारा ही विजय प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। इसलिए उन्होंने हरिजन में कहा है कि— “ब्रह्मचर्य के मूल अर्थ को सब याद रखें। ब्रह्मचर्य का अर्थ है ब्रह्मा की—सत्य—की—साधना में तत्संबंधी आचार। अतः सभी इन्द्रियों पर संयम रखना आवश्यक है।”

अभय

गाँधीजी अभय की महत्ता को स्पष्ट करते हुए कहा है कि— अभय मानव जीवन में नैतिकता की प्रगति में एक आवश्यक कड़ी है। इसके बिना सत्य की खोज या अहिंसा का पालन कर पाना संभव नहीं है। जहाँ हिंसा की विकराल शक्ति के समक्ष अहिंसा संघर्षरत हो वहाँ निर्भयता के बिना आगे बढ़ पाना संभव नहीं है। गाँधीजी अभय के अर्थ को स्पष्ट करते हुए कहा कि— अभय का मतलब सभी रूपों में व्याप्त भय जैसे— मौत का भय, अपमान का भय, चोरी का भय आदि मुक्ति से है। सदाचारण तथा सद्गुण ग्रहण के लिए भी अभय आवश्यक है। गाँधीजी के अनुसार अभय व्रत के पालन के लिए सर्वस्व त्याग करने तथा स्वेच्छापूर्वक कष्ट सहन करने का आत्मिक बल रहना आवश्यक है।

अस्वाद

सामान्यतः भारतीय विद्वानों अस्वाद व्रत को पृथक रूप से स्वीकार नहीं किया, बल्कि इसे इन्द्रिय संयम के अंतर्गत ही रखा है। परंतु महात्मा गाँधी का मत इन विद्वानों से भिन्न है, उन्होंने अस्वाद को प्रमुख व्रतों में शामिल किया है। गाँधीजी ने विभिन्न प्रकार के आहारों का हमारे मानसिक विचारों एवं इन्द्रिय—निग्रह पर क्या असर पड़ता है। इस पर आजीवन प्रयोग करते रहें। गाँधीजी ने अपने प्रयोग में वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण अपनाया। गाँधीजी के अनुसार अस्वाद ब्रह्मचर्य का एक महत्त्वपूर्ण पहलू है। इसे ब्रह्मचर्य को प्रथम सीढ़ी कहा जा सकता है। इसके अभाव में ब्रह्मचर्य का पालन करना कठिन होगा।

शारीरिक श्रम

गाँधीजी ने शारीरिक श्रम को एक अनिवार्य नैतिक व्रत के रूप में शामिल किया है। इन्होंने श्रम को आर्थिक दृष्टि से विशेष महत्त्व दिया है। गाँधीजी के अनुसार व्यक्ति को शारीरिक श्रम के द्वारा ही जीविकोपार्जन करना चाहिए। गाँधीजी के अनुसार यदि सभी व्यक्ति शारीरिक श्रम के द्वारा जीविकोपार्जन करने लगेंगे तो पारस्परिक संघर्ष, शोषण, भोजन की कमी, अस्वस्थता आदि सामाजिक समस्याओं का सरलतापूर्वक समाधान हो सकता है। गाँधीजी ने चरखे को शारीरिक श्रम का प्रतीक माना है। गाँधीजी के विचार में शारीरिक श्रम अन्य व्रतों के पालन तथा ईश्वर की उपासना में भी सहायक होता है। इससे मनुष्य में सेवा की भावना उत्पन्न होती है। उसमें अहंकार का उन्मूलन तथा नम्रता की भावना का विकास होता है।

स्वदेशी

भारत के राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन में गाँधीजी के स्वदेशी का आंदोलन का एक विशेष महत्त्व है। स्वदेशी आंदोलन का मुख्य उद्देश्य लघु एवं कुटीर उद्योगों की पुर्नस्थापना करना तथा उसे संरक्षण प्रदान करना

था। स्वदेशी का तात्पर्य है अपने देश में बनी हुई वस्तुओं का उपयोग जिससे लघु एवं कुटीर उद्योग से जुड़े लोगों का आर्थिक स्थिति बेहतर हो। स्वदेशी व्रत के लिए त्याग भावना और सेवा भाव की आवश्यकता होती है। गाँधीजी ने इसे नैतिक व्रत के रूप में शामिल किया है। गाँधीजी ने स्वदेशी के माध्यम से भारतीय जनता को राजनीतिक अधिकारों के प्रति जागृत करने का प्रयास किया। साथ ही उनका उद्देश्य लोगों को आर्थिक रूप से मजबूत करने से भी था। गाँधीजी ने स्वदेशी को आध्यात्मिक पहलू से भी जोड़ कर इसकी व्याख्या प्रस्तुत की है। इन्होंने इसे आत्मा का धर्म भी कहा। सामान्यतः गाँधीजी के अनुसार स्वदेशी का अर्थ तन, मन, धन से निःस्वार्थ भाव से अपने राष्ट्र की सेवा करने से है।

सर्व धर्म समभाव

गाँधीजी ने सर्व धर्म समभाव को एक अनिवार्य नैतिक व्रत के रूप में शामिल किया है। गाँधीजी ने सभी धर्मों को एक समान दृष्टिकोण से देखने की बात की है। सर्व धर्म समभाव के लिए व्यक्ति का धार्मिक सहिष्णुता और उदारता अनिवार्य है। जो व्यक्ति अपने धर्म को श्रेष्ठ तथा अन्य धर्मों को निकृष्ट मानता है, सर्व धर्म समभाव का पालन नहीं कर सकता। गाँधीजी का मानना था कि सभी धर्म ईश्वर प्रदत्त हैं। वे एक ही विशाल वृक्ष के विभिन्न शाखाएँ हैं। जिस प्रकार सभी शाखाएँ मूल रूप से जुड़ी हुई होती हैं उसी प्रकार सभी धर्म का एक ही मूल उद्देश्य है मानव कल्याण। सभी धर्म सत्य की प्राप्ति के साधन हैं। इसलिए सभी धर्म के प्रति समभाव की दृष्टि अपनानी चाहिए।

अस्पृश्यता निवारण

गाँधीजी अस्पृश्यता निवारण को एकादश व्रत में शामिल किया है। उनका मानना था कि मानव को जन्म से ही अस्पृश्य मानना गलत है। गाँधीजी के अनुसार अस्पृश्यता एक अमानवीय अपराध है। गाँधीजी ने इसके निवारण के लिए भी अहिंसात्मक साधन को अपनाने की सलाह देते हुए कहा— मैं बल प्रयोग अथवा अन्य किसी प्रकार की बाध्यता द्वारा अस्पृश्यता को नहीं हटाना चाहूँगा। इसका निराकरण कानून अथवा दबाव द्वारा संभव नहीं है। गाँधीजी अस्पृश्यता व्यक्तियों को हरिजन कहते थे। उनका मानना था कि उच्च वर्ण के हिन्दुओं को हरिजनों के साथ मैत्रीपूर्ण व्यवहार करना चाहिए। जैसा कि वे अपने स्वजनों एवं सजातीय लोगों के साथ करते हैं। गाँधीजी समाज में सभी वर्गों को समान महत्त्व दिया है। गाँधीजी अंतर्जातीय सहभोज तथा अंतर्जातीय विवाह को भी इसके निवारण के लिए एक मार्ग बताया है। इस प्रकार उन्होंने अस्पृश्यता जो कि हिन्दू धर्म में एक अभिशाप बना हुआ था उसके निवारण में अथक प्रयास किया।

इस प्रकार गाँधीजी ने ग्यारह महाव्रतों की चर्चा की है जिससे व्यक्ति नैतिकपूर्ण व्यवहार करता है। उनका मानना था कि नैतिकपूर्ण व्यवहार विकसित किये जाने का उद्देश्य समाज को विकास के पथ पर अग्रसित करने से था। उन्होंने अपने नैतिक विचारों के माध्यम से समाज का पथ प्रदर्शन किया।

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Political Consciousness of Dalits in Uttar Pradesh: A Case Study of Jalaun District

Dr. Raj Kumar*

The consciousness of humans about anything contributes to be aware of what they are and to which they are affiliated; such a consciousness constitutes human life-worlds. The consciousness being a psychological and subjective assessment constituted by so many attributes like feeling, thoughts, perceptions, and awareness about the self and others.¹ Individuals identify themselves through various socio-political attributes since they are part of too entangled social, cultural and political structures. These socio-cultural and political attributes always remained the root cause for constructing the images, perceptions, ideas, and awareness about the binaries of 'self and the other'.² The social relations and various interactions in the cultural environment create certain situations for an individual in which she/he differentiate to others. This whole process of self-identification comes through a reflective social identity based on the images of other.

The meaning of defining consciousness let to the exploration of various dimensions and perspectives of self-identification. Defining of the term consciousness includes the nature and scope of the term and particular characteristics with exact possibilities of this socio-cultural and political phenomenon. To describe the term like political consciousness required the valid and systematic knowledge of political structures and behaviors surrounding of particular society which certainly includes the scientific investigations of facts and data to analyze. Moreover, to obtain the definition of a complex term like political consciousness required an in-depth study of various structures and substructure of ecology of politics and society in which individuals evolved their consciousness. In this context the following section discusses about the political consciousness of Dalits in India.

POLITICAL CONSCIOUSNESS OF DALITS IN THE CONTEMPORARY INDIAN POLITICS

Historically, Dalits in India since a long period of time have been the victim of *Brahmanical* caste structures of Hindu Society. The entire Indian society was organized on the bases of the Varna system. The Varna system has ancient origins and over the period of time, it has gone through intense changes in which the rigidity of caste orders did not allow the people of lower caste to upward movement. The most disturbing and troubling aspect of the caste system is the practice of untouchability. The untouchability is fixed on the basis of community occupation. The untouchable being at the lower ladder of the caste divide only allowed doing the manual labor. According to K. S. Shukla and B. M. Verma "Those who were engaged in unclean occupation was considered as polluted persons and had to go with this stigma in the prevailing reality and had to accept for themselves the status of untouchables".³ The marginalization of Dalits in the Indian society remained at the core of political socialization. In fact, the *Brahminical* social structure of the Hindu society has kept Dalits at the lower ladder from where there is no possibility of upward movement. Thousands of years slavery and oppression by the so called upper castes on the Dalits resulted in complete marginalization of the lower castes in the India society. The Dalits remained deprived of all kind of facilities of progress like education, wealth creation and to take part in the

*CSSEIP, SSS, JNU, New Delhi Rk33157@gmail.com

public proceedings of the society. Since long the untouchables remained in the isolation from the mainstream society.

The initial literary mention of the caste system were found in the Rigveda and Purnasukta hymn⁴ in which caste system was initialized. The different caste groups based on the birth and occupation started taking place. In the Bhagavad Gita, the caste system was rationalised on the basis of the concepts of Guna Karma (deed) and Dharma (Religion),⁵ but later on the idea, Karma transformed in the rigid occupation-based caste hierarchies in the Indian society. During the period of Smritis and Sutras, the society had been divided into several castes⁶ groups based on the birth instead of Karma. The philosophy of itself was contradictory in nature where it was the inbuilt prescription of human inequality. Later on, the labor was done by the Dalits also gets dehumanized through a process of alienation. The founder of the caste system had framed strict laws regarding food conduct, occupation and marriage which deny all kind of relation with the untouchables in the society. In similar point of time, these castes became so differentiated that they could not meet together in the social, economic and political spheres. The feeling and practices of untouchability start growing to heights in this age.⁷ The untouchable were denied to have any kind of rights in society. Untouchability without doubt is the most spiteful feature of the caste system. Irvati Karve opines that untouchability is a by-product of Shudras,⁸ whereas Ambedkar viewed it as a consequence of the caste system.⁹ The concept and practices of untouchability became the curse for the development of the Dalits even after the independence of India where Dalit are still not allowed to fully integrated into the society.

Therefore, at the core of the political conscious of Dalits has been the caste oppression, educational, economic and political marginalization; and above of it the self-respect and recognition in the society. Therefore to understand the political consciousness a comprehensive study of all the Dalit liberation movements required and also analysis of these social and the impact of the political movements in the creation of Dalit political consciousness and the multiple ways in which it gets manifested in Dalit Literature. Most importantly the Dalit assertion in different form could be traced roughly during the period of the Bhakti movement (12th to 18th Centuries). Although the Bhakti movement was less political in nature it highly criticized the caste system and its oppression on the people. The Bhakti movement which was endeavored to purify Hinduism from its ills and immoral social traditions waged a valiant battle against the caste system.¹⁰ Great saints like Ravidas, Pandita Ramabai, Chokamela, Kabir, Eknath, and many more influenced and made the enormous appeal, either through their literary works and preaching while traveling from one place to another. Despite different forms of the ideological movement led by the Bhakti saint, there were some commonalities all of them became very against the existing inhumane practices of caste oppression.¹¹

During the period of British rule and after that a number of social revolutionaries worked for the upliftment of the Dalits. During this period, Mahatma Jyotiba Phule was an early revolutionary leader, whose activism to uplift the Dalits and fight for the rights is well known.¹² Phule stressed mostly on the socio-political and educational advancement of the community which was completely excluded in the social system. The social movement of Phule was very inclusive and mainly focusing on the development of the untouchables and women of all caste groups. Subsequently, after Mahatma Phule, the Dalit liberation movement was led by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar who "played three roles: that of a caste leader, that of an untouchable spokesman and that of a national statesman".¹³ Dr. Ambedkar became the prophet of Dalit liberation. It was the time in which the speeches and writing, as well as the political activism of Ambedkar, flourished in all part of India. He established three political outfits, the Independent Labour Party which later transformed into Scheduled Castes Federation and the Republican Party of India, which laid foundation for

later counter organizations to emerge like the Dalit Panthers. He attacked the system of caste and Brahmanical thinking of caste Hindus from all sides. The political and social strategy of Dr. Ambedkar was very much successful to bring the social-political development of Dalits in his efforts. The movement was visionary and perfectly articulated that the Dalit masses of the countries got enlightened by the spread of political ideas at different levels from the understanding of one's self till the society transforms.

After independence and the demise of Dr. Ambedkar, the growth of Dalit movement experiences the mixed experiences in different parts of the country. The main source of Dalit liberation remained the constitutional provisions and Dalit literature developed by different Dalit scholars. Dalit Literature brought out the emerging political consciousness, which emphasised the struggle for self-respect and dignity and created a 'new self-image' for the Dalit community and also severely criticized the upper caste domination in politics, economy, and education.¹⁴ The Dalit literature also became self-introspective in nature, which took up the task of guiding the movement in different parts of the country.¹⁵ All the concern of Dalit has been reflective in the literature while the same time produces the political consciousness related to their socio-political issues. The Dalit literature provided pathways for espousing the right course of action to the Dalits during the articulation of movement. Dalit Literature represented the voice of the Dalit community and it's "movement against socio-economic exploitation and numerous types of atrocities committed on the Dalits; movements for better access to the opportunities and for the realization of goals of equality, liberty, fraternity and justice; and finally movements for gaining self-respect and dignified social identity."¹⁶ The main concern of the Dalit political consciousness remained the social recognition and political and economic participation in the resources of the country. The most inspiring thing after Dr. Ambedkar is the literature available and produced by the Dalit writers and scholars in which they portrayed the true depiction of Dalits, their trauma and their struggle for emancipation and socio-political representation. The aesthetic sense of Dalit literature is very much based on the ground realities of Dalit communities in the village and slums areas of the country. Particularly the Dalit movement and political consciousness is still highly influenced with the movements of Phule and Ambedkar which mostly emphasized the social and political democracy and economic liberation of Dalit communities. Contemporary, Dalit activism also very much focused assertive to the socio-political and even more religious transformation to achieve the emancipation of Dalit communities from the exploitative Hindu identity.

The Dalit political consciousness is mostly focused on transforming the shapes and images of socio-political orders of the Indian society; especially against the exploitation and atrocities done on the Dalit communities. The Dalit assertion became central to the social and political movements in India.¹⁷ Furthermore, despite the social activism and literary movements of Dalit liberation, the period after the 1980s is very important to bring the transformative changes in the political scenarios of Dalit communities. The rise of the Bahujan movement led by ManyawarKanshi Ram almost in all parts of countries inspired and opened up the new dimensions of the socio-political movement of Dalit communities. The politics during those times sought to integrate all different manifestations of the Dalit identity including political movement, revival, literature and construction of new political identities to comprehensively achieve the ideals of equality, liberty, and social justice. Pai very rightly analyzed that "The decay of the Congress system in the 1980s and its ability to attract Dalit votes, together with increasing lower caste mobilization, provide space for the parties like BSP".¹⁸ The raising identity consciousness and politicized generation of Dalit communities were unleashing their political and social claims on the political systems. It was the time when political consciousness among Dalit communities manifested and articulated its different political perspectives and dynamics. Therefore, this churning in the Dalit political consciousness

expressed and catalyzed through the emergence of several regional political parties based on caste lines in many states of India.

Most importantly, the rise and electoral victory of the BahujanSamaj Party (BSP) in Uttar Pradesh led to the very transformative social engineering in the state politics. It has been successful in removing the hold of elite or dominating caste politics in the form of Dalit attitude and new confidence due to achieving power led to the weakening of the Congress and BJP in UP.¹⁹ The political mobilization also became on the basis of caste identity. The Dalit communities in the other parts of the country became politically charged to ensure their political participation in politics. The ways of political thinking and political socialization has changed in the northern states of India, now Dalit communities seem more assertive and expressive to their socio-political rights. Kumar analyses that the political assertion of Dalit has materialized the ideas of egalitarian society produced by the earlier Bahujan revolutionaries.²⁰ In the past political participation of Dalits was mostly narrowed to casting their votes only. Their level of participation, whether small or large, never changed their conditions. It was easy for political parties to lure the Dalit communities by the time of elections. But after the rise of BSP as a significant force in the politics of many states; Dalit communities feel more comfortable with BSP. The Dalit assertion has sharpened in many folds, thousands of Dalit organizations political or non-political working on the ground to bring change in the conditions of Dalit communities.²¹ Dalit political consciousness has become more vocal and getting training to settle the political bargaining more in favor of Dalit interests. The contemporary political movement of Dalit mostly represents struggle against repression and sets a positive agenda for Liberation and democratic mobilization and for a more inclusive politics in which every individual has equal rights, freedom and liberty in the society.

Political Consciousness of Dalits in Uttar Pradesh

It is interesting to note that in Uttar Pradesh where the Scheduled Caste population is 21 percent²² and this size of the population is in a position to make a recognizable impact on the politics of the state. But the rise and expansion of BSP and Dalit aspirations symbolized by the leadership of Mayawati in Uttar Pradesh are seen as an example of Dalit assertion.²³ It is also important to discuss the pattern of political participation of Dalits in Uttar Pradesh. In political participation, we do not confine ourselves to the act of voting alone, since there are other political activities which are more important indicators of political participation. The issue of participation covers a wide range of activities like participation in rallies, becoming members of different political parties or the other pressure groups, forming their own political party or raising issues of political importance through different mediums-radio, television, newspapers, etc.²⁴ or participating in elections at all levels-voting, campaigning or contesting. The political consciousness and level of participation of Dalits in these activities in Uttar Pradesh have not yet been explored by any of the researchers. Therefore, considering the importance of these facts, an attempt has been made to understand and analyze the Dalits and their political consciousness in Uttar Pradesh. The present study focuses on the political consciousness of the Dalits in Jalaun district.

STUDY AREA – JALAUN DISTRICT

The district Jalaun is in the Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh, bordering Etawah and Auraiya. In ancient times, the Rishi Jalwan lived here, so its name was Jalaun. But some people around it consider its name as Jalim, because there used to be a Sandhya Brahmin who is considered the first founder of this settlement.²⁵

Profile of the District

Table No. 1: Population

Social Categories	Male	Female	Total	Percentage
All Categories	906,092	783,882	1,689,974	100
Scheduled Castes	252,588	215,590	468,178	27.7
Scheduled Tribes	428	404	832	--

Source: District Census Handbook - Jalaun, Census of India 2011, Uttar Pradesh, Series 10, Part – XII- B, Directorate of Census Operations, Uttar Pradesh, 2011, p. 15.

Table No. 2: Literacy Rate

Social Categories	Persons	Males	Females
Total	73.7	83.5	62.5
Scheduled Castes	68.5	80.4	54.4
Scheduled Tribes	59.0	69.3	47.7

Source: District Census Handbook - Jalaun, Census of India 2011, Uttar Pradesh, Series 10, Part – XII- B, Directorate of Census Operations, Uttar Pradesh, 2011, p. 15.

Table No. 3: Category of Workers (Main & Marginal)

Category	Cultivators			Agricultural Labourers			Workers in Household Industry			Other Workers		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
All Categories *	31.67	35.17	20.67	39.15	35.04	52.07	4.21	3.11	7.64	24.97	26.67	19.62
S C #	23,27	20,78	2,48	55,70	45,33	10,37	2,81	1,83	981	27,69	22,84	4,85

Category	Cultivators			Agricultural Labourers			Workers in Household Industry			Other Workers		
	3	4	9	7	6	1	2	1		5	4	1
ST\$	51	41	10	44	32	12	14	9	5	98	26	72

Note A – Persons, B – Males and C – Females. The figures for All categories are in percentage and the figures for Scheduled Caste and Schedule Tribes are in number.

Source: District Census Handbook - Jalaun, Census of India 2011, Uttar Pradesh, Series 10, Part – XII-B, Directorate of Census Operations, Uttar Pradesh, 2011, Page no. - Categories- * - 15, Sheduled Caste- # - 54-55, Sheduled Tribes- \$ - 62-63.

DATA ANALYSIS AND SAMPLING DESIGN

In this study the Jalaun district was selected for the field study because of two considerations: first, the district has a low concentration of Scheduled Caste population compared to Etawah and second, it is a stronghold of Dalit consciousness among Dalit communities.²⁶ The majority of Scheduled Caste population of the district has been converted to Buddhism.²⁷ In this study area, a total number of 8 villages have been selected to map the political consciousness among the Dalit communities.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC BACKGROUND OF RESPONDENTS

In the study area, a total of 8 villages²⁸ have been selected from the Jalaun district. In each village, ten-sample respondents/household have been interviewed. Thus, the total number of sample household is 80. Out of 80 samples, 82.5 percent were males and 17.5 percent were females. Of course, efforts were made to take an equal number of female samples but it was not possible as they were not forthcoming to talk to the researcher. The respondents of the sample were of different age groups starting from 20 years onwards. The age-group wise distributions of the respondents are given in the following figure.

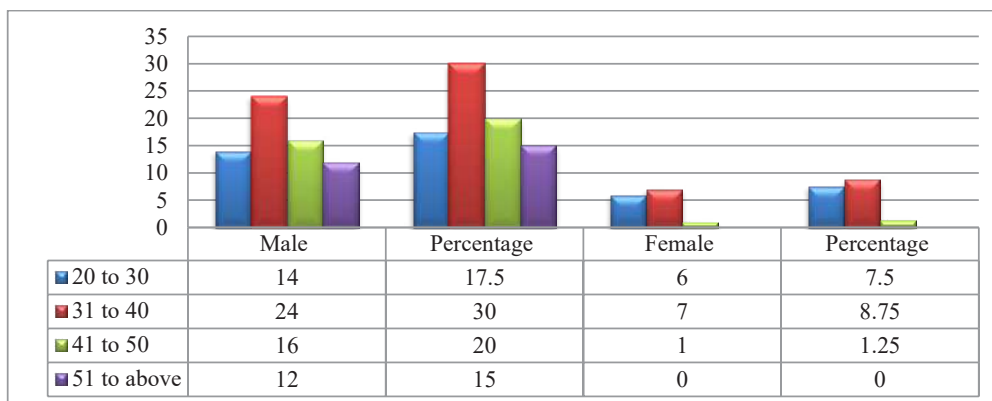


Figure – 1: Age wise Respondents

The figure: 1 shows that age-wise distribution of respondents in the study area beginning from the age-group of 20 years to above 50 years. The age-group of 20-30 years respondents were 17.5 percent male and 7.5 percent female whereas the age-group of 31 to 40 years, 30 percent male and 8.75 percent were female respondents. In the age group of 41-50 years, the male respondents were 20 percent and female respondents 1.25 percent, and the above 50 years respondents were only 15 percent male respondents. It is also necessary to discuss the sub-caste wise distribution of respondents in the study area.²⁹ The following figure also shows the gender wise distribution of respondents in the sample villages.

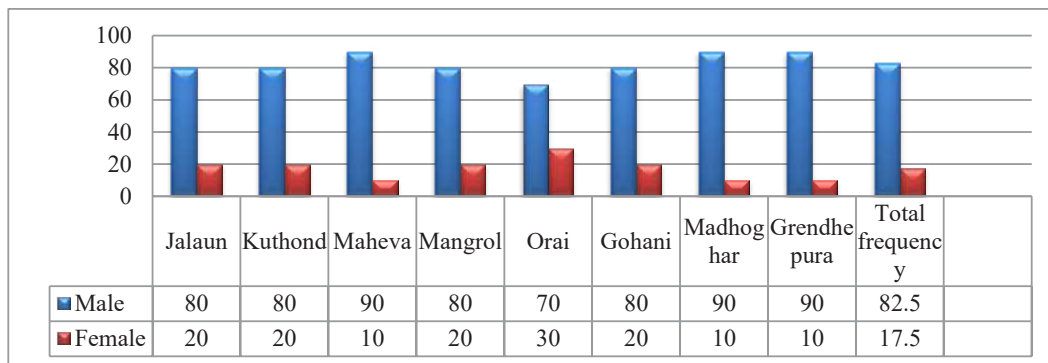


Figure – 2: Gender wise Respondents:

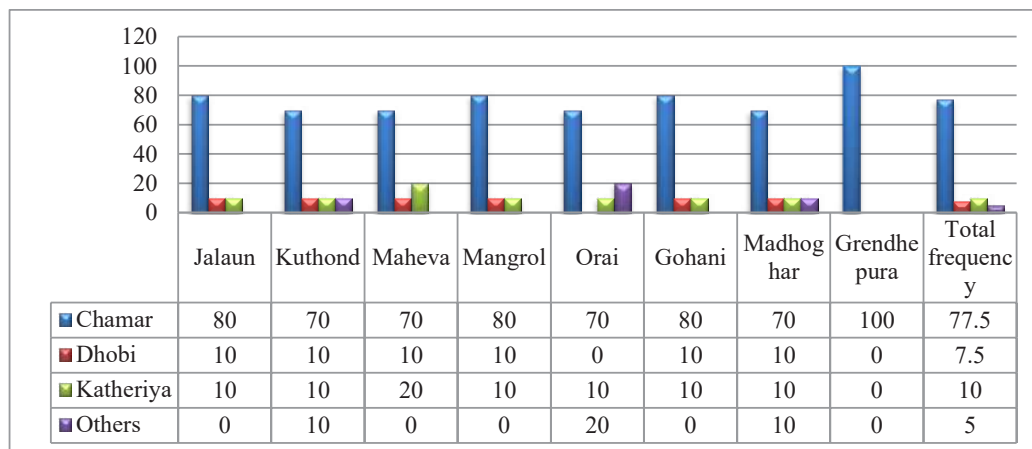


Figure – 3: Sub-caste wise respondents.

The Scheduled Caste population in Jalaun district is comparatively low. Within the low concentration of Scheduled Caste community in this district, the sub-caste groups play a significant role in promoting Dalit consciousness at the district as well as the state level. In this study the figure: 3 shows that the majority of respondents were from Chamar community i.e., 77.5 percent

and the other respondents were from a sub-caste group of Dhobi 7.5 percent and Katheriya 10 percent respectively.³⁰

Education plays a crucial role in promoting political consciousness. In this context, the figure: 4 show the educational background of the respondents in the study area. Out of the total respondents, 48.75 percent of respondents' education status was either High School or Intermediate level, followed by 26.25 percent respondents who were of was primary and upper primary education, whereas only 10 percent of respondents were from higher education background. Lastly, the graph shows that 15 percent of respondents were from illiterates. It is also important here to discuss the occupational status of respondents in the study area.³¹

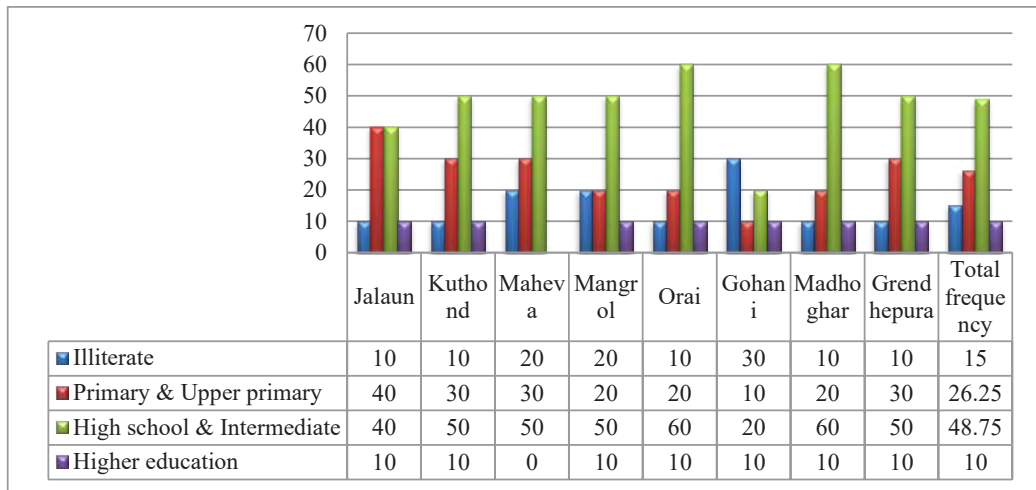


Figure – 4: Educational background of respondents.

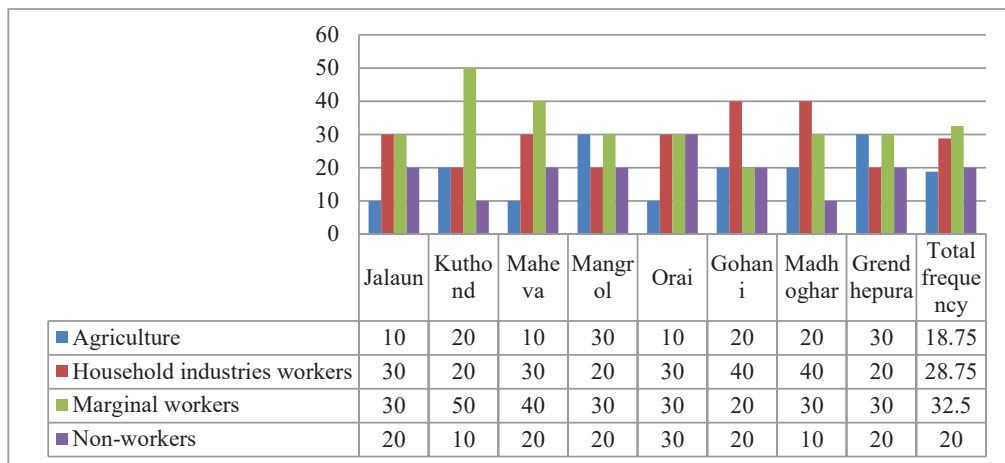


Figure - 5: Occupational status of respondents.

In Jalaun district agriculture is one the major sources of livelihood. The figure: 5 shows the occupational status of respondents. In this, 18.75 percent were agriculturists, 28.75 percent of respondents were household industry workers, 32.5 percent of respondents were marginal worker and 20 percent of respondents were non-workers.³²

Political consciousness among Dalits has manifested in different forms in Jalaun district. Though the population size of Dalits is less in number but they are active in identity politics and consciousness. The figure: 5 shows the political consciousness among Dalits in the study area. Out of total respondents, 36.25 percent stated that group discussion about the Dalit politics in the state is one of the processes of political consciousness among the Dalits in the study areas. 38.75 percent of respondents have said that participation of Dalit leaders in politics is truly promoting political consciousness among the Dalits in the district. Supporting Dalit leaders in the politics is always given priority but that would be depending upon the political leaders, and their past activities on issues related to Dalits. In this context, 40 percent of the respondents have stated that they are supporting the Dalit political leaders, whereas 75 percent of the respondents have that they are also concerned for the Dalit issues. Therefore, any political leader needs to address issues related to their community. It is a fact that the Dalit community has always supported the Bahujan Samaj Party because this is the only political party which raises the issues of the Dalits at state and national level as stated by 71.25 percent of respondents. Further 50 percent of respondents have also agreed that in the politics of the state particularly the Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) has established the caste-based identity politics in the state. The respondents further stated that caste discrimination is deep-rooted in the rural society of the district but due to the presence of BSP in Indian politics Dalits are politically more conscious.³³

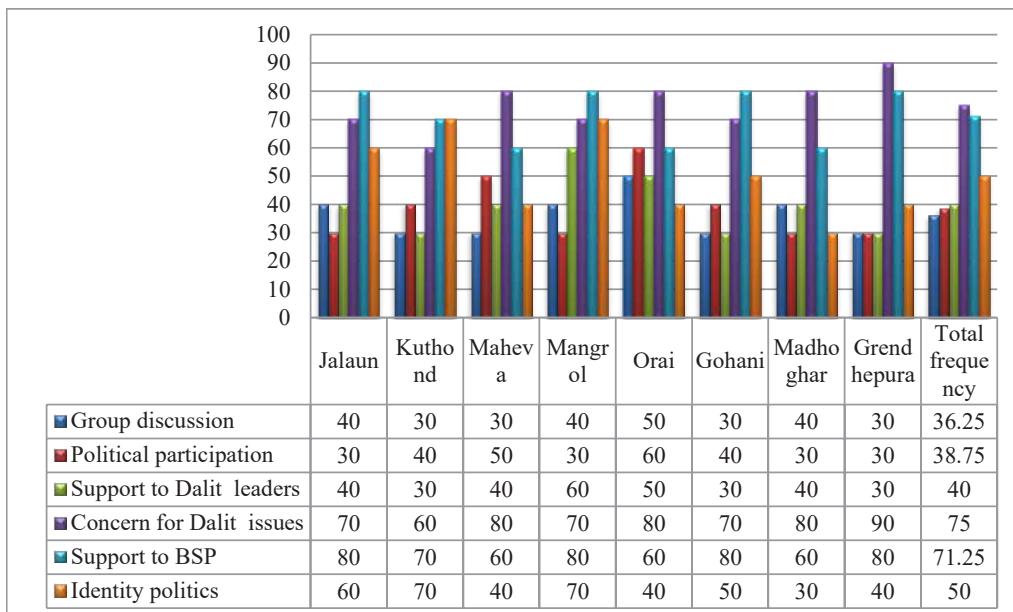


Figure – 6: Respondents views on political consciousness among Dalits:

Note: The respondents have given multiple answers, which are more than the total number of sample size of each village i.e., 10.

The constitution of India has conferred social, economic and political rights for backward sections of society for their overall development in their life. After Dr.

Ambedkar, Kanshi Ram had realized the rights of Dalit communities for the development and representation of Dalit communities. To translate his vision into reality he had dedicatedly worked for the upliftment of Dalit communities. The figure: 7 shows the contribution of Kanshi Ram in generating political consciousness among the Dalit communities. 42.5 percent stated Kanshi Ram worked at ground level in order to consolidate the strength of Dalit communities. 37.5 percent have stated the dedication of Kanshi Ram had generated consciousness among Dalit communities, whereas 50 percent felt that he had emphasized upon identity politics. Formulation of Backward and Minority Communities Employees Federation (BAMCEF) had truly enabled Kanshi Ram to succeed in his journey towards the upliftment of Dalits and was attended by 51.25 percent of the respondents.³⁴

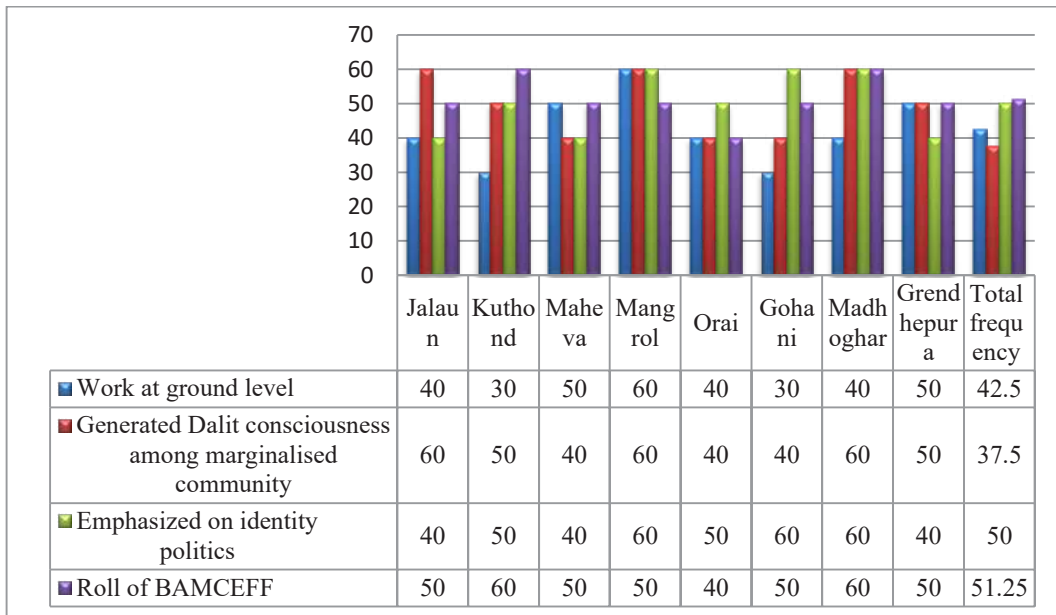


Figure - 7: Kanshi Ram's initiative for Socio-Political consciousness among marginalized groups:

Note: The respondents have given multiple answers, which are more than the total number of sample size of each village i.e., 10.

In the completion of field study, the respondents have given their views to promote and consolidate Dalit political consciousness. The figure: 8 shows that 75 percent of respondents have stated education is an important tool for Dalit communities as well as for Dalit leaders, for promotion political consciousness among this backward community. Secondly, 66.25 percent have stated that identity politics would mobilize large sections of backward communities in the political process of the country. In order to promote political consciousness among Dalit communities, 66.25 percent of respondents have felt that Dalit political leaders should be organised to work for their community and help them to represent in every sphere of their life.³⁵

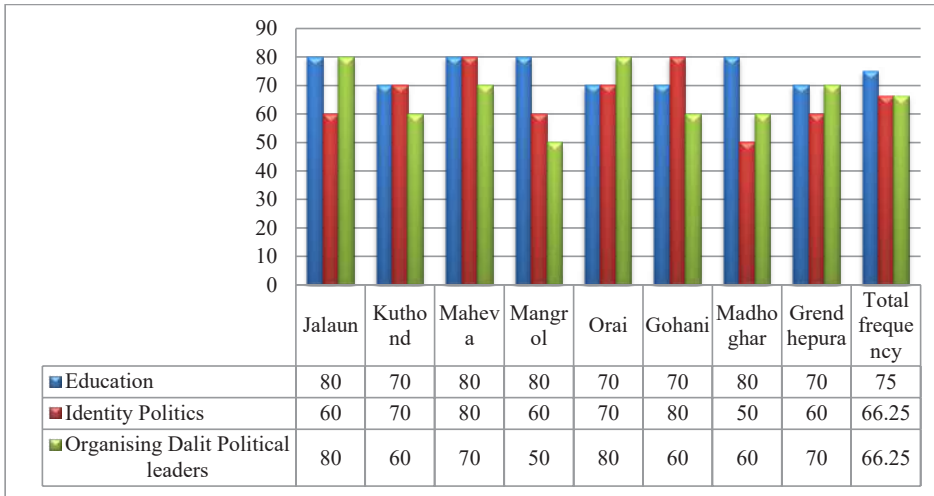


Figure - 8: Respondents views on Dalit Political Consciousness

Note: The respondents have given multiple answers, which are more than the total number of sample size of each village i.e., 10.

The need for identity politics for political empowerment of Dalits was overwhelmingly supported by the respondents of the study area. The figure: 9 shows that 58.75 percent stated that there is a need for identity politics for political empowerment; whereas 71.25 percent expressed identity politics is necessary for socio-political consciousness in Bahujan society. Lastly, 16.25 percent stated that for the empowerment of Dalit political leaders, identity politics is essential.³⁶

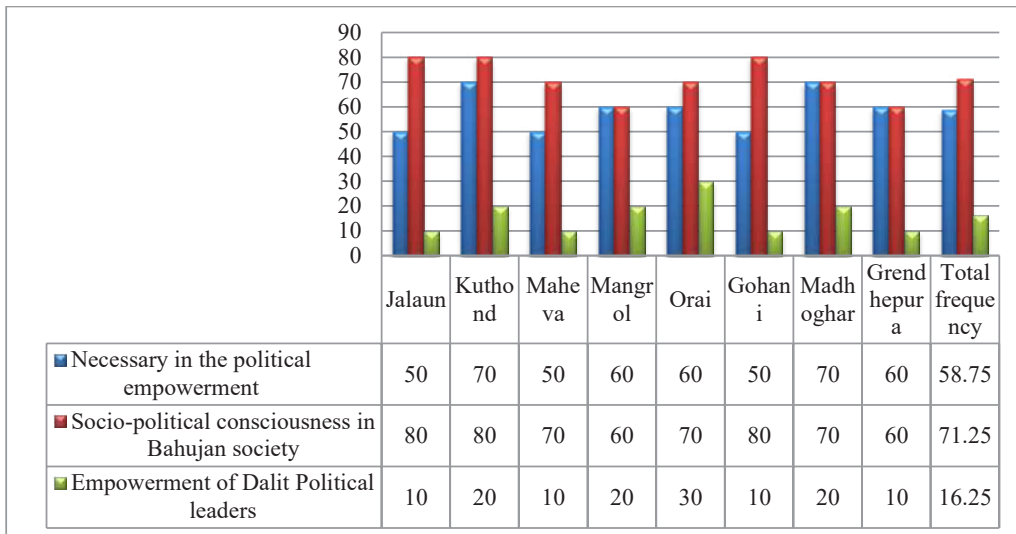


Figure - 9: Need of identity politics for the political empowerment of Dalits.

Note: The respondents have given multiple answers, which are more than the total number of sample size of each village i.e., 10.

CONCLUSION

The political consciousness among the Dalits is influenced by several factors including the historical legacies of caste oppression, Dalit assertion and liberation movements and the contemporary political participation in the politics of India. Comprehensively, the Dalit identity no more remained the politically irrelevant; the emergence of regional political parties based on the caste consciousness constructed the new understanding of political values of Dalit vote bank. The concept of political socialization in the context of Dalit political consciousness is also an instrument to understand the level of active participation of Dalits in politics. The inquiry into the courses of political socialization becomes inevitable for the analytical study of the political consciousness of Dalits, as it would discuss the multiple processes heading towards the development of political consciousness of an individual and community. The political mobilization and their share in the population; Dalit identities became decisive in the politics of India³⁷. Therefore, any political party cannot ignore the Dalit communities and hurt the rights of Dalit not possible to win the elections. The social mobilization and increasing level of education among Dalit communities have been becoming the impetus of political consciousness that is the contemporary Indian social and political reality. The power structure and the patterns of political power-sharing also have changed due to the political consciousness among the Dalit communities.

In contemporary times, several castes based political organization in UP, Maharashtra and Southern states are very active to raise the concern of Dalit communities. In earlier times, the mainstream media used to ignore the issues related to Dalit communities. However, this trend of mainstream media is still the same but due to the presence of social media an alternative source of communication; the educated youth of Dalit communities working to raise the political consciousness. The different movies and another alternative source of communication are working to analyze the ground realities of Dalit communities'.³⁸ The Dalit communities are re-shaping their social image through constructing the new identities based on the egalitarian revolutions.³⁹ At the same time, the Dalit literature as well as the political and social activists are expressing their anger against the Brahminical caste hierarchies of the Hindu society. Moreover, the Dalit communities are also learning to transmit political knowledge to their coming generation through political narratives and literary writings. The central concerns of political consciousness among Dalit communities are still the day to day caste atrocities done by the upper caste groups. However, in a very short span of time Dalit identities are emerging as a decisive force in the politics of India.

The political leadership of Dr. Ambedkar was inspired by his commitment to the development of the weaker sections of the society. The social order of Indian society had deprived the Dalit communities to lead a dignified life. It was the dedication of Dr. Ambedkar that has enabled Dalit communities to represent Dalits in the democratic institutions in the post-independence era. Today the issue of Dalit consciousness has widely spread in every corner of our country. A feeling is growing within the community that caste-biased discrimination cannot stop the Dalit leaders to enjoy the political rights along with social and economic rights in the society. However the political consciousness of the Dalits has united them to look forward to establishing identity politics and consolidate their vote base not only in the state but also at the national level. Three issues have clearly emerged from respondents view after the field study in this district that in order political consciousness Dalit need to educate, organize Dalit political leaders and adhere to identity politics.

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26. Political consciousness is visible among all the Dalit sub-castes in District Jalaun. They are all giving their participation in the political party.
27. Dalit communities are officially Hindu in Jalaun district, but mostly Chamar caste people have converted to Buddhism. They do not believe in the festivals of Hindu religion, they only consider AmbedkarJayanti, Buddhist Jayanti, and all Buddhist festival.
28. Field study of area 8 villages has been selected from random sampling in Jalaun district. Village is Jalaun, Kuthond, Maheva, Mangrol, Orai, Gohani, Madhopur, and Grendhepura.
29. There are 8 sample village has been selected for the study are data of figure no. 3.2 is given and analyzed. Selected for respondent is field study area.
30. There are 8 sample village has been selected for the study are data of figure no. 3.3 is given and analyzed. Respondent caste vided selected each of village in Jalaun district.

31. There are 8 sample village has been selected for the study are data of figure no. 3.4 is given and analyzed. Respondent is educational background each of village.
32. The data of figure no. 3.5 is based on the Question of a field study by the researcher. There is a total of 8 sample villages have been taken into account for the field study.
33. The data of figure no. 3.10 is based on the Question of a field study by the researcher. I asked open-ended questions for respondents in the study area. The data were analyzed based on the ideas they had put forward
34. The data of figure no. 3.21 is based on the Question of a field study by the researcher. There is a total of 8 sample villages have been taken into account for the field study. The analysis of the data is given in the figure
35. The data of figure no. 3.26 is based on the Question of a field study by the researcher. There is a total of 8 sample villages have been taken into account for the field study. The analysis of the data is given below in the figure. These figure discussed are political consciousness in Dalit society.
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A Brief Description of Some Aquatic Angiospermic Plants

Bharti Kumari*

ABSTRACT

The Kosi region of the Bihar state is full of Aquatic Angio-spermic plants. This area belongs to the beds of river Kosi, which is noted for changing its course. There are 141 species distributed in 80 genera and 41 families of Aquatic Angio-spermic plants. In present research work I am discussing about some Aquatic Angio-spermic plants.

Keywords: Kosi region, Aquatic Angiosperms.

INTRODUCTION

The river Kosi rises in the Himalayas and drains generally in the hilly area, east of Kathmandu in Nepal covering world's two highest peaks Everest and Kanchenjunga. In Nepal this river has seven streams named Sapt Kosi below Tribeni where the three main streams as Sun Kosi, Arun Kosi and Tamur Kosi join.

The Sapt Kosi below Tribeni, flows through a gorge past the sacred Barahkshetra Temple and bouches in the plains at Chatra in Nepal Tarai from where it traverses a total course of 450 miles before joining the Ganga at Kursela. Due to these reasons the Kosi is very notorious for changing its course. With the frequent change in the course of this river, flood became the usual features every year leaving behind a history of general devastation. Most of the fertile and really productive lands were either eroded away or covered by sand and slit deposits by the shifting channels of Kosi river. This large amount of water during flood results in a temporary dhars, chours, ponds, ditches and rivulets. All these provide an ideal habitat for the growth and developments of Aquatic plants.

METHODOLOGY

In the course of my research work I with my guide visited several chours and ponds of the Kosi region and collected several Aquatic Angio-spermic plants. In the laboratory with the help of my standard monographs identified all of them gradually.

RESULTS

During my first trip for my research work only nine Aquatic plants were collected of these Aquatic Angio-spermic plants. I am presenting the brief description of five Aquatic Angio-spermic plants collected by me. These are as follows: -

*Research Scholar Dept. of Botany Bnmu Madhepura, Bihar.

RANUNCU LACEAE**Ranunculus Linnaeus**

An erect, glabrous annual herb, 15-45 cm tall, furrowed, hollow, usually branched. Basal leaves in a rosette, floating or emergent, petioles 3-25 cm long with wide sheaths, blades kidney shaped in online simple lateral lobes 2 or 3 lobbed, at the base cordate, margined toothed. Inflorescence cymose but flowers appearing solitary and opposed to leaf like brackets. Flowers bisexual, radially symmetrical; pedicels elongating in fruit. Sepals 5, yellowish- green ovate, 4-6 mm long, underside hairy deciduous in fruit. Petals 5, pale yellow, shorter than the sepals, stamens numerous, carpels numerous, superior free fruits, a head of seeded nutlets oval, style persistent and somewhat beak like.

Field noted: Common aquatic and wetland

Local names: Jaldhania

Fl & Fr.: Dec- April.

NYMPHAEACEAE**Euryale Salisbury**

A dense rhizomatous aquatic herb. Leaves shooting orbicular with prickles on nerve, above green and deep purple below. Flowers deep red or violet, submerged. Sepals 4, inserted on the edge of the torus. Petals indefinite in more than 2 whorls. Stamens 8, filament linear, innermost sterile. Carpels 8, stigma concave, discoid, depressed. Fruit spongy and prickly. Seeds black, 8-20, pulpy aril.

Field notes: Commonly in ponds, tanks

Local name: Makhana

Fl. & Fr.: June- September

Bharti 251: Daruma

NELUMBO ADANSON

An aquatic perennial herb with milky juice & long, creeping underwater rhizome. Leaves 30-50cm diameter, centrally peltate, orbicular, waxy, margin upturned, raised above water. Flowers white and pinkish red, solitary, 15-20cm. In diam., scented, peduncles with weak prickles. Stamens numerous, free oblong and sunk on the large spongy torus. Fruit an aggregate of indehiscent, single seeded nutlets. Seeds with spongy seeds coats.

Field notes: Frequent in tanks and ponds

Local name: Kamal

Fl. & Fr.: April- Oct

Bharti 251, Purnea

PORTULACACEAE**Portulaca Linnaeus**

A diffusely branched, succulent small herbs with ascending or spreading branches. Hairs copious at the nodes and beneath the flowers. Leaves 1.6 x 0.2cm, terate. Flowers 7mm across in terminal capituli of 2-6 flowers surrounded by ring of pink hairs. Sepals 5, free. Stamens 18; filament red. Fruit aoid capsule. Seeds black, many.

Field notes: Commonly in moist places

Fl & Fr.: May- September
Bharti 187, Birpur

CARYOPHYLLACEAE

Stellaria Linnaeus

An annual erect or decumbent prostrate or spreading branched glabrous herb. Branches flaccid, green with a line of hairs. Leaves 1-2cm long, lower long-petioled ovate, acuminate, upper sessile, elliptic, acute. Flowers in axillary or terminal dischasia, 6-7mm across, white. Sepals 5, Lanceolate and glandular hairy outside. Petals 5, bifid to base, glabrous. Stamens 10. Styles 3. Capsule ovoid-cylindric longer than sepal. Seeds reddish brown, acutely tubercled, small.

Field Notes: Frequently in moist waste place

Fl. & Fr.: Nov-March
Bharti 159, Purnea

POLYCARPAEA LAMARCK NOM. CONS.

A much-branched pubescent herb. Branches slender, erect, tomentose. Leaves clustered, narrowly linear, 1-2.5 cm long, flowers white with pinkish tinge, 4mm diam. crowded on the cyme, branches forming large heads. Sepals 5, chaffy, glabrous, lanceolate, acuminate. Petals 5, free, pink, minute. Style 3-fid, fruitcapsule-oblong, 3-valved. Seeds brown ovoid.

Field note: Occasional near sandy river bed.

Fl. & Fr.: Jan-March
Bharti 194, Sarsi

POLYCARPON LINNAEUS

An annual, glabrous prostrate, much branched herb. Leaves oblanceolate or spathulate, 0.5-1.5cm, opposite or in pseudo whorls. Flowers in crowded cymes, with salivary bracts, 3mm diam. Sepals green, hairy, linear-oblong, persistent, fleshy, keeled on the back. Petals hyaline, shorter than sepals, linear. Stamen 3. Fruit sub globose capsule. Seeds many, minute, brown.

Field notes: A common weed in moist places & paddy field.

Fl & Fr.: March-May
Bharti 205, Birpur

CONCLUSION

Most of aquatic Angio spermic plants are very useful and of economic values. Koshi region is full of natural resources for aquatic angiosperms. These plants need conservation. It may be of more economic and commercial value.

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इंडो असाही ग्लास कम्पनी में मानव संसाधन प्रबंधन

डॉ. रुद्र किंकर वर्मा*

परिचय

मानव संसाधन प्रबंधन आधुनिक समाज के तेज और सतत विकास के उद्देश्य को पूरा करने के लिए 'मंत्र' है। लक्ष्य निर्धारण और लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने के दो सिरों के बीच मानव संसाधन सहित उपलब्ध संसाधनों के उचित और कुशल प्रबंधन की आवश्यकता है। गतिशील संगठन के लिए HRM की आवश्यकता है। मानव संसाधन प्रबंधन (HRM) प्रबंधन में लोगों के साथ चिंता का विषय है। HRM एक ऐसा शब्द है जिसका उपयोग संगठनों के भीतर लोगों के प्रबंधन से संबंधित दर्शन, नीतियों के उत्पादकों और प्रथाओं को संदर्भित करने के लिए किया जाता है। चूंकि प्रत्येक संगठन लोगों से बना होता है, उनकी सफलता को प्राप्त करना, उनके कौशल को विकसित करना, उन्हें उच्च स्तर के प्रदर्शन के लिए प्रेरित करना और यह सुनिश्चित करना कि वे संगठन के लिए अपनी प्रतिबद्धता को बनाए रखना जारी रखते हैं जो संगठनात्मक उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने में आवश्यक हैं। संगठन को प्राप्त करने में सक्षम, विकसित करने और उत्कृष्ट श्रमिकों को रखने के लिए दोनों प्रभावी और कुशल होंगे।

इंडो असाही ग्लास फैक्ट्री भारत की सबसे पुरानी ग्लास फैक्ट्रियों में से एक है। इसकी नींव लाला गुरुशरण लाल भदानी ने 1952 में रखी थी। वहीं साल 1957 में जापान की कंपनी इंडो असाही ने इसे खरीद लिया। इंडो असाही ग्लास कंपनी भदानीनगर, झारखंड में स्थित है, जो बुलेट प्रूफ ग्लास का उत्पादन करती है और एशियाई उप महाद्वीप में दूसरा स्थान रखती है इसकी सफलता के कारण का अवलोकन करता हूं कि यह उद्यम संगठन को उसकी समग्रता में देखने के लिए HRM के मूल दृष्टिकोण को अपनाता है। इसके कर्मचारियों का मानना है कि हम अपनी इंडो-असाही ग्लास कंपनी लिमिटेड के एक महत्वपूर्ण सदस्य हैं। यह अपवादित किया जा सकता है कि यह उद्यम भविष्य में अपने मानसिक रूप से उलटे मानव संसाधनों के साथ भी नया रूप लेगा। इंडो असाही के मुख्य उत्पाद शीट ग्लास और फिगर ग्लास है, जिनका उपयोग शो रूम, वाहन, भवन निर्माण उद्देश्य, दर्पण, सुरक्षा चश्मा, माइक्रोस्कोप ग्लास आदि के लिए किया जाता है। शीट ग्लास, जो कारखाने का उत्पादन करता है, मोटाई में 2.0 मिमी से 5.5 मिमी और फिगर ग्लास मोटाई में 3.0 मिमी से 6.0 मिमी है। कारखाने में प्रति वर्ष शीट ग्लास के 56,20,000 मामले और प्रति वर्ष ग्लास के 82,70,000 मामलों का उत्पादन होता है। इंडो असाही कंपनी लिमिटेड 1363 की कुल श्रम शक्ति का उपयोग करता है, जिसमें कार्यकारी और शांति रेटेड स्थायी श्रमिक शामिल हैं। इसमें दैनिक आधार पर लगभग 60 आकस्मिक श्रमिकों का औसत रोजगार भी है।

प्रशासन व्यवसायिक गतिविधि का वह चरण है जो प्रमुख नीतियों और उद्देश्यों के समग्र निर्धारण से संबंधित है। व्यवसाय शुरू करने से पहले, एक प्रमोटर को कुछ बुनियादी निर्णय लेने होते हैं, जिसमें विभिन्न मामले शामिल होते हैं जैसे – उद्यम का प्रकार – चाहे निर्माण, वित्त, बिक्री, खनन, परिवहन 1 प्रशासन नीतियों

* (सहायक प्राचार्य) वाणिज्य विभाग, मधेपुरा कॉलेज मधेपुरा, बिहार ईमेल -rudra.tapman@gmail.com

को फ्रेम करता है और एक फर्म के आवश्यक समायोजन करता है। व्यावसायिक फर्मों में, प्रशासन उच्च और नीति निर्धारण स्तरों को संदर्भित करता है, जो समग्र कॉर्पोरेट उद्देश्यों, नीतियों और मास्टर रणनीतियों के निर्धारण से संबंधित है।

प्रबंधन एक वातावरण को डिजाइन करने और बनाए रखने की प्रक्रिया है जिसमें समूहों में एक साथ काम करने वाले व्यक्ति चयनित लक्ष्यों को कुशलतापूर्वक पूरा करते हैं। प्रबंधन किसी भी प्रकार के संगठन पर लागू होता है। मूल उद्देश्य एक ही है – एक अधिशेष उत्पन्न करना। लोग कमांडिंग हाइट्स का सहारा ले सकते हैं। हजारों पुरुष और महिलाएं कंपनियों में प्रबंधकों के रूप में अपना समय बिताते हैं, जो अंतहीन चुनौतियों का सामना करते हैं क्योंकि वे अपने दिन-प्रतिदिन की गतिविधियों को पूरा करने का प्रयास करते हैं। प्रत्येक प्रबंधक के लिए प्रबंधन की गतिविधियाँ अलग-अलग होती हैं। एक फर्म के लिए प्रत्येक और प्रत्येक व्यक्तिगत कार्यकर्ता बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। रणनीतिक मानव संसाधन प्रबंधन के निम्नलिखित लाभ हैं:

- नौकरी से संतुष्टि बढ़ी।
- बेहतर कार्य संस्कृति।
- ग्राहकों की संतुष्टि की बेहतर दरें।
- कुशल संसाधन प्रबंधन।
- कर्मचारियों के प्रबंधन के लिए सक्रिय दृष्टिकोण।
- उत्पादकता को बढ़ावा देना।

मानव संसाधन (एचआर) का समग्र उद्देश्य यह सुनिश्चित करना है कि संगठन लोगों के माध्यम से सफलता प्राप्त करने में सक्षम है। मानव संसाधन पेशेवर एक संगठन की मानव पूंजी का प्रबंधन करते हैं और नीतियों और प्रक्रियाओं को लागू करने पर ध्यान केंद्रित करते हैं। वे कर्मचारियों को ढूंढने, भर्ती करने, प्रशिक्षण देने और विकसित करने के साथ-साथ कर्मचारी संबंधों या लाभों को बनाए रखने में विशेषज्ञ हो सकते हैं। प्रशिक्षण और विकास यह सुनिश्चित करते हैं कि कर्मचारियों को प्रशिक्षित किया जाए और निरंतर विकास हो। यह प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों, प्रदर्शन मूल्यांकन और इनाम कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से किया जाता है। कर्मचारी संबंध नीतियों के टूटने पर कर्मचारियों की चिंताओं से संबंधित होते हैं, जैसे उत्पीड़न या भेदभाव से जुड़े मामले। कर्मचारी लाभ के प्रबंधन में मुआवजे के ढांचे, माता-पिता की छुट्टी के कार्यक्रम, छूट और कर्मचारियों के लिए अन्य लाभ विकसित करना शामिल है। मैदान के दूसरी तरफ एचआर जनरलिस्ट या बिजनेस पार्टनर हैं। ये मानव संसाधन पेशेवर सभी क्षेत्रों में काम कर सकते हैं या संघ के कर्मचारियों के साथ काम करने वाले श्रम संबंध प्रतिनिधि हो सकते हैं।

पहले प्रशासन का उपयोग व्यावसायिक उद्यमों में नीति निर्माण कार्यों के रूप में किया जाता था, जबकि प्रबंधन का अर्थ नीति-क्रियान्वयन कार्यों से लिया जाता था। दूसरे शब्दों में, नियोजन और आयोजन प्रशासन में शामिल कार्य थे, और कार्यों को निर्देशित करना और नियंत्रित करना प्रबंधन की विशेष चिंता थी। यह प्रबंधन है, जिसमें नियोजन, संगठन, दिशा और नियंत्रण के सभी चार कार्य शामिल हैं। टियर के सभी प्रबंधक विज्ञापन रैंक के बावजूद, इन कार्यों का निर्वहन करते हैं। वास्तव में, ये कार्य पहचान चिह्न प्रदान करते हैं जिसके द्वारा एक प्रबंधक को गैर-प्रबंधकों से अलग किया जा सकता है। सभी उपक्रमों को योजना, संगठन, कमांड,

समन्वय और नियंत्रण की आवश्यकता होती है, और ठीक से काम करने के लिए, सभी को समान सामान्य सिद्धांतों का पालन करना चाहिए। अब हम कई प्रशासनिक विज्ञान के साथ सामना नहीं कर रहे हैं, लेकिन एक के साथ जिसे सार्वजनिक और निजी मामलों में समान रूप से लागू किया जा सकता है (फेयोल, 1916)

संगठन के संगठनात्मक सेट-अप के दौरान प्रशासनिक और प्रबंधन कार्य की अनुमति है। हालांकि, प्रशासनिक और प्रबंधन कार्यों के निर्वहन के लिए कर्मियों के दो अलग-अलग सेट की आवश्यकता नहीं होती है। प्रत्येक प्रबंधक दोनों गतिविधियाँ करता है और अपने समय के प्रबंधन और समय प्रबंधन (हैमन) का हिस्सा खर्च करता है। उच्चतर पदानुक्रम में, हालांकि, अधिक समय प्रशासनिक गतिविधि में और प्रबंधक की दैनिक दिनचर्या में प्रबंधन गतिविधि में कम खर्च किया जाएगा। अत्यधिक परिष्कृत आधुनिक उद्यमों में, निदेशक, मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारियों और विशेषज्ञ सलाहकारों के शीर्ष स्तर में नियोजन, नीति-निर्माण और बुनियादी उद्देश्यों के निर्माण के कार्य निहित हैं। हालांकि शेष पदाधिकारियों से अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वे शीर्ष-बॉस द्वारा जारी किए गए जनादेशों का पालन करें।

प्रशासनिक कार्य एक विस्तृत समूह तक सीमित होता है, जो व्यापक नीतियों की व्याख्या करता है। संचालन का विवरण संगठनात्मक पदानुक्रम में अधीनस्थ अधिकारियों के लिए छोड़ दिया जाता है।

प्रबंधन इसमें शामिल तीन अलग-अलग चरणों का योग है –

1. नीति का निर्माण
2. योजनाओं का निष्पादन और कार्यान्वयन, और
3. योजनाओं पर प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण का प्रयोग करना।

इन तीन कार्यों को योजना, कार्यान्वयन और नियंत्रण के रूप में शीर्षक दिया जा सकता है। मानव संसाधन शब्द में कार्मिक प्रशासन, प्रशिक्षण, मानव पर्यावरण का विकास, लोगों की प्राकृतिक प्रतिभाओं का विकास, मानव व्यक्तित्व का विकास आदि शामिल हैं, जबकि भौतिक संसाधनों में वित्त या धन, कच्चे माल, भवन, संयंत्र और मशीनरी अन्य उपकरण शामिल हैं।

प्रबंधन का मुख्य कार्य मानव संसाधन और उसके व्यक्तित्व को विकसित करना और सुधारना है जो अंततः उत्पादकता में सुधार करता है। किसी भी कारखाने या उद्योग का विकास उसके लोगों के विकास पर निर्भर करता है, जो भौतिक संसाधनों को संभालते हैं।

कार्यकर्ता एक संगठन और इसकी मूल्यवान संपत्ति के मानव संसाधन हैं। सफल होने के लिए, एक संगठन को श्रमिकों की उत्पादकता को एक प्रमुख लक्ष्य बनाना होगा। उत्पादकता का स्तर उन कौशल स्तरों के आधार पर भिन्न हो सकता है जो श्रमिक अपनी नौकरियों में प्रदर्शित करते हैं और संगठन और उनकी नौकरियों के साथ श्रमिकों के संतुष्टि स्तर। मानव संसाधन का प्रबंधन निम्नलिखित संगठनात्मक क्षेत्रों में केंद्रित है –

1. एक कानूनी और नैतिक प्रबंधन प्रणाली की स्थापना
2. नौकरी विश्लेषण और नौकरी डिजाइन
3. भर्ती और चयन
4. कैरियर के अवसर
5. श्रमिकों के लाभ का वितरण

मानव संसाधन सूचना प्रणाली

एच आर पेशेवर आम तौर पर दैनिक आधार पर बड़ी मात्रा में कागजी कार्रवाई करते हैं, मानव संसाधन सूचना प्रणाली (एचआरआईएस) के उपयोग ने कंपनियों के लिए संगठन के भीतर इलेक्ट्रॉनिक प्रारूप में फाइलों को संग्रहीत और पुनर्प्राप्त करना संभव बना दिया है, जब जरूरत पड़ने पर लोगों तक पहुंच बनाई जा सके, जिससे भौतिक फाइलों की आवश्यकता समाप्त हो जाए और कार्यालय के भीतर जगह खाली हो जाए।

मानसिक क्रांति किसी भी संगठन की सफलता की कुंजी है। वैज्ञानिक प्रबंधन डॉ. टेलर के पिता का दृढ़ विश्वास था कि प्रबंधन का उद्देश्य नियोक्ता के लिए अधिकतम समृद्धि और प्रत्येक कर्मचारी के लिए अधिकतम समृद्धि होना चाहिए। नियोक्ता के लिए समृद्धि का मतलब कम लागत लेकिन उच्च रिटर्न है। कर्मचारी के लिए अधिकतम समृद्धि का मतलब उचित और साथ ही उच्च मजदूरी है। यह किसी भी संगठन में मानसिक रूप से उलटे नियोक्ता और कर्मचारी के माध्यम से प्राप्त किया जा सकता है।

मानसिक क्रांति एक अदृश्य चीज है। यह किसी भी संगठन में खुली आँखों से नहीं देखा जा सकता है। यह महसूस किया जा सकता है और महसूस किया जा सकता है कि एक संगठन में मानसिक क्रांति मौजूद है या नहीं। यदि किसी संगठन के कर्मचारियों को लगता है कि वे उस संगठन का एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा हैं और उस संगठन का कोई भी अपव्यय आत्म अपव्यय होगा, तो यह कहा जा सकता है कि उस संगठन के कर्मचारियों में मानसिक क्रांति व्याप्त है।

मानसिक क्रांति की अवधारणा के बारे में अधिक स्पष्टीकरण के लिए हम थे टेलर का उदाहरण रख सकते हैं जिन्होंने अमेरिकी मजदूर की मानसिक क्रांति की सीमा का मूल्यांकन किया था। अमेरिका में विभिन्न समूहों में विभाजित मजदूर सड़क निर्माण के लिए पत्थर तोड़ रहे थे। टेलर ने श्रम के पहले समूह से एक सरल सवाल पूछा कि आप क्या कर रहे हैं? उन्होंने जवाब दिया कि हम पत्थर तोड़ रहे हैं। इस सरल उत्तर से टेलर ने टिप्पणी की कि मजदूरों के उस समूह के बीच कोई मानसिक क्रांति नहीं है। वे अपने काम में एकरसता महसूस करते हैं और इसलिए अपनी पूरी दक्षता के साथ काम नहीं कर सकते। जब मजदूरों के दूसरे समूह से एक ही सवाल दोहराया गया, तो उन्होंने जवाब दिया कि हम या अपनी आजीविका का निर्माण कर रहे हैं। इस उत्तर से, यह श्री टेलर का मत था कि मजदूरों के दूसरे समूह के बीच मानसिक विद्रोह है, लेकिन सीमित सीमा तक। वे केवल अपने बारे में सोचते हैं। जब वही सवाल मजदूरों के तीसरे समूह से पूछा गया तो उन्होंने जवाब दिया कि हम अपने राष्ट्र का निर्माण कर रहे हैं। इस उत्तर से टेलर ने टिप्पणी की कि मानसिक क्रांति मजदूरों के तीसरे समूह के बीच अधिकतम सीमा तक रहती है। टेलर का कहना है कि मजदूर ने सोचा था कि इन टूटे हुए पत्थरों से अमेरिका का सड़क परिवहन विकसित होगा और अंततः हमारा देश समृद्ध होगा। इससे किसी भी देश के मानसिक रूप से उलटे लोग बिना किसी संदेह के समृद्ध होंगे। मानसिक क्रांति से तात्पर्य प्रबंधन, और श्रमिकों दोनों की सोच में बदलाव से है। यदि वैज्ञानिक प्रबंधन प्रणाली में सुझाई गई सभी बड़ी चीजें बेकार नहीं होंगी।

टेलर के शब्दों में, वैज्ञानिक प्रबंधन में श्रमिकों और प्रबंधन की ओर से पूरी मानसिक जानकारी शामिल है और इसके बिना दोनों पक्षों में पूरक क्रांति के कारण वैज्ञानिक प्रबंधन मौजूद नहीं है। दोनों पक्षों को गायब उत्पादन के लिए निगम का लक्ष्य रखना चाहिए और शत्रुता और संदेह को छोड़ देना चाहिए। सभी पक्षों को

सभी महत्वपूर्ण मामलों के रूप में अधिशेष के विभाजन से अपनी आंखें निकालनी चाहिए और साथ में अधिशेष के आकार को बढ़ाने की दिशा में अपनी उपस्थिति दर्ज करनी चाहिए। आमतौर पर श्रमिक बेरोजगारी पैदा करने के डर से उत्पादन को कम रखने की कोशिश करता है। बार-बार आधारों पर भुगतान के कारण, अतिरिक्त आउटपुट या बढ़ी हुई अक्षमता से श्रमिक के नियोक्ता को लाभ नहीं होता है, श्रमिक की कमाई में वृद्धि करने के लिए कृपालु नहीं होते हैं।

पारस्परिक शत्रुता और संदेह में शुद्ध प्रभाव कम लाभ और कम मजदूरी के परिणामस्वरूप होता है, कार्यकर्ता को यह महसूस करना चाहिए कि लागत में कमी आएगी और मजदूरी में निरंतर वृद्धि के साथ मुनाफे को ऊपर खींचती है। नियोक्ताओं को यह भी पहचानना चाहिए कि यदि उत्पादन बढ़ता है तो लागत कम होती है बड़ी हुई मजदूरी अभी भी उनके लिए उच्च लाभ छोड़ देगी। इसलिए, श्रमिकों को उत्पादन बढ़ाने और कर्मचारी के साथ सहयोग करने के प्रयासों का स्वागत करना चाहिए, नियोक्ताओं को आसानी से मजदूरी बढ़ाना चाहिए। दोनों को यह पहचानना चाहिए कि दोनों की समृद्धि प्रत्येक की संपत्ति पर निर्भर करती है और किसी को भी अन्य की लागत को समृद्ध करने का प्रयास नहीं करना चाहिए। टेलर ने कभी भी वैज्ञानिक प्रबंधन की शुरुआत बिना वेतन के नहीं की, क्योंकि इससे मजदूरों को बिना किसी लाभ के सहयोग की उम्मीद करना बेमानी है।

इसमें कोई संदेह नहीं है कि वैज्ञानिक प्रबंधन ने प्रभावी प्रबंधन के क्षेत्र में नई क्रांति लाई और अंगूठे के बाएं शासन की वकालत की, जहां अपव्यय की कोई संभावना नहीं है। इस प्रकार, वैज्ञानिक प्रबंधन की प्रतिरूपण की सफलता प्रबंधन और कार्यकर्ता की मानसिक क्रांति पर निर्भर करती है। जैसा कि टेलर कहते हैं, वैज्ञानिक प्रबंधन की सफलता मुख्य रूप से प्रबंधन और श्रमिकों के दृष्टिकोण में मूलभूत परिवर्तन पर टिकी हुई है क्योंकि दोनों अपने कर्तव्य के अनुसार सबसे बड़े संभावित अधिशेष का उत्पादन करने में सहयोग करते हैं और राय या पुराने नियम के लिए वैज्ञानिक ज्ञान को समायोजित करने की आवश्यकता के लिए व्यक्तिगत ज्ञान का अंगूठा।

मानसिक क्रांति की कुछ अवधारणाएं और सकारात्मक प्रभाव हम यह देख सकते हैं कि टेलर के विचार ने एकजुट राज्य और अन्य पश्चिमी देशों में एक शक्तिशाली वैज्ञानिक प्रबंधन आंदोलन का नेतृत्व किया। इस आंदोलन ने श्रमिकों की उत्पादकता और पारिश्रमिक में महत्वपूर्ण सुधार किया। टेलर ने एक अलग अनुशासन के रूप में प्रबंधन के वैज्ञानिक अध्ययन की नींव रखी। HRM एक ऐसा शब्द है जिसका उपयोग संगठनों के भीतर लोगों के प्रबंधन से संबंधित दर्शन, नीतियों के उत्पादकों और प्रथाओं को संदर्भित करने के लिए किया जाता है। चूंकि प्रत्येक संगठन लोगों से बना होता है, उनकी सफलता को प्राप्त करना, उनके कौशल को विकसित करना, उन्हें उच्च स्तर के प्रदर्शन के लिए प्रेरित करना और यह सुनिश्चित करना कि वे संगठन के लिए अपनी प्रतिबद्धता को बनाए रखना जारी रखते हैं जो संगठनात्मक उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने में आवश्यक हैं।

संगठन को प्राप्त करने में सक्षम, विकसित करने और उत्कृष्ट श्रमिकों को रखने के लिए दोनों प्रभावी और कुशल होंगे। मानव संसाधन इस प्रकार संगठन बनाता है और उन्हें जीवित और समृद्ध बनाता है। मानव संसाधन उपेक्षित या कुप्रबंधन हैं, संगठन अच्छा करने की संभावना नहीं है। एचआरएम चार मूलभूत सिद्धांतों के आधार पर लोगों के प्रबंधन के लिए एक दृष्टिकोण है।

- (i) मानव संसाधन एक संगठन की सबसे महत्वपूर्ण संपत्ति हैं और उनका प्रभावी प्रबंधन इसकी सफलता की कुंजी है।
- (ii) यह सफलता कर्मियों की नीतियों में प्राप्त होने की सबसे अधिक संभावना है और उद्यम की प्रक्रियाएं बारीकी से जुड़ी हुई हैं, और कॉर्पोरेट उद्देश्यों और रणनीतिक योजनाओं की उपलब्धि में एक बड़ा योगदान देती हैं।
- (iii) कॉर्पोरेट संस्कृति और मूल्य, संगठनात्मक जलवायु और प्रबंधकीय व्यवहार जो उस सांस्कृतिक से निकलते हैं, उत्कृष्टता की उपलब्धि पर एक बड़ा प्रभाव डालेंगे।
- (iv) एच.आर.एम. संबंधित संस्थाओं के सभी सदस्यों को एक साथ लाने और उनके सार में एक सामान्य उद्देश्य के साथ मिलकर काम करने से संबंधित है, मानव संसाधन विकास मानव संसाधन का गुणात्मक सुधार है जो एक संगठन की सबसे मूल्यवान संपत्ति माना जाता है। सभी उत्पादों और सेवाओं के संसाधन, स्रोत, और अंतिम उपयोगकर्ता। एचआरएम, इसमें कोई संदेह नहीं है कि पुरानी प्रक्रिया और दृष्टिकोण का एक विस्तार है, लेकिन यह अपने मूल विषयों की तुलना में बहुत अधिक है जो कार्मिक प्रबंधन और व्यवहार विज्ञान है।

निष्कर्ष

इस प्रकार हम देखते हैं कि इन्डो असाही ग्लास कम्पनी का प्रबंधन HRM को ध्यान में रख कार्य को मूर्त रूप देती है। अध्ययन में कैरियर प्रबंधन और सामाजिक-आर्थिक समर्थन के बीच एक संबंध भी पाया गया। संगठनों में काम करने वाले लोग, कैरियर प्रबंधन की तलाश करते हैं जो उन्हें अनुभव प्रदान करेगा, जो अब की आवश्यकता प्रतीत होती है, और कमांड-केंद्रित प्रबंधक की गहन विशेषज्ञता को देखना शुरू करते हैं। इसलिए, संस्कृति में बदलाव होता है, इसलिए नहीं कि लोग बदल गए हैं, बल्कि इसलिए कि आगे बढ़ने के लिए उन्हें जो करना है, उसके बारे में उनका विश्वास बदल गया है। प्रबंधकों ने मान्यता और प्रोत्साहन पर जोर दिया जो संगठन या लक्षित परिणामों की संस्कृति को आकार देने में अधिक प्रभावी थे। इसका कारण यह हो सकता है कि निजी संगठनों में काम करने वाले प्रबंधकों को उनके आसपास भारी मात्रा में बदलाव का सामना करना पड़ रहा है, जिससे यह एहसास होता है कि सामाजिक आर्थिक कल्याण उन्हें तेजी से बदलते परिवेश में स्थिरता प्रदान करेगा।

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नरेगा के क्रियान्वयन में अनुदान जारी रखने की पद्धति

डॉ. अनिल कुमार अनल*

भूमिका

नरेगा इस दृष्टि से अधिक यह महत्वपूर्ण है क्योंकि इसका संचालन विभिन्न स्तरों पर सभानान्तर रूप से एक साथ होता है। यह समाज के अत्यन्त निरीह तथा संवेदनशील वर्गों को ऐसे समय में रोजगार उपलब्ध कराता है, जब उनके अन्य साधन या तो उपलब्ध ही नहीं हों अथवा अपर्याप्त हो जिससे रोजगार की पर्याप्त वैकल्पिक व्यवस्था हो सके। इस योजना में बड़ी बात यह है कि इससे विकास की प्रक्रिया से सधमाता तथा सहयायेगिता का भाव अनन्य रूप से जुड़ा है। यह योजना केन्द्रीय धुरी से विवेन्द्रीकृत संचालन की प्रक्रिया अपनानी है। स्थानीय समुदाय, समाज तथा प्रशासकों के प्रति इसकी समानान्तर उत्तरदायिक इसे सर्वथा विलक्षण स्वरूप प्रदान करता है।

ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था के विशेषज्ञों और राज्य सरकारों से सम्यक विचारोपरांत राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारण्टी अधिनियम (नरेगा) 2 फरवरी 2006 को लागू किया गया। नरेगा का क्रियान्वयन ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय द्वारा किया जाता है। नरेगा का मुख्य उद्देश्य ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में रहने वाले सभी इच्छुक परिवारों के वयस्क सदस्यों को आजीविका सुरक्षा हेतु कम से कम 100 दिन रोजगार निश्चित रूप से उपलब्ध करा कर श्रमिकों के पलायन को रोकना और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की बेरोजगारी को दूर करना है। इस अधिनियम के अनुसार इच्छुक व्यक्ति को पंचायत में आवेदन देने के 15 दिनों के अंदर रोजगार दिया जाएगा।

राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी अधिनियम, रोजगार के अधिकार को साकार करने की दिशा में एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम है। इस अधिनियम के माध्यम से भारत वर्ष के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में आधारभूत संरचना को विकसित किया जाएगा, सुदृढ़ किया जाएगा और इसके साथ-साथ तमाम बेरोजगार लोगों को रोजगार उपलब्ध कराया जाएगा। यदि सरकार इन्हें रोजगार उपलब्ध नहीं करा पाती है, तो इसके एवज में उन्हें बेरोजगारी भत्ता देने की बाध्यता होगी। इस योजना का लक्ष्य रोजगार की कानुनी गारंटी को साकार करना है। जिससे गाँवों के प्रत्येक परिवार को साल में कम-से-कम एक सौ दिन का गारंटीशुदा रोजगार उपलब्ध कराया जाएगा। जिसके वयस्क सदस्य इस अधिनियम की शर्तों के तहत अकुशल शारीरिक श्रम करने को तैयार हैं।

अनुदान जारी रखने की पद्धति

ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना इस विषय में एस0जी0आर0वाई0 तथा एन0एफ0एफ0डब्लू0पी0 से भिन्न है कि इसमें पूर्व निर्धारित आवंटन की बजाय राज्य से प्राप्त होने वाले प्रस्तावों के आधार पर अनुदान जारी किया जाएगा। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक राज्य के ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के समक्ष एक वार्षिक कार्ययोजना तथा बजट-प्रस्ताव भेजना होगा। जिसके आधार पर मंत्रालय इस बारे में फैसला लेगा कि संबंधित वर्ष के

*पीएच0 डी0 (वाणिज्य), भू0 ना0 मंडल विश्वविद्यालय, मधेपुरा (बिहार)

दौरान इस राज्य में संभवतः कितने पैसे की जरूरत होगी। एस0डब्ल्यू0पी0बी0 विभिन्न जिलों से प्राप्त ँन-मांगो पर आधारित होगा। ये मांगे जिला पंचायतों द्वारा स्वीकृति श्रम-बजट में प्रतिबंधित होनी चाहिए। ए0डब्ल्यू0 पी0बी0 के जरिए राज्य सरकार को अनुसूची-1(एक) के अनुच्छेद 1(ख) के अंतर्गत उनके प्रस्तावों की जाँच करने और उनके बारे में समय पर अधिसूचना जारी करने में सहायता मिलेगी। ए0डब्ल्यू0पी0बी0 में इस बात का भी ब्योरा दिया जाएगा कि राज्य को अब तक मिले अनुदानों का किस तरह सदुपयोग किया गया है तथा योजना के अन्तर्गत प्रदर्शन के मानक क्या रहे हैं। इसके आधार पर राज्य सरकार से मिलने वाले प्रस्तावों के बारे में एक गुणात्मक आकलन करने और संबंधित वित्त वर्ष के लिए अपेक्षित सहायता की मात्रा तय करने में सहायता मिलेगी। राज्य सरकार के पक्ष में जारी होने वाली अनुदान की वास्तविक राशि इस बात पर निर्भर करेगी कि अब तक जारी किए गए अनुदानों को किस हद तक इस्तेमाल किया गया है।

इस योजना के अन्तर्गत आवर्ति-निधि के बीज-धन की प्रारम्भिक किश्त एकमुश्त किस्म के रूप में आधन-निधि के रूप में स्थानान्तरित कर दी जाएगी और यह राशि ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय द्वारा तय की जाएगी।

अभी तक जितनी अनुदान की राशि दी जा चुकी होती है, उसके 60% (साठ प्रतिशत) अंश के सदुपयोग कर लेने के पश्चात जिला कार्यक्रम समन्वयक (राज्य सरकार की अनुशंसा के आधार पर) अथवा राज्य सरकार (यदि राज्य रोजगार गारन्टी निधि का गठन हो चुका है और वह क्रियाशील है तो) केन्द्रीय रोजगार गारन्टी निधि से अगली किस्त जारी किए जाने के लिए ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के पास अपना आवेदन भेज सकती है। यह प्रस्ताव एक निर्धारित प्रारूप के आधार पर पूरे विवरण के साथ जमा कराया जाता है। अगली किश्त का जारी होना निम्न शर्तों पर निर्भर करता है :-

1. राज्य सरकारों को इसके पहले सदुपयोग प्रमाण-पत्र जमा करना होगा, जिससे यह सिद्ध होता हो कि पहले की आवंटित राशि/ अनुदान संसाधन का कम से कम 60% अगली किस्तों के लिए आवेदन करने के पूर्व व्यवहार किया जा चुका है।
2. केन्द्रीय निधि से अद्यतन जारी की गई राशि के समक्ष राज्य के हिस्से की प्राप्ति से संबंधित प्रमाण-पत्र जमा करना। इस प्रमाण-पत्र के साथ-साथ राज्य सरकार के अंश की स्वीकृति से संबंधित आदेश की प्रति तथा बैंक-वक्तव्य (ब्यौरा) की प्रमाणित प्रति भी जमा करना होगा जिससे यह स्पष्ट रूप से दिखलाया गया हो कि राज्य सरकार का हिस्सा बैंक से संबंधित खाते में पहुँच चुका है। बैंक द्वारा जारी यह वक्तव्य संबंधित शाखा प्रबंधक तथा जिला स्तर पर आर0ई0जी0एस0 खाता लेखा प्रभारी द्वारा सम्पुष्ट किया गया होना अनिवार्य है। इसके साथ ही इस आशय का प्रमाण भी संलग्न होना चाहिए कि अबतक विमुक्त की गई राशि का ना तो किसी अन्य कार्य के लिए प्रयोग किया गया है और ना ही उसमें से कोई गबन किया गया है साथ ही समय-समय पर लागू की जाने वाली शर्तें

अगले वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान केन्द्रीय अंश इसी शर्त पर जारी किया जाएगा। जब पिछले वर्ष का ऑडिट-रिपोर्ट तथा सदुपयोगिता प्रमाण-पत्र ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय को मिल चुका होगा और उससे मंत्रालय पूरी तरह से संतुष्ट हो चुका हो। सामान्यता केन्द्रीय सरकार योजना के मद में हुए और होने वाले स्वीकार्य खर्चों के बराबर अनुदान राशि जमा करेगी। पर यदि केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसा लगे कि वास्तविक सदुपयोग

रुझानों के आधार पर स्वीकृत की गई प्रारंभित राशि उस जिला-विशेष की अर्द्धवार्षिक आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है तो वैसी स्थिति में वह उस जिले के लिए बड़ी किश्त भी जारी कर सकती है। इसके विपरीत यदि सदुपयोग की गति धीमी हो, तो वह क्रियान्वयन निकाय को मिलने वाली सहायता को रद्द कर सकती है। इस रद्द सहायता को तभी पुनः चालू किया जा सकता है जब केन्द्र सरकार पूरी तरह से संतुष्ट हो जाए कि सारी गड़बड़ी ठीक कर ली गई है। परन्तु वैसी स्थिति में कामगरों पर कोई प्रतिकूल प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा, क्योंकि उन्हें तबतक कार्यक्रम पदाधिकारी वैकल्पिक रोजगार उपलब्ध कराएंगे।

अधिनियम में तय है कि केन्द्रीय अनुदान जारी होने के 15 दिनों के भीतर राज्यांश को राज्य सरकार जारी कर देगी। ब्लॉक के अन्य क्रियान्वयन निकायों को कार्यक्रम अधिकारी अनुदान जारी करेगा तथा स्वीकृत राशि की जानकारी सभी पंचायतों तथा ग्राम-पंचायतों को तत्काल भेज दी जाएगी। उपलब्ध शोध का 60% प्रतिशत व्यय होने के बाद कार्यक्रम अधिकारी अगली किश्त की मांग कर सकता है। इसके साथ खर्च की विवरणी तथा सदुपयोगिता प्रमाण-पत्र भी भेजी जानी होगी। योजना हेतु मिलने वाली केन्द्रीय सहायता अधिनियम तथा दिशा-निर्देशों के अंतर्गत स्वीकार्य परियोजनाओं तथा प्रक्रियाओं के निमित्त ही होगी।

आर0इ0जी0एस0 से सम्बद्ध परियोजनाओं को लागू करने के लिए प्रत्येक ग्राम पंचायत में सिर्फ एक ही बैंक खाता होगा जो ग्राम पंचायत के मुखिया तथा सचिव के संयुक्त नाम से संचालित होगा। इस खाते में होने वाले प्रत्येक भुगतान की जानकारी ग्राम पंचायत की बैठक में दी जाएगी और उन भुगतानों के लिए स्वीकृति प्राप्त की जाएगी। यदि इस पर कोई आपत्ति हो तो उसे दर्ज करके बैठक के ब्योरे के साथ तत्काल कार्यक्रम पदाधिकारी के पास उचित कार्रवाई हेतु भेजा जाएगा। उक्त खाते को परियोजनाओं पर तभी खर्च किया जा सकेगा जब सभी संबंधित पदाधिकारियों से तथा आवश्यक प्रशासकीय और तकनीकी स्वकृति मिल चुकी हो। ग्राम पंचायतों के ये खाते पूर्व निर्धारित प्रारूप के अनुसार जाँच-पड़ताल के लिए ग्राम सभा की छमाही समाजिक ऑडिट की बैठक में प्रस्तुत किए प्राप्त जाएंगे। इस अनुदान को किसी भी सूरत में किसी अन्य काल के लिए उपयोग किया जाता है तो वह गबन माना जाएगा और इस संबंध में तत्काल कार्रवाई प्रारंभ कर दी जाएगी।

ग्राम पंचायतों को उनके नाम से जारी की गई राशि को उन कार्यों पर खर्च करने का पूरा हक होगा जिन्हें ग्राम पंचायत द्वारा क्रियान्वित किया जाना है। जारी की गई राशि का 60% व्यय हो जाने पर ग्राम पंचायत खर्च की विवरणी तथा चौकसी एवं निगरानी समिति का ग्राम सभा द्वारा स्वीकृति रिपोर्ट के साथ कार्यक्रम पदाधिकारी यह सुनिश्चित करेगा कि अभी तक दिए गए अनुदानों का समुचित उपयोग किया गया है। इसके बाद इसकी व्यवस्था करेगा कि अनुदान की अगली किश्त 15 दिनों के अंदर-अंदर संबंधित पंचायत के योजना खाते में स्थानान्तरित कर दी जाए। यदि इस क्रम में कार्यक्रम अधिकारी किसी प्रकार के संशोधन का निर्देश देता है तो उसे पूरा करने का दायित्व ग्राम पंचायत का होगा।

इस अधिनियम के मूल में निश्चय ही यह भावना कार्य कर रही है कि राशि का सही उपयोग हो, उपव्यय नहीं हो और सबसे महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि इसमें भ्रष्टाचार या रिसाव जैसी कोई संभावना नहीं हो। इस रिसाव को कम से कम करने तथा आर्थिक या वित्तीय प्रबंधन में पूर्ण पारदर्शिता लाने के लिए खातों के

मासिक हिसाब—किताब की व्यवस्था प्रारंभ करने पर बल दिया गया है। इस प्रक्रिया में इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाएगा कि एस0आई0जी0 एकट के अन्तर्गत जारी किए गए पूरे पैसे का निम्नलिखित तीन शीर्षकों के तहत हिसाब—किताब रख जा रहा है :-

- (i) विभिन्न स्तरों पर बैंक खाते में मौजूद पैसा
- (ii) क्रियान्वयन या भुगतान निकायों को दी गई पैसा
- (iii) वास्तविक खर्च की रसीदें।

इतना ही नहीं, यह भी स्पष्ट रूप से निर्देशित है कि इस तमाम तथ्यों को विशेष कर के खातों के मासिक हिसाब—किताब का संपूर्ण ब्यौरा इंटरनेट पर सार्वजनिक रूप से भी उपलब्ध कराया जाए ताकि जिस किसी को भी इस संबंध में जो भी जानकारी चाहिए हो वह उसे तत्काल उपलब्ध हो जाए।

नरेगा के तहत मुख्य रूप से निम्नलिखित योजनाएँ संचालित करने का प्रावधान किया गया है

(क) जल संरक्षण और जल संचयन। (ख) नहरों का निर्माण। (ग) सूखे से बचाव, वृक्षारोपण और वन संरक्षण। (घ) पाईन, नहरों और जलस्रोतों का नवीकरण। (ङ) तालाबों से गाद निकालना। (च) जल निकासी की समुचित व्यवस्था। (छ) गाँवों में सड़को एवं पुलिया का निर्माण, ताकि वर्षभर सहज आवाजाही बनी रहे। (ज) नरेगा के कामगारों को जनश्री बीमा योजना के तहत जीवन बीमा करवाने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करना।

इतने बड़े राष्ट्रव्यापी कार्यक्रम की योजना तथा इसके प्रबंधन के पश्चात योजना के वित्तीय—प्रबंधन या अर्थ—प्रबंधन की चर्चा आवश्यक है। इस पूरी योजना में अधिनियम के अनुसार केन्द्र तथा राज्य सरकारों, दोनों की सहभागिता होगी। योजनान्तर्गत वित्त—पोषण की पद्धति निम्न प्रकार से होगी।

योजना से संबंधित निम्न व्ययों को केन्द्र सरकार वहन करेगी

- अकुशल श्रमिकों के वेतन की पूरी लागत।
- कुशल एवं अर्द्धकुशल श्रमिकों के वेतन तथा भौतिक लागतों का 75 प्रतिशत अंश।
- केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित मानक पर प्रशासकीय व्यय। इनमें कार्यक्रम अधिकारियों तथा उनके सहायक कर्मियों के वेतन एवं भत्ते के साथ—साथ कार्यस्थल पर उपलब्ध करायी जाने वाली सुविधाओं का खर्च भी सम्मिलित होगा।
- केन्द्रीय रोजगार गारंटी परिषद् के प्रशासनिक व्यय।

योजनान्तर्गत निम्न व्ययों का वहन राज्य सरकार करेगी

- कुशल तथा अर्द्धकुशल श्रमिकों के वेतन तथा भौतिक लागतों का 25 प्रतिशत अंश।
- यदि राज्य सरकार किसी इच्छुक आवेदक को 15 दिनों के अन्दर राजगार उपलब्ध नहीं करा पाती है तो उसको दिया जाने वाला बेरोजगारी भत्ते का पूरा अंश।
- राज्य रोजगार गारंटी परिषद के प्रशासकीय व्यय।

केन्द्र सरकार एक केन्द्रीय कोष की स्थापना करेगी, जिसका नाम होगा 'राष्ट्रीय गारंटी निधि'। इस निधि का संचालन हमेशा अधिनियम के अंतर्गत बनाये गये नियमों के अनुसार ही किया जाएगा। राज्य सरकारों तथा जिला प्रशासनों को योजना के क्रियान्वयन हेतु इसी निधि से राशि आवंटित की जाएगी।

राज्य सरकारें भी अधिसूचना के आधार पर एक कोष का गठन कर सकती हैं, जिसका नाम होगा 'राज्य रोजगार गारंटी निधि'। इस निधि को आवर्ती निधि के रूप में चलाया जाएगा और इसके बारे में भी अधिनियम का प्रभावी क्रियान्वयन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए उपयुक्त नियम बनाये जायेंगे। ठीक इसी तरह की आवर्ती निधि आर0ई0जी0एस0 के अन्तर्गत जिला, ब्लॉक तथा ग्राम-पंचायत तक के स्तर पर भी गठित की जाएगी।

इस योजना के अन्तर्गत सभी स्तरों पर जमा होने वाले रूपये को रखने के लिए अलग-अलग बैंक खाते खोले जाएंगे। ये खाते सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बैंकों में होंगे। जिला स्तर पर जिला कार्यक्रम समन्वयक तथा ब्लॉक स्तर पर कार्यक्रम अधिकारी संयुक्त खातेदार होंगे। आर0ई0जी0एस0 के लिए आवंटित धन का किसी भी स्थिति में किसी अन्य कार्य के लिए इस्तेमाल नहीं होना चाहिए।

निष्कर्ष

ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था के विशेषज्ञों और राज्य सरकारों से सम्यक विचारोपरांत नरेगा 02 फरवरी 2006 को लागू किया गया। इस अधिनियम के अनुसार इच्छुक व्यक्ति को पंचायत में आवेदन देने के 15 दिनों के अन्दर रोजगार दिया जाएगा। यह कानूनी अधिकार है। कार्य स्थल पर दुर्घटना के कारण किसी मजदूर की मृत्यु होने पर उसके आश्रितों को 25000 रु की आर्थिक सहायता, हाथ-पैर या आँख का नुकसान होने पर 10000 रु की आर्थिक सहायता दी जाएगी। सरकार के इस महत्वाकांक्षी योजना को शुरू में नरेगा के नाम से जाना जाता था, लेकिन 02 अक्टूबर 2009 को संशोधित करते हुए यह योजना मनरेगा के नाम से प्रचलित हुआ।

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राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी अधिनियम की विशेषताएँ एवं मुख्य प्रावधान

डॉ. अनिल कुमार अनल*

भूमिका

राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के बाद से अब तक चालीस से भी अधिक ग्रामीण विकास और ग्रामीण रोजगार की योजनाएँ चलाई गयी हैं। पूर्व में किये गए इतने प्रयासों के बाद भी बेरोजगारी की समस्या का समाधान नहीं हो पाया, बल्कि समस्या गंभीर से गंभीरतर होती चली गई। 1993-94 से लेकर 1999-2000 तक के बीच ग्रामीण रोजगार में मात्र 0.58 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष की दर से वृद्धि हुई जब कि उपेक्षाएँ बहुत ज्यादा थी और ग्रामीण श्रम शक्ति में वृद्धि की दर कही बहुत ज्यादा थी। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लोगों की आय में जबरदस्त गिरावट आई और लोग बदहाली के उस कगार पर पहुँच गए जहाँ कई किसानों ने आत्महत्या तक कर ली। भूख और मुखलिसी के कारण आजाद भारत के किसानों को आत्महत्या करने पर बाध्य होना पड़े, मानवीय व्यवस्था के तहत इससे और बड़ी त्रासदी क्या हो सकती है? इसका संज्ञान लेते हुए यू0पी0ए0 की केन्द्र सरकार ने अपने साझा न्यूनतम कार्यक्रम में घोषणा की कि वह रोजगार गारण्टी योजना पारित की। इसके तहत राष्ट्रीय सलाहकार परिषद ने जो प्रस्ताव तैयार किया था, उसमें ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के प्रत्येक परिवार के एक व्यक्ति को वर्ष में 100 दिन काम करने की कानूनी गारण्टी देने की व्यवस्था थी। उक्त के आलोक में 07 सितम्बर 2005 में राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारण्टी अधिनियम (National Rural Employment guarantee) पारित किया गया। दिनांक 02 फरवरी 2006 से इसके लागू किया गया और फिर चरणबद्ध तरीके से इसका कार्यान्वयन प्रारंभ कर दिया गया।

यह ध्यान देने की बात है कि नरेगा दुसरे मजदूरी कार्यक्रम से बहुत अलग है। वह इसलिए कि यह ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लोगों को संसद के एक विशेष अधिनियम के माध्यम से यह एक सामान्य नहीं बल्कि विशिष्ट कार्यक्रम है। अपने अधिकार-आधारित ढाँचे (Right-based structure) तथा मांग प्रेरिक दृष्टिकोण (Ecnomin India approach) के कारण यह कार्यक्रम अब तक लागू किये जाने वाले तमाम कार्यक्रम से बिल्कुल भिन्न है। विचार में इसकी विशेषताओं तथा इसके अन्यान्य उपांगों की चर्चा यथासमय करेंगे। किन्तु यहाँ संक्षेप में इसकी मूल विशेषताओं की चर्चा मात्र करना चाहेंगे।

यह कार्यक्रम में मूल रूप से गरीबी उन्मूलन, बेरोजगारी दूर करने तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के विकास का लक्ष्य तो रखा ही गया है, इसके अतिरिक्त पर्यावरण, कृषि उद्योग, संरचना, यातायात तथा परिवहन, से सभी बाते इससे प्रत्यक्षत जुड़ी हैं। वास्तव में यदि प्रतिवर्ष प्रति परिवार कम से कम व्यक्ति को कम से कम 100 दिनों का मिलता है, तो राष्ट्र के पास अथाह श्रम-वर्ष उपलब्ध हो जाता है। इस अकूत श्रम शक्ति का उपयोग यदि

*पीएच.डी. (वाणिज्य) भूपेन्द्र नारायण मंडल विश्वविद्यालय, मधेपुरा (बिहार)

राष्ट्र के विकास तथा स्थमिन्त्व तथा संरक्षण में उपयोग किया जाता है तो एक आदर्श स्थिति बन सकती है। इस कार्यक्रम में समयबद्ध रोजगार गारंटी की व्यवस्था की गई है। कामगारों को 15 दिनों के अंदर मजदूरी के भुगतान की व्यवस्था की गई है। इस कार्यक्रम की एक विशेषता यह है कि केन्द्र सरकार राज्य सरकार को रोजगार के अवसर उत्पन्न करने तथा प्रदान करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित भी करती है। यहाँ तक कि यदि इस प्रकार से राज्य सरकार रोजगार प्रदान करती है तो कुल लागत लगभग का 90 प्रतिशत भार केन्द्र सरकार स्वयं वहन करेगी। राज्य सरकारों को मात्र 10 प्रतिशतलागत—भार ही वहन होगा। अगर केन्द्र सरकार ऐसा नहीं कर पाती है तो फिर उसे पूरे भत्ते का भार स्वयं ही वहन करना पड़ेगा। साथ ही श्रम प्रधान कार्यक्रमों को बिना ठेकेदारों तथा बिना मशीनरी का प्रयोग किए बिना लागू करना होगा। नरेगा के अंतर्गत पूर्ण—पारदर्शिता तथा स्वच्छता को बनाए रखने के लिए हर प्रत्येक भुगतान बैंको/अथवा और डाकघरों के खातों के माध्यम से ही करना है। स्वभाविक इससे है कि पारदर्शिता और स्वच्छता बनी रहेगी तथा वित्तीय अन्तर्वेशन (Financial inclusion) में भी सहायता मिलेगी। इस कार्यक्रम की एक विशिष्टता यह भी है कि लाभार्थियों अर्थात् रोजगार प्राप्त करने वालों में महिलाओं की भागीदारी कम से कम 33 प्रतिशत सुनिश्चित करनी है।

नरेगा के अंतर्गत बेरोजगारी को दूर करने का समेकित लक्ष्य तो है ही इसके साथ अन्य असामाजिक तत्वों का समावेश भी किया गया है, जिससे न सिर्फ राष्ट्रीय विकास हो बल्कि कतिपय सामाजिक समस्याओं का समाधान भी स्वतः होता रहे। इसलिए इसके अधीन जलसंरक्षण सूखे से या दुर्भिक्ष से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों जिसमें वानिकी तथा वृक्षारोपण इत्यादि सम्मिलित है, का उद्धार भूमि विकास, बाढ़ से नियंत्रण तथा संरक्षण, यातायात की सुविधा के लिए सभी मौसमों के लिए उपयुक्त सड़कों आदि का निर्माण, सभी प्रकार के कार्यक्रमों को प्राथमिकता दी गई है। कार्यक्रमों का संचालन सुनिश्चित रूप से हो और उसका सीधा पभाव वहाँ तक पहुँच सकें जहाँ और जिनके लिए यह चलाया गया है, इन कार्यक्रमों के क्रियान्वयन से पंचायतों को सीधे रूप से जोड़ दिया गया है।

सरकारों की भूमि इसमें वित्त तथा विशेषता उपलब्ध कराने तथा देख-रेख करने के अतिरिक्त कम ही है। लगभग पूरी जिम्मेदारी ग्राम पंचायतों की ही है। अर्थात् लक्ष्य को निर्धारित करना, समस्या को पूरी जानकारी प्राप्त करना, योजना की संपूर्ण रूपरेखा तैयार करना योजनाओं को अनुमोदित करना तथा सबसे बड़ी बात है कि योजना के कम से कम 50 प्रतिशत लागत तक को क्रियान्वयन भी करना है। इसे देखते हुए लगता है कि इस कार्यक्रम में पंचायतों की भूमिका और उनका दायित्व बहुत ज्यादा है। इससे स्पष्ट होता है कि "यह अधिनियम विकेन्द्रीकरण तथा नीचे के स्तर तक प्रजातांत्रिक ढाँचे को मजबूत करने का एक अस्त्र भी है।

इस योजना के अंतर्गत सभी इच्छुक व्यक्ति अपना-अपना आवेदन पत्र अपने इलाके के सम्बन्धित ग्राम पंचायत को समर्पित कर सकते हैं। आवेदन पत्रों की सत्यता एवं अहर्ता की जाँच करने के बाद पात्र-व्यक्तियों का नाम विशेष रजिस्टर (पंजी) में दर्ज हो जाता है। इसके बाद उस व्यक्ति (आवेदक) को रोजगार-पत्र या जॉब-कार्ड फोटो सहित पंचायत द्वारा जारी कर दिया जाता है। यह कार्ड अगले पाँच वर्षों तक के लिए मान्य होता है। कार्य-स्थल पर संपर्क करने के तत्काल बाद उस व्यक्ति को काम पर लगाने की प्रक्रिया प्रारंभ हो जाती है, परन्तु वह व्यक्ति जब कार्य प्राप्त होने के 15 दिनों के भीतर कार्य स्थल पर नहीं पहुँचता है तो वह बेरोजगारी भत्ते का पात्र नहीं रह जाता है। अर्थात् उसकी पात्रता समाप्त हो जाती है। श्रमिकों को उनकी

मजदूरी या उनका पारिश्रमिक सप्ताहिक अथवा दैनिक आधार पर कार्य के अनुपात में देने की व्यवस्था है। इस कार्यक्रम को एक खास विशिष्टता यह है कि प्रत्येक श्रमिक को उस कार्य स्थल पर काम दिया जाता है जो उसके पास से अधिक से अधिक 05 किलोमीटर की परिधि में हो अन्यथा इसके अधिक होने पर उसे 10 प्रतिशत (दस प्रतिशत) अधिक पारिश्रमिक देय होगा।

इस कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत सुरक्षा के संबंध में पर्याप्त ध्यान दिया गया है। जहाँ काम चल रहा होता है वह स्वच्छ पेय-जल, विश्राम के लिए छाया (शेड) की व्यवस्था, प्राथमिक चिकित्सा तथा बोनस आदि का प्रबन्ध भी किया जाता है। साथ ही छोटे बच्चों के लिए जो आश्रित है, लिए उसके पालने आदि की समुचित व्यवस्था होती है। कार्य-काल में किसी दुर्घटनावश श्रमिक, घायल या चोटग्रस्त हो जाए तो उसको पूरी दवाईयाँ तथा उसके पूरे ईलाज की व्यवस्था निशुल्क की जाती है। यदि किसी गंभीर दुर्घटनावश किसी श्रमिक की मृत्यु हो जाती है तो उसे केन्द्र सरकार के द्वारा 25000/- रुपया की आर्थिक सहायता देय होती है। मजदूरी दर का 50 प्रतिशत दैनिक भत्ता भुगतान किया जाता है। प्रथम तीस दिनों तक रोजगार नहीं मिलने पर थी। बेरोजगारी भत्ते के रूप में 25 रु0 मजदूरी 25 प्रतिशत तक शोध अवधि के लिए 52 रु0 देय होगा। हाथ-पैर या आँखों का नुकसान होने पर पीड़ितों को 15 हजार रुपये की सहायता आर्थिक राशि मिलेगी। एक हाथ या पैर या आँखों का नुकसान पर पीड़ितों को 15 हजार रुपये की राशि मिलेगी एक हाथ या पैर के नुकसान होने पर 10 हजार रुपये की आर्थिक सहायता देय होगी।

निर्विवाद है कि यह पूरा कार्यक्रम संपूर्ण भारतवर्ष के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में व्यापक रूप से व्याप्त बेरोजगारी तथा अल्प बेरोजगारी को दूर करने के लिए अपनाया गया है। अल्प बेरोजगारी को दूर करने के लिए तथा है। ग्रामीण निर्धनता को भी तभी दूर किया जा सकता है जब निर्धन या बेरोजगार लोगों के लिए रोजगार के अवसर उपलब्ध कराए जाएँ। बेरोजगारों को रोजगार मिलने से उस क्षेत्र-विशेष में लोगों की निर्धनता कम होगी। उनकी आय में वृद्धि होने से जीवन स्तर में वृद्धि होगी और इसके फलस्वरूप उनकी मांगों में वृद्धि होगी। सामाजिक स्तर पर अथवा क्षेत्रीय स्तर पर मांग में वृद्धि होने के उत्पादन में उत्साह का संचार होगा और होगी। क्षेत्रीय प्रभावी मांग में वृद्धि होने से उत्पादन में उत्साह का संचार होगा। और उत्पादन इकाईयों का निर्माण प्रारंभ एवं विस्तारीकरण होने लगेगा। इसके फलस्वरूप अधिक पंजी और अधिक श्रमशक्ति की आवश्यकता होगी तो विभिन्न क्षेत्रों से पूँजी प्राप्त करके उसे क्षेत्र-विशेष में निवेश किया जाएगा। जो त्वरक प्रभावित प्रभाव के कारण पूतनिवेशित होकर आय और रोजगार को प्रभावित करेगा। इस प्रकार प्रथम आर्थिक सूचक से तीव्रत आर्थिक विकास की संभावना बनेगी। साथ ही एक समानान्तर परन्तु कहीं अधिक प्रभावी दूसरा आर्थिक सूचक भी क्रियाशील होने लगेगा और वह होगा रोजगार का सूचक।

जब लोगों को रोजगार गारंटी के तहत रोजगार दिया जाएगा तो प्रत्येक परिवार की निर्धनता में कमी आएगी। इन परिवारों की आय में वृद्धि होगी तो ऐसे सभी परिवारों की आय में वृद्धि होगी तो पूरे क्षेत्र के जीवन स्तर और आय में वृद्धि होगी। इससे वहाँ की समग्र मांग में वृद्धि होगी जिसके कारण संपूर्ण क्षेत्रीय प्रभावी मांग में वृद्धि होगी और पुनः बढी हुई प्रभावी मांग को पूरा करने के लिए उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने की चेष्टा प्रारंभ होगी। एक बार फिर से पूंजीगत संसाधनों तथा श्रमशक्ति की मांग होगी। रोजगार में वृद्धि होगी और इस प्रकार इन आर्थिक सूचकों के सहयोग से क्षेत्रीय अर्थव्यवस्था विकसित होने लगेगी अगर इसी तरह

से सभी क्षेत्र विकास करने लगे तो संपूर्ण राष्ट्रीय अर्थव्यवस्था स्वतः विकसित हो जाएगी। निर्धनता और बेरोजगारी की समस्या का हल हो जाएगा। एफ0स्टीवर्टन और पी0पी0 स्ट्रीटेन ने सुझाव दिया है कि शोध और विकास के प्रयासों को अब श्रम प्रधान तकनीकों जो, विशेष रूप से अल्पविकसित देशों के लिए अधिक समुचित और प्रभावी है, उनकी दिशा में होना चाहिए। यदि इस प्रकार की श्रमशक्ति को समायोजित करने वाली तकनीक को विकसित किया जाता है जो उत्पादन की दृष्टि से भी सक्षम हो तो उपदान और रोजगार के बीच के द्वन्द्व का सहज ही समाधान हो जाता है।

वर्तमान नरेगा कार्यक्रम के पीछे यही दर्शन काम करता है इस योजना का मूल उद्देश्य कम से कम 100 दिनों का रोजगार सुनिश्चित करके और उपलब्ध कराकर उत्पादक परिसम्पतियाँ को श्रुजित कर श्रमिकों के पलायन को रोकना तथा बेरोजगारी को समाप्त करना है। राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के बाद से लेकर अबतक लगभग चालीस से अधिक ग्रामीण विकास तथा ग्रामीण रोजगार उपलब्ध कराने से संबंधित कार्यक्रम चलाए जा चुके हैं। इन सभी योजनाओं का मूल उद्देश्य ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों का विकास करना, ग्रामीण गरीबी का उन्मूलन करना और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रोजगार का अधिकाधिक सृजन करना रहा है।

केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारों के लगातार प्रयासों और ढेर सारे कार्यक्रमों के बावजूद देश में अधिकांश गाँव अभी तक वैज्ञानिक, तकनीक, आद्योगिक प्रगति का समुचित लाभ नहीं उठा पा रहे हैं। इसके लिए मुख्यतः तीन कारण हैं।

प्रथम :- हमारा ग्रामीण समाज निराशावादी दृष्टिकोण से अभिप्रेरित है और ग्रामीण विकास की योजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन में अपनी सक्रिय भूमिका और भागीदारी नहीं निभाता है।

द्वितीय :- ग्रामीण विकास थी रोजगारपरक योजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन को भ्रष्टाचार रुपी दानव निगल जाता है। पूर्व प्रधानमंत्री राजीव गांधी की स्वीकारोक्ति बिल्कुल सही थी कि सरकार द्वारा दिए गए प्रत्येक रुपये में से वस्तुतः 15 पैसे ही वास्तविक जनता तक पहुँच पाता है और शेष 85 पैसे बीच में ही गायब हो जाते हैं।

तृतीय :- ग्राम स्तर पर मुखिया, सरपंच और पटवारी, जिला स्तर पर नौकरशाह प्रशासक तथा सभी स्तरों पर राजनीतिज्ञ आपस में मिलकर ग्रामीण विकास और रोजगारपरक योजनाओं के आय को अपने निजी स्वार्थ और आय की ओर मोड़ लेते हैं।

राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी अधिनियम में कई ऐसे पहलू हैं जिनके आधार पर इसे जनता का कानून कहा जा सकता है। सबसे पहली बात तो यह है कि इस अधिनियम की रूपरेखा तैयार करते हुए तमाम मूद्दों पर बहुत सारे जनसंगठनों के साथ परामर्श की एक लम्बी प्रक्रिया चलाई गई। दूसरी बात कि यह एक ऐसा कानून है, जिसके माध्यम से कामकाजी लोगों की जरूरतों को संबोधित करने और प्रतिष्ठापूर्ण जीवन के उनके मूलभूत अधिकार को साकार करने की कोशिश की जा रही है। तीसरे कि यह ग्राम सभाओं सामाजिक-ऑडिट, सहभागी नियोजन और अन्य माध्यमों से आम लोगों को भी रोजगार गारंटी योजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन में सक्रिय भूमि अदा करने का मौका देता है। बांकी कानूनों की तुलना की जाए तो एन0आई0आर0ई0जी0एस0 सचमुच ही जनता द्वारा जनता के लिए और जनता कानून है ”

“यह कानून रोजगार अधिकार को साकार करने की दिशा में महत्वपूर्ण कदम है। यह कानून के माध्यम से ग्रामीण इलाकों में आर्थिक और सामाजिक बुनियादी ढाँचा विकसित किया जाएगा, जिससे लोगों को रोजगार

के नियमित अवसर मिलेंगे। इस कानून के तहत मुख्य रूप से सूखा, जंगलों का विनाश तथा भूमि-कटाव जैसी उन समस्याओं को संबोधित किया जाएगा। जिनके कारण बड़े पैमाने पर गरीब फैल रही है। अगर इस कानून को सही ढंग से लागू किया गया। तो इसके अंतर्गत पैदा होने वाले रोजगार गरीबी के भौगोलिक नक्शे को बदलने में दूरगामी भूमिका अदा कर सकते हैं।

राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारण्टी स्कीम के अंतर्गत जो मुख्य विशेषताएँ हैं। अथवा दुसरे शब्दों में है तो नरेगा के जो मुख्य प्रावधान हैं, वे हैं :-

- ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले परिवार का कोई भी ऐसा सदस्य जो 18 वर्ष की उम्र से अधिक का हो, काम करने में सक्षम हो जो अप्रशिक्षित अकुशल शारीरिक श्रम करना चाहता हो तथा उसी पंचायत का निवासी हो वह रोजगार प्राप्त कर सकता है। प्रत्येक परिवार से कम से कम एक व्यक्ति को कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत अनिवार्य रूप से रोजगार उपलब्ध कराया जाता है। कोई भी ऐसा इच्छुक व्यक्ति लिखित अथवा मौखिक रूप से भी अपना पंजीयन स्थानीय ग्राम पंचायत में करा सकता है।
- ऐसे लोगों (परिवारों) को वर्ष भर में (अप्रैल से मार्च तक) कम से कम 100 दिनों के लिए रोजगार निश्चित रूप से मिलेगा। स्वरूप दिया गया है कि परिवार का मतलब है विवाह, रक्त का संबंध अथवा गोद लेने के आधार पर साथ रहने वाले वे लोग जिनका खाना-चुल्हा एक साथ हो फिर या जिनका नाम एक राशन कार्ड में दर्ज हो।
- निःशुल्क आवेदन पत्रों को जाँचोपरान्त ग्राम पंचायत में उस व्यक्ति को परिवार के व्यक्तियों के संयुक्त फोटो के साथ रोजगार कार्ड मिल जाना है। यह भी निःशुल्क है। इसे जॉब कार्ड भी कहते हैं।
- कार्य की मांग के लिए आवेदन पत्र ग्राम-पंचायत/प्रखण्ड कार्यक्रम पदाधिकारी को दिया जाएगा तथा उसे आवेदन-पत्र की प्राप्ति की रसीद बजाप्ता पंचायत/प्रखण्ड द्वारा दी जाएगी। उक्त रसीद पर तिथि अंकित होती है। जॉब कार्ड प्राप्त करने वाला कार्यार्थी उक्त आशय का लिखित आवेदन दे सकता है। वह कि किस समय तथा समयावधि के लिए कार्य करने को इच्छुक है। कार्य करने की न्यूनतम अवधि 14 (चौदह) दिन है।
- इच्छुक व्यक्ति/व्यक्तियों को आवेदन देने के बाद 15 (पन्द्रह) दिनों के भीतर रोजगार देने की कानूनी बाध्यता है। इसे इच्छुक व्यक्तियों को रोजगार नहीं दिया जाता है तो नियमानुसार उसे बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों का कानूनी अधिकार बनाया गया है कि उस बेरोजगार व्यक्ति को बेरोजगारी भत्ता देय होगा जिसका भार राज्य सरकार पर होगा।
- रोजगार पाने वाले व्यक्तियों के लिए मजदूरी अथवा पारिश्रमिक का निर्धारण निम्न प्रकार के किया गया है।

अकुशल मजदूरों द्वारा सामान्य परिस्थिति में सात घण्टे मजदूरी करने पर

मुलायम मिट्टी पुरुषों के लिए	—	80 धन फीट
मुलायम मिट्टी महिलाओं के लिए	—	68 धन फीट
कड़ी मिट्टी पुरुषों के लिए	—	66 धन फीट
कड़ी महिलाओं के लिए	—	55 धन फीट

अति कड़ी मिट्टी पुरुषों के लिए — 56 धन फीट

अति कड़ी मिट्टी महिलाओं के लिए — 47 धन फीट

मिट्टी काटने पर एक दिन की मजदूरी की गणना की जाएगी और मजदूरी का भुगतान सप्ताहिक अथवा पाक्षिक रूप में कराए गए कार्य एवं मास्टर रोल के आधार पर किया जाएगा। विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में मजदूरी की गणना के लिए विभिन्न राज्यों में संकल्प पत्र किये गये हैं।

- प्रति एक दिन की अकुशल मजदूरी के लिए श्रम विभाग द्वारा निर्धारित न्यूनतम मजदूरी देय होगी। वर्तमान में मिट्टी काटने पर यह कुल 77 रु0 (सतहत्तर रु0 मात्र) होगी।
- सामान्यता मजदूरों को काम उनके गाँव (जहाँ वे रहते हैं) के 5 किलोमीटर के दायरे के भीतर ही दिया जाएगा। यदि यह संभव ना हो तो उसे 10 प्रतिशत अधिक मजदूर देय होगी। प्रावधान यह भी है कि मजदूरी के भुगतान का आधार न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम 1948 (कृषि श्रमिकों के लिए) का माना गया है। पुरुषों तथा महिलाओं के में कोई अन्तर नहीं होगा।
- मजदूरी का भुगतान 7 (सात दिनों) या अधिक से अधिक 15 (पन्द्रह) दिनों के भीतर किया जायेगा।
- वर्तमान में इस राज्य में नगद भुगतान ही किया जा रहा है परन्तु निकट भविष्य में आवश्यक व्यवस्था करने के बाद, मजदूरों को नजदीकी डाकघर में बचत खाता खुलवा कर उसके माध्यम से मजदूरी के भुगतान की व्यवस्था की जाएगी। न्यूनतम राशि मजदूरी की मजदूरी से समायोजित की जाएगी। यदि स्थानीय डाकघर उपलब्ध नहीं हो तो बैंकों के बचत खाते के माध्यम से यह कार्य किया जाएगा। पिछले वर्ष से यह प्रक्रिया लगभग सभी जगहों पर लागू की जा चुकी है।
- रोजगार लाभकों में कम से कम 33 प्रतिशत अर्थात एक तिहाई महिलाओं का होना अनिवार्य शर्त है। कार्य-स्थल पर सामाजिक सुरक्षा संबंधी व्यवस्थाएँ की गई हैं। यथा, मजदूरों के पीने के लिए स्वच्छ जल की आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित होनी चाहिए। साथ ही विश्राम के समय में उनके लिए छाया (शेड) की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। कार्यस्थल पर प्राथमिक चिकित्सा की व्यवस्था भी होनी ही चाहिए।
- चूँकि एक-तिहाई महिलाओं को कार्य दिया जाना है, इसलिए उनके साथ आने वाले शिशुओं को समुचित व्यवस्था होनी है। इसके लिए 5 या उससे अधिक छोटे बच्चे (6 वर्ष से कम उम्र के) होने पर एक पालना घर की व्यवस्था होगी तथा उनके बच्चों की देख-रेख के लिए एक महिला को रोजगार दिया जाएगा और उसी पर उसको भी मजदूरी किया जाएगा।
- कार्यक्रम में बेरोजगारी भत्ते का भी प्रावधान किया गया है। अर्थात यदि मांग के 15 दिनों के अंदर रोजगार नहीं मिले तो उसे

(क) वित्तीय वर्ष के प्रथम 30 दिन-न्यूनतम मजदूरी का 25 प्रतिशत (एक चौथाई)

(ख) शेष अवधि-न्यूनतम मजदूरी का 50 प्रतिशत (आधा) अधिकतम के 13.1.4 के अनुसार एक वित्तीय वर्ष में कोई कार्य नहीं मिलने की स्थिति में बेरोजगारी भत्ता न्यूनतम मजदूरी के दर पर 100 दिनों की कुल मजदूरी के बराबर होगा।

कार्य-स्थल पर यदि किसी दुर्घटना के कारण किसी कार्यरत मजदूरी की मृत्यु हो जाती है तो मुआवजे के तौर पर उसके वारिस को 25000/- (पच्चीस हजार) रुपये की आर्थिक सहायता देय होगी।

हाथ-पैर अथवा आँख का नुकसान होने पर पीड़ित को 15000/- (पन्द्रह हजार) की आर्थिक सहायता दी जाएगी। एक हाथ या पैर के क्षतिग्रस्त हो जाने की स्थिति में कुल 10,000/- (दस हजार) की आर्थिक सहायता मुहैया कराई जायेगी।

नरेगा से संबंधित निबंधन, जॉब-कार्ड मजदूरी दर आदि से संबंधित हर प्रकार की जानकारी अथवा शिकायत प्रखण्ड कार्यक्रम पदाधिकारी / प्रखण्ड विकास पदाधिकारी अथवा जिला कार्यक्रम समन्वयक / उप विकास आयुक्त से प्राप्त की जा सकती है।

- स्पष्टतः यह कोई एक सामान्य योजना अथवा कार्यक्रम नहीं है। कानून के तहत रोजगार की गारण्टी दी गई है। इसका पालन नहीं करने पर संबंधित व्यक्ति / पदाधिकारी अथवा अन्य कोई भी दण्ड के भागी हो सकता है।
अधिनियम- आधारित निर्देशानुसार इन योजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन त्रिस्तरीय पंचायती व्यवस्था के अंतर्गत होगा।
- जिला की वार्षिक कार्य-योजना / श्रम-बजट के कम से कम 50 प्रतिशत की योजनाएँ ग्राम पंचायत से कराई जाएगी।
- ग्राम पंचायतों द्वारा योजनाओं की एक लाख रुपये तक की प्रशासनिक एवं तकनीकी स्वीकृति दी जा सकती है।
- इस स्कीम की योजनाओं की प्रशासनिक तथा तकनीकी स्वीकृति के लिए विभिन्न स्तरों पर शक्तियाँ प्रदत्त की गई हैं।

राज्य अथवा केन्द्र सरकार के विभिन्न कार्य विभागों एवं निकायों / सहकारी सहयोग समिति / प्रतिष्ठित गैर सरकारी संख्या / स्वर्ण जयंती ग्राम स्वरोजगार योजना के अंतर्गत गठित स्वयं सहायत समूहों का भी योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन एजेन्सी के रूप में चयन किया जा सकता है।

निष्कर्ष

इस योजना का उद्देश्य है कि प्रत्येक वित्तीय वर्ष में प्रत्येक परिवार के एक व्यस्क सदस्य को प्रतिवर्ष कम से कम 100 दिनों का रोजगार अनिवार्य रूप से उपलब्ध कराया जाए। विचार यह था कि इसके माध्यम से सूखा वनों की कटाई-सफाई तथा भू-क्षरण या अन्य संरक्षणात्मक तथा विकास कार्यक्रमों में श्रम-शक्ति का उपयोग किया जा सकें और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में गरीबी, भूखमरी तथा बेरोजगारी की समस्या का निराकरण किया जा सकें रोजगार-सृजन की प्रक्रिया अनवरत चलती रहे। कार्यक्रम के प्रथम चरण में देश के सर्वाधिक 200 पिछड़े जिलों में इसे क्रियान्वित किया गया। 2 फरवरी 2006 में दुसरे चरण में वर्ष 2007-08 में इसे अन्य 130 जिलों में लागू किया गया तथा 01 अप्रैल 2008 से इसे बांकी बचे हुए 274 जिलों में भी लागू कर दिया गया। वस्तुतः प्रारंभिक उद्देश्य यह था कि इस नरेगा, छत्तम्ह ङ्घ कार्यक्रम को पाँच वर्षों की अवधि के बीच देश में लागू कर दिया जाए। लेकिन यह लक्ष्य समय से पूर्व लगभग दो वर्षों से कुछ अधिक समय से ही पूरा कर लिया गया। अतः अप्रैल 2008 से नरेगा संपूर्ण देश के समग्र ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लागू है।

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भारत के सन्दर्भ में व्यावहारिक अर्थशास्त्र के अनुप्रयोग

डॉ. राकेश राय*

प्रस्तावना

व्यावहारिक अर्थशास्त्र, मनोविज्ञान एवं अर्थशास्त्र के संयोजन के रूप में कार्य करता है तथा लोगों के व्यवहार का अध्ययन करके यह समझने का प्रयास करता है कि भिन्न-भिन्न लोग समान परिस्थिति में अपने लिये भिन्न आर्थिक फैसले क्यों लेते हैं। भारत के आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण 2019 में व्यावहारिक अर्थशास्त्र का उल्लेख किया गया है। व्यावहारिक अर्थशास्त्र पर वर्ष 2017 में अर्थशास्त्री रिचर्ड थेलर को नोबेल पुरस्कार मिला था, इसके बाद से व्यावहारिक अर्थशास्त्र की अवधारणा पर अधिक चर्चा होने लगी है। भारत के आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण में इस अवधारणा का उपयोग सामाजिक बदलाव के लिये करने पर बल दिया गया है। साथ ही यह भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था को वर्ष 2024-25 तक 5 ट्रिलियन डॉलर के स्तर तक पहुँचाने में सहायक हो सकती है। स्वच्छ भारत मिशन, जन धन योजना और बेटी बचाओ-बेटी पढ़ाओ जैसे कार्यक्रम भारत में लोगों के व्यवहार में बदलाव की क्षमता को पहले ही प्रदर्शित करते रहे हैं।

व्यावहारिक अर्थशास्त्र के अनुसार, मानव का व्यवहार प्रमुख रूप से समाज एवं उसके बनाए नियमों से प्रमुख रूप से प्रभावित होता है। भारत में सामाजिक एवं धार्मिक नियम लोगों के जीवन में महत्वपूर्ण स्थान रखते हैं तथा लोगों के व्यवहार को परिवर्तित करते हैं, इस तथ्य को ध्यान में रखकर जरूरी बदलाव लाने में व्यावहारिक अर्थशास्त्र महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकता है। कई ऐसी योजनाएँ हैं जो भारत में व्यावहारिक अर्थशास्त्र की सफलता को रेखंकित करती हैं, जैसे स्वच्छ भारत मिशन (SBM), बेटी बचाओ-बेटी पढ़ाओ (BBBP), स्वैच्छिक एलपीजी सब्सिडी छोड़ना (Give it up) आदि। उपर्युक्त योजनाओं की सफलता से प्रभावित होकर आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण में व्यावहारिक अर्थव्यवस्था के सिद्धांत को भारत में लैंगिक असमानता को कम करने, भारत के लोगों के स्वास्थ्य की स्थिति को सुधारने, लोगों की बचत करने की आदत को बढ़ावा देने, कर चुकाने की मनोवृत्ति विकसित करने में भी उपयोग करने का विचार प्रस्तुत किया गया है।

व्यावहारिक अर्थशास्त्र के नज सिद्धांत (Nudge Theory) का उपयोग नीति निर्माण के दृष्टिकोण से बेहद महत्वपूर्ण माना जाता है।

भारत की समृद्ध संस्कृति एवं अध्यात्म तथा सामाजिक नियम जो लोगों के व्यवहार के निर्माण तथा परिवर्तन में प्रमुख भूमिका निभाते हैं, का उपयोग करके व्यावहारिक परिवर्तन को संभव बनाया जा सकता है। यद्यपि यह ध्यान देने योग्य है कि किसी भी देश के नीति निर्माण में व्यावहारिक अर्थशास्त्र को एकमात्र उपागम नहीं माना जा सकता है।

*असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर (अर्थशास्त्र) धर्मेश सिंह मेमोरियल कॉलेज, अटोला (मेरठ)

भारत में जहां सामाजिक एवं सांस्कृतिक मानक लोगों के व्यवहार को प्रभावित करने में अहम भूमिका अदा करते हैं, वहां हमारे व्यवहार में लाभदायक परिवर्तन लाने के लिहाज से व्यावहारिक अर्थशास्त्र एक महत्वपूर्ण माध्यम साबित हो सकता है। मिसाल के तौर पर लाभदायक सामाजिक मानकों को सकारात्मक पहल द्वारा और विस्तार दिया जा सकता है। इनमें हमारे दोस्त और पड़ोसी या वे लोग आदर्श होते हैं, जिन्हें हम खुद से जोड़कर देख सकते हैं। दूसरा, विकल्प चुनते समय हम सभी व्यापक निष्क्रियता के वशीभूत होकर अक्सर यथास्थितिवाद वाले विकल्प को पकड़े रहते हैं। इस निष्क्रियता से बाहर निकलने और बदलाव लाने में बमुश्किल ही कोई खर्च आता है। ऐसे में अपने विकल्पों को प्रभावित किए बिना ही वांछित व्यवहार को प्रोत्साहन दिया जा सकता है। तीसरा, अक्सर हमारे लिए अच्छी आदतों को निरंतर बनाए रखना मुश्किल होता है। ऐसे में प्रेरक वचन और पहले किए गए अच्छे कामों को याद करने से व्यवहार में बदलाव को निरंतरता देने में मदद मिलती है। बीते पांच वर्षों के दौरान सरकार पहले ही सफल व्यावहारिक बदलावों को मूर्त रूप दे चुकी है। बेटी बचाओ-बेटी पढ़ाओ जैसी पहल से बालिका जन्म दर में आशातीत बढ़ोतरी हुई है। इसी तरह बेटी को परिवार पर बोझ के बजाय पिता का गौरव बताने के मकसद से शुरू किए गए श्सेल्फी विद डॉटर जैसे अभियान ने भी मानवीय भावनाओं की शक्ति को रेखांकित करते हुए व्यावहारिक बदलावों को दिशा दी है। अपने सत्याग्रह से अग्रंजों के छक्के छुड़ा देने वाले गांधी जी की जयंती पर शुरू किए गए स्वच्छ भारत अभियान के तहत स्वच्छाग्रहियों की अवधारणा भी व्यावहारिक बदलाव लाने में प्रेरक पहल के सिद्धांत की उम्दा मिसाल है। ऐसी तमाम पहल हुई हैं और उनसे मिली सीख के साथ लैंगिक समानता, स्वस्थ भारत और कर अनुपालन के जरिए सामाजिक बदलाव के महत्वाकांक्षी एजेंडे को सिरे चढ़ाया जा सकता है। जहां बेटी बचाओ-बेटी पढ़ाओ जैसे अभियान से बहुत मदद मिली है, वहीं लैंगिक असमानता के लिए क्रांतिकारी अभियान की दरकार है। हमारे धर्मग्रंथों में महिलाओं को देवी माना गया है और उनमें स्पष्ट उल्लेख है कि जिन समाजों में स्त्री का सम्मान होता है, वहां समृद्धि का वास होता है। इस संदेश की महत्ता को देखते हुए अभियान का जोर सांस्कृतिक एवं सामाजिक मानकों पर होना चाहिए, क्योंकि वे भारत में व्यवहार को बहुत निर्णायक तरीके से प्रभावित करते हैं। इस अभियान को बेटी आपकी धन लक्ष्मी-विजय लक्ष्मी का नाम दिया जा सकता है। इसमें धन लक्ष्मी से संपन्नता की देवी लक्ष्मी और विजय लक्ष्मी से जीत की देवी का आभास होता है। खासतौर से महिला के लक्ष्मी रूप से जुड़े संदेश पर विशेष जोर देने की जरूरत है।

क्या है व्यावहारिक अर्थशास्त्र?

ऐसा माना जाता है कि व्यक्ति अपने निर्णय स्वयं के सर्वोत्तम लाभ को ध्यान में रखकर लेता है। अर्थशास्त्र के तार्किक विकल्प सिद्धांत का भी यही मानना है कि एक तार्किक व्यक्ति लाभ, उपयोगिता तथा लागत को ध्यान में रखकर अपने निर्णय लेता है। व्यावहारिक अर्थशास्त्र की अवधारणा उपर्युक्त विचारों से भिन्न है, इस अवधारणा का मानना है कि लोगों के फैसले अन्य बातों पर भी निर्भर करते हैं। व्यावहारिक अर्थशास्त्र, मनोविज्ञान एवं अर्थशास्त्र के संयोजन के रूप में कार्य करता है तथा लोगों के व्यवहार का अध्ययन करके यह समझने का प्रयास करता है कि भिन्न-भिन्न लोग समान परिस्थिति में अपने लिये भिन्न आर्थिक फैसले क्यों लेते हैं। इस संबंध में व्यावहारिक अर्थशास्त्र का मानना है कि लोगों के फैसले न सिर्फ उनकी तर्कशक्ति

बल्कि अन्य कारकों जैसे— भावनाओं, मनोवृत्ति परिवर्तन, परिस्थिति आदि से भी प्रभावित होते हैं। व्यावहारिक अर्थशास्त्र का उपयोग मौजूदा समय में विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में किया जा रहा है, विभिन्न कंपनियाँ इस अवधारणा के जरिये उपभोक्ताओं की मनोवृत्ति में परिवर्तन करती हैं, जैसे— किसी सुपर मार्केट अथवा शॉपिंग मॉल में ऐसी वस्तुएं जिनको बेचने पर कंपनी का अधिक जोर होता है, को उपभोक्ताओं के सामने आकर्षक मूल्य के साथ दर्शाया जाता है। इसी प्रकार कंपनियाँ उत्पादों के विकल्पों को इस प्रकार दर्शाती हैं कि एक औसत दर्जे का विकल्प होने के बावजूद अन्य घटिया विकल्पों के सामने आकर्षक प्रतीत होता है।

आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण तथा व्यावहारिक अर्थशास्त्र

व्यावहारिक अर्थशास्त्र के अनुसार, मानव का व्यवहार प्रमुख रूप से समाज एवं उसके बनाए नियमों से प्रमुख रूप से प्रभावित होता है। भारत में सामाजिक एवं धार्मिक नियम लोगों के जीवन में महत्वपूर्ण स्थान रखते हैं तथा लोगों के व्यवहार को परिवर्तित करते हैं, इस तथ्य को ध्यान में रखकर जरूरी बदलाव लाने में व्यावहारिक अर्थशास्त्र महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकता है। कई ऐसी योजनाएँ हैं जो भारत में व्यावहारिक अर्थशास्त्र की सफलता को रेखंकित करती हैं, जैसे स्वच्छ भारत मिशन (SBM), बेंटी बचाओ—बेंटी पढ़ाओ (BBBP), स्वैच्छिक एलपीजी सब्सिडी छोड़ना (Give it up) आदि। उपर्युक्त योजनाओं की सफलता से प्रभावित होकर आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण में व्यावहारिक अर्थव्यवस्था के सिद्धांत को भारत में लैंगिक असमानता को कम करने, भारत के लोगों के स्वास्थ्य की स्थिति को सुधारने, लोगों की बचत करने की आदत को बढ़ावा देने, कर चुकाने की मनोवृत्ति विकसित करने में भी उपयोग करने का विचार प्रस्तुत किया गया है।

भारत के संदर्भ में व्यावहारिक अर्थशास्त्र के अनुप्रयोग

व्यावहारिक अर्थशास्त्र के नज सिद्धांत (Nudge Theory) का उपयोग नीति निर्माण के दृष्टिकोण से बेहद महत्वपूर्ण माना जाता है। इस सिद्धांत के अनुसार, व्यक्ति को अपने व्यवहार में जरूरी सकारात्मक परिवर्तन करने के लिये प्रेरित किया जाता है। साथ ही व्यक्ति के चुनने के अधिकार को भी सुरक्षित रखा जाता है। नज सिद्धांत का मानना है कि लोगों को समाज या देश के मूल्यों के अनुरूप व्यवहार करने के लिये मार्गदर्शन तथा प्रोत्साहन की आवश्यकता है। इस विचार को ध्यान में रखकर विभिन्न सरकारें एवं संस्थान नीतियों का निर्माण करते हैं। OECD के अनुसार, विश्व में 200 से भी अधिक सरकारी संस्थान व्यावहारिक अर्थशास्त्र अथवा नज सिद्धांत का उपयोग कर रहे हैं, इस प्रकार की नीतियों को नज नीति के नाम से भी जाना जाता है।

व्यावहारिक अर्थशास्त्र, मनोविज्ञान एवं अर्थशास्त्र के संयोजन के रूप में कार्य करता है तथा लोगों के व्यवहार का अध्ययन करके यह समझने का प्रयास करता है कि भिन्न-भिन्न लोग समान परिस्थिति में अपने लिये भिन्न आर्थिक फैसले क्यों लेते हैं। इस संबंध में व्यावहारिक अर्थशास्त्र का मानना है कि लोगों के फैसले न सिर्फ उनकी तर्कशक्ति बल्कि अन्य कारकों जैसे— भावनाओं, मनोवृत्ति परिवर्तन, परिस्थिति आदि से भी प्रभावित होते हैं। व्यावहारिक अर्थशास्त्र का उपयोग मौजूदा समय में विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में किया जा रहा है, विभिन्न कंपनियाँ इस अवधारणा के जरिये उपभोक्ताओं की मनोवृत्ति में परिवर्तन करती हैं, जैसे— किसी सुपर मार्केट अथवा शॉपिंग मॉल में ऐसी वस्तुएं जिनको बेचने पर कंपनी का अधिक जोर होता है, को उपभोक्ताओं

के सामने आकर्षक मूल्य के साथ दर्शाया जाता है। इसी प्रकार कंपनियाँ उत्पादों के विकल्पों को इस प्रकार दर्शाती हैं कि एक औसत दर्जे का विकल्प होने के बावजूद अन्य घटिया विकल्पों के सामने आकर्षक प्रतीत होता है। वर्ष 2018-19 की आर्थिक समीक्षा में इस पर व्यापक दृष्टि डाली गई है कि प्रेरक पहल के माध्यम से कैसे व्यवहारगत बदलावों को मूर्त रूप दिया जा सकता है। चूंकि तमाम नीतियां राज्यों के स्तर पर लागू होती हैं, इसलिए राज्यों के नीति-निर्माताओं को चाहिए कि वे आम लोगों को प्रेरित करने वाले तौर-तरीकों की अहमियत समझें। यदि कोई प्रेरक पहल की संभावनाओं को समझना चाहते हैं तो उस वक्त को याद कीजिए जब आपने जागने के लिए सुबह छह बजे का अलार्म लगाया हो और उसके बजने पर चिड़चिड़ाकर उसे बंद करके फिर से सोने लगे हों? प्रेरक पहल के माध्यम से व्यावहारिक बदलाव के लिहाज से यह क्यों महत्वपूर्ण है? यह इसलिए अहम है, क्योंकि परंपरागत अर्थशास्त्र के सिद्धांत हमें इंसानी ताकत और कमजोरियों से मुक्त रोबोट जैसा मानते हैं, लेकिन अर्थशास्त्र की एक शाखा— व्यावहारिक अर्थशास्त्र ऐसी भी है जो हमें हमारे अनूठेपन के साथ मानव के रूप में ही देखती है। मानव व्यवहार, व्यावहारिक अर्थशास्त्र हमें इस बात की परख कराते हैं कि वांछित व्यवहार की दिशा में लोगों को नेक पहल के माध्यम से कैसे प्रेरित किया जाए।

भारत में जहां सामाजिक एवं सांस्कृतिक मानकों के व्यवहार को प्रभावित करने में अहम भूमिका अदा करते हैं, वहां हमारे व्यवहार में लाभदायक परिवर्तन लाने के लिहाज से व्यावहारिक अर्थशास्त्र एक महत्वपूर्ण माध्यम साबित हो सकता है। मिसाल के तौर पर लाभदायक सामाजिक मानकों को सकारात्मक पहल द्वारा और विस्तार दिया जा सकता है। इनमें हमारे दोस्त और पड़ोसी या वे लोग आदर्श होते हैं, जिन्हें हम खुद से जोड़कर देख सकते हैं। दूसरा, विकल्प चुनते समय हम सभी व्यापक निष्क्रियता के वशीभूत होकर अक्सर यथास्थितिवाद वाले विकल्प को पकड़े रहते हैं। इस निष्क्रियता से बाहर निकलने और बदलाव लाने में बमुश्किल ही कोई खर्च आता है। ऐसे में अपने विकल्पों को प्रभावित किए बिना ही वांछित व्यवहार को प्रोत्साहन दिया जा सकता है। तीसरा, अक्सर हमारे लिए अच्छी आदतों को निरंतर बनाए रखना मुश्किल होता है। ऐसे में प्रेरक वचन और पहले किए गए अच्छे कामों को याद करने से व्यवहार में बदलाव को निरंतरता देने में मदद मिलती है। बीते पांच वर्षों के दौरान सरकार पहले ही सफल व्यावहारिक बदलावों को मूर्त रूप दे चुकी है। बेटी बचाओ—बेटी पढ़ाओ जैसी पहल से बालिका जन्म दर में आशातीत बढ़ोतरी हुई है। इसी तरह बेटी को परिवार पर बोझ के बजाय पिता का गौरव बताने के मकसद से शुरू किए गए श्सेल्फी विद डॉटर जैसे अभियान ने भी मानवीय भावनाओं की शक्ति को रेखांकित करते हुए व्यावहारिक बदलावों को दिशा दी है। अपने सत्याग्रह से अंग्रेजों के छक्के छुड़ा देने वाले गांधी जी की जयंती पर शुरू किए गए स्वच्छ भारत अभियान के तहत स्वच्छाग्रहियों की अवधारणा भी व्यावहारिक बदलाव लाने में प्रेरक पहल के सिद्धांत की उम्दा मिसाल है। ऐसी तमाम पहल हुई हैं और उनसे मिली सीख के साथ लैंगिक समानता, स्वस्थ भारत और कर अनुपालन के जरिए सामाजिक बदलाव के महत्वाकांक्षी एजेंडे को सिरे चढ़ाया जा सकता है। जहां बेटी बचाओ—बेटी पढ़ाओ जैसे अभियान से बहुत मदद मिली है, वहीं लैंगिक असमानता के लिए क्रांतिकारी अभियान की दरकार है। हमारे धर्मग्रंथों में महिलाओं को देवी माना गया है और उनमें स्पष्ट उल्लेख है कि जिन समाजों में स्त्री का सम्मान होता है, वहां समृद्धि का वास होता है। इस संदेश की महत्ता को देखते हुए अभियान का जोर सांस्कृतिक एवं सामाजिक मानकों पर होना चाहिए, क्योंकि वे भारत में व्यवहार को बहुत

निर्णायक तरीके से प्रभावित करते हैं। अमेरिका, ब्रिटेन और ऑस्ट्रेलिया जैसे देशों में सरकारों ने व्यावहारिक पहलुओं पर गौर करने के लिए विशेष इकाइयाँ बना रखी हैं। उनसे संकेत लेकर प्रभावी नीतियाँ बनाई जाती हैं। तमाम अभिभावक स्कूल में अपने बच्चे की एक साल और पढ़ाई पर प्रतिफल को कम महत्व देते हैं। वे बच्चे के हाईस्कूल में पहुंचने तक स्कूली पढ़ाई को निरर्थक मानते हैं। तमाम लोग ऐसे भी हैं, जो अपने बच्चों को कुछ साल के लिए घर बैठा लेते हैं, जबकि वे पढ़ाई का खर्च उठाने में सक्षम होते हैं

आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण तथा व्यावहारिक अर्थशास्त्र

व्यावहारिक अर्थशास्त्र के अनुसार, मानव का व्यवहार प्रमुख रूप से समाज एवं उसके बनाए नियमों से प्रमुख रूप से प्रभावित होता है। भारत में सामाजिक एवं धार्मिक नियम लोगों के जीवन में महत्वपूर्ण स्थान रखते हैं तथा लोगों के व्यवहार को परिवर्तित करते हैं, इस तथ्य को ध्यान में रखकर जरूरी बदलाव लाने में व्यावहारिक अर्थशास्त्र महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकता है। कई ऐसी योजनाएँ हैं जो भारत में व्यावहारिक अर्थशास्त्र की सफलता को रेखंकित करती हैं, जैसे स्वच्छ भारत मिशन (SBM), बेटी बचाओ-बेटी पढ़ाओ (BBBP), स्वैच्छिक एलपीजी सब्सिडी छोड़ना (Give it up) आदि। उपर्युक्त योजनाओं की सफलता से प्रभावित होकर आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण में व्यावहारिक अर्थव्यवस्था के सिद्धांत को भारत में लैंगिक असमानता को कम करने, भारत के लोगों के स्वास्थ्य की स्थिति को सुधारने, लोगों की बचत करने की आदत को बढ़ावा देने, कर चुकाने की मनोवृत्ति विकसित करने में भी उपयोग करने का विचार प्रस्तुत किया गया है। आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण तथा व्यावहारिक अर्थशास्त्र व्यावहारिक अर्थशास्त्र के अनुसार, मानव का व्यवहार प्रमुख रूप से समाज एवं उसके बनाए नियमों से प्रमुख रूप से प्रभावित होता है। भारत में सामाजिक एवं धार्मिक नियम लोगों के जीवन में महत्वपूर्ण स्थान रखते हैं तथा लोगों के व्यवहार को परिवर्तित करते हैं, इस तथ्य को ध्यान में रखकर जरूरी बदलाव लाने में व्यावहारिक अर्थशास्त्र महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकता है। कई ऐसी योजनाएँ हैं जो भारत में व्यावहारिक अर्थशास्त्र की सफलता को रेखंकित करती हैं, जैसे स्वच्छ भारत मिशन (SBM), बेटी बचाओ-बेटी पढ़ाओ (BBBP), स्वैच्छिक एलपीजी सब्सिडी छोड़ना (Give it up) आदि।

उपर्युक्त योजनाओं की सफलता से प्रभावित होकर आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण में व्यावहारिक अर्थव्यवस्था के सिद्धांत को भारत में लैंगिक असमानता को कम करने, भारत के लोगों के स्वास्थ्य की स्थिति को सुधारने, लोगों की बचत करने की आदत को बढ़ावा देने, कर चुकाने की मनोवृत्ति विकसित करने में भी उपयोग करने का विचार प्रस्तुत किया गया है।

व्यवहारवादी अर्थशास्त्र (Behavioral economics) तथा इससे ही सम्बन्धित श्रव्यवहारवादी वित्त नामक विषय व्यक्तियों तथा संस्थाओं के आर्थिक निर्णयों पर मनोवैज्ञानिक, सामाजिक, संज्ञानात्मक तथा भावनात्मक घटकों के प्रभावों का अध्ययन करते हैं। इसका अनुगमन करने पर यह भारत को 2024-25 तक 5 खरब डॉलर की अर्थव्यवस्था में मदद करेगा।

व्यवहारिक अर्थशास्त्र से अंतर्दृष्टि प्राप्त करने वाली कई भारतीय योजनाओं को सफलता मिली है। उदाहरण के लिए स्वच्छ भारत मिशन (SBM) और बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ (BBBP) योजना, गिव इट अप (LPG सब्सिडी)

इसलिए, सर्वेक्षण, लैंगिक समानता, एक स्वस्थ और सुंदर भारत, बचत, कर अनुपालन और क्रेडिट गुणवत्ता सहित कई मुद्दों पर व्यवहार अर्थशास्त्र के सिद्धांतों को लागू करके व्यवहार परिवर्तन के लिए एक महत्वाकांक्षी एजेंडा देता है।

भारतीय संदर्भ में व्यवहार अर्थशास्त्र कैसे लागू किया जा सकता है?

हाल ही में, व्यवहारवादी अर्थशास्त्रियों ने नीतियों के एक नए वर्ग की प्रभावकारिता की खोज की है, जिसे "नज" नीतियां कहा जाता है। नज नीतियां धीरे-धीरे लोगों को वांछनीय व्यवहार की ओर ले जाती हैं, जबकि उनकी स्वतंत्रता को चुनने के लिए भी संरक्षण दिया जाता है। 'नज' सिद्धांत के अनुसार सामाजिक रूप से वांछनीय व्यवहार बनाए रखने के लिए लोगों को स्मरण रखने और सकारात्मक सुदृढीकरण बनाए रखने की आवश्यकता होती है।

आर्थिक सहयोग और विकास संगठन के अनुसार, दुनिया भर में व्यवहार संबंधी अंतर्दृष्टि का उपयोग करने वाले 202 से अधिक सरकारी संस्थान हैं।

नज नीतियों के उदाहरण

1. भारत में कर अनुपालन बढ़ाने के लिए नागरिकों को विविधताओं में संदेश भेजे जा सकते हैं कि कैसे उनके करों से सार्वजनिक सेवाओं पर फर्क पड़ता है।
2. गरीब परिवारों में ड्रॉप आउट दर को कम करने के लिए माता-पिता को बच्चों के लिए स्कूल में एक और वर्ष बिताने से होने वाली औसत आय के बारे में बताया जा सकता है।
3. बचत दर बढ़ाने के लिए लोगों को विशेष रूप से डिजाइन किए गए बचत खातों की पेशकश की जा सकती है, जो स्व-निर्दिष्ट लक्ष्य पूरा होने तक धन को जमा करते हैं। हालांकि, व्यावहारिक अर्थशास्त्र नीति निर्धारण के लिए रामबाण नहीं है।

सन्दर्भ ग्रन्थ

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भारत में व्यावसायिक शिक्षा

निरूपमा दुबे*

व्यावसायिक शिक्षा

व्यावसायिक शिक्षा वह शिक्षा है जो लोगों को विभिन्न नौकरियों जैसे कि व्यापार और शिल्प में काम करने के लिए प्रशिक्षित करती है। यह कैरियर और तकनीकी शिक्षा को संदर्भित करता है जो छात्रों को विशिष्ट कैरियर के लिए तैयार होने में सहायता करता है। व्यावसायिक कार्यक्रम छात्रों को निर्देश और प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करते हैं जो उन्हें प्रमाणन या डिप्लोमा की ओर ले जाते हैं। व्यावसायिक स्कूल माध्यमिक स्तर, उच्च शिक्षा स्तर और आगे की शिक्षा पर व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करते हैं। छात्र प्रमाणपत्र या डिप्लोमा कार्यक्रम, प्रशिक्षुता और एसोसिएट डिग्री प्रोग्राम आदि में से एक चुन सकते हैं। इससे पहले, व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण के अधिकांश कार्यक्रम कक्षा में या नौकरी के क्षेत्र में होते थे, हालांकि अब ऑनलाइन व्यावसायिक शिक्षा लोकप्रिय हो गई है और छात्रों के लिए पेशेवरों से विभिन्न कौशल सीखने का एक आसान विकल्प है। पहले प्रशिक्षण भी कुछ नौकरियों जैसे वेल्डिंग, बढईगीरी, मोटर वाहन सेवाओं तक ही सीमित था, लेकिन बदलते समय के साथ प्रशिक्षण ने पर्यटन प्रबंधन, खाद्य और पेय प्रबंधन, कंप्यूटर नेटवर्क प्रबंधन, खुदरा प्रशिक्षण, पैरालीगल प्रबंधन और जैसे नौकरी कार्यों की विस्तृत श्रृंखला का विस्तार किया है। शीघ्र। व्यावसायिक शिक्षा विशेष कार्य में निर्देशों पर व्यावहारिक कौशल और हाथ प्रदान करने पर अधिक ध्यान केंद्रित करती है। व्यावसायिक कार्यक्रमों के दौरान छात्रों को वास्तविक कार्य वातावरण मिलता है। व्यावसायिक शिक्षा प्रमुख रूप से विकसित हो रही है और विशिष्ट नौकरियों के लिए कुशल और प्रशिक्षित श्रमिकों को उत्पन्न करती है।

व्यावसायिक शिक्षा दो शब्दों के संयोग से निर्मित है। जिसमें पहला शब्द व्यवसाय एवं दूसरा शब्द शिक्षा है। “व्यवसाय” शब्द जीविकोपार्जन के लिए अपनाये जाने वाले कारोबार के अर्थ में है तथा शिक्षा—संबंधित व्यवसाय के प्रशिक्षण युक्त सीखने से है। तात्पर्य—व्यावसायिक शिक्षा वह शिक्षा है जो व्यवसाय संचालन संबंधी जानकारी प्रदान करती है।

व्यवसाय व तकनीकी दो ऐसे शब्द हैं जो प्रत्यक्ष या अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से हम सभी के साथ जुड़े हैं। व्यवसाय से आशय वाणिज्य व उद्योग के सम्पूर्ण जटिल क्षेत्र, आधारभूत उद्योगों, प्राविधिक व निर्माणी उद्योग तथा सहायक सेवाओं के वृहद—जाल वितरण, बैंकिंग आदि से है। तकनीकी शिक्षा व्यावसायिक शिक्षा का अंग है। किसी भी समाज की अर्थव्यवस्था उसके व्यावसायिक विकास पर निर्भर करती है। व्यावसायिक शिक्षा व्यक्ति को किसी कार्य या व्यवसाय से संबंधित तकनीकी प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करती है। ताकि वह उस व्यवसाय के द्वारा अपनी जीविका का उपार्जन कर सकें।

*शोध छात्र, शिक्षा विभाग, श्री सत्य साई विश्वविद्यालय, सिहोर (मध्य प्रदेश)।

व्यावसायिक शिक्षा कामगारों को दी जाने वाली शिक्षा या प्रशिक्षण है इसकी उत्पत्ति कार्य प्रशिक्षण अथवा कार्य अभ्यास से मानी जाती है इसी प्रकार की शिक्षा या प्रशिक्षण जिसमें कामगार भाग लेता है को व्यावसायिक शिक्षा कहते हैं।

व्यावसायिक शिक्षा का अर्थ मानव कार्य की शिक्षा से भी हो सकता है अर्थात् इसमें मनुष्य मस्तिष्क के बजाए हाथों से अधिक काम करता है। जैसे – चमड़े का कार्य, लकड़ी का कार्य, धातु का कार्य, ड्राइंग आदि।

“व्यवसाय परक शिक्षा व्यक्तियों को एक विशिष्ट कार्य के योग्य बनाती है, जिससे अपनी विशिष्ट सेवाओं के द्वारा समाज में विशिष्ट क्षमता का प्रदर्शन करता है।”

“व्यापक रूप में व्यावसायिक शिक्षा के अंतर्गत उस सब प्रकार की शिक्षा को सम्मिलित किया जा सकता है, जिसके द्वारा किसी भी व्यक्ति को जीविकोपार्जन के लिए प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त होता है।”

“व्यावसायिक शिक्षा ऐसी शिक्षा है जिसकी आवश्यकता कौशल विकास, योग्यता, समझ, व्यवहार, काम करने की आदत के लिए है और जिसके माध्यम से व्यक्ति अपने व्यवसाय में विकास करता है और जो उत्पादकता के आधार के लिए लाभकारी है।”

“व्यावसायिक शिक्षा वह प्रक्रिया है जिसमें स्त्री एवं पुरुष व्यावसायिक भावनाओं के साथ परिश्रम पूर्व और उत्तरदायी सेवा के लिए अपने को योग्य बनाते हैं।”

व्यावसायिक शिक्षा व्यक्ति को बिना कौशल वाले कार्य से हटाकर बौद्धिक स्तर पर पहुँचाने की क्षमता को बढ़ाती है। कोई भी ऐसा कार्य जो व्यक्ति के स्वयं या समाज के लिए आवश्यक है के लिए दी जाने वाली शिक्षा व्यावसायिक शिक्षा है। यह एक विशिष्ट शिक्षा है जो सामान्य शिक्षा से भिन्न है।

व्यावसायिक शिक्षा का महत्व

आज की तेजी से भागती जिंदगी और प्रतिस्पर्धी दुनिया में एक अच्छी नौकरी की तलाश करना वाकई मुश्किल है। व्यावसायिक शिक्षा एक लाभ है क्योंकि वीडियो कार्यक्रम व्यावहारिक कौशल और प्रशिक्षण पर हाथ प्रदान करते हैं जो छात्रों को विशिष्ट नौकरियों के लिए प्रशिक्षित करते हैं। जो छात्र विशेष क्षेत्र के लिए व्यावहारिक कौशल विकसित करते हैं, वे अधिक आत्मविश्वास से भरे होते हैं और साक्षात्कार के साथ-साथ सामान्य शैक्षणिक पृष्ठभूमि वाले छात्रों की तुलना में बेहतर प्रदर्शन करते हैं। व्यावसायिक शिक्षा भी तकनीकी या कैरियर शिक्षा के रूप में लोकप्रिय है, यह कैरियर के लक्ष्यों में स्पष्ट बढ़त प्रदान करता है क्योंकि यह विशिष्ट अनुशासन में विशेषज्ञता और ज्ञान प्रदान करता है। पाठ्यक्रम उन्हें विशिष्ट नौकरी के लिए तैयार करते हैं। व्यावसायिक शिक्षा कार्यक्रम छोटी अवधि के हैं और पारंपरिक शैक्षणिक शैक्षिक कार्यक्रमों की तुलना में कम महंगे हैं। वे रॉट-लर्निंग के नुकसान को खत्म करते हैं और व्यावहारिक शिक्षण का अनुभव देते हैं जो छात्रों को नौकरी के लिए तैयार करता है। न केवल छात्रों को फायदा हो रहा है, बल्कि कुशल श्रम की बढ़ती आवश्यकता भी है। उच्च गुणवत्ता वाली व्यावसायिक शिक्षा और कुशल जनशक्ति आर्थिक विकास के लिए आवश्यक है। पारंपरिक शैक्षणिक शिक्षण और डिग्री वाले स्नातक नौकरी के लिए तैयार नहीं होते हैं और नौकरी की अपेक्षाओं को पूरा करने के लिए ज्यादातर कौशल की कमी होती है। दुनिया भर के विभिन्न उद्योगों में कुशल मैन पावर की उच्च मांग है। वैश्विक स्तर पर कुशल जनशक्ति को उच्च प्राथमिकता दी जाती है।

कुछ ऐसे प्रोफाइल जिनके लिए दुनिया भर में कुशल जनशक्ति की मांग अधिक है, में कंप्यूटर विशेषज्ञ, परमाणु तकनीशियन, फैशन डिजाइनर, इलेक्ट्रीशियन, कार्डियोवस्कुलर टेक्नोलॉजिस्ट और वेब-डेवलपर शामिल हैं। व्यावसायिक शिक्षा युवाओं को व्यावहारिक अनुभव प्राप्त करने और विविध व्यवसायों के आधुनिक तरीकों को सीखने में मदद करती है। छात्र अब अपने कौशल के बारे में जानते हैं और बुद्धिमानी से अपने करियर का चयन करते हैं। व्यावसायिक शिक्षा छात्रों को अत्यधिक पुरस्कृत नौकरियों को लेने के लिए तैयार करती है और उन्हें कम उम्र में स्वतंत्र होने में मदद करती है।

1. प्रत्येक व्यक्ति की रोजगार क्षमताओं को बढ़ाना और उनकी रुचि अनुसार उनको शिक्षा और रोजगार देना।
2. कुशल जनशक्ति की माँग और आपूर्ति के बीच अंतर को कम करना।
3. शिक्षा के सुअवसरों में विभिन्नता लाना।
4. विद्यार्थियों में आत्मविश्वास लाना।
5. निरुद्देश्य एवं रुचिविहीन उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त विद्यार्थियों को विकल्प उपलब्ध कराना।
6. अधिक संख्या में स्वरोजगार आधारित पाठ्यक्रमों को तैयार करना।

व्यावसायिक शिक्षा के सामान्य सिद्धांत इस प्रकार है :-

1. जिस प्रकार के वातावरण में प्रशिक्षु को प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है उसी प्रकार से व्यावसायिक शिक्षा प्रभावशाली होती है।
2. प्रभावशाली व्यावसायिक शिक्षा वहीं दी जा सकती है जहाँ उससे संबंधित कार्य उसी तरीके से किया जाये और उसकी तरह के औजार और मशीनों का प्रयोग किया जाए जैसा व्यावसायिक शिक्षा में बताया गया है।
3. व्यावसायिक शिक्षा जिस अनुपात में लोग रुचि लेते हैं, अपनी बुद्धि का प्रयोग करते हैं उसी अनुपात में प्रभावशाली होगी।
4. व्यावसायिक शिक्षा से लोगों की सही आदत और सही सोच की पुनर्वावृत्ति होती है।
5. व्यावसायिक शिक्षा तभी प्रभावित होती है जबकि शिक्षक को स्वयं उसका ज्ञान हो और कार्य अनुभव हो।
6. प्रत्येक व्यवसाय के लिए न्यूनतम उत्पादक योग्यता होनी चाहिए जो प्रशिक्षु में होती है। यदि वह नहीं है तो ऐसी शिक्षा का व्यक्तिगत और सामाजिक प्रभाव नहीं होता।
7. व्यावसायिक शिक्षा तभी प्रभावशाली होती है जब वह आवश्यकतानुरूप और समयानुकूल प्रशिक्षण दे।
8. व्यावसायिक शिक्षा को लचीला और तरल होना चाहिये न कि कठोर और मानकीकरण युक्त।

भारत में व्यावसायिक शिक्षा

- व्यावसायिक शिक्षा का उद्देश्य छात्रों को किसी विशेष पेशे, व्यापार या व्यवसाय के लिए तैयार करना है। इन पाठ्यक्रमों को विशेष रूप से छात्रों को नौकरी के लिए तैयार करने के लिए डिजाइन किया गया है। भारत में स्नातकों की रोजगार एक बड़ी चिंता बन गई है।

- सभी धाराओं के केवल 25: स्नातकों को रोजगार योग्य कुशल माना जाता है, जो युवाओं को नौकरियों के लिए प्रशिक्षित करने के लिए उच्च गुणवत्ता वाली व्यावसायिक शिक्षा की आवश्यकता को दर्शाता है। औपचारिक शिक्षा के पूरक और भारत में युवाओं के रोजगार में सुधार के लिए व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण महत्वपूर्ण है।
- भारत में विशेषज्ञ और कौशल आधारित कर्मचारियों की बढ़ती आवश्यकता है। व्यावसायिक शिक्षा नौकरी चाहने वालों को रोजगार पाने और भारत में कुशल पेशवरों की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने में मदद करेगी। यह महत्वपूर्ण है कि युवाओं को पर्याप्त प्रशिक्षण और कौशल प्रदान किया जाए।
- भारत में युवाओं का कौशल सेट देश के विकास में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। केंद्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड (ब्लैम) भारत वरिष्ठ माध्यमिक स्तर और माध्यमिक स्तर पर विभिन्न व्यावसायिक पाठ्यक्रमों की पेशकश कर रहा है।
- पाठ्यक्रम विविध हैं और उन्हें विभिन्न श्रेणियों जैसे वाणिज्य, गृह विज्ञान, आतिथ्य और पर्यटन, स्वास्थ्य और पैरा-मेडिकल, इंजीनियरिंग, कृषि और अन्य में वर्गीकृत किया जा सकता है। ये पाठ्यक्रम युवाओं के पेशेवर कौशल को प्रशिक्षित करने और उन्हें उन्नत करने के लिए NIFT, ROLTA, MED, WWI, NHMIT, आदि संगठनों के सहयोग से पेश किए जाते हैं। छात्र चुने गए क्षेत्र में कौशल हासिल करने के लिए अपनी रुचि के अनुसार उपलब्ध विविध पाठ्यक्रमों में से चुन सकते हैं।
- व्यावसायिक शिक्षा उस प्रशिक्षण को संदर्भित करती है जो विशिष्ट नौकरी, व्यापार या शिल्प के लिए आवश्यक कौशल और ज्ञान पर जोर देती है। पर्यटन, खाद्य और पेय, कंप्यूटर नेटवर्किंग, बैंकिंग और वित्त, फैशन डिजाइनिंग, संपत्ति प्रबंधन और कई अन्य क्षेत्रों में विभिन्न प्रकार के रोजगार कार्यों के लिए व्यावसायिक शिक्षा प्रदान की जाती है। छात्र अपने कौशल और रुचि के अनुसार उपलब्ध विविध पाठ्यक्रमों में से चुन सकते हैं।

भारत में बेरोजगारी एवं निर्धनता दयनीय एवं चिंताजनक स्थिति में है। दूसरी तरफ तेजी से बढ़ रही उत्पादकता की स्थिति में ही रोजगार की गुणवत्ता में सुधार प्राप्त किया जा सकता है परन्तु सही किस्म के रोजगार उत्पन्न करना ही पर्याप्त नहीं है बल्कि लोगों को मानव पूंजी प्रदान करना भी आवश्यक है जिसके द्वारा इस अवसरों का लाभ उठाया जा सके शिक्षा और कार्य कौशल में विकास ऐसी शक्ति के अनिवार्य तत्व हैं। इसके अलावा पारम्परिक व्यवसायों में लगे लोगों के लिए कार्य कौशल विकसित करने प्रौद्योगिकी स्तरों को बढ़ाने और मार्केटिंग चैनल प्रदान करने के लिए विशेष कार्यक्रमों को कार्यान्वित करना होगा। शहरी क्षेत्रों के साथ-साथ ग्रामीण बेरोजगारी पर नियन्त्रण के लिए व्यावसायिक शिक्षा कार्यक्रमों को विगत एक दशक से अधिक समय से चलाया जा रहा है। समाज के युवा श्रम-उन्मुखी बनें इसलिए प्राथमिक एवं माध्यमिक शिक्षा में अनिवार्य रूप से "समाजोपयोगी उत्पादक कार्य" कार्यक्रम चलाया जा रहा है। परन्तु वास्तविकता यह है कि यह कार्यक्रम विद्यालय समय सारणी का मात्र हिस्सा बनकर रह गया है। यही स्थिति हाईस्कूल में पूर्व व्यावसायिक शिक्षा की है। वर्तमान एवं भावी परिप्रेक्ष्य में दोनों कार्यक्रमों के उद्देश्य पूरी तरह प्रासंगिक है। इसका उचित क्रियान्वयन आवश्यक है। इसके लिए जरूरी श्रम उन्मुखी और दूर-दृष्टि शिक्षा कर्मियों प्रशासकों और अधिकारियों को तैयार किया जाये। समाज के बीच श्रम के महत्व को पुनः स्थापित किया जाये।

व्यावसायिक शिक्षा की बढ़ती आवश्यकता

- हमारे राष्ट्र के विकास के साथ, कुशल जनशक्ति की बढ़ती आवश्यकता है और व्यावसायिक शिक्षा छात्रों को नौकरी के लिए तैयार करती है। व्यवसाय और सरकारी क्षेत्रों दोनों में कुशल श्रम की माँग बढ़ी है। कुशल पेशेवरों की बढ़ती माँग के कारण व्यावसायिक शिक्षा में तेजी से वृद्धि हुई है।
- समय की अवधि में व्यावसायिक शिक्षा में अत्यधिक विविधता आई है। पर्यटन, सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी, बैंकिंग और वित्त, खुदरा प्रबंधन, बीपीओ, आतिथ्य और पारंपरिक शिल्प जैसे विभिन्न उद्योगों में कुशल पेशेवरों की माँग बढ़ी है। विभिन्न संस्थान हैं जो युवाओं को नौकरी के लिए तैयार करने के लिए व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करते हैं।
- वर्तमान में शिक्षा रट्टा-लर्निंग पर अधिक जोर देती है न कि व्यावहारिक कार्य पर। प्रतिस्पर्धा बढ़ने के कारण छात्रों पर बहुत दबाव है। व्यावसायिक शिक्षा छात्रों को उनकी रुचि के कैरियर का चयन करने, व्यावहारिक ज्ञान प्राप्त करने और तैयार करने की अनुमति देती है।
- भारत में शिक्षित युवाओं और विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में माँग के कौशल के बीच असमानता है। कुशल जनशक्ति की अधिक आवश्यकता है जो नौकरी की उम्मीदों को पूरा कर सके। व्यावसायिक शिक्षा छात्रों को नौकरी की उम्मीदों को पूरा करने के लिए प्रशिक्षित कर सकती है। नौकरी की माँग और अपेक्षाओं को पूरा करने के लिए छात्रों को व्यावसायिक शिक्षा लेने के लिए प्रेरित किया जाना चाहिए।
- भारत में छात्रों को अच्छा स्कोर करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है और अच्छे कॉलेज में प्रवेश मिलता है चाहे वह व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण देता हो या नहीं। छात्रों को अपने हितों के अनुसार कैरियर को आगे बढ़ाने का अवसर मिलना चाहिए और साथ ही उन्हें आवश्यक मानसिकता होने पर भी उन्हें डॉक्टर और इंजीनियर बनने के लिए धकेलने के बजाय उनके कैलिबर के अनुसार करना चाहिए।
- उन्हें ऐसे पाठ्यक्रमों में प्रवेश लेना चाहिए जो व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करते हैं और केवल सैद्धांतिक भाग पर ध्यान केंद्रित नहीं करते हैं। विभिन्न तकनीकी क्षेत्रों में कुशल पेशेवरों की अनुपस्थिति हमें आर्थिक रूप से महंगी पड़ रही है।
- कुछ छात्रों को एक आश्चर्य पैकेज के रूप में आ सकता है जब उन्हें प्रशिक्षित होने और अपने प्राकृतिक कौशल और प्रतिभा को बढ़ाने का अवसर मिलता है। वे अपने क्षेत्र में अत्यधिक सफल हो जाते हैं और अच्छे वेतन पैकेज प्राप्त करते हैं। अच्छी खबर यह है कि वैश्विक स्तर पर विविध कौशल की बढ़ती माँग और गुंजाइश है। कभी-कभी मार्क शीट पर ग्रेड वास्तव में मायने नहीं रखते हैं।
- जब अपने व्यावहारिक कौशल को प्रदर्शित करने की बात आती है, तो अधिकांश छात्र वास्तव में अच्छे हो सकते हैं। यह देखा गया है कि कई छात्र जो अपने स्कूल में अकादमिक रूप से बहुत अच्छे नहीं हैं, वे अच्छे कर्मचारी साबित होते हैं और पेशेवर रूप से महान ऊंचाइयों को प्राप्त करते हैं।

व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण के लाभ

- **नौकरी के लिए तैयार** व्यावसायिक शिक्षा एक छात्र को विशेष रोजगार के लिए तैयार करती है। यह छात्रों को किसी विशेष नौकरी के लिए आवश्यक कौशल और प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करता है जैसे कि

इंटीरियर डिजाइनिंग, फैशन डिजाइनिंग, कंप्यूटर नेटवर्किंग, आदि। साथ ही कक्षा निर्देश के साथ छात्रों को व्यावहारिक ज्ञान भी प्राप्त होता है। यह छात्रों को उनके क्षेत्र में नौकरी के लिए तैयार और विशेषज्ञ बनाता है।

- **कम शिक्षा लागत** निजी और सरकारी संस्थान व्यावसायिक शिक्षा प्रदान करते हैं और ऐसे पाठ्यक्रमों की फीस काफी आर्थिक होती है। वोकेशनल कोर्स उन छात्रों के लिए आसान और सस्ता विकल्प है जो तीन साल का डिग्री कोर्स नहीं करना चाहते हैं और हॉस्टल फीस, कम्प्यूटिंग और अतिरिक्त लागतों को वहन नहीं कर सकते हैं। कई व्यावसायिक पाठ्यक्रम डिग्री पाठ्यक्रमों के रूप में अच्छे हैं और छात्रों को रोजगार प्रदान करते हैं। व्यावसायिक पाठ्यक्रम उन लोगों के लिए सबसे अच्छा विकल्प है जो कॉलेज की डिग्री के लिए खर्चों का प्रबंधन नहीं कर सकते हैं।
- **आसान रोजगार व्यावसायिक शिक्षण** छात्रों को रोजगार के अवसर खोजने में आसान बनाता है। विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में नौकरियों के लिए कुशल और कुशल जनशक्ति की बढ़ती आवश्यकता है। व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण वाले छात्रों को कॉलेज पास आउट पर लाभ होता है। व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण वाले छात्रों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है क्योंकि वे नौकरी के लिए सही कौशल, शिक्षा और ज्ञान रखते हैं। इस प्रकार, आसान और तेज रोजगार एक प्रमुख लाभ है जो व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण वाले छात्रों के पास है। व्यावसायिक शिक्षा और कौशल भी छात्रों को विदेशों में रोजगार के अवसर प्रदान कर सकते हैं।
- **कैरियर की उन्नति** ऐसे लोग जिनके पास पहले से ही एक नौकरी है और अपने करियर को बढ़ाने के लिए आगे के कौशल हासिल करना चाहते हैं, व्यावसायिक शिक्षा सबसे अच्छा विकल्प है। डिग्री पाठ्यक्रमों की तुलना में पाठ्यक्रम की अवधि काफी कम है, लेकिन प्रदान किए गए कौशल काफी महत्वपूर्ण और उपयोगी हैं। पेशेवर अपने कैरियर की संभावनाओं में सुधार कर सकते हैं और सफल हो सकते हैं। जो छात्र अकादमिक अध्ययन या ड्रॉप आउट में कम रुचि रखते हैं, वे उपलब्ध विभिन्न पाठ्यक्रमों में से चुन सकते हैं और अपनी रुचि के क्षेत्र में अपने कौशल को बढ़ा सकते हैं। व्यावसायिक शिक्षा छात्रों को एक सफल कैरियर बनाने में मदद कर सकती है।
- **बाजार की मांग को पूरा करें** विभिन्न उद्योगों में नियोजित श्रमिकों को ज्ञान और कौशल प्रदान करने के लिए प्रशिक्षण संगठनों पर भरोसा करते हैं। इन प्रशिक्षण संगठनों को श्रमिकों को प्रशिक्षित करने और यह सुनिश्चित करने की आवश्यकता है कि उनकी सेवाएं नियोजितों की जरूरतों को पूरा करती हैं और छात्र नौकरी के लिए तैयार हैं। कॉलेज स्तर पर व्यावसायिक पाठ्यक्रम करने वाले छात्रों को ऐसे प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों से गुजरने की आवश्यकता नहीं होती है। यह प्रशिक्षण में खर्च की गई कंपनी की लागत को बचाता है।
- **आर्थिक विकास** दुनिया भर में विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में कुशल पेशेवरों की बढ़ती आवश्यकता है। कुशल जनशक्ति का अस्तित्व समाज के लिए लाभदायक है और राष्ट्र के आर्थिक विकास के लिए भी। अधिक मजदूरी पर विदेशों से श्रमशक्ति आयात करने की आवश्यकता कम होगी।

- नौकरी से संतुष्टिरू विभिन्न अप्रत्यक्ष लाभ भी हैं। उदाहरण के लिए, व्यावसायिक शिक्षा छात्रों का आत्मविश्वास बढ़ाती है और उन्हें अच्छी तरह से तैयार और प्रशिक्षित किया जाता है जो उन्हें विशिष्ट नौकरियों के लिए योग्य बनाता है। यह नौकरी की संतुष्टि को भी बढ़ाता है और उच्च उत्पादकता का परिणाम है।

भारत सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तावित योजनाएँ

भारत सरकार वंचितों या आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़े वर्गों को व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने के लिए कई योजनाएँ प्रदान करती है। ऐसी योजनाओं में से कुछ सबसे महत्वपूर्ण नीचे दिए गए हैं।

1. उदान

यह कार्यक्रम विशेष रूप से जम्मू और कश्मीर राज्य के लिए बनाया गया है। कार्यक्रम की पांच साल की अवधि है और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी, बीपीओ और खुदरा क्षेत्र में व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण और रोजगार प्रदान करता है।

2. पॉलिटेक्निक

पॉलिटेक्निक भारत के लगभग सभी राज्यों में मौजूद एक प्रकार का औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान है। यह इंजीनियरिंग और कंप्यूटर विज्ञान के विभिन्न विषयों में तीन वर्षीय डिप्लोमा पाठ्यक्रम प्रदान करता है।

3. औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान

औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान विभिन्न इंजीनियरिंग और गैर इंजीनियरिंग विषयों में व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करते हैं। आईटीआई का प्रबंधन भारत सरकार के प्रशिक्षण और रोजगार महानिदेशालय द्वारा किया जाता है।

4. एनआरएलएम (राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन)

जून 2011 में लॉन्च किया गया, छत्सुड को विशेष रूप से ठक्क (गरीबी रेखा से नीचे) समूह में लक्षित किया गया है। इसका उद्देश्य विभिन्न ट्रेडों में गरीबी रेखा से नीचे रहने वाले लोगों के लिए अलग-अलग सक्षम और महिलाओं को व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करना है, ताकि वे स्वयं को रोजगारपरक बना सकें।

5. शिल्पकार प्रशिक्षण योजना

यह योजना विभिन्न इंजीनियरिंग विषयों के साथ-साथ पैरामेडिकल, कृषि और वाणिज्य आदि के क्षेत्र में व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करती है। इसे व्यावसायिक शिक्षा और प्रशिक्षण निदेशालय द्वारा नियंत्रित किया जाता है।

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अशोक द्वारा नियुक्त 'धर्ममहामात्र' एक प्रदेयः विश्लेषणात्मक समीक्षा

डॉ. सोनी कुमारी*

अशोक द्वारा यह निश्चय कर लेने के पश्चात् कि अपनी शक्ति का प्रयोग शस्त्र-विजय के लिए न करके धर्मविजय के लिए करना है, अशोक ने अपने लक्ष्य की पूर्ति के लिए अनेकविध साधन अपनाए और पहला उपाय था— धर्म महामात्र (धर्ममहामात्) संज्ञक राजकर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति। इन राजपदाधिकारियों की नियुक्ति के संबंध में अशोक ने कहा कि, "बहुत समय व्यतीत हो गया, जब से धर्म महामात्र नहीं होते। जब मेरे राज्याभिषेक को हुए तेरह वर्ष व्यतीत हो गए, मैंने धर्म-महामात्रों को नियुक्त किया। ये (धर्ममहामात्र) धर्म के अधिष्ठान (स्थिति) के लिए, धर्म की वृद्धि के लिए, धर्मयुक्तों के हित और सुख के लिए सब पाषण्डों (सम्प्रदायों) में तथा यवन, कम्बोज, गान्धार और जो अन्य अपरान्त (सीमावर्ती प्रदेश) हैं, उन सब में व्यापृत हैं। भृत्यों और स्वामियों में, ब्राह्मणों और धनिकों में, अनाथों में, वृद्धों में उनके हित और सुख के लिए, उन्हें धर्म से युक्त करने के लिए और उनकी बाधाओं को दूर करने के लिए ये (धर्ममहामात्र) व्यापृत हैं। बन्धन-बद्धों (कैदियों) की सहायता, अपरिबाधा (बाधाओं या कठिनाइयों का निराकरण) और मोक्ष (छुटकारे) के लिए, अधिक सन्तान वालों, विपत्ति के सताये हुए लोगों तथा वृद्ध लोगों में (उनकी सहायता, अपरिबाधा और मोक्ष के लिए) वे व्यापृत हैं। यहाँ (पाटलिपुत्र में) और बाह्य नगरों में, हमारे भाइयों-बहनों और हमारे अन्य सम्बन्धियों के जो अन्तःपुर में हैं उनमें वे (धर्ममहामात्र) व्यापृत हैं। ये महामात्र मेरे राज्य में सर्वत्र धर्मयुक्तों की (सहायता के लिए व्यापृत हैं) जिससे धर्म के प्रति अनुराग, धर्म की स्थापना और दान के कार्य सम्पन्न हो सकें। इसी प्रयोजन से यह धर्मलिपि लिखवायी गई, ताकि यह चिरस्थायी हो और मेरी प्रजा इसका अनुसरण करे।" ¹

चन्द्रगुप्त मौर्य के समय के शासन व्यवस्था का विवेचन करते हुए हमने मन्त्रियों और अमात्यों का उल्लेख किया था। कौटलीय अर्थशास्त्र में 'महामात्य' शब्द आया है जो उच्च स्थिति के अमात्य का द्योतक है। ² महामात्य और महामात्र एक ही पदाधिकारी को सूचित करते हैं, यह असंदिग्ध है। पर कौटलीय अर्थशास्त्र में कहीं भी 'धर्ममहामात्य' या 'धर्ममहामात्र' का उल्लेख नहीं है। अन्य प्राचीन नीतिग्रन्थों और धर्मशास्त्रों में भी धर्ममहामात्य का उल्लेख नहीं है। अतः अशोक का यह कथन सत्य है कि बहुत समय से धर्म-महामात्र नियुक्त नहीं किये गये थे। संभवतः, अशोक द्वारा ही पहले-पहल धर्ममहामात्रों की नियुक्ति की परम्परा भारत में प्रारंभ की गयी। अशोक के उत्कीर्ण लेख से यह स्पष्ट है कि केवल मौर्य साम्राज्य में ही नहीं, अपितु सीमा पर स्थित जो यवन, कम्बोज और गान्धार राज्य तथा अन्य अपरान्त राज्य थे—उन सबमें भी अशोक द्वारा धर्ममहामात्रों की नियुक्ति की गयी थी। ये धर्ममहामात्र जनता के किन वर्गों में विशेष रूप से कार्य करते थे, यह भी इस धर्मलिपि से स्पष्ट है। इनका एक कार्यक्षेत्र विविध पाषण्ड (सम्प्रदाय) थे। मौर्य युग में भारत में बहुत से धार्मिक सम्प्रदायों की सत्ता थी। बौद्ध साहित्य से ज्ञात होता है कि इस काल में निर्ग्रन्थ (जैन), आजीवक, जटिल, परिव्रजिक और अवरुद्धक आदि के अतिरिक्त ऐसे भी अनेक सम्प्रदाय थे जो वासुदेव, बलदेव, पुण्यभद्र, मणिभद्र, अग्नि, सुवर्ण, यक्ष, असुर, गन्धर्व, महाराज, सूर्य, इन्द्र, ब्रह्मा, देव और

*ति० मा० भा० वि०, भागलपुर।

दिशा की उपासना किया करते थे। यह सर्वथा स्वाभाविक था कि इन सम्प्रदायों में परस्पर विरोध भी रहे। अतः अशोक द्वारा नियुक्त धर्ममहामात्र इन सब सम्प्रदायों में इस प्रयोजन से कार्य करते थे ताकि लोग धर्म के तत्व को महत्व दें, वाणि के संयम से काम लें, दूसरों की निन्दा न करें और परस्पर मेल जोल से रहें। इस बात को अशोक ने इस प्रकार से स्पष्ट किया है—

“देवानांप्रिय प्रियदर्शी राजा सब पाषण्डों (सम्प्रदायों), प्रव्रजितों (संन्यासियों) और गृहस्थों को पूजते हैं (सबका आदर करते हैं), दान और विविध प्रकार की पूजा से पूजते हैं। किन्तु दान और पूजा को देवानांप्रिय (उतना) नहीं मानते जितना कि किसे? इस बात को कि सभी सम्प्रदायों के सार (तत्त्व) की वृद्धि हो। सारवृद्धि अनेक प्रकार से होती है, परन्तु उसका मूल है वचोगुप्ति (वाणी का संयम)। यह कैसे? बिना प्रसंग के अपने सम्प्रदाय की प्रशंसा और दूसरे सम्प्रदायों की निन्दा नहीं करनी चाहिए। प्रसंग होने पर भी यह (अपने सम्प्रदाय की प्रशंसा और दूसरे सम्प्रदाय की निन्दा) बहुत कम करनी चाहिए। जब कभी भी प्रसंग हो, दूसरे सम्प्रदायों की पूजा (आदर) करनी चाहिए। ऐसा करने से अपने सम्प्रदाय की वृद्धि होती है, और दूसरे सम्प्रदायों का उपकार। इसके विपरीत करने पर अपना सम्प्रदाय क्षीण होता है, और दूसरे सम्प्रदायों का अपकार। जो कोई भी अपने ही सम्प्रदाय की पूजा करता है और दूसरे सम्प्रदायों की निन्दा करता है, वह सब अपने सम्प्रदाय की भक्ति के कारण ही—यह क्यों? इसलिए कि (वह सोचता है, कि इस प्रकार) मैं अपने सम्प्रदाय को प्रकाशित कर दूंगा। परन्तु इस प्रकार करता हुआ (मनुष्य) अपने सम्प्रदाय को ही हानि पहुँचाता है। समवाय (मेलजोल) साधु (अच्छा) है। यह (समवाय) क्या है? सब कोई एक दूसरे के धर्म को सुनें और उसकी सेवा करें। यही देवों के प्रिय की इच्छा है, यह क्या? सब सम्प्रदाय बहुश्रुत (जिन्हें सब सम्प्रदायों का ज्ञान हो) और कल्याणगामी हों। अतः जहाँ—जहाँ कोई सम्प्रदाय हों, उनसे यह कहना चाहिए कि देवताओं के प्रिय दान और पूजा को इतना नहीं मानते, जितना कि इस बात को कि सब सम्प्रदायों के सार (तत्त्व) की वृद्धि हो।”³

इसी संदर्भ में प्रसंग है: “देवानांप्रिय प्रियदर्शी राजा ने ऐसा कहा—‘जो समय बीत चुका है उसमें जो राजा हुए उन्होंने भी यह इच्छा की कि किसी प्रकार लोगों को धर्म की वृद्धि द्वारा उन्नत किया जाए। परन्तु लोग अनुरूप धर्मवृद्धि से उन्नत नहीं हो पाए। तब किस प्रकार लोग (धर्म का) अनुसरण करें? किस प्रकार लोग अनुरूप धर्मवृद्धि द्वारा उन्नति करें? किस प्रकार लोगों का धर्मवृद्धि द्वारा अभ्युदय कराया जाए? इस संबंध में देवानांप्रिय प्रियदर्शी राजा ने ऐसा कहा—यह मेरे ध्यान में आया कि धर्मश्रावणों (धार्मिक सन्देश या धर्मोपदेश) सुनवाऊँ और धर्मानुशस्ति (धर्मानुशासन) का पालन करवाऊँ। यह सुन कर लोग (धर्म का) अनुसरण करेंगे, अभ्युदय प्राप्त करेंगे और धर्मवृद्धि द्वारा अपनी उन्नति करेंगे। इस प्रयोजन से मेरे द्वारा धर्मश्रावण सुनाए गए, विविध प्रकार के धर्मानुशासन आज्ञप्त हुए, जिससे मेरे पुरुष जो बहुत जनों में नियुक्त हैं, उनको सर्वत्र दोहरायेंगे और उनका विस्तार करेंगे”।⁴ अशोक ने इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि पूर्ववर्ती राजाओं द्वारा भी धर्मवृद्धि के लिए प्रयत्न किया गया था। पर वे सफल नहीं हो सके थे। अशोक ने भी इसी के लिए प्रयत्न किया और उसने इस प्रयोजन से जहाँ कतिपय पृथक् राजकर्मचारी (धर्ममहामात्र आदि) नियुक्त किए वहीं अपने शासन के अन्य कर्मचारियों (पुरुषों) को यह आदेश दिया कि वे सर्वत्र (जहाँ कहीं भी नियुक्त हों) अशोक के धर्मश्रावण (धर्म सन्देश) को दोहराते रहें, और उसका विस्तार करते रहें।

विभिन्न सम्प्रदायों में कार्य करने के लिए धर्म-महामात्रों की नियुक्ति का यही प्रयोजन था, कि उन्हें यह बात समझायी जाए कि बिना विशेष प्रसंग या कारण के अपने सम्प्रदाय की प्रशंसा और अन्य सम्प्रदायों की निन्दा नहीं करनी चाहिए, सब सम्प्रदायों का आदर करना चाहिए और परस्पर मेलजोल से रहना चाहिए। सब सम्प्रदायों की बात सुननी चाहिए और सबकी सेवा करनी चाहिए। अपने धर्म का प्रचार करते हुए भी वाक्संयम से काम लेना चाहिए। जिस देश में अनेक धार्मिक सम्प्रदायों की सत्ता हो, उसके लिए अशोक की यह शिक्षा कितनी उपयोगी और महत्वपूर्ण थी, इसे आसानी से महसूस किया जा सकता है। ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि मौर्य युग में भी भारत में साम्प्रदायिक विरोध और विद्वेष पर्याप्त रूप से विद्यमान थे। इसी कारण अशोक ने यह आवश्यकता महसूस की थी कि विभिन्न सम्प्रदायों में वाक्संयम और मेलजोल की नीति को अपनाने के लिए धर्ममहामात्रों की नियुक्ति की जाए।

विभिन्न सम्प्रदायों में कार्य करने के अतिरिक्त धर्ममहामात्रों से यह भी अपेक्षा की जाती थी कि वे भृत्यों और स्वामियों में, ब्राह्मणों और धनिकों में, अनाथों में, वृद्धों में, कैदियों में, अधिक सन्तान वाले लोगों में और विपत्ति के सताये हुए लोगों में कार्य करें। यहाँ इनका कार्य भिन्न प्रकार का था। वहाँ इन्हें वाक्संयम और समवाय के लिए प्रयत्न करने की आवश्यकता नहीं थी। वे इन लोगों के हित और सुख को सम्पादित करने का उद्योग करते थे, और साथ ही उनकी कठिनाइयों को दूर करने का भी। अनाथों और वृद्धों (ऐसे वृद्धजन जो अपाहिज हो गए हों) के सुख और हित की चिन्ता राज्य को ही करनी होती है। अशोक ने यह कार्य धर्ममहामात्रों के ही सुपुर्द किया था। भृत्यों और उनके स्वामियों में अनेकविध विवाद उत्पन्न होते रहते हैं। उनके पारस्परिक संबंधों के ठीक रहने से ही उनका हित-सुख सम्पन्न हो सकता है। धर्ममहामात्र इनकी ओर भी ध्यान देते थे। कैदियों की सहायता, उनकी कठिनाइयों को दूर करना और उन्हें छूटकारा दिलाना भी इन्हीं का कार्य था। जिन गृहस्थों की अधिक सन्तान हों, उन्हें भी अनेकविध कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है। अशोक ने इनकी सहायता का कार्य भी धर्ममहामात्रों को ही प्रदान किया था।

अशोक द्वारा ये धर्ममहामात्र न केवल अपने साम्राज्य में अपितु उसके सीमावर्ती तथा पड़ोसी राज्यों में भी नियुक्त किए गए थे। अस्तु, इनकी नियुक्ति पाटलिपुत्र में, अन्य नगरों में और साम्राज्य में सर्वत्र की गयी थी। अशोक ने अपने भाइयों, बहनों और अन्य ज्ञातिजनों के अन्तःपुरों में भी इन धर्ममहामात्रों द्वारा काम किये जाने का उल्लेख किया है। इसका कारण संभवतः यह था, कि अशोक के राज्यारोहण के अवसर पर जो गृहयुद्ध हुआ था, उसके कारण अशोक के भाइयों, बहनों और अन्य पारिवारिक जनों के पारस्परिक संबंधों में एक प्रकार की कटुता प्रादुर्भूत हो गयी थी। जब धर्मविजय की नीति को अपना कर अशोक ने सर्वत्र सहिष्णुता और मेलजोल के वातावरण को उत्पन्न करने का प्रयत्न किया, तो यह सर्वथा स्वाभाविक था कि अपने कुटुम्बों में भी वह सौहार्द की भावना को प्रादुर्भूत करने की ओर ध्यान दे। उनके अन्तःपुरों में धर्ममहामात्रों की नियुक्ति का संभवतः यही प्रयोजन था। धर्ममहामात्रों के अतिरिक्त कतिपय अन्य राजकर्मचारी भी धर्मविजय के लिए नियुक्त किए गए थे। इन कर्मचारियों की संज्ञा 'इस्त्रिधियक्षमहमत्र' या 'इथिधियख महामात्' (स्त्री-अध्यक्ष महामात्र) और 'वचभुमिक्य' या 'व्रजभुमिक' (व्रजभूमिक) था। संभवतः ये धर्ममहामात्रों की अधीनता में और उनके पथ-प्रदर्शन के अनुसार अपने कार्यों को सम्पादित करते थे। प्रादेशिक, रज्जुक,

युक्त और अन्य पुरुषों (राजपुरुषों) को अशोक द्वारा यह आदेश अवश्य दिया गया था कि वे भी धर्मविजय के कार्य में सक्रिय रूप से हाथ बंटाएँ।⁵ यद्यपि बाद में ऐसी भी संभावनाओं से इंकार नहीं किया जा सकता है कि इन अधिकारियों द्वारा प्रजा के दैनिक गतिविधियों में हस्तक्षेप किया जाने लगा, जिसका मौर्य साम्राज्य पर नकारात्मक असर भी पड़ा।

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डॉ.- राही मासूम रजा के कृतित्व का सामान्य परिचय

डॉ. तब्बसुम खान*

कविता एक सामान्य मनुष्य की सहज अनुभूति का आत्मीय स्वर है जिसमें आत्मीयता का संयमित सहज भाव स्पर्श है। कविता एक संघर्ष है। कविता का कार्य चौंकाना नहीं है। युरोप और अमेरिका में यांत्रिक जीवन की एकरसता से ऊब कर कवि इसे तोड़ना चाहता है और अमेरिका के पाठकों को यह कम्युनिकेट करने में वह सफल हो जाता है। रजा का कहना था औद्योगिक समाज बहुत नीरस और स्वार्थी है परन्तु अपने देश के वातावरण में उकता देनेवाली वह निश्चलता कहाँ है जो टेकनिकल उन्नति से उत्पन्न होती है।

काव्य कि काव्य प्रतिभा विलक्षण है। उन्होंने पद्य और गद्य दोनों में विशेष गति प्राप्त की है। रजा एक कवि के रूप में भी सामने आये है। उनकी काव्य रचनाओं में उल्लेखनीय है।

1. मैं एक फेरीवाला
2. क्रांति कथा अठारह सौ सत्तावन
3. अजनबी शह्य अजनबी रास्ते
4. गरीब शहर

मैं एक फेरीवाला: जिन्दगी को गर्म-गर्म पीने की बात

डॉ.- राही मासूम रजा की कारयित्री प्रतिभा का प्रस्फुटन अनेक क्षेत्रों में हुआ मीडिया की माँगों और साहित्य-सृजन के बीच की दूरियों को झेलकर रचना धर्मीता के अनेक रूपों का संयुक्त निर्वाह कोई छोटी बात नहीं है। रचना धर्म के अंतिम चरण में उन्होंने दुरदर्शनी महाभारत को अपने संवादों के माध्यम से एक प्रासंगिकता प्रदान की। इसके लिये भारतीय जनता ने उन्हें सिर-आँखों पर बिठाया। हिन्दी जगत में वे एक कथाकार के रूप में प्रख्यात हुये किन्तु कवि के रूप में वे अल्पचर्चित ही रहे। इसकी वजह शायद यह भी रही कि राही जी की कविताओं के रचनाकाल में हिन्दी कविता के क्षेत्र में साहित्यिक शीतयुद्ध लिप्त नहीं थे, हाशिये पर रह गये।

“मैं एक फेरीवाला” का प्रकाशन 1976 ई- में हुआ किन्तु उसमें संग्रहित कविता का रचनाकाल छठे सातवें और आठवें दशक तक व्याप्त है इस दौर में जहाँ हिन्दी के अनेक नये कवियों पर जिनमें अज्ञेय और भारती जैसे प्रतिष्ठित कवि भी शामिल है। विलायती प्रभाव बड़ा गहरा पड़ा है, वहाँ राही मासूम रजा एक ठेठ हिन्दुस्तानी कवि के रूप में उभरकर सामने आते है। उनका यह विश्वास बड़ा गहरा था कि धर्मों की अनेकता के बावजूद भारत में रहने वाले व्यक्ति की संस्कृति भारतीय ही हो सकती है। धार्मिक अनेकता में सांस्कृतिक एकता की अनुभूति उन्होंने अंतरतम की गहराइयों से की। उनकी “रूपरेखा” जैसी कविताएँ ऐसी अनुभूति से ही जन्मी हैं—

*हिन्दी विभागाध्यक्ष हिन्दी- विभाग श्री सत्य साई विश्व विद्यालय सिहोर (मध्य प्रदेश)

कौन है ये
जो बरगद के मीठे साये में बैठ के माथा पोंछ रही है?
गंगा की तनजेब का कुर्ता
और इस पानी से में गोमती और सर्जू की कलियाँ दामन पर
और चाके गरीबों पर शहरों की बेल टँकी है
देहातों के फूल कढ़े है
यह बावन बच्चों की माँ है
फिर भी जवाँ है।

आधुनिक हिन्दी कविता में भारतमाता के अनेक चित्र मिल जायेंगे लेकिन बावन करोड़ बच्चों की चिरयौवना श्रमशीला ग्रामीणा के इस उदात्त को ही देखा है। बरगद स्पष्टतः परंपरा का प्रतीक है। भारत को रूपायित करने वाली श्रमशीला इस समृद्धे परंपरा की छत्रछाया में अपने सार्थक श्रम का परिहार करती है। गंगा, गोमती और सर्जू की पाथदामनी असंदिग्ध है। जिस माँ के बावन करोड़ हो उसके गर्व का क्या ठिकाना। ऐसी माँ के प्रति कवि की आस्था इतनी अडिग थी कि इसके अविश्वास की चोट कवि के लिए असह्य थी। साम्प्रदायिकता का एक पहलू अविश्वास है और इसके विरोध में कवि ने अपना सात्विक महाविक्षोभ 'गंगा और महादेव' कविता में व्यक्त किया है—

मेरा नाम मुसलमानो जैसा है
मुझे कत्ल करो और मेरे घर में आग लगा दो
लेकिन मेरी रग—रग में गंगा का पानी दौड़ रहा है
मेरे लहू से चुल्लू भरकर महादेव के मुँह पर फेंको
और उस जोगी से यह कह दो
महादेव

अब इस गंगा को वापस ले लो

यह जलील तुर्कों के बदन में गाढ़ा गर्म लहू— बनकर दौड़ रही है। (पृ— 60)

यह कविता बहुचर्चित रही है और लोककंठ में सुरक्षित हो गयी है। कारण कुछ भी रहा हो लेकिन आजादी के बाद लोककंठ में सुरक्षित रहने वाली अच्छी कविताएँ पूर्वपेक्षा कम ही रही है। यहाँ कवि की निर्मल आत्मा साम्प्रदायिक घृणा के विरुद्ध शिवत्व से तादात्म्य हो गयी है। शिव ने जिस गंगा को जटाओं बाधा था वह कवि की रग—रग में खून बनकर दौड़ रही है अतः जिस शिवत्व से कवि तदात्म्य है वह अपनी गंगा—संस्कृति का खून होते कैसे देख सकता है। यह कविता सांप्रदायिकता की आग से समूची संस्कृति के ध्वंस के प्रति आग्रह करती है।

भारतीय संस्कृति के प्रति राही जी की धारणा सामासिक संस्कृति की धारणा में संस्कृतियों के द्वैत का स्वीकार है। राही संस्कृतियों के द्वैत का तिरस्कार करते हैं। उनकी नजर में देश में धर्म तो अनेक है लेकिन बुनियादी संस्कृति एक ही है। इस एकता को अंग्रेजों ने बदला। इसलिये अंग्रेजों के विरुद्ध भारतीयों के संघर्ष का कवि ने अपनी सम्पूर्ण व्यक्तिकता से अनुभव किया है। "1957" शीर्षक प्रबंधात्मक

कविता की रचना की। उसका एक अंश “मैं हूँ अब एक लफ़्ज” शीर्षक से विवेच्य संग्रह में संकलित है हिन्दी में 1975, उसके विविध संदर्भों पर और बहादुरशाह जफर पर अनेक उपन्यास लिखे गये लेकिन कोई अच्छा प्रबंधात्मक काव्य देखने में नहीं आया। आधुनिक भारत के इतिहास के इस निर्णायक समय को हिन्दी के प्रख्यात कवियों ने तो जैसे उपेक्षित ही कर दिया। राही जी का उक्त प्रयास हिन्दी कविता के एक अभाव को दूर करता है। प्रबंध का जो अंश विवेच्य संग्रह में है उसमें कैदी बादशाह की विभिन्न मनःस्थितियों की व्यंजना है। चाहते तो बहादुरशाह जफर पर अनेक उपन्यास लिखे गये लेकिन कोई अच्छा प्रबंधात्मक काव्य देखने में नहीं आया। आधुनिक भारत के इतिहास के इस निर्णायक समय को हिन्दी के प्रख्यात कवियों ने तो जैसे उपेक्षित ही कर दिया। राही जी का उक्त प्रयास हिन्दी कविता के एक अभाव को दूर करता है। प्रबंध का जो अंश विवेच्य संग्रह में है उसमें कैदी बादशाह की विभिन्न मनःस्थितियों की व्यंजना है। चाहते तो बहादुरशाह जफर राजमार्ग चुन सकते थे लेकिन उनका मन अपने देश की मिट्टी में रमा हुआ था और इसीलिये उन्होंने काँटों का रास्ता चुना। पूरी कविता उन लोगों को करारा जबाब है जो मुगल-काल को दासता के युग के रूप में देखते हैं। राही जी ने भारत के प्रथम स्वाधीनता-संग्राम के इतिहास का काव्यात्मक दस्तावेज प्रस्तुत किया है।

“सांस्कृतिक धरातल पर ही नहीं, भाषायी धरातल पर भी राही जी एकता के पक्षधर थे। “मैं एक फेरीवाला” कविता संग्रह से हिन्दी-उर्दू के भेद का भ्रम मिटता है क्योंकि राही भाषा की सरलता और सहजता में विश्वास रखते थे और उन्हें इस बात की चिंता नहीं थी कि उनकी लयात्मक भाषा के प्रवाह में जो शब्द आ रहे हैं उनका ‘जात धरम कुल’ क्या है। इसीलिये संग्रह की भूमिका में उन्होंने लिखा है।”¹

(डॉ- कृष्ण मुरारीमिश्र)

मैं एक फेरीवाला:(1976)

डॉ- राही मासूम रजा ने सन् 1948 से शायरी लिखना शुरू की थी। आजादी के पहले, सामाजिक और राजनीतिक चेतना की उर्दू कविता के पास कुछ निश्चित प्रतीक थे। गुलामी की रात: आजादी का उजाला गुलामी की खिजा, आजादी की बहार, जेलो की कफस देशभक्ती की बुलबुले, लेकिन जब विभाजन के बाद रक्तरंजित आजादी आयी तो इस आजादी को क्या कहा जाए? यहाँ तो न अँधेरा है न उजाला, न खिजा है न बहार, न कफस है न मुक्त उड़ान। इस मोहभंग के बाद एक अकेलेपन का, सबसे कट जाने का जो भाव उभरा, वह जहाँ शुद्ध और असली था वहाँ वह गालिब की पुर्नप्रतिष्ठा का, कारण बना और जहाँ वह नकली और फैशनेबिल था वहाँ वह पश्चिम के चन्द अकेलेपन के आन्दोलनों की उतरन पहनने लगा।

“राही स्वतंत्रता के पहले प्रगतिशील लेखन संघ के आन्दोलन जुड़कर साहित्य में आये। इस आन्दोलन से जुड़े कवि से अपेक्षा की जाती थी कि वह क्रान्ति का कवि होने के नाते बुलन्द आवाज में जनता को संबोधित करे ओर अगर वह जौनपुर में भी काव्यपाठ करे तो उसकी आवाज सीधे तेलंगाना के किसान क्रान्तिकारियों तक पहुँच जाय। सन् 55 तक यह सब शान्त हो गया। दंगे दब गये। वामपंथी आन्दोलन निष्फल हुए और बहुत ऊंचे स्वरो में चिंगाड़ने वाले कवि अचकचायकर चुप हो गये। जैसे किसी कमरे में बहुत से लोग खूब जोर से

वक्तव्यबाजी कर रहे हों और अकस्मात् अचकचाकर चुप हो जायें। तब जो सन्नाटा कमरों में छा जाता है, वह अजीब भयावना—सा सन्नाटा होता है। और उसके बाद जो व्यक्ति पहली बार घबराकर वह सन्नाटा होता है। और उसके बाद जो व्यक्ति पहली बार घबराकर वह सन्नाटा तोड़ता है वह बहुत आहिस्त से दबे स्वर में आस पास वालों से बोलता है।”²

“उस दहशत भरे सन्नाटे में जिन लोगों ने धीमे स्वर में बोलना शुरू किया, उन्हीं में से एक थे राही मासूम रजा यही वह समय था जब जोश और जाफरी जैसे बुलन्द आवाज में बोलने वाले शायर असंगत लगने लगे और धीमे से एक बारिक—सी गहरी बात कह जाने वाले फिराक की शायरी का महत्व समझा जाने लगा। राही को यह धीमे बोलना सीखना पड़ा। क्योंकि कविता अब तकरीर से बातचीत बन गयी थी। पहले राही पर मीर अनीस का डिक्शन सवार था। पर बाद में बाद में उन्होंने अपने लिए नया डिक्शन खोजा। काव्य ने नये उपकरण खोजे। और उसमें एक नये संकट के समक्ष उन्होंने अपने को पाया।”¹

हिन्दी में 51—55 के आस पास ही यह महसूस किया जाने लगा था कि कविता का जैनुइन स्वर न तो तथाकथित प्रगतिशील कवि का राजनीतिक उद्घोष वाला स्वर है न छायावादी कवि ‘मैं महामानव हूँ, विशिष्ट हूँ’ वाला वेदपाठी का स्वर।

“मैं एक फेरीवाला” कविता संग्रह 1976 में हिन्दी में प्रकाशित हुआ था। इसमें राही की पुरानी कविताएँ थे। स्वतंत्रता के बाद लिखी गई इन कविताओं में राही का अपना अलग तेवर है राही हिन्दुस्तानी थे। इस देश के इस संस्कृति के बेटे होने का हक राही से कोई छीन नहीं सकता राही के लिए मजहब और संस्कृति दोनो अलग अलग है। मजहब और संस्कृति एक दूसरे को प्रभावित करती है, किन्तु संस्कृति का एक स्वतंत्र व्यक्तित्व है। और राही मजहब के दायरे से संस्कृति को बांधना नहीं चाहते थे। राही की धर्मनिरपेक्षता बुनियादी है, और दूसरे शायरो की बनावटी धर्मनिरपेक्षता से अलग है जो उर्दू इस्लामी संस्कृति से आच्छादित रखना चाहते है।”² राही कहते थे—“भारत में रहने वाला हर आदमी, चाहे वह किसी भी धर्म का क्यों न हो, उसकी जड़े भारतीय है। उसकी संस्कृति ही हो सकती है। बाहर से लिये गये सांस्कृतिक तत्व चाहे वह लिपि हो, या उपमाएँ चाहे वह इस्लाम के नाम पर की जाय या किसी और नाम पर वे कविता के सही उपकरण नहीं बन सकते। क्योंकि उर्दू और हिन्दी वस्तुतः दो अलग जबाने नहीं है और उर्दू की आत्मा भी सच्चे मानों में भारतीय ही होनी चाहिए।”¹

राही अपने मजहब अपने पैगम्बर को मानते हुए भी हिन्दू संस्कृति के सच्चे उपासक थे। और राही का बहुत गहरा और आज की परिस्थितियों में बहुत सच्चा भरा विश्वास राही साहब का था। इसी बल पर राही उर्दू की सारी कट्टर धर्मान्धता को खुलेआम चुनौती देने का खतरा मोल लेते हैं तो दूसरी ओर संकीर्ण धर्मान्ध हिन्दू उन्हें मुसलमान कहकर निर्वासित करना चाहते हैं, तब राही डरते नहीं, दबते नहीं, ललकारकर कहते हैं। के तुम उस गंगाजल का क्या करोगे जो मेरी नसों में लहू बनकर बह रहा है, जो गंगा के रूप में महादेव की जटाओं से ही निकला है।

“राही ने उर्दू को अस्वाभाविक बनाने वाले इस्लामिक प्रतीको का परित्याग किया। प्रख्यात महापुरुष हुसैन राही के पूर्वज है। लेकिन कविता में राही ने अपने आदर्श नायक का प्रतीक—पुरुष चुना हिमालय की ऊँचाइयों में अकेले भटकने वाले योगी शंकर को। राही की प्रेम कविताओं की आलम्बन बनी राध

पा—“शाम भी राधा के ख्वाबों की तरह खामोश है बेजबाँ है।” और राही को अकेलेपन में याद आता है राम का बनवास “हम भी है बनवास में लेकिन राम नहीं। हर राही आये। अब हमको समझाकर कोई घर ले जाये।”

राही का अपनी संस्कृति और अपना देश प्रेम “वसीयत” कविता में देखने है।

मुझे ले जाकर गाजीपुर में गंगा की गोदी में सुला दें

वो मेरी माँ है मेरे बदन का जहर पी लेगी

मगर शायद वतन से दूर मौत आये।

तो मेरी वसीयत है

अगर उस शहर में छोटी सी इक नदी भी बहती हो

तो मुझको उसकी गोदी सुलाकर उससे यह कह दो

कि यह गंगा का बेटा आज से तेरे हवाले हैं

वो नदी मेरी माँ, मेरी गंगा की तरह मेरे बदन का जहर पी लेगी।

डॉ— राही ने कविता लिखना 1949 से प्रारंभ किया। सन् 1957 के संघर्ष की हार के बाद जब भारत में राष्ट्रीय संघर्ष का युग आरंभ हुआ तो कविता पैदा हुई। यह कविता नयी कविता कहलाई। यह कविता मीर और गालिब की कविता से काफी अलग है और हाली से वैफपफी आजमी तक फैली हुई है। यह राष्ट्रीय संघर्ष की कविता है। जैसे हमारे राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन का रूप बदलता गया वैसे वैसे ही कविता का रूप बदलता गया लेकिन बुनियादी ढाँचा नहीं बदला। उस समय में इकबाल चकबस्त, सुरुर होना बादी दुर्गासहाय बिस्मिल व सरदार जापफरी काम के ही कहलाये। सन् 1930 में जब पूर्ण स्वराज का नारा लगाया तो सन् 1936 में साहित्य प्रगतिशील आंदोलन संगठित रूप से आरंभ हुआ, यानी बुनियादी तौर पर यह राष्ट्रीय कविता का युग था।

सन् 1936 के साहित्यिक विद्रोह ने दो रूप धारण किए। एक मार्क्सवादी बगावत हुई। इस विद्रोह ने व्यक्ति को नहीं देखा केवल समाज को देखा, और उसी को ईकाई माना इस विद्रोह के फलस्वरूप बहुत प्राणवान और सशक्त साहित्य पैदा हुआ। किंतु वह एकतरफा साहित्य है। इस प्रगतिशील साहित्य में व्यक्ति नजर नहीं आता इसीलिए समाज की तस्वीर भी साफ दिखाई नहीं देती हैं। इस समय की कविता ने समाज की उपेक्षा कर केवल व्यक्ति को देखा और उसे ही इकाई माना। केवल सेक्स को ओढ़ना—बिछौना बनाकर धर्म और नैतिकता पर हमला किया। यह कविता समाज से बिल्कुल कटी हुई थी। इसलिए यह व्यक्ति को भी नहीं समझ पाई।

“मैं एक फेरिवाला” हिन्दी में राही का पहला कविता संग्रह है। इन कविताओं में राही ने कठिनाइयों से जुझने की जिद की है और उसी जिन्दगी को गरम गरम पाने की प्यास थी। यह कविता संग्रह 1976 में हिन्दी लिपि में प्रकाशित हुआ। राही की शायरी बुनियादी लय उदासी की है। यह उदासी राही की है। यह उदासी राही की जिंदगी और हमारे युग की सबसे बड़ी और जीवित वास्तविकता है

“सख्त हालात की पत्थर—सी जमीं पर गिरकर कह कहे शीशे के बरतन की तरह टूट गये”

क्योंकि:

नित नये हाथों में और नित नई दुकानों पर रोशनाई के लिए अपने को बेचा किये हम
ताकी सिर्फ इसलिए कुछ लिखने से बाकी न रहे कि कलम खुश्क थे और लिखने से मजबूर थे हम।

“यह हालात बड़ी जानलेवा है। और यह मंजिल है उदासी की। कभी हिम्मत टूटने लगती है। मैंने ख्वाब में नहीं सोचा था कि मेरा लड़कपन जिस भविष्य के लिए संघर्ष कर रहा है वह वर्तमान बनकर ऐसा निकलेगा। मैं इस वर्तमान को स्वीकार नहीं करता। मेरा बस चले तो मैं अपने संघर्ष को वापस ले लूँ।”

“कन्धे टूट रहे हैं सहारा की यह बहशत भारी है
घर जायें तो अपनी नजर में और सुबुक हो जायेंगे
कहाँ पे छोड़ दिया है तेरी वफा ने हमें
जहाँ से दूर है सहारा जहाँ से दूर है घर—”
लेकिन मैं अपने आपको जानता हूँ। मैं घर वापस नहीं जाऊँगा।

“हम भी जुगनू की तरह सहारा में
शाम होती हे तो जल जाते हैं।”

उपर्युक्त पंक्तियाँ उदासीनता को प्रकट करती हैं। क्योंकि राही ने जिंदगी को उसके हर रूप में जीकर देखा राही का अपना अनुभव है। राही का मानना है दूध का जला हमेशा छाँछ को फूँक-फूँक बार-बार जलाने को भी चाहने लगता है। राही को अपनी मुँह बार-बार जलाने की आदत थी। राही जिंदगी को गर्म गर्म पीने की बात कही है।

प्यास जीने की अलामत है, बुझा लें कैसे
हमने यह ख्वाब न देखे है, न दिखलाये हैं
हाँ उन्हीं लोगों से दुनिया में शिकायत है हमें
हाँ वही लोग जो अक्सर हमें याद आये हैं।

“अतीत वर्तमान और भविष्य। तीनों ही विरह की ताल पर नाच रहे हैं। अतीत जो हमसे बिछड़ गया। भविष्य, जिसे, हम ढूँढ रहे हैं—शायद यही कारण है, कि मेरी शायरी ‘हिज़्र’ और ‘प्यास’ और ‘तनहाई’ की शायरी है। और शायद यही कारण है कि मेरी “इमेजे उर्दू के दूसरे प्रगतिशील कवियों की इमेज से अलग है।” डॉ.- राही की तनहाई कविता से यह बात उजागर होती है। राही तनहाई कविता 1955 में गाजीपुर में लिखी थी।

“आज अपने कमरे में किस कदर अकेला हूँ
शाम का धुँधलका है, सोचता हूँ गिन डालूँ
दोस्तों के नाखून से
कितने जख्म खाये हैं
उनकी सिम्त से दिल पर
कितने वीर आये हैं
चौक-चौक उठता हूँ
खाँसियों की आहट से”¹

काश कुछ हवा चलती
खिड़कियों के पर हिलते

राही में बहुत गहरा और आज की परिस्थितियों में बहुत सच्चा साहस भरा विश्वास था। अपने साहस के बल पर राही ने उर्दू की सारी कष्टर धर्मान्धता को खुली चुनौती देने का खतरा मोल लिया तो दूसरी ओर संकीर्ण धर्मान्ध हिन्दू राही को मुसलमान कहकर निर्वासित करना चाहते थे लेकिन राही थे कि किसी से दबते नहीं, ललकारकर कहते हैं। कि "तुम उस गंगाजल का क्या करोगे जो मेरी नसों में लहू बनकर बह रहा है, जो गंगा के रूप में महादेव की जटाओं से ही निकला है।" इसी तरह राही ने अपनी सक्सियत कविता जो कलकत्ता में 1962 में लिखी थी। लिखा है।¹

"मैं इस दुनिया से क्या माँगू
मेरी नज़्मों की कीमत जिन्दगी में इसने कब दी थी, जो अब देगी
मैं इस दुनिया से क्या माँगू
सुना है मरने वाले शायरों को पूजती है यह
ये उनकी कब्र पर जाती है और जाकर कभी तकरीर करती
है आँसू बहाती है

रिसालो के एडीटर मरनेवाले शायरों के नाम पर अहले कलम से मुफ़्त में मज्मून लिखवाकर, रिसाले और किताबे बेचते हैं।"²

राही को तन्हाई बहुत सालती थी राही की तन्हाई "जख्मों की आवाज" कविता स्पष्ट देखने को मिलती है। अपने बचपन के जख्मों को याद कर लिखे है।

"कमरे की कब्र में कम्बल का कफन ओढ़े हुए खुले दरवाजो से बाहर की तरफ तकता रहा।

मेरी आवाज भी जैसे मेरी आवाज न थी भरे बाजार में तन्हा भी था हैरान भी था डॉक्टर हँसते थे, मैं हँसता था, सब हँसते थे फिर भी हँसने को तरसता रहा जब तक भी रहा

क्या इसी वास्ते हम लोग जवाँ होते हैं

यही एक अब बरसता रहा, जब तक भी रहा।

राही को गंगा से बेहद प्यार था राही का बचपन गंगा में ही गुजरा रही गंगा को अपनी माँ मानते थे। "गंगा और महादेव" को पढ़कर आम आदमी अन्दर से हिल उठता है।

"मेरा नाम मुसलमानों जैसा है

मुझको कत्ल करो और मेरे घर में आग लगाओ

मेरे उस कमरो को लूटो जिसमें मेरी बयाजें रही है

और मैं जिसमें तुलसी की रामायण से सरगोशी करके कालिदास के मेघदूत से यह कहता हूँ।

"मेरा भी एक संदेश है"

मेरा नाम मुसलमानों जैसा है

मुझको कत्ल करो और मेरे घर में आग लगा दो।

लेकिन मेरी रग रग में गंगा का पानी दौड़ रहा है

मेरे लहू से चुल्लू भरकर महादेव के मुँह पर फेंको
और उस जोगी से यह कह दो:

महादेव

अब इस गंगा को वापस ले लो

यह जलील तुर्को के बदन में गाढ़ा गर्म-लहू बन-बनकर दौड़ रही है।

“मैं एक फेरीवाला” कविता संग्रह के माध्य से राही हिन्दी कविता धारा हो रहें हैं। अनुवाद लिप्यन्तरण के रूप में पेश नहीं कर रहे हैं अपनी रचनाओं को हिन्दी रचनाएँ घोषित कर रहे हैं। आज नहीं तो कल आज से बीस साल बाद लिपि का कृत्रिम अन्तर दूर कर खड़ी बोली की इस शैली का साहित्य भी हिन्दी का साहित्य माना जायेगा। पढ़ाया जायेगा। उस समय यह याद किया जायेगा कि राही ने इस झूठे विभाजन को तोड़कर इन हिन्दी कविताओं को हिन्दी कविताएँ कहने का साहस किया था। यह कदम ऐतिहासिक कदम माना जायेगा।”¹

उर्दू काव्य साहित्य

अजनबी शहर, अजनबी रास्ते (शीशे के मकां वाले) (1965) पहुँचे थे।

राही मासूम रजा शायर भी थे। इस दर्दनाक नतीजे पर वो खुद पहुँचे थे। लीजिए गवाह के रूप में मैं उन्हें ही पेश कर रहा हूँ “अभी तो मुझे यह बात याद है कि मैं कोई पाँच-छः साल पहले तक अच्छे शेर लिखा करता था। थोड़े दिनों बाद शायद मैं ही यह बात भूल जाऊँ और किसी से पूछूँ कि भाई यह मेरे नाम के आगे ‘राही’ क्यों लगा हुआ है। यानी मेरी चालीस साल बिल्कुल रायगाँ चले गए।”

(लगता है बेकार गए हम, पृ- 72)

‘मैं एक फेरीवाला’ संग्रह में अधिकांश कविताएँ ‘अजनबी शहर, अजनबी रास्ते’ में से ली गई थी उसमें कुछ महत्वपूर्ण लंबी कविताएँ संक्षिप्त भी कर दी गई थी, कुछ बदल भी दी गई थी। उनके संक्षिप्त और परिवर्तित रूपों को उनके मूल रूपों से मिलाकर पढ़ने का अलग ही मजा पाठको को मिलेगा। “राही का यह कविता संग्रह ‘अजनबी शहर’, अजनबी रास्ते’ नाम से 1965 में छपा था। राही के सवाल आज भी उतने सार्थक हैं जितने कि साठ के दशक में। इसलिए ये कविताएँ आज के संदर्भ में और अधिक महत्वपूर्ण हैं। मृत्यु से पूर्व राही फारसी लिपि की तमाम रचनाएँ भी हिंदी में छपवाना चाहते थे। इस संग्रह का नाम कुछ रोमानी जैसा लगता था, मैंने कोई और नाम कुछ रखने की राही साहब से गुजारिश की थी वे नाम परिवर्तन की बात मान गए थे। कई नाम सुझाए और बात टल गई। मैं इस संग्रह का नाम उनकी प्रसिद्ध गजल “क्यों मेरी मुहब्बत को पत्थर से समझ बैठे हैं। क्यों इतने परेशान हैं, शीशे के मकां वाले के आधार पर रखा रहा हूँ। आज के संदर्भों में ये नाम ज्यादा उपर्युक्त लगा।”

राही की ये कविताएँ आधुनिक हिंदी और उर्दू वेफ बीच के सूत्रों की तलाश है। राही ये प्रश्न करते हैं कि एक ही तरह की कविता की दो संवेदनाएँ कैसे हो सकती हैं। उन्नीसवीं शताब्दी में ऐसा क्या हुआ कि हमारा साहित्य भी दो दिशाओं में विकसित होने लगा। आधुनिक हिंदी-उर्दू कविता शुद्ध रूप से धर्मनिरपेक्ष हैं, इसमें धार्मिकता का विरोध तो है लेकिन कहीं समर्थन नहीं। उपन्यासों की तरह कविता में भी राही के

उद्देश्य बहुत बड़े हैं। वे साधारण जन के साथ उनकी विजय की कामना करते हैं। उन्हें दुःख है कि जिस भारत की, सबने मिलकर आजादी के संघर्ष के मध्य कल्पना की थी वह इतना त्रसदी भरा होगा। राही पेरशान होकर कहते हैं

“कन्धे टूट रहे हैं सहारा की यह बहशत भारी है
घर जाएँ तो अपनी नजर में और सुबुक हो जाएँगे
कहा पे छोड़ दिया है तेरी वफा ने हमें
जहाँ से दूर है सहारा, जहाँ से दूर है घर”²

उर्दू काव्य साहित्य

गरीब शहर

राही मासूम रजा निहायत जरबेज तखलीकी जहन के अदीब व शायर थे प्रेमचन्द के बाद वह दूसरे अदीब थे जिन्होंने उर्दू और हिन्दी दोनों जबानों में अपनी कमल के जोहर दिखाये?

उन्हें जिंदगी ने ज्यादा वक्त नहीं दिया था लेकिन जितना वक्त कुदरत ने उनके नसीब में लिखा था उसके हर लम्हें को उन्होंने अपने लफ़्जों में मुसव्वर किया उन्होंने अदीब की मुख्तलिफ असनाफ में अपने एहद के वास्ते से अपनी स्वानह लिखी है। उर्दू में तिलिस्मी होशरूबा और यगाना चंगेजी पर उनकी तनकीद किताबे, अदबी दुनिया में कुदरत की निगाह से देखी हैं। उर्दू ही में उनके तीन शेरी मजमुए “अजनबी शहर अजनबी रास्ते” ‘एक फेरीवाला’ और तबील नजम 1857 ई— उनकी शेरी जहानत की खुबसुरत मिसालें हैं। बम्बई में उन्होंने 250 से ज्यादा फिल्मों में मकालेम और मजरनामे तहरीर किये। हिन्दुस्तान की मशहूर टी—वी— सीरियल महाभारत में उनके तहरीर कर्दा मकालमों से उन्हें अवामी शोहरत मिली जो अपनी मिसाल आप है।

“गरीबे शहर” 1992उ में बम्बई से उर्दू में प्रकाशित हुआ ‘गरीबे शहर’ उनका चौथा शेरी मजमुआं है उसमें उनके बम्बई के तबील कयाम के दौरान कही हुई नजमे और गजले शामिल है। राही ने यह शायरी बम्बई में आने के बाद लिखी थी और बेटी मरियम बम्बई में पैदा हुई थी। इसलिए यह मजमुआं मरियम के नाम है। उन्होंने लिखा है।

“मिले गर मुफ़्त भी राही तो मत लो बहुत मेहंगा पड़ेगा आदमी है।”

आगे लिखते है।

क्यों इतने मगरूर है क्यूँ इतना इतराते हैं।

गंगा तट वीरान न होगा, एक उनके उठ जाने से।

मरसिया

एक चुटकी नींद की मिलती नहीं।

अपने जखमों पर छिड़कने के लिये।¹

संदर्भ ग्रंथ सूची

1. डॉ कृष्णा मुरारी मिश्र से भेंट वार्ता
2. मैं एक फेरीवाला भूमिका—12
3. क्रान्तिकथा— 1857 पृष्ठ— 33
4. कुँवरपाल सिंह से साक्षात्कार के आधार पर
5. क्रान्तिकथा— पृष्ठ— 191
6. क्रान्तिकथा— पृष्ठ 192
7. डॉ- कुँवर सिंह 1857 की भूमिका से
8. डॉ- कुँवरपाल सिंह 1857 की भूमिका से
9. प्रबंध लेखिका का नैययर बेगम से साक्षात्कार के आधार पर
10. मील के पत्थर: उपन्यास पृष्ठ— 395
11. आधा गाँव पृष्ठ— 266
12. प्रबंध लेखिका का के-पी-सिंह से साक्षात्कार के आधार पर
13. हिम्मत जौनपुरीऋ पृष्ठ— 111
14. दिल एक सादा कागज— पृष्ठ 15
15. दिल एक सादा कागज: पृष्ठ 113
16. असंतोष के दिन पृष्ठ—13
17. असंतोष के दिनरू राही मासूम रजा पृष्ठ 18
18. असंतोष के दिनरू पृष्ठ 19
19. डॉ- राही मासूम रजारू असंतोष के दिनरू पृष्ठ नं- —23

वैश्विक शान्ति में नैतिक मूल्यों की प्रासंगिकता

डॉ. सुरेन्द्र कुमार दुबे*

भूमिका

व्यक्ति में नैतिक मूल्यों का ह्रास वैश्विक अशांति का प्रमुख कारण है। आधुनिक युग में शिक्षा आध्यात्मिक व नैतिक विकास प्रक्रिया के स्थान पर आर्थिक विकास की प्रक्रिया बन गयी है। शिक्षा के उद्देश्यों में आर्थिक विकास को प्रमुख स्थान दिया जा रहा है। पाठ्यक्रम में केवल वैज्ञानिक व तकनीकी शिक्षा को ही प्रधानता दी जा रही है तथा अध्यात्म, धर्म व नैतिकता को महत्व नहीं दिया जा रहा है जिसके कारण लोगों में अनुशासनहीनता एवं असन्तोष की प्रवृत्ति बढ़ रही है। वर्तमान वैश्विक परिवेश में नैतिकता व मानवीयता का ह्रास हुआ है। आधुनिक भौतिकवादी युग में मानव ने मानसिक शान्ति, परस्पर सद्भाव तथा एकाग्रता को खो दिया है जिसके कारण धार्मिक, आध्यात्मिक एवं नैतिक मूल्यों में ह्रास हो रहा है।

आधुनिक वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी युग में एक ओर जहाँ मनुष्य के सुख-सुविधाओं में वृद्धि हुई है वहीं दूसरी ओर आणविक बमों के आविष्कार ने सम्पूर्ण मानव के अस्तित्व को खतरे में डाल दिया है। विकास की इस तीव्र आँधी ने जहाँ जीवन के अधिकांश मानवीय मूल्यों, आस्थाओं और प्रतीकों पर प्रहार किया है, वहीं दूसरी तरफ सम्पूर्ण पीढ़ी को परम्परा व आधुनिकता, जड़ता एवं गतिमयता के द्वन्द्व में भटकने के लिए छोड़ दिया है। लोगों में मानवीय, आध्यात्मिक तथा नैतिक मूल्य समाप्त हो रहा है और भौतिकवादी प्रवृत्ति को बढ़ावा मिल रहा है परिणामस्वरूप मूल्यों का अवमूल्यन हो रहा है।

आज व्यक्ति के जीवन में भौतिक सुख-सुविधा एवं समृद्धि के नाम पर बहुत कुछ है, ज्ञान एवं कौशल की कमी नहीं है इसके बावजूद भी चारों तरफ अशांति, अराजकता एवं आतंकवाद का साम्राज्य व्याप्त है। मनुष्य, मनुष्य से ही भयभीत होने लगा है तथा लोगों का एक दूसरे पर विश्वास नहीं रह गया है। यदि गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार किया जाय तो हम इस परिणाम पर पहुँचते हैं कि वर्तमान सामाजिक परिवेश की सभी समस्याओं की जड़ नैतिक मूल्य शिक्षा विहीन शिक्षा प्रणाली ही है। पहले शिक्षा का उद्देश्य मुक्ति होती थी, चरित्र निर्माण होता था किन्तु आज मुक्ति, आध्यात्मिकता एवं चरित्र निर्माण की बात करना लोग अप्रासंगिक मान रहे हैं। वर्तमान समय में मनुष्य अपनी उन नैतिक मूल्यों से विमुख हो रहे हैं जिसे अंगीकरण करने पर न केवल अपना कल्याण अपितु पीड़ित मानवता को भी शान्ति प्रदान की जा सकती है। नैतिक मूल्यों के अभाव में आज के छात्र एवं शिक्षक अनैतिक गतिविधियों में लिप्त है।

शोध अध्ययन की आवश्यकता एवं महत्व

विद्यालयों में हम छात्रों को विविध विषयों का ज्ञान प्रदान करते हैं किन्तु बालकों की आदतों, उनके व्यवहार, उनके आचरण, उनके स्वभाव आदि के परिमार्जन के लिए हम कोई उपाय नहीं करते। हमारा वर्तमान

*प्रवक्ता बी०एड० कुटीर स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय चक्के जौनपुर

पाठ्यक्रम नैतिक मूल्यों एवं आदर्शों की जानकारी ठीक से प्रदान नहीं करता। अतः वैश्विक शान्ति के लिए नैतिक मूल्यों की शिक्षा की प्रत्येक जागरूक नागरिक को आवश्यकता प्रतीत होती है।

औद्योगीकरण ने परिवार के एवं समाज के ढाँचे में परिवर्तन कर दिया है। अतः अब नैतिक मूल्यों की शिक्षा का दायित्व केवल घर या समाज पर ही नहीं छोड़ा जा सकता। विज्ञान की प्रगति ने हमारे चारों ओर के वातावरण में परिवर्तन कर दिया है। जनतन्त्र ने सामाजिक आकांक्षाओं में भी परिवर्तन कर दिया है। आज के युवाओं में उत्साह है, किन्तु इस उत्साह को उचित दिशा देने में वर्तमान शिक्षा प्रणाली अक्षम है। इसका एक प्रमुख कारण यह है कि हमारे नवयुवकों को नैतिक मूल्यों की शिक्षा किसी स्तर पर नहीं दी जाती। नये परिवेश में नैतिक मूल्यों की शिक्षा और आवश्यक हो गई है।

नैतिक मूल्यों की शिक्षा किसी राष्ट्र के लिए ही नहीं वरन् सम्पूर्ण विश्व के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है। नैतिक मूल्यों की शिक्षा प्रदान करने से बालकों में सहिष्णुता, उदारता, सहयोग, समता, त्याग, संयम, विश्व-बन्धुत्व इत्यादि गुणों का विकास किया जा सकता है। वैश्विक शान्ति के लिए बालक का सर्वांगीण विकास आवश्यक है। वैश्विक शान्ति के लिए मानवीयता प्रथम आधार है क्योंकि वैश्विक शान्ति विश्व कल्याण के लिए है और विश्व कल्याण के लिए मानवीयता व मानव मात्र का कल्याण आवश्यक है। नैतिक मूल्यों की शिक्षा के माध्यम से ही विद्यार्थियों में आत्मानुशासन की प्रवृत्ति का विकास किया जा सकता है।

शोध अध्ययन के उद्देश्य

नैतिक मूल्यों की अवधारणा का अध्ययन करना।

नैतिक मूल्यों को विकसित करने हेतु उपाय का अध्ययन करना।

वैश्विक शांति में नैतिक मूल्यों की प्रासंगिकता का अध्ययन करना।

नैतिक मूल्य की अवधारणा

वे निश्चित मानदण्ड जिसके आधार पर व्यक्ति, वस्तु, व्यवहार व घटना का अच्छा-बुरा,सही-गलत के रूप में परख की जाती है,मूल्य कहलाते हैं। मूल्य ही धर्म कहलाता है अर्थात धर्म उन शाश्वत मूल्यों का नाम है जिनकी मन, वचन, कर्म की सत्य अभिव्यक्ति से ही मनुष्य कहलाता है। धर्म का अभिप्राय मानवोचित आचरण संहिता है। यह आचरण संहिता ही नैतिकता है और इस नैतिकता के मानदण्ड ही नैतिक मूल्य हैं। नैतिक मूल्यों के अभाव में कोई भी व्यक्ति, समाज या देश निश्चित रूप से पतनोन्मुख हो जायेगा। नैतिक मूल्य मनुष्य के विवेक में स्थित, आन्तरिक व अन्तः स्फूर्त तत्व हैं जो व्यक्ति के व्यक्तित्व विकास में आधार का कार्य करते हैं। नैतिक मूल्यों के कारण ही समाज में संगठनकारी शक्तियाँ व प्रक्रिया गति प्राप्त करती है और विघटनकारी शक्तियों का क्षय होता है विश्वबन्धुत्व की भावना, मानवतावाद, समता भाव, प्रेम और त्याग जैसे नैतिक गुणों के अभाव में विश्वशांति , अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग, मैत्री आदि की कल्पना भी नहीं की सकती है।

हरबर्ट. जैसे शिक्षाशास्त्री तो सम्पूर्ण शिक्षा का उद्देश्य ही नैतिकता का विकास मानते हैं। यदि पढ़-लिखकर बालक सच्चरित्र न बन सका तो शिक्षा बेकार है। छात्र में अनुशासन , सत्यवादिता, सहयोग, भ्रातृत्व, धैर्य आदि गुणों का विकास नैतिक मूल्यों की शिक्षा द्वारा सम्भव है। परिवार, समाज, संस्कृति, राजनैतिक संस्थाओं

के प्रति उचित दृष्टिकोण का विकास, शुभ एवं भद्र के लिए श्रद्धाभाव का विकास एवं अन्याय, द्वेष, विशेषाधिकार, दबाव आदि के विरोध का साहस नैतिक शिक्षा से ही सम्भव है।

नैतिक मूल्यों के प्रकार

प्रमुख नैतिक मूल्य निम्नलिखित हैं—

सत्य

वैश्विक शान्ति हेतु सत्य एक प्रमुख नैतिक मूल्य है। संसार में सत्य के अतिरिक्त कुछ भी नहीं है। आज लोगों में सत्य से दूर रहने की प्रवृत्ति है। यदि सत्य पर अडिग रहा जाय तो शान्ति सम्भव है। असत्य के मार्ग पर चलने के कारण ही लोगों का जीवन तनावग्रस्त है। प्राचीन समय में लोगों में यह विश्वास रहता था कि सत्य ही ईश्वर है। सत्य का तात्पर्य केवल सच बोलना ही नहीं वरन् विचार, वाणी और आचार में भी सत्य होना आवश्यक है। सत्य का अनुपालन धर्म, राजनीति, समाज एवं परिवार सर्वत्र होना चाहिए। व्यक्ति जब तक काम, क्रोध, लोभ, मोह के प्रभाव में रहेगा, वह सत्य का दर्शन नहीं कर सकता। जो स्वयं नैतिक रूप से शक्तिमान होता है, वही सत्य मार्ग पर चल सकता है।

अहिंसा

वैश्विक अशान्ति के प्रमुख कारणों में लोगों में व्याप्त हिंसा की प्रवृत्ति भी है। आज लोग छोटी-छोटी बातों पर भी हिंसा का मार्ग अपना लेते हैं जो विद्रोह का प्रमुख कारण बन जाती है। वैश्विक शान्ति की स्थापना के लिए अहिंसा रूपी नैतिक मूल्य को प्रमुख रूप से ग्रहण करना होगा। प्राचीन हिन्दू ग्रन्थों, उपनिषदों, एवं मनुस्मृति आदि के अनुसार अहिंसा का अर्थ साधारणतः किसी प्राणी को कष्ट नहीं पहुँचाना एवं किसी का प्राण नहीं लेना है। जैन मत के अनुसार “सभी परिस्थितियों में सभी प्राणियों के लिए मनसा, वाचा, कर्मणा हिंसा का वर्जन है।”

अहिंसा के बारे में महात्मा गाँधी जी का विचार था कि “यदि अहिंसा के पुजारी की सभी क्रियाओं के मूल में करुणा रहे, यदि वह क्षुद्र जीव को यथाशक्ति कष्ट पहुँचाने से बचता रहे और उसे बचाता रहे तथा इस प्रकार हिंसा के चक्कर से निरंतर दूर रहे तो फिर उसका विश्वास अहिंसा में अडिग हो जायेगा।” शत्रुओं से प्यार, बुराई के बदले भलाई और घृणा के बदले प्यार करने की भावना गाँधी जी के अहिंसा की कल्पना का तत्व था। उनकी अन्तर्दृष्टि थी कि यदि हम सत्य स्वरूप ईश्वर को पाना चाहते हैं तो हमें इसके लिए निश्चय ही अहिंसा का मार्ग अपनाना होगा।

प्रेम

वैश्विक शान्ति के लिए प्रेम रूपी नैतिक मूल्य भी अनिवार्यतः धारण करना होगा। हिंसा की प्रवृत्ति प्रेम के अभाव में ही उत्पन्न होती है। यदि हम लोगों के प्रति प्रेम का भाव रखें तो निश्चित ही अन्य लोगों का हमारे प्रति प्रेम का ही भाव रहेगा। आज भाई-भाई में भी सच्चे प्रेम का अभाव है जिसके कारण छोटी-छोटी बातों पर विवाद प्रारम्भ हो जाता है तथा कुछ लोग हिंसा का मार्ग चुन लेते हैं। जब लोगों में आपस में ही प्रेम का भाव नहीं है तो ऐसे लोगों से वैश्विक शान्ति की कल्पना भी नहीं की जा सकती है।

धर्म

नैतिक मूल्यों में धर्म का भी प्रमुख स्थान है। नैतिकता के लिए धर्म का वही स्थान है, जो जमीन में बीज उगने के लिए जल का होता है। धर्म का अर्थ सम्प्रदाय नहीं है तथा यह हिन्दुत्व, इस्लाम और ईसाइयत आदि से परे है। चूंकि विश्व के सभी मानव एक ही ईश्वर की सन्तान है अतः सभी मानव आपस में भाई-भाई हैं। सभी लोगों से नैतिकतापूर्ण व्यवहार करना ही सबसे बड़ा धर्म है। सच्चा धर्म यही शिक्षा देता है कि हमें कोई ऐसाकार्य नहीं करना चाहिए जिससे दूसरे को कष्ट पहुँचे। यदि सभी लोग इस धर्म का पालन करेंगे तो निश्चित रूप से वैश्विक शान्ति की स्थापना होगी।

ईमानदारी

नैतिक मूल्यों में ईमानदारी का भी महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। ईमानदारी एक ऐसा माध्यम है जिससे लोगों का विश्वास एक दूसरे पर बना रहता है। हमें अन्दर एवं बाहर दोनों रूप में ईमानदार रहना चाहिए। ईमानदारी से आत्मबल मजबूत होता है। कहा भी गया है "ईमानदारी सर्वश्रेष्ठ नीति है (Honesty is the best Policy.)"

नैतिक मूल्यों के विकास हेतु पाठ्यक्रम

नैतिक मूल्यों की उपस्थापना भी पाठ्यक्रम के माध्यम से ही सम्भव है। अन्धविश्वासों, संकुचित सिद्धान्तों तथा रूढ़िगत धार्मिक व्यापारों से ऊपर उठकर ऐसे पाठ्यक्रम का निर्माण हो जिसमें धर्म के आधारभूत सिद्धान्तों का निरूपण हो। धर्म वह है जो मनुष्य-मनुष्य में मेल स्थापित करता है। भेद, घृणा, वैमनस्य तथा कटुता उत्पन्न करने वाले सिद्धान्त कभी भी धर्म की श्रेणी नहीं आ सकते। इसलिए आज के यथार्थवादी युग में शिक्षा के लिए धार्मिक तथा नैतिक मूल्यों का आँचल छोड़ना श्रेयस्कर नहीं है।

उपर्युक्त विवेचन से पाठ्यक्रम का जो स्वरूप निखरता है, उसमें शिक्षा के विभिन्न स्तरों पर धर्म तथा संस्कृति, सामाजिक विषयों का अध्ययन, क्षेत्रीय भाषाएँ तथा उनका साहित्य, विज्ञान, वाणिज्य तथा कृषि सम्बन्धी विषयों के अतिरिक्त राष्ट्रीय एकता को प्रोत्साहन देने वाले कार्यक्रम, शैक्षिक तथा व्यावसायिक निर्देशन की योजनाएँ, स्थानीय आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप शिल्पीय, व्यावसायिक तथा औद्योगिक विषयों का समावेश वांछनीय है। अधिक जीवन्त, उपयोगी, व्यापक तथा सार्थक बनाने के लिए पाठ्यक्रम को इतना लचीला बना दिया जाय कि सहपाठ्यक्रम, पाठ्येतर तथा पाठ्यक्रमीय क्रियाकलापों एवं अध्ययनों का समायोजन अध्यापक परिस्थिति तथा आवश्यकतानुकूल स्वयं कर सके। परीक्षोन्मुख पाठ्यक्रम एक जड़ एवं मृत भावना है जिसकी कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है।

नैतिक मूल्यों के विकास हेतु उपाय

विद्यार्थियों नैतिक मूल्यों के विकास के लिए नैतिक शिक्षा को भी एक विषय के रूप में पाठ्यक्रम में सम्मिलित किया जाय और कुछ पुस्तकें निर्धारित कर दी जाय जिनके आधार पर नैतिक मूल्यों की शिक्षा भलीभांति दी जा सके।

नैतिक शिक्षा के पाठ्यक्रम को प्राथमिक, माध्यमिक एवं उच्च स्तर पर क्रमिक रूप में विकसित करना चाहिए। प्राथमिक स्तर पर जिन गुणों के विकास पर अत्यधिक बल हो, उनमें माता-पिता, आचार्य एवं अपने से बड़ों के प्रति श्रद्धाभाव भी है। यह श्रद्धा एवं आदर ऊपरी एवं दिखावटी न होकर मन से हो। इसके लिए छात्रों को समय-समय पर कुछ नियमों की जानकारी देनी पड़ेगी तथा 'श्रवणकुमार', 'राजा हरिश्चन्द्र' इत्यादि नैतिक मूल्य प्रधाननाटक कक्षा के सम्मुख उपस्थित किया जाय।

माध्यमिक स्तर पर राष्ट्र एवं विश्व के प्रति तथा मानवता के प्रति श्रद्धाभाव जाग्रत करना होगा। इसके लिए देश-प्रेमी, बलिदानी, एवं राष्ट्र-भक्तों की जीवनियाँ पढ़नी होगी। ऐसी कहानियों का चयन करना होगा जिनके आधार पर देश-प्रेम का विकास हो सके। उन घटनाओं पर बल देना होगा जो देश एवं विश्व के कार्यों में प्रमुख हैं।

उच्च स्तर पर छात्रों में अपने पूर्वार्जित प्रेम एवं श्रद्धा की मीमांसा करनी होगी। संसार के विभिन्न धर्मों में व्याप्त एकता को ढूँढना होगा। इसके लिए उन्हें बुद्ध, कन्फ्यूशियस, सुकरात, ईसा, शंकर, मुहम्मद, कबीर, नानक, गाँधी, विवेकानंद, अरविन्द, दयानन्द आदि की जीवनियाँ पढ़ाई जायें। संसार के धार्मिक ग्रन्थों में सार्वभौमिक तत्व को छात्र पहचाने। इसके लिए इन ग्रन्थों से चुने हुए अंश को उन्हें पढ़ना होगा। इस स्तर पर यह सिखाया जाय कि वे धर्म के नैतिक मूल्य को समझ सकें। उन्हें धर्म का दर्शन पढ़ाया जाय, धर्म के मान्य एवं आदर्श सिद्धान्तों की व्याख्या उनके समक्ष प्रस्तुत की जाय ताकि वे युगानुरूप सिद्धान्तों को व्यवहृत कर सकें।

आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि विद्यालय का सम्पूर्ण वातावरण नैतिकता से ओत-प्रोत हो जिससे छात्र नैतिक नियमों का पालन कर सकें और नैतिक सिद्धान्तों को व्यवहृत कर सकें। विद्यालय का कार्य कुछ क्षण के मौन से आरम्भ हो जिससे छात्र नैतिक नियमों का मनन करना सीखें। सरल कहानी के माध्यम से नैतिकता की शिक्षा दी जाय।

भारत सरकार के सन् 1959 में बम्बई के तत्कालीन राज्यपाल श्री श्रीप्रकाशजी की अध्यक्षता में नैतिक मूल्यों के शिक्षा की एक समिति नियुक्त की गई थी, जिसके अध्यक्ष के अतिरिक्त अन्य तीन सदस्य थे— राजस्थान विश्वविद्यालय के कुलपति श्री जी० सी० चटर्जी, जम्मू-कश्मीर विश्वविद्यालय के कुलपति श्री फ़ैजी और भारत सरकार के शिक्षा मन्त्रालय के संयुक्त सचिव श्री प्रेमकृपाल। इस समिति ने नैतिक मूल्यों की शिक्षा पर विस्तार में विचार किया और अपने अन्य प्रतिवेदनों के अतिरिक्त निम्नलिखित महत्वपूर्ण सुझाव दिये—

1. प्रारम्भिक स्तर

क. सामूहिक गायन के लिए प्रातः कुछ मिनटों के लिए छात्र सभा का आयोजन हो।

ख. भाषा शिक्षण के पाठ्यक्रम में सन्तों एवं धार्मिक नेताओं के जीवन व शिक्षा के विषय में सरल और रोचक कहानियों को सम्मिलित किया जाय।

ग. यथासम्भव श्रव्य-दृश्य सामग्री का प्रयोग करके छात्रों की नैतिक शिक्षा में रुचि जाग्रत की जाए। विशेषतः सुन्दर चित्र, फिल्मस्ट्रिप, सुन्दर कलाकृतियों के रंगीन पुनर्मुद्रण, वास्तुकला के नमूने प्रस्तुत किये जाय।

- घ. विद्यालय की समय सारिणी में एक सप्ताह में दो घण्टे नैतिक शिक्षा के लिए रखे जाने चाहिए। इन घण्टों में विश्व के धर्मों की रोचक कहानियाँ कही जाय। धर्म के वाह्य आडम्बर को पृथक रखा जाय।
- ङ. विद्यालयी कार्य के माध्यम से छात्रों में 'सेवा की भावना' एवं 'कार्य ही पूजा है' की भावना जाग्रत की जाय।
- च. विद्यालय में आयोजित शारीरिक शिक्षा एवं खेल का उद्देश्य चरित्र निर्माण हो।

2. माध्यमिक स्तर

- क. प्रातःकालीन सभा में दो मिनट का मौन रखा जाय। इसके बाद पवित्र पुस्तकों या श्रेष्ठ साहित्य से कुछ अंश पढ़े जाय। सामूहिक गायन को भी प्रोत्साहित किया जाय।
- ख. इतिहास और सामाजिक अध्ययन के पाठ्यक्रम में विश्व के महान धर्मों की शिक्षाओं के मूलतत्त्व पढ़े जाय। भाषा शिक्षण या सामान्य शिक्षण में विभिन्न धर्मों के विषय में कथाएँ सम्मिलित की जाय।
- ग. सप्ताह में एक घण्टा नैतिक मूल्यों की शिक्षा के लिए पृथक से रखा जाय। इस कक्षा में विचार-विमर्श को प्रोत्साहित किया जाय। उपयुक्त वक्ताओं को भी आमंत्रित करके नैतिक शिक्षा पर व्याख्यान कराया जाय।
- घ. छुट्टियों में या विद्यालयी समय के अतिरिक्त संगठित रूप में समाज सेवा की जाए। इस सेवा का उद्देश्य हो—श्रम के प्रति निष्ठा, मानवता से प्रेम, देशभक्ति और आत्मानुशासन।
- ङ. विद्यालय में छात्र की उपलब्धियों की जाँच करते समय आचरण एवं चरित्र के गुणों की परीक्षा अवश्य हो।

3. विश्वविद्यालयी स्तर

- क. प्रातः विभिन्न समूहों में छात्र मौन-चिन्तन करें। ऐच्छिक रूप से अध्यापकों के निरीक्षण में यह कार्य हो।
- ख. 'तुलनात्मक धर्म' में स्नातकोत्तर पाठ्यक्रम की रचना की जाय और इसे महत्वपूर्ण विषय बनाया जाय।

निष्कर्ष

उपरोक्त विवरण के आधार पर हम इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुँचते हैं कि वैश्विक शान्ति के लिए नैतिक मूल्यों की प्रासंगिकता अत्यधिक है। यदि सभी व्यक्तियों में नैतिक मूल्यों का समावेश कर दिया जाय तो लोगों में स्वस्थ विचार उत्पन्न होगा। वे आपस में प्रेमपूर्वक रहेंगे, कहीं भी हिंसा का भाव नहीं रहेगा तथा सभी लोगों में स्वार्थ की भावना त्याग कर परमार्थ की भावना जाग्रत होगी। केवल एक व्यक्ति में ही नैतिक मूल्यों का समावेश होने से ही वैश्विक शान्ति सम्भव नहीं है। वैश्विक शान्ति की स्थापना के लिए स्वयं में नैतिक मूल्यों को ग्रहण करने के पश्चात् अन्य लोगों में भी नैतिक मूल्यों का समावेश कराना होगा। यह कार्य वही कर सकते हैं जो नैतिक मूल्यों से परिपूर्ण हों। यदि हमारे अन्दर नैतिक मूल्यों का अभाव रहेगा तो हम अन्य लोगों में नैतिक मूल्य का विकास नहीं करा सकेंगे। पहले हम स्वयं के अन्दर नैतिक मूल्य धारण करें, उसके पश्चात् अन्य लोगों को नैतिक मूल्य धारण करने हेतु प्रेरित करें तभी वैश्विक शांति की स्थापना होगी जिससे

सम्पूर्ण विश्व में भाईचारा, निःस्वार्थ की भावना, सौहार्द्र एवं प्रेम का वातावरण विकसित होगा तथा प्रत्येक मानव शान्तिपूर्वक खुशहाल जीवन व्यतीत कर सकेगा ।

नैतिक मूल्यों की शिक्षा द्वारा ही वैश्विक शान्ति सम्भव है क्योंकि इसके द्वारा ही व्यक्ति में ईर्ष्या, द्वेष, घृणा, लड़ाई-झगड़े इत्यादि कुप्रवृत्तियों को रोका जा सकता है। यदि सभी जीवों में एक ही ईश्वर की सत्ता है तो मानव जाति में जाति-भेद, रंग-भेद, नस्ल-भेद, लिंग-भेद, ऊँच-नीच भेद अनुचित है। नैतिक मूल्यों की शिक्षा द्वारा बालकों में भेद-भाव रहित विश्व-बन्धुत्व की भावना का विकास उत्पन्न करके मानव मात्र की एकता पर बल तथा मानव जाति के अधिकतम कल्याण की प्रवृत्ति का विकास किया जा सकता है।

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भारतीय स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन और आदिवासी

डॉ. तुंगनाथ मौआर*

भारत में आदिवासी आंदोलन, अंग्रेजों के भारत पर राजनीतिक और आर्थिक नियंत्रण स्थापित करने के बाद शुरू हुआ है। अंग्रेजों के आगमन ने आदिवासियों के राजनीतिक, सामाजिक व आर्थिक जीवन को प्रभावित किया तथा उसमें उथल-पुथल मचा दी। औपनिवेशिक शासन की घुसपैठ ने आदिवासियों की भूमि और जंगल छीनकर, भूमिहीन तथा जंगलहीन बनाकर अंग्रेजों पर निर्भर बना दिया। एक ओर तो इन आदिवासियों की जमीन छीनने से उन्हें मजदूरों के रूप में काम करना पड़ा, वहीं दूसरी ओर जंगल तथा वन उत्पादों से इनका संबंध तोड़कर तथा इन पर तरह-तरह के प्रतिबंध लगाकर उनके अधिकारों को सीमित कर दिया गया। इसके परिणामस्वरूप आदिवासियों में असंतोष व विद्रोह की लहर पैदा हुई जो समय-समय पर विभिन्न आंदोलनों के रूप में परिलक्षित हुई। जनजातीय समुदायों ने भारत के स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई। जनजातीय नेताओं ने अपने समुदाय को नेतृत्व प्रदान किया और इनकी पहचान, इतिहास और भारतीयता को अमर किया

जनजातियों को आदिवासी, अनुसूचित जनजाति या मूलनिवासी के नाम से भी जाना जाता है। कभी-कभी तो आदिवासियों को कृषकों की श्रेणी में रखकर आदिवासी किसान के रूप में भी परिभाषित किया गया है। ए. आर. देसाई, रामचंद्र गुहा जैसे चिंतकों ने स्वतंत्रता के बाद के आदिवासी आंदोलन को किसान आंदोलन के रूप में माना है। इस दृष्टिकोण का विरोध करते हुए के.एस. सिंह ने माना कि आदिवासियों का सामाजिक-आर्थिक संगठन, जंगल और भूमि पर उसकी निर्भरता तथा उनका तरीका किसानों से बिल्कुल भिन्न है।

19वीं शताब्दी के प्रारंभ में औपनिवेशिक भारत के जनजातीय बहुल प्रदेशों में जनजातीय आंदोलन प्रमुख रूप से सामने आए। 1857 के पूर्व होने वाले विद्रोह में मिजो(1810), नागा(1844) तथा कोल(1795,1831), खासी एवं गारो(1829), संथाल (1853) आदि विद्रोह प्रमुख हैं। कृषक आंदोलन की भांति आदिवासी आंदोलनों की जड़ में ब्रिटिश सरकार एवं साहूकारों द्वारा किया गया शोषण, दमन और अत्याचार है। आदिवासियों का मुख्य व्यवसाय कृषि था, जब आदिवासी लोग अपने उधार समय पर चुकता नहीं कर पाते थे तो साहूकारों और महाजन, कृषकों की तरह इन्हें भी इनकी भूमि से बेदखल कर देते। इसके परिणामस्वरूप इन्हें अपनी ही भूमि पर मजदूरों की भांति मजदूरी करनी पड़ती। ब्रिटिश सरकार तथा पुलिस दोनों की सहायता इन्हें प्राप्त नहीं होती और न्यायालय हमेशा इन लोगों के प्रति उदासीन रहती। ब्रिटिश शासन के इस नकारात्मक रवैया का प्रमुख कारण आदिवासी लोगों की समाज के प्रति उज्ञानता और अजागरूकता थी। जिसका फायदा ब्रिटिश सरकार समय-समय पर उठाती रही और उनका शोषण करती रही।

आदिवासियों के विद्रोह का प्रमुख कारण था गैर आदिवासी समूहों द्वारा उनके परंपरागत जीवन पद्धति को समाप्त करना, वन्य और भूमि पर उनके अधिकारों के अतिक्रमण और सामूहिक स्वामित्व आदि से

*सहायक आचार्य, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, आर्यभट्ट कॉलेज नई दिल्ली

इनकार। आदिवासी समूहों की अज्ञानता, इनकी जागरूकता में कमी और इनका अशिक्षित होना। इसके शोषण के प्रमुख कारण थे। इनका लाभ उठाकर ब्रिटिश और गैर आदिवासी समूह द्वारा इनकी सदियों से चली आ रही स्वायत्तता को अस्वीकार किया गया जो आंदोलन के तात्कालिक कारण थे।

ब्रिटिश शासन द्वारा समय-समय पर बनाए गए कानून आदिवासियों के हक में कभी नहीं रहे। उदाहरण के लिए जंगल तथा इससे संबंधी बनाए गए कानून जो प्रत्यक्ष तौर पर आदिवासियों के मूल अधिकारों के विरुद्ध थे। इसके अतिरिक्त सरकारी वन अधिनियम 1865 तथा वन्य जीव अधिनियम 1878 इस दिशा में उल्लेखनीय हैं जिससे जंगलों तथा वनों पर सरकार का एकाधिकार हो गया।

आंदोलन का एक अन्य महत्वपूर्ण कारण आदिवासियों पर समय-समय पर लगाए गए अवैध कर और उपकार थे जो आदिवासियों के मूल अधिकारों जैसे वन लकड़ी के प्रयोग या भूमि के प्रयोग आदि के विरुद्ध था। इसके अतिरिक्त वह मिशनरी लोगों का आदिवासियों के संपर्क में आकर इन्हें सभ्य और शिक्षित बनाने का प्रयास, आदिवासी लोगों के विद्रोह का प्रमुख कारण बना।

1857 के पूर्व विभिन्न आदिवासी आंदोलनों में भील और कोल विद्रोह प्रमुख थे। यह विद्रोह 1818 से 1831 के बीच मराठा क्षेत्र में ब्रिटिश सरकार के विरुद्ध था। 1836 में यह आंदोलन पुणे रामोशी नेता उमाजी राजे के नेतृत्व में शुरू हुआ और 1846 तक चला। इसी प्रकार भील के विरोधी कोल जोकि उनके स्थानीय प्रतियोगी थे 1831-32 में अंग्रेजों को चुनौती दी। किंतु ब्रिटिश सेना द्वारा यह विद्रोह कुचल दिया गया और बाद में 1844-46 के बीच दोबारा शुरू हो गया। इसी प्रकार गोंड जनजाति जो तमिलनाडु से बंगाल तक के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में फैली थी 1837 से 1856 तक अंग्रेजों के विरुद्ध विद्रोह करते रहे। इस विद्रोह का प्रमुख कारण ब्रिटिश द्वारा इन जनजातियों पर नए कर लगाना, जमींदारी प्रथा लागू करना तथा साहूकारों द्वारा किया गया शोषण आदि थे। किंतु इस दौर का सबसे प्रमुख निर्णायक व प्रभावकारी आंदोलन संस्थाल जनजातियों द्वारा 1855 से 1857 के बीच किया गया। यह जनजाति अधिकांशतः पूर्वी भारत के हिस्सों जैसे पलामू, छोटानागपुर तथा इसके सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र में केंद्रित है, जिस भाग में यह सबसे ज्यादा थे, उसे संथाल परगना के नाम से जाना जाता है। इस जनजाति के विद्रोह का प्रमुख कारण भी गैर आदिवासी लोगों का उनके क्षेत्रों तथा जीवन भर कब्जा और ब्रिटिश सरकार की शोषणकारी नीति ही थी। गैर आदिवासी लोग जिसमें साहूकार, महाजन, सरकारी अधिकारी प्रमुख थे। इन आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में बसने लगे और उनकी पूरी जीवन पद्धति को ही तहस-नहस कर दिया। इसके अलावा, जरूरत पड़ने पर उनका दमन तथा शोषण करने से भी पीछे नहीं हटे। कर्ज समय पर अदा न कर पाने की स्थिति में आदिवासियों को जमीन से बेदखल कर दिया गया और उन्हें अपनी ही जमीन पर भूस्वामियों के नियंत्रण में बेगारी करनी पड़ी। इस प्रकार उत्पीड़न व दमन के कारण संथाल जनजातियों का विद्रोह शुरू हुआ। सर्वप्रथम अनाज व्यापारियों और साहूकारों पर हमले हुए, बाद में 1857 में ब्रिटिश सेना ने इस विद्रोह को कुचल दिया।

1857 के विद्रोह के बाद आदिवासियों में भी राजनीतिक चेतना जागृत हुई। इसके कारण आदिवासियों ने ब्रिटिश राज की समाप्ति का निश्चय किया। अभी तक विभिन्न जनजातियाँ केवल अपने तत्कालीन हितों तक सीमित थी और अपने से संबंधित दमन और शोषण को समाप्त करने के लिए तत्पर थी किंतु 1857 के बाद जनजातियों की राजनीतिक जागरूकता, समझ, उनके दृष्टिकोण व विद्रोह के स्वरूप को परिवर्तित कर दिया।

1857 के बाद होने वाले आदिवासी विद्रोह में मुंडा विद्रोह एक संगठित और विस्तृत विद्रोह था। इस विद्रोह का नेतृत्व बिरसा मुंडा ने किया। भारतीय इतिहास में बिरसा मुंडा एक ऐसे लोकनायक थे, जिन्होंने भारत के झारखंड में अपने क्रांतिकारी चिंतन और कार्य से 19वीं शताब्दी के उत्तरार्ध में आदिवासी समाज की दशा और दिशा बदलकर नवीन सामाजिक और राजनीतिक युग का सूत्रपात किया। वे भारत की एक आदिवासी स्वतंत्रता सेनानी थे। उनका जन्म 15 नवंबर 1875 ईस्वी में मुंडा जनजाति के एक गरीब किसान परिवार में हुआ था। इनके पिता का नाम सुगना मुंडा और माता का नाम कर्मी मुंडाइन था। वे वर्तमान झारखंड के रांची जिला के खूंटी के उलीहालत गांव में पैदा हुए। बिरसा मुंडा को उनके पिता ने चाईबासा के मिशनरी स्कूल में भर्ती किया था। जहां उन्हें ईसाइयत का पाठ पढ़ाया गया। वहां पर उसने देखा और सीखा कि किस प्रकार आदिवासियों का शोषण किया जा रहा है उनका कोल विद्रोह और संस्थान विद्रोह के बारे में पढ़कर और जानकर उनका खून खौल उठा। उन्होंने नारा दिया, अबुआ दिशोम रे अबुआ रू राज यानी अपनी धरती उस पर अपना राज। बिरसा ने कुछ ही दिनों में यह कह कर कि साहेब- साहेब एक टोपी है स्कूल से नाता तोड़ लिया।

उन्होंने हिंदू धर्म और ईसाई धर्म का बारीकी से अध्ययन किया तथा इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचे कि आदिवासी समाज मिशनरियों से तो भ्रमित है ही हिंदू धर्म को भी ठीक से न तो समझ पा रहा है, न ग्रहण कर पा रहा है। उन्होंने महसूस किया कि आचरण के धरातल पर आदिवासी समाज अंधविश्वासों की आंधी में तिनके साथ उड़ रहा है तथा आस्था के मामले में भटका हुआ है। उन्होंने यह भी अनुभव किया कि सामाजिक कुरीतियों के कोहरे ने आदिवासी समाज को ज्ञान के प्रकाश से वंचित कर दिया है। धर्म के बिंदु पर आदिवासी कभी मिशनरियों के प्रलोभन में आ जाते हैं तो कभी ढकोसलो को ही ईश्वर मान लेते हैं¹ उन्होंने धर्म सुधार और समाज सुधार का भी कार्य किया ताकि आदिवासी समाज विकास के मार्ग पर चलें और अपने अधिकारों व कर्तव्यों को समझें। 1890 के आसपास बिरसा वैष्णव धर्म की ओर मुड़ गए। जो आदिवासी किसी महामारी को दैवी प्रकोप मानते थे, उनको भी महामारी से बचाने के उपाय समझाते। मुंडा आदिवासी जो चेचक, सांप काटने, बाघ के खाए जाने को ईश्वर की मर्जी मानते। बिरसा उन्हें सिखाते की चेचक और हैजा से कैसे लड़ा जाता है। इस कारण बिरसा अब धरती पिता हो गए थे। 1994 में मानसून के असफल होने के कारण छोटानागपुर पठार में भयंकर अकाल और महामारी फैली हुई थी। बिरसा ने पूरे मनोयोग से अपने लोगों की सेवा की। 28 जून 1898 में सामाजिक बराबरी के लिए चुटिया के मंदिर का अभियान शुरू किया।

उन्होंने अंधविश्वास जैसे भूत, प्रेत तथा डायन प्रथा से दूर करने के लिए लोगों को प्रेरित किया करते थे। इस प्रकार बिरसा मुंडा धर्म सुधार के माध्यम से आदिवासी समाज में व्याप्त कुरीतियों को दूर करने का प्रयास किया।

इसके बाद बिरसा का ध्यान मुंडा समुदाय की गरीबी की ओर गया। आज की तरह आदिवासियों का जीवन तब की अभावों से भरा हुआ था खाने को न रोटी थी, न पहनने को कपड़े। एक तरफ गरीबी थी तो दूसरी तरफ इंडियन फॉरेस्ट एक्ट 1882 ने उनके जंगल छीन लिए थे, जो जंगल के दावेदार थे, वही जंगलों से बेदखल कर दिए गए। यह देख बिरसा ने हथियार उठा लिया और 1895 से 1900 तक बिरसा मुंडा का महाविद्रोह (उलगुलान) चला। यह विद्रोह आदिवासियों को लगातार जल, जंगल, जमीन और उनके

प्राकृतिक संसाधनों से बेदखल किए जाने के विरोध में शुरु हुआ था। 1895 में बिरसा ने अंग्रेजों की लागू की गई जमींदारी प्रथा और राजस्व व्यवस्था के खिलाफ लड़ाई के साथ – साथ जंगल – जमीन की लड़ाई छेड़ी थी। बिरसा ने सूदखोरों, महाजनों के खिलाफ भी जंग का ऐलान किया। वे महाजनों को दिक्कू कहते थे, वे कर्ज के बदले उनकी जमीन पर कब्जा कर लेते थे। बिरसा में आदिवासी अस्मिता स्वायत्तता और संस्कृति को बचाने के लिए तथा अंग्रेजों से आजादी के लिए यह संग्राम किया था।

समकालीन आदिवासी समाज भारतीय जमींदारों, जागीरदारों तथा ब्रिटिश शासकों के शोषण की भट्टी में झुलस रहा था। बिरसा मुंडा ने आदिवासियों को शोषण की नाटकीय यात्रा से मुक्ति दिलाने के लिए तीन स्तरों पर संगठित करना आवश्यक समझा।

पहला तो सामाजिक स्तर पर ताकि आदिवासी समाज अंधविश्वासों और दूसरों के चंगुल से छूटकर, पाखंड के पिंजरे से बाहर आ सके। इसके लिए उन्होंने आदिवासियों को स्वच्छता का संस्कार सिखाया। शिक्षा का महत्व समझाया। आपसी सहयोग का रास्ता दिखाया। सामाजिक स्तर पर आदिवासियों के इस जागरण से जमींदार, जागीरदार तथा तत्कालीन ब्रिटिश शासन तो बौखलाया ही, पाखंडी झाड़-फूंक करने वालों की दुकानदारी भी ठप हो गई। यह सब बिरसा मुंडा के खिलाफ हो गए। उन्होंने बिरसा को साजिश रचकर फसाने की काली करतूतें प्रारंभ की। इस प्रकार आदिवासी समाज पर बिरसा का व्यापक प्रभाव पड़ा।

दूसरा था आर्थिक स्तर पर सुधार ताकि आदिवासी समाज को जमींदारों और जागीरदारों के आर्थिक शोषण से मुक्त किया जा सके। बिरसा मुंडा ने जब सामाजिक स्तर पर आदिवासी समाज में चेतना पैदा कर दी तो आर्थिक स्तर पर सारे आदिवासी शोषण के विरुद्ध स्वयं ही संगठित होने लगे। बिरसा मुंडा ने उनके नेतृत्व की कमान संभाली। आदिवासियों ने बेगारी प्रथा के विरोध जबर्दस्त आंदोलन किया। इसके परिणामस्वरूप जमींदारों और जागीरदारों के घरों और भूमि पर कार्य रुक गया।

तीसरा था राजनीति का स्तर पर आदिवासियों को संगठित करना। उन्होंने सामाजिक और आर्थिक स्तर पर आदिवासियों में चेतना की चिंगारी सुलगा दी थी, अतः राजनीतिक स्तर पर इसे आग बनने में देरी नहीं लगी। आदिवासी अपने राजनीतिक अधिकारों के प्रति सजग हुए।

बिरसा मुंडा ने मुंडा आदिवासियों को अंग्रेजी सरकार की जन विरोधी नीतियों के खिलाफ जागरूक करना शुरु किया। जब सरकार द्वारा उन्हें रोका गया और गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया तो उन्होंने धार्मिक उपदेशों के बहाने आदिवासियों में राजनीतिक चेतना फैलाना शुरु किया। वे स्वयं को भगवान कहने लगे। उसने मुंडा समुदाय में धर्म और समाज सुधार के कार्यक्रम शुरु किए और तमाम कुरीतियों से मुक्ति का प्रण लिया।

बिरसा मुंडा ने 1 अक्टूबर 1894 को सभी मुंडाओं को एकत्र कर अंग्रेजों से लगान माफी के लिए आंदोलन किया। 1895 में उन्हें गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया और हजारीबाग के केंद्रीय कारागार में 2 साल के कारावास की सजा दी गई, लेकिन बिरसा और उनके शिष्यों ने क्षेत्र की अकाल पीड़ित जनता की सहायता करने की ठान रखी थी, जिससे उन्होंने अपनी जीवन यात्रा में एक महापुरुष का दर्जा पाया। उन्हें उस इलाके के लोग धरती आबा के नाम से पुकारा और पूजा करने लगे। उनके प्रभाव की वृद्धि के बाद पूरे इलाके के मुंडाओं में संगठित होने की चेतना जागी।

वास्तव में मुंडा विद्रोह का प्रमुख कारण जमींदारों के द्वारा खूंटीकुटी के अधिकारों का उल्लंघन, औपनिवेशिक शोषण की नीतियाँ तथा बढ़ती बेगारी थी। इस विद्रोह का उद्देश्य आंतरिक शुद्धिकरण, औपनिवेशिक शासकों से मुक्ति और स्वतंत्र मुंडा राज्य की स्थापना करना था।

जनजाति समाज के बीच में खूंटीकुटी व्यवस्था मौजूद थी। यह व्यवस्था सामूहिक भू स्वामित्व पर आधारित कृषि व्यवस्था थी। ब्रिटिश सरकार ने इस व्यवस्था को खत्म कर, निजी भू स्वामित्व की व्यवस्था उन पर लागू कर दी थी। इसके साथ ही राजस्व को बढ़ावा दिया गया। यहां की भूमि उपजाऊ नहीं थी तथा परंपरागत तरीके से कृषि कार्य करने से उपज काफी कम होती थी। जिसके कारण बढ़ी हुई राजस्व दर से लगान देने में अधिकांश कृषक असमर्थ थे। कृषक समुदाय लगान देने के लिए महाजनों से कर्ज लेते थे, जो कृषक लगान नहीं दे पाते, उनकी भूमि अंग्रेजी शासकों के द्वारा जप्त कर लिया जाता था। अपनी जमीन से बेदखल होने की वजह से जनजातीय समाज में आक्रोश था।

इस शोषण और उत्पीड़न के खिलाफ इस आंदोलन का नेतृत्व बिरसा मुंडा नामक एक जनजातीय नेता ने किया। बिरसा मुंडा समाज को संगठित किया। उन्होंने मुंडा समाज को परंपरागत रीति रिवाज से मुक्त होकर ईश्वर पर आस्था रखने के लिए प्रेरित किया। उन्होंने नैतिक आचरण की शुद्धता, आत्म सुधार एवं एकेश्वरवाद का उपदेश दिया। उन्होंने अनेक देवी-देवताओं को छोड़कर, एक ईश्वर सिंहबोगा की आराधना का आदेश अपने अनुयायियों को दिया। उन्होंने स्वयं को ईश्वर का प्रतिनिधि घोषित किया और उसने कहा कि ईश्वर ने मुंडा को विदेशी शासन से मुक्ति एवं एक सभ्य समाज की स्थापना के लिए भेजा है। उन्होंने अपने उद्देश्यों में राजनीतिक अधिकारों की बात की तथा विदेशी सत्ता के अस्तित्व को अस्वीकार करते हुए अपने अनुयायियों को सरकार को लगान नहीं देने का आदेश दिया। बिरसा के उपदेशों से अनेक लोग प्रभावित हुए तथा धीरे-धीरे बिरसा आंदोलन का प्रचार-प्रसार पूरे जनजातीय क्षेत्र में हो गया।

विद्रोह की शुरुआत औपनिवेशिक शोषणकारी तत्व पर आक्रमण द्वारा किया गया। इसके उपरांत बिरसा को गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया और 2 वर्ष की सजा हुई। महारानी विक्टोरिया की हीरक जयंती के अवसर पर 1898 में बिरसा मुंडा को कैद से मुक्त कर दिया गया। उन्होंने फिर से मुंडा आंदोलन को संगठित करना प्रारंभ किया तथा विदेशी शासन के विरुद्ध संघर्ष के लिए लोगों को तैयार किया बिरसा के अनुयायियों ने यूरोपीय मिशनरियों पर छापामारी की। रांची, खूंटी, चमार आदि जगहों पर हिंसक झड़पें हुईं। इसके परिणामस्वरूप सरकार द्वारा आंदोलन के दमन और बिरसा की गिरफ्तारी के लिए तैयारी शुरू कर दी।

1897 से 1900 के बीच मुंडाओ और अंग्रेज सिपाहियों के बीच युद्ध होते रहे और बिरसा और उसके चाहने वाले लोगों ने अंग्रेजों की नाक में दम कर रखा था। अगस्त 1897 में बिरसा और उसके 400 सिपाहियों ने तीर कमानों से लैस होकर खूंटी थाना पर धावा बोला। 1898 में तांगा नदी के किनारे मुंडा की भिड़ंत अंग्रेजी सेनाओं से हुई, जिसमें पहले तो अंग्रेजी सेना हार गई, लेकिन बाद में इसके बदले उस इलाके के बहुत से आदिवासी नेताओं की गिरफ्तारियां हुईं। 1898 में डोंबरी पहाड़ियों पर मुंडाओ की विशाल सभा हुई जिसमें आंदोलन की पृष्ठभूमि तैयार हुई। आदिवासियों के बीच राजनीतिक चेतना फैलाने का काम चलता रहा।

24 दिसंबर 1899 को बिरसा के नेतृत्व में आदिवासियों ने अंग्रेजों के खिलाफ युद्ध छेड़ दिया। 1899 में बिरसा मुंडा के नेतृत्व में, क्रिस्मस के वक्त 7000 आदमी और औरतें इकट्ठा हुए और क्रांति की घोषणा की जो

जल्द ही खूंटी, तमार, बसिया और रांची तक फैल गई। 5 जनवरी 1900 तक सारी मुंडा जनजाति ने हथियार उठा लिया। अनेक पुलिस मार दिए गए और करीब 100 इमारतों में आग लगा दी गई। अबुआ दिसुन यानी स्वराज कायम होने की घोषणा कर दी गई। बिरसा मुंडा से लड़ने के लिए अंग्रेजों ने सेना भेजी। साथ में बिरसा को गिरफ्तार करने के लिए 500 रुपए का इनाम रखा गया। डोंबारी पहाड़ी पर एक कांड ब्रिटिश सेना ने किया, जैसा जालियांवाला बाग के समय हुआ था। सैकड़ों लोग मारे गए, मंजर था कि सारी पहाड़ी पर लाशें पड़ी थी। इस जनसंहार के बाद लाशों को खाई में फेंक दिया गया बहुत से लोगों को जिंदा जला दिया गया। बिरसा शायद पकड़ में न आते लेकिन 500 रुपए का लालच किसी के लिए अपने अजीज नेता से बढ़कर था। किसी व्यक्ति ने खबरची का काम किया और उन्हें पकड़वा दिया। 3 फरवरी 1900 को चक्रधरपुर के पास उनकी गिरफ्तारी हुई। 9 जून 1900 को कारागार में बिरसा मुंडा की मौत अंग्रेजों द्वारा जहर देने से हुई। बिरसा की मौत के बाद उलगुलान आंदोलन टंडा पड़ गया। लेकिन आदिवासियों द्वारा उनके हक की जल, जंगल और जमीन की लड़ाई इस सदी में भी जारी है शोषणकारी बदल गए हैं शोषण वहीं का वहीं मौजूद है। लेकिन जैसा कि बिरसा कहते थे, आदमी को मारा जा सकता है, उनके विचारों को नहीं, बिरसा के विचार मुंडाओ और पूरी आदिवासी समुदाय को संघर्ष की राह दिखाते।

यद्यपि बिरसा की मृत्यु के बाद इस आंदोलन का दमन कर दिया गया परंतु इसके परिणाम सकारात्मक तथा उत्साहवर्द्धक रहे। इस आंदोलन के उपरांत मुंडा समाज में आंतरिक सुधार की भावना जगी। बिरसा मुंडा का बलिदान व्यर्थ नहीं गया। यह आदिवासी समाज को संगठित और मजबूत किया और सदा मार्गदर्शन करते रहेंगे। आदिवासियों को इस आंदोलन से तत्काल कोई लाभ प्राप्त नहीं हुआ परंतु सरकार को उनकी गंभीर स्थिति पर विचार करने के लिए बाध्य होना। इनकी जमीन का सर्वे करवाया गया। 1908 में छोटानागपुर काश्तकारी अधिनियम पास करके भूमि संबंधी समस्याओं का समाधान किया गया। मुंडा को जमीन संबंधित कई अधिकार मिले और बेकारी से उन्हें मुक्ति मिली। मुंडा विद्रोह के परिणाम स्वरूप काश्तकारी संशोधन अधिनियम के तहत खूंटकूटी की कृषि व्यवस्था को कानूनी मान्यता मिल गई। 1905 में खूंटी को तथा 1908 में गुमला को अनुमंडल बनाया गया।

इस प्रकार बिरसा मुंडा के नेतृत्व में हुए मुंडा विद्रोह ने जनजातीय समाज की दिशा और दशा बदल दी और वे अपने अधिकारों के प्रति जागरूक हो गए आज भी बिरसा मुंडा को स्थापित समाज में ईश्वर की तरह पूजा जाता है।

1920 के बाद इन जन-जातीय समुदायों ने गांधी के संदेश तथा व्यक्तित्व से प्रभावित होकर राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन में भाग लेने की कोशिश की। इनमें प्रमुख जन-जातियाँ थी— सन्थाल, ओरयोन, भील तथा गोंड। इनमें से कुछ पहले ही वैष्णव-वाद में परिवर्तित हो चुकी थी। इनके नेताओं को भक्त के नाम से जाना जाता था। भील भक्त, ओरयोन के ताना भक्त, संस्थानों के साफा होर, हो जाति का हरि बाबा आंदोलन तथा गोंड जाति के राजमोहिनी आंदोलन ने राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन में जन-जातीय राज्य की वापसी का अवसर तथा सामुदायिक कृषि अधिकारों की वापसी का सपना देखा। हालांकि इनमें से अधिकतर भक्त समुदाय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन से पहले की उपज थे तथापि गांधी के रचनात्मक कार्यक्रमों से उनमें एक नया जोश पैदा हुआ। कई भक्त राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस के सदस्य बन गए जहां इन जन-जातियों ने राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रमों में हिस्सा लिया, वहां वे

अपने सामुदायिक समस्याओं के बारे में भी उतना ही चिंतित थे। उनके लिए स्वराज का अर्थ केवल ब्रिटिश शासन से मुक्ति नहीं था बल्कि डीकु, सूदखोर, जमींदार तथा सामंतवादी जागीरदारों के शोषण और दमन से भी मुक्ति था। इन्होंने राम राज्य का अर्थ आदिम युग की स्वतंत्रता वाले जन-जातीय संसार की पुनः वापसी से लिया। इसका अर्थ कृषि तथा जंगलों के प्रयोग के परंपरागत अधिकार वापस दिलाना था।

दूर-दराज के जन-जातीय क्षेत्रों में गांधी के रचनात्मक कार्यक्रम का काफी गहरा प्रभाव देखने को मिला। गांधी बाबा जन-जातीय रीति-रिवाजों तथा क्रियाकलापों का महत्वपूर्ण भाग बन गए। बस्तर जैसे क्षेत्रों की जन-जातीय संस्कृति तथा लोक संगीत को भी इसने काफी प्रभावित किया। इसी तरह सूरत के विदाची आदिवासियों के सामाजिक तथा धार्मिक आंदोलन जिसमें मांस, शराब तथा टोडी के बहिष्कार को लोकप्रिय बनाया गया, को गांधी ने राजनीतिक आंदोलन का रूप दे दिया। इसमें जन-जातीय एवं गैर जनजातीय समूह एक ही मंच पर आ गए। विदाची आंदोलन ने खादी तथा कटाई को लोकप्रिय बनाया, शिक्षा आरंभ की बचत, को प्रोत्साहन दिया तथा ऋणों में रियायत एवं कृषि सुधारों की मांग की। इससे आदिवासियों को आर्थिक लाभ हुआ और उनमें संपत्तिशाली गुट मजबूत हुआ।

जन-जातियों में गांधी के रचनात्मक कार्यों का प्रभाव अन्य स्थानों पर भी हुआ। 1938 में एक भील समाज सुधारक गुला महाराज ने अपने शिष्यों को शराबखोरी छोड़ने के लिए आंदोलन चलाया, जिसका प्रभाव भील समुदाय में दूर-दूर तक फैला। जनजातियों के सामाजिक सुधार के लिए उत्साह ने राजनीतिक स्तर पर उन्हें किसान स्वभाव तथा प्रजामंडल आंदोलन में हिस्सा लेने के लिए प्रेरित किया। भील, गोंड, खवर, ओरयोन, मुंडा, खोंड जैसी जन-जातियों में निजी तथा सामूहिक भू-संपत्ति की धारणा प्रचलित थी जो औपनिवेशिक व्यवस्था तथा सामंतवादी शोषण के कारण खतरे में पड़ गई थी। इन जनजातियों को प्रभावित करने वाले मुख्य कृषि मुद्दे थे— बेगार, रसद तथा आवाब। 1939 में गोंड जनजाति ने प्रजामंडल आंदोलन में हिस्सा लिया जो कृषि तथा जंगल अधिकारों के संरक्षण की मांग कर रहे थे। छोटा नागपुर के आसपास किसान आंदोलनों ने सामंतवादी चुंगी कर के विरुद्ध संघर्ष किया। राजस्थान सेवक मंडल में भीलो तथा जाटों को जमींदार के विरुद्ध संगठित किया 1930 के जंगल सत्याग्रह में कोरकस, गोंड तथा कोली जन-जातियों ने हिस्सा लिया। जंगल सत्याग्रह के मूल कारण थे— पशु चराने के परंपरागत अधिकारों पर प्रतिबंध, जंगलों में से इंधन के लिए लकड़ी तथा चारा इकट्ठा करने के परंपरागत अधिकार पर रोक तथा जंगल पदाधिकारियों द्वारा शोषण। अहिंसा के अनुरोध के बावजूद यह जनजातीय सत्याग्रह आंदोलन हिंसात्मक ही रहे।

1940 तक राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन में जन-जातीय भागीदारी व्यापक हो चुकी थी, हालांकि असंतोष की भावना 1932 के मुकाबले अपेक्षाकृत कम हो चुकी थी। मध्य भारत के कई जन-जातीय क्षेत्र के नागरिक अवज्ञा आंदोलन से अछूते रहें थे, भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन से प्रभावित हुए बिना नहीं रह सके। 1939-40 में कोटापुर लक्ष्मण नायक भूमिया ने एक सत्याग्रह आयोजित किया तथा 1942 में टैक्स बहिष्कार आंदोलन चलाया। शराब की दुकानों पर धरना दिया गया। बाद में पुलिस ने लक्ष्मण नायक को एक केस में फंसा दिया तथा मार्च 1943 में उसे फांसी की सजा हो गई।

मध्य भारत की तुलना में उत्तर पूर्वी जन-जातीय क्षेत्र राष्ट्रवाद के राजनीतिक प्रभाव से प्रायः अछूता रहा। यहां केवल दो आंदोलनों की चर्चा की जा सकती है। पहला 1929-32 में जदुनांग के नेतृत्व में तथा

दूसरा 1942-43 में रतनमनी का रियान्ग आंदोलन। जदुनांग ने अपना जीवन एक समाज सुधारक तथा धार्मिक नेता के रूप में शुरू किया। उसने एक रहस्यवादी चिकित्सक, भविष्यवक्ता तथा पैगंबर के रूप में भी प्रसिद्धि हासिल कर ली थी। धीरे-धीरे उसके आंदोलन ने राजनीतिक रूप धारण कर लिया। गांधी के संदेश से प्रभावित होकर उसने अपने अनुयायियों को अन्याय पूर्ण कानूनों को न मानने, टैक्स बहिष्कार तथा बेकार के लिए मना करने की अपील की। शीघ्र जदुनांग को गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया तथा 29 अगस्त 1931 को उसे फांसी दे दी गई है। जदुनांग की तरह रतनमनी ने भी अपने लोगों में एक गुरु तथा समाज सुधारक के रूप में जीवन शुरू किया, परंतु शीघ्र ही उसका शैववादी धार्मिक आंदोलन राजनीतिक आंदोलन में बदल गया। त्रिपुरा के राजा में निष्ठा प्रकट करते हुए उसने मध्य स्तरीय सामंतवादी ढांचे में सुधार की मांग उठाई। उनकी इच्छा थी कि मुखिया राजा द्वारा मनोनीत होने के बजाय जनता द्वारा चुना जाना चाहिए। रतनमनी ने एक वैकल्पिक सरकार की स्थापना कर दी और यह घोषणा की कि वह गरीबों का मसीहा है तथा अन्याय के विरुद्ध लड़ना उसका अधिकार है। अकाल के दिनों में रतनमनी के शिष्यों ने गांव में अनाज के डिपो स्थापित किए तथा अनाज वितरण किया। परंतु आई. एन. ए. के साथ संबंधित होने के जुर्म में सरकार ने इसे पकड़ दिया था दिसंबर 1943 में उनकी मृत्यु हो गई।

जन-जातीय आंदोलन पर राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के प्रभाव तथा जनजातीय आंदोलन को राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के साथ जोड़ने के प्रश्नों के साथ-साथ एक विरोधाभासी प्रक्रिया भी साथ साथ चल रही थी। कुछ जन-जातियां राष्ट्रीय मुख्यधारा की राजनीति से अलग होकर अपनी राजनीतिक पहचान बनाने की फिराक में थी। वास्तव में यह प्रक्रिया प्रथम विश्व युद्ध के बाद संवैधानिक सुधारों के समय से ही प्रारंभ हो गई थी। अन्य समुदायों की तरह जनजातियों ने भी कुछ विशेष अधिकारों की मांग की थी। पूर्वी भारत में साइमन कमीशन को प्रस्तुत की जाने वाली मांगों को सूचीबद्ध करने के लिए नागा क्लब की स्थापना की गई। अन्य मांगों के अलावा इसकी महत्वपूर्ण मांग थी कि भारत के स्वतंत्रता के बाद भी नागाओं पर ब्रिटिश राज चलता रहना चाहिए। परंतु इस मांग को स्वीकार नहीं किया गया। 1940 में इन्होंने क्राउन कॉलोनी की स्थापना की योजना बनाई परंतु यह भी अधिक कारगर नहीं हो सकी। इसी तरह द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के बाद भी लोगों के एक समूह ने भी क्षेत्रीय स्वायत्तता की मांग की थी परंतु इसे प्राप्त करने के लिए किसी संगठन की स्थापना नहीं की गई।

जन-जातीय पृथकतावाद का आंदोलन छोटा नागपुर में प्रारंभ हुआ। शिक्षा, राजनीतिक चेतना और औद्योगिक प्रगति के दृष्टिकोण से यह क्षेत्र विकसित था। भौगोलिक दृष्टिकोण से जनजातीय समुदाय यहां एक विशिष्ट क्षेत्र में केंद्रित थे। यहां पर ईसाई धर्म का बड़े जोर-शोर से विकास हुआ जिसने इन्हें एक पहचान, इतिहास तथा मिथक प्रदान किया। इसने भूमि में निजी संपत्ति की धारणा की शुरुआत की। शिक्षा तथा स्वास्थ्य को प्रोत्साहन दिया तथा अन्य समुदायों पृथकता पर भी बल दिया। पृथकतावाद के पहले चरण में इसने शिक्षित जन-जातीय समुदाय के लिए काम, नौकरियों तथा विधानसभाओं में आरक्षण तथा बंगाल एवं उड़ीसा के सीमा से सटा एक जनजातीय उप राज्य की स्थापना की मांग की। दूसरे चरण में 1938-1947 के बीच आदिवासी महासभा के नेतृत्व में एक उग्रवादी आंदोलन का जन्म हुआ इस सभा की स्थापना दो कारणों से हुई (1) एक बंगाली समुदाय को यह अनुभव होने लगा कि उनके हित बिहार में सुरक्षित नहीं हैं। वे एक पृथक राज्य के लिए जनजातीय समुदाय के साथ मिल सकते हैं तथा (2) 1940 के दशक में मुस्लिम लीग

पूर्व तथा पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान को मिलाने के लिए इन जनजातीय प्रदेशों के बीच में से एक सुरक्षित गलियारा बनाने के बारे में विचार कर रही थी। अतः महासभा केवल एक उपराज्य की नहीं बल्कि बिहार से अलग राज्य की मांग करने लगी। परंतु 1946 के चुनाव में कांग्रेस ने महासभा को बुरी तरह हरा दिया। बाद में महासभा के आंदोलन ने झारखंड आंदोलन का रूप ले लिया

समग्र रूप में प्रांतीय राजनीति में जन-जातीय भागीदारी काफी गहरी तथा विभिन्नता लिए हुए थी। यह अधिकतर कृषि भूमि तथा जंगल संबंधी विशिष्ट मुद्दों तक सीमित रही। भक्त जन-जातियों द्वारा अहिंसावादी प्रचार के बावजूद अधिकतर जन-जातीय आंदोलन हिंसक रहे। परंतु इनके सामाजिक मुख्यधारा में विलय होने की प्रक्रिया की तरफ राष्ट्रीय नेतृत्व ने कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया। कांग्रेस के विभिन्न अधिवेशन में जन-जातीय समस्याओं को कभी नहीं उठाया गया। 1940 तक शायद ही किसी राष्ट्रीय नेता ने जनजातीय मुद्दों पर अपनी रुचि प्रकट की हो। जन-जातीय विद्रोह अवज्ञा की भावना तथा अपनी पहचान खो देने के डर की अभिव्यक्ति थे।

निष्कर्ष रूप में हम कर सकते हैं कि जनजातीय समुदाय भारतीय समाज का एक महत्वपूर्ण भाग रहा है। इसने अपनी पहचान, इतिहास की रचना की तथा अपनी अस्मिता को बनाए रखा। इसने भारत के स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई। भारतीय स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन में जनजातीय समुदाय के अनेक नेताओं ने अपने प्राणों की आहुति दे दी। आज भी इनके त्याग और बलिदान जनजातीय समुदाय को हमेशा मार्गदर्शन प्रदान करते रहेंगे।

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बिहार में महिला सशक्तिकरण में पंचायती राज की भूमिका

डॉ. पूनम कुमारी*

परिचय

महिला सशक्तिकरण का अभिप्राय महिलाओं को पुरुषों के बराबर वैधानिक, राजनीतिक, मानसिक, सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक क्षेत्रों में उनके परिवार, समुदाय, समाज एवं राष्ट्र की सांस्कृतिक पृष्ठभूमि में निर्णय लेने की स्वतंत्रता से है। महिलाओं में इस प्रकार की क्षमता का विकास जिसमें वे अपने जीवन के निर्वाह इच्छानुसार कर सकने में सक्षम हो एवं उनके अन्दर आत्मविश्वास और स्वाभिमान को जागृत करता है। यह महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य है कि किसी भी प्रकार के सशक्तिकरण को गति प्रदान करने के लिए राजनीतिक सशक्तिकरण एक आवश्यक शर्त है। जिसका अर्थ है एक न्यायपूर्ण तथा समतामूलक समाज की स्थापना। इसलिए लिंगगत समानता को सुशासन की कुँजी कहा जा सकता है। महिला सशक्तिकरण में पंचायती राज का खास महत्व है, क्योंकि इसके माध्यम से सामाजिक एवं सांस्थानिक स्तर पर बदलाव आया है। राजनीतिक सशक्तिकरण के माध्यम से सामाजिक सशक्तिकरण लाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है। यह ठीक उसी तरह है जिस तरह बिहार में लोकतंत्र के अन्तर्गत राजनीतिक समानता के सिद्धांत ने सामाजिक असमानता के दीवारों को कमजोर किया है।

बिहार में महिला सशक्तिकरण का प्रयास मुख्य रूप से स्वतंत्रता आन्दोलन से आरम्भ हुआ। स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के दौरान हजारों महिलाओं को घर से बाहर जाने और सार्वजनिक जीवन में शामिल होने को अवसर मिला। गांधीजी के आह्वान पर प्रत्येक वर्ग की महिलाएँ स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन में भागीदार बनीं और इस आन्दोलन को व्यापक, समृद्ध एवं अखिल भारतीय स्वरूप दिया।

महिला सशक्तिकरण की दृष्टि से 20 अप्रैल 1993 की क्रांति 73वां संविधान संशोधन का दायरा बहुत ही व्यापक है। इसी वर्ष पंचायतों को संवैधानिक मान्यता दी गयीं, उनका कार्य क्षेत्र परिभाषित किया गया और उनके संसाधनों के स्रोत निश्चित किये गये। इन्हें राज्य का तीसरा संस्तर कहा जाता है। ये संस्थाएं नागरिक समाज एवं सरकार के बीच कड़ी का काम करती हैं। साथ ही यह भी सुनिश्चित हुआ है कि तीनों स्तरों पर पंचायतों की कम से कम एक-तिहाई सीटों और पदों पर महिलाएँ होंगी। यदि आरक्षण मात्र महिलाओं को दिया गया होता, तो ज्यादातर सवर्ण और सम्पन्न परिवार की महिलाएँ ही दिखाई देती। इसलिए सामान्य वर्ग में ही नहीं बल्कि अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षित पदों पर भी इन वर्गों की एक तिहाई महिलाओं को आरक्षण प्रदान किया गया। इस तरह पंचायत क्रांति को समाज के सभी वर्गों तक ले जाने की कोशिश की गई।

महिला सशक्तिकरण की क्रांतिकारी पहल

बिहार में महिलाओं की भागीदारी के लिए त्रिस्तरीय पंचायती राज संस्थाओं में 50 प्रतिशत स्थान आरक्षित कर बिहार ने महिला सशक्तिकरण की दिशा में एक क्रांतिकारी शुरुआत की है। इस प्रणाली को जनवरी

*व्याख्याता, राजनीति शास्त्र विभाग, डी0 एन0 कॉलेज, मसौड़ी।

2006 में एक अध्यादेश द्वारा लागू किया गया। इसके अमल में आने से राज्य में बिहार पंचायती राज अधिनियम 1993 निरस्त हो गया। अध्यादेश का पूरा प्रारूप अप्रैल 2006 में एक विधेयक के रूप में बिहार विधान सभा में प्रस्तुत हुआ जिसे ध्वनि मत से पारित किया गया। बाद में विधान परिषद् में भी इसे स्वीकृत मिल गई। राज्य में पंचायती राज संस्थाओं की पाँच वर्ष की अवधि पूरी हो चुकी थी। अतः पंचायती राज अधिनियम 2006 के प्रावधानों के अनुरूप 2006 एवं 2011 में राज्यों में पंचायती राज संस्थाओं को चुनाव सम्पन्न हुये और त्रिस्तरीय पंचायती राज संस्थाओं और ग्राम कचहरियों के कुल निर्वाचित सदस्यों एवं पदाधिकारियों के 50 प्रतिशत स्थान को महिलाओं के लिए आरक्षित कर लोकतंत्र का निर्माण प्रक्रिया में उनकी आधी भागीदारी सुनिश्चित की गई। इस क्रांतिकारी पहल से तृणमूल (ग्रासरूट) स्तर पर स्त्री-पुरुष भेद की विसंगति दूर हो जाती है और पंचायती राज में महिलाओं को पुरुष के बराबर आधे स्थान पर भागीदार के प्रावधान से लोकतंत्र में 'समानत' की अवधारणा व्यापक और मजबूत हुई है। आज लोकतंत्र में महिलाओं की बढ़ती हुई भागीदारी को विकास का भी द्योतक माना जाता है। जिनमें महिलाओं को एकल स्थान पर आरक्षण सहित 50 प्रतिशत आरक्षण दिया गया है।

पंचायती राज कुछ बुनियादी अवधारणाओं पर आधारित है। राजनीति में प्रत्येक वर्ग की जनता की भागीदारी, आर्थिक विकास के लिए संसाधनों को जुटाना, लोकतंत्र में बुनियादी संस्थाओं को समावेश करना और राष्ट्रीय एकता की गारंटी, इन सभी पहलुओं में महिलाओं का एक खास महत्व है। क्योंकि जहां एक तरफ उनके प्रतिनिधित्व के अभाव में सम्पूर्ण लोकतांत्रिक संरचना अपूर्ण रहेगी तो दूसरी तरफ उनके सशक्तिकरण के अभाव में राष्ट्र निर्माण की प्रक्रिया अधूरी रहेगी। इसलिए महिलाओं को पंचायतों के माध्यम से सशक्त बनाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।

पंचायतों में महिलाओं की भागीदारी से उनकी स्थिति में बदलाव

पंचायतों के द्वारा महिलाओं को प्राप्त राजनीतिक अधिकार, महिला सशक्तिकरण की ही देन है कि पिछले 18 वर्षों में देश के भीतर राजनीतिक बहस में महिलाओं को महत्वपूर्ण स्थान प्राप्त हुआ है। 2006 के चुनाव में बिहार राज्य में पंचायतों एवं नगरपालिकाओं में महिलाओं की उपस्थिति 54.1 प्रतिशत थी जो निर्धारित कोटे से अधिक 4.1 प्रतिशत थी।

राजनीतिक प्रक्रिया और राजनीतिक संस्थाओं में महिलाओं की भागीदारी से शासन की गुणवत्ता में सुधार आया है। आर्थिक तथा जीविका से जुड़े मुद्दों, सामाजिक एवं सांस्कृतिक मूल्यों से भी स्तरों पर महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव पड़ा है, साथ ही बुनियादी सुविधा का विस्तार अधिक हो सकेगा क्योंकि उनकी प्राथमिकताएं और आवश्यकताएं उसी तरह की हैं।

सदियों से सताई हुई नारियों में तेजी से गतिशीलता आयी है तथा स्थिति में भी भारी बदलाव आय है।

घर के भीतर और बाहर की दुनिया का भेद मिटाने एवं दूरी पाटने का काम भी महिलाओं के प्रतिनिधित्व ने किया।

सत्ता में भौतिक रूप से शामिल होने से आत्मविश्वास बढ़ा है तथा वे निष्क्रियता को त्याग कर सक्रिय हुई हैं।

पंचायतों में महिलाओं को 50 प्रतिशत की भागीदारी से यह सिद्ध हो गया है कि जनसंख्या स्थिरीकरण, लैंगिक असंतुलन में सुधार तथा महिलाओं के हितों को प्रोत्साहित करने में वे सबसे प्रभावशाली एवं संवेदनशील माध्यम है।

पंचायतों के माध्यम से समाज की जड़ता, धार्मिक अंधविश्वास, रूढ़ियाँ, कुशासन एवं भ्रष्टाचार के उन्मूलन में महिलाओं ने प्रतिकूल वातावरण में भी अच्छा काम किया है।

पंचायती राज में महिलाओं की भागीदारी नागरिक समाज के उन्नयन, खाद्य सुरक्षा, ऊर्जा सुरक्षा, प्रकृति संसाधनों का प्रबंध पर्यावरण की सुरक्षा आदि जैसे ज्वलंत एवं संवेदनशील मुद्दों जिसका प्रत्यक्ष सम्बन्ध महिलाओं से है के लिए सशक्त माध्यम है।

पंचायतों में महिलाओं की भागीदारी से ग्रामीण विकास एवं महिलाओं के विकास जैसे चिन्तन का विकास हुआ और एक नई चेतना का सूत्रपात हुआ है।

बिहार में पंचायतों में महिला शिक्षा, राजनीतिक जागरूकता, महिला अधिकार और दहेज प्रथा पर पूर्ण प्रतिबंध एवं महिलाओं को टिकाऊ रोजगार उपलब्ध कराए बिना उनके पूर्ण सशक्तिकरण का सपना पूरा नहीं हो सकता, लेकिन फिर भी यह सच है कि महिलाओं की उपर्युक्त समस्याओं के समाधान में पंचायती राज की अहम् भूमिका होगी।

प्रायः यह देखा गया है कि पंचायती राज में महिलाओं की भागीदारी का प्रयोग राज्य के उन हिस्से में ज्यादा सफल रहा है जहाँ पहले से ही स्त्रियों की स्थिति अपेक्षाकृत बेहतर रही है यानी जहाँ शिक्षा का अभाव रहा है वहाँ महिलाएं अपने वालिब अधिकारों से भी वंचित रही हैं। पंचायतों में चुने जाने के बाद भी महिलाएं अपनी क्षमताओं का परिचय नहीं दे सके। इसके लिए कई अनौपचारिक उपाय अपना लिए गये हैं।

महिलाओं में नाममात्र का प्रतिनिधित्व करना एक प्रमुख प्रवृत्ति है। बहुत सी पंचायत में यह देखा गया है कि पुरुष ही महिला के नाम पर अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से चुनाव लड़ते हैं। वे प्रायः पत्नी को उम्मीदवार बनाते हैं और उसके जीत जाने के बाद पंचायत में प्रत्यक्ष रूप में उनके स्थान पर सारा काम-काज खुद करते हैं। इसलिए उन्हें मुखिया पति भी कहा जाता है।

अभी और बढ़ाने होंगे कदम

संविधान संशोधन के जरिए पंचायतों में महिलाओं की भागीदारी तो बढ़ी है लेकिन अभी समस्याएं खत्म नहीं हुई हैं। आधी आबादी के मन में अभी भी संशय बना हुआ है। इसके पीछे मूल कारण है अशिक्षा जो पंचायत प्रतिनिधि शिक्षित हैं वे तो अपनी जिम्मेदारी वखूबी निभा रही है। सरकार की ओर से भी उन्हें सहयोग मिल रहा है लेकिन जहां तक अभी तक शिक्षा का अभाव है वहाँ महिला पंचों की भागीदारी अभी भी प्रभावित हो रही है। ग्रामीण इलाके में अभी भी महिलाएं पर्दा प्रथा, रूढ़िवादिता आदि के जंजाल में जकड़ी हुई हैं। यही वजह है कि वे पंचायत की बैठकों में जाने से कतराती हैं। इस प्रवृत्ति को खत्म करना होगा। जो महिला जनप्रतिनिधि चुनी जाती हैं, उन्हें किसी भी कीमत पर स्टॉप पैड नहीं बनना होगा। बल्कि अपने दायित्व का निर्वहन करते हुए पंचायत से जुड़े फैसले खुद करने होंगे। पुरुष वर्ग की भी जिम्मेदारी बनती है कि वह अपनी मानसिकता बदले और आधी आबादी को सहयोग दें।

अब ग्राम विकास के सभी क्षेत्र पंचायतों के अधीन कर दिये गए हैं सिर्फ इतने अधिकार मिल जाने से काम नहीं होगा बल्कि सहज ढंग से रास्ता तय करना होगा। सभी को अपनी भागीदारी निभानी होगी। इसके लिए कौशल की जरूरत है। एक समझ की जरूरत है जिससे योजना तैयार की जा सके और उसे क्रियान्वित किया जा सके। अगर गाँव में इसके लिए सही रास्ता तैयार नहीं किया गया तो पंचायती राज की वह सम्भावना नष्ट हो जायेगी जो गाँव के लिए सकारात्मक भूमिका लेकर आयी है। इसलिए यह सिर्फ महिलाओं का मसला नहीं है। ग्राम पंचायत को भी सुदृढ़ एवं सशक्त बनाने के लिए हर मतदाता को अपनी जिम्मेदारी निभानी होगी।

पंचायती राजव्यवस्था द्वारा महिला सशक्तिकरण के लिए सुझाव

निर्वाचत महिलाओं की शिक्षा तथा उनके प्रशिक्षण की समुचित व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए।

निर्वाचित महिला प्रतिनिधियों की पंचायती राज में सक्रिय भूमिका हेतु परिवार की सकारात्मक भूमिका पर विचार करना होगा।

राजनीतिक दलों पर यह दबाव बनाना होगा कि वे चुनावों में, राजनीतिक संगठनों में महिलाओं को अतिरिक्त अवसर प्रदान करें।

महिलाओं को आर्थिक दृष्टि से स्वतंत्र छोड़ दिया जाय। वर्तमान समय में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में महिलाओं को सबसे ज्यादा काम करना पड़ता है, परन्तु उनका कार्य पूर्ण रूप से अवैतनिक होता है।

पंचायतों के क्रिया-कलापों की एक और महत्वपूर्ण आवश्यकता स्वास्थ्य है। यद्यपि देश की सरकार ने स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं का पर्याप्त प्रसार किया है, परन्तु अशिक्षा, परम्परावादी विचारों एवं जागरूकता की कमी के कारण मातृत्व मृत्युदर अभी भी काफी है।

त्रिस्तरीय पंचायतों में केवल महिलाओं की भागीदारी निर्धारित करना ही समय की माँग अधिकार उन्हें सौंपना होगा।

निष्कर्ष

हम कह सकते हैं कि आधी आबादी को सशक्त बनाये बिना समाज की तरक्की सम्भव नहीं है। पुरुष प्रधान समाज सदैव ही लड़कों को महत्व देता है। देहज-प्रथा के कारण बेटियों को बोज़ मानने की प्रवृत्ति रही है। आधी आबादी को ताकतवार बनाने की बातें तो बहुत पहले से ही हो रही हैं, किन्तु सच्चे दिल से इसके लिए कभी प्रयास नहीं किया गया है। बिहार के मुख्यमंत्री नीतीश कुमार को अपनी शक्ति को बोध कराने के लिए मानव संसाधन विकास विभाग द्वारा आयोजित कार्यक्रम 'उमंग' में ठीक ही कहा है— "मुरझाए व बुझे मन से कोई बड़ा काम नहीं हो सकता है, इसके लिए उमंग की जरूरत है।" पंचायती राज संस्थाओं में सरकार ने महिलाओं के लिए 50 प्रतिशत सीटें आरक्षित कर निचले स्तर से उनको सशक्त बनाने का शुभ कार्य किया है। इससे पहली बार घर के चौके से निकलकर महिलाएँ अपने गाँव-शहर की ओर विकासोन्मुखी योजनाओं के विषय में गम्भीरता से सोचने लगी हैं। बहरलाल, पंचायती राज एवं महिला आरक्षण पर चाहे कोई कितनी भी उंगली उठाये या उसका नकारात्मक पक्ष तलाश करें, लेकिन बिहार में महिला पंचायत प्रतिनिधियों की

कामयाबी यह सिद्ध करती है कि परिवर्तन की बयार मंद ही सही, किन्तु बहने लगी है। पंचायती राज व्यवस्था ने शिक्षा के द्वारा महिलाओं का स्वतंत्र पहचान बनाने तथा अपना सामाजिक उत्थान करने का एक सबल मंच प्रदान किया है। महिलाओं के लिए व्यापक स्तर पर जागृति, शिक्षा और आर्थिक सशक्तिकरण, पंचायती राज व्यवस्था के द्वारा ही सम्भव है। बिहार कई जिलों में ऐसा देखा जा रहा है कि महिलाएं प्रमुख से लेकर जिला परिषद अध्यक्ष की कुर्सी पर विराजमान हैं। यह पंचायती राज में आरक्षण का ही प्रतिफल है।

अतः आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि महिलाओं में स्वयं की ताकत के बारे में चेतना जागृत की जाए जिससे केवल महिलाओं का कल्याण ही नहीं बल्कि वे सामाजिक विकास के प्रवर्तक भी बन सकेंगी। महिलाएं जबतक अपनी शक्ति, क्षमता एवं आत्मविश्वास को जागृत नहीं करेंगी तब तक कोई बाह्य कारक उन्हें सशक्त नहीं कर सकता।

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NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India)

Dr. Poonam Kumari*

ABSTRACT

The National Institution for Transforming India, also called NITI Aayog, was formed via a resolution of the Union Cabinet on January 1, 2015. NITI Aayog is the premier policy 'Think Tank' of the Government of India, providing both directional and policy inputs. While designing strategic and long term policies and programmes for the Government of India, NITI Aayog also provides relevant technical advice to the Centre and States. The Governing Council of NITI, with The Prime Minister as its Chairman, comprises Chief Ministers of all States and Lt. Governors of Union Territories (UTs). The Government of India, in keeping with its reform agenda, constituted the NITI Aayog to replace the Planning Commission instituted in 1950. This was done in order to better serve the needs and aspirations of the people of India. An important evolutionary change from the past, NITI Aayog acts as the quintessential platform of the Government of India to bring States to act together in national interest, and thereby fosters Cooperative Federalism. On 7 June 2018, the Prime Minister approved the reconstitution of NITI Aayog to include Ex-officio members and special invitees.

Keywords: Social development, Cooperative Federalism, Planning Commission, Five year plan, Bottom up approach

BACKGROUND

- Planning has been in Indian psyche as our leaders came under influence of the socialist clime of erstwhile USSR. Planning commission served as the planning vehicle for close to six decades with a focus on control and command approach.
- Planning Commission, agency of the government of India established in 1950 to oversee the country's economic and social development, chiefly through the formulation of five-year plans. The commission's original mandate was to raise the standard of living of ordinary Indians by efficiently exploiting the country's material and human resources, boosting production, and creating employment opportunities for all. It is today responsible for periodically assessing the country's resources; developing five-year plans, along with strategies for implementing them; and monitoring the execution of the plans and recommending adjustments of policy as outcomes warrant. The country's first five-year plan was launched in 1951.

Planning Commission was replaced by a new institution – NITI AAYOG on January 1, 2015 with emphasis on 'Bottom –Up' approach to envisage the vision of Maximum Governance, Minimum Government, echoing the spirit of 'Cooperative Federalism'.

*Assistant Professor, Department of Public Administration, D.N. College.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF NITI AAYOG

- **Chairperson:** Prime Minister
- **Vice-Chairperson:** To be appointed by Prime-Minister
- **Governing Council:** Chief Ministers of all states and Lt. Governors of Union Territories.
- **Regional Council:** To address specific regional issues, Comprising Chief Ministers and Lt. Governors Chaired by Prime Minister or his nominee.
- **Adhoc Membership:** 2 members in ex-officio capacity from leading Research institutions on rotational basis.
- **Ex-Officio membership:** Maximum four from Union council of ministers to be nominated by Prime minister.
- **Chief Executive Officer:** Appointed by Prime-minister for a fixed tenure, in rank of Secretary to Government of India.
- **Special Invitees:** Experts, Specialists with domain knowledge nominated by Prime-minister.

NITI AAYOG VS PLANNING COMMISSION

Parameter	NITI Aayog	Planning Commission
Financial clout	To be an advisory body, or a think-tank. The powers to allocate funds might be vested in the finance ministry	Enjoyed the powers to allocate funds to ministries and state governments
Full-time members	The number of full-time members could be fewer than Planning Commission	The last Commission had eight full-time members
States' role	State governments are expected to play a more significant role than they did in the Planning Commission	States' role was limited to the National Development Council and annual interaction during Plan meetings
Member secretary	To be known at the CEO and to be appointed by the prime minister	Secretaries or member secretaries were appointment through the usual process
Part-time members	To have a number of part-time members, depending on the need from time to time	Full Planning Commission had no provision for part-time members

NITI Aayog has been set up “to provide a critical directional and strategic input into the development process”. It will act as a “think-tank” and advise the Centre and states on policy matters. The Aayog seeks to end “slow and tardy implementation of policy, by fostering better Inter-Ministry coordination and better Centre-State coordination (co-operative federalism). Prime minister is its ex-officio chairman and vice chairman is Shri Arvind Panagariya while Chief Executive Officer is Shri Amitabh Kant.

FUNCTIONS OF NITI AAYOG

- To evolve a shared vision of national development priorities sectors and strategies with the active involvement of States in the light of national objectives.
- To foster cooperative federalism through structured support initiatives and mechanisms with the States on a continuous basis, recognizing that strong States make a strong nation.
- To develop mechanisms to formulate credible plans at the village level and aggregate these progressively at higher levels of government.

- To ensure, on areas that are specifically referred to it, that the interests of national security are incorporated in economic strategy and policy.
- To pay special attention to the sections of our society that may be at risk of not benefitting adequately from economic progress.

To design strategic and long term policy and programme frameworks and initiatives, and monitor their progress and their efficacy. The lessons learnt through monitoring and feedback will be used for making innovative improvements, including necessary mid-course corrections.

WHY NITI AAYOG REPLACED PLANNING COMMISSION: REASONS

1. The new National Institution for Transforming India (NITI) will act more like a think tank or forum, say its supporters, in contrast with the Commission which imposed five-year-plans and allocated resources to hit set economic targets.
2. NITI will include leaders of India's 29 states and seven union territories. But its full-time staff - a deputy chairman, Chief Executive Officer and experts - will answer directly to the 64-year-old Prime Minister, who will be chairman. It is different from planning commission, which used to report National Development Council.
3. The major difference in approach to planning, between NITI Aayog and Planning Commission, is that the former will invite greater involvement of the states, while the latter took a top-down approach with a one-size-fits-all plan.
4. The Planning Commission's role was formulation of broad policy and its capacity was more advisory. NITI Aayog shall have powers for resource allocation to states, based on their respective needs.

The states had little direct say in policy planning, which was the purview of the Planning Commission. Involvement of the states was indirect through the National Development Council; it will not be repeated in the NITI Aayog.

THE NITI AAYOG AIMS TO ENABLE INDIA TO BETTER FACE COMPLEX CHALLENGES, THROUGH THE FOLLOWING

1. Leveraging of India's demographic dividend, and realization of the potential of youth, men and women, through education, skill development, elimination of gender bias, and employment.
2. Elimination of poverty, and the chance for every Indian to live a life of dignity and self-respect
3. Redressal of inequalities based on gender bias, caste and economic disparities
4. Integrate villages institutionally into the development process
5. Policy support to more than 50 million small businesses, which are a major source of employment creation
6. Safeguarding of our environmental and ecological assets.

CONCLUSION

There is deep concern that NITI Aayog has lost its integrity as an independent institution to guide the government; that it has become a mouthpiece of the government and an implementer of the government's projects. Many insist that NITI Aayog must have the ability to independently evaluate the government's programmes at the Centre and in the States. Some recall that an Independent Evaluation Office set up in the last days of the UPA-II government was swiftly closed by the NDA government. Others counter that the Planning Commission had a Programme Evaluation Organisation all along and which continues. They miss the need for fundamental transformation in the approach

to planning and change. The traditional approach of after-the-fact evaluation sits in the old paradigm of numbers, budgets and controls. The transformational approach to planning and implementation that 21st century India needs, which is alluded to in NITI's charter, requires evaluations and course-corrections in the midst of action. It requires new methods to speed up 'organisational learning' amongst stakeholders in the system who must make plans together and implement them together. The NITI Aayog's charter has provided a new bottle. It points to the need for new methods of cooperative learning and cooperative implementation by stakeholders, who are not controlled by any central body of technical experts with political and/or budgetary authority over them. Merely filling this new bottle with old ideas of budgets, controls and expert solutions from above will not transform India. The debate about NITI Aayog's efficacy must focus on whether or not it is performing the new role it must, and what progress it has made in acquiring capabilities to perform this role, rather than slipping back into the ruts of yesterday's debates about the need for a Planning Commission.

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Women Empowerment in Present Scenario

Dr. Poonam Kumari*

ABSTRACT

Indian society has traditionally been a patriarchal society: A society where men turned the financial wheels and women were confined to drive the household wheels. The structure could adjust in the times. But times change and changing times bring their demands and limitations. The relevance and vitality of any structure are only justified by the ease with which it can adapt and remain dynamic. Alas, the Indian, society, and the male-dominated, orientation could not overcome the inertia with ease.

As members of the emerging economic giant, it becomes essential that both genders contribute and benefit from the growth of the nation. However, women in India continue to suffer from the burden of social norms, traditions, and definitions. It is an irony that globally considered as an epitome of strength, love, and care women are still 'the weaker sex' in our society. Irony nevertheless, it is a shame as well.

Keywords: Patriarchal society, unity is diversity, religious beliefs, CEDAW

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

India is a famous country proving the common proverb like 'unity is diversity', where people of many religious beliefs are in the Indian society. Women have been given a special place in every religion which is working as a big curtain covering the eyes of people and help in the continuation of many ill practices (including physical and mental) against women as a norm since ages. In the ancient Indian society, there was a custom of sati pratha, nagar vadhu system, dowry system, sexual violence, domestic violence, female infanticide, parda pratha, wife burning, sexual harassment at work place, child marriage, child labour, devadashi pratha, etc. including other discriminatory practices. All such type of ill practices is because of male superiority complex and patriarchal system of the society.

Socio-political rights (right to work, right to education, right to decide for themselves, etc.) for the women were completely restricted by the male members of family. Some of the ill practices against women have been eliminated by the open minded and great Indian people who raise their voices for the discriminatory practices against women. Through the continuous efforts of the Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Britishers were forced to eliminate the ill practice of Sati paratha. Later, other famous social reformers of the India (Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, Acharya Vinoba Bhave, Swami Vivekananda, etc.) also had raised their voices and worked hard for the upliftment of women in Indian society.

European scholars observed in the 18th century that Hindu women are "naturally chaste" and "more virtuous" than other women. During the British Raj, many reformers such as Ram Mohan Roy, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar and Jyotirao Phule fought for the betterment of women. Peary Charan Sarkar, a former student of Hindu College, Calcutta and a member of "Young Bengal", set up the first free school for girls in India in 1847 in Barasat, a suburb of Calcutta (later the school was named Kalikrishna Girls' High School). In 1917, the first women's delegation met the Secretary of State to

*Assistant Professor, Department of Public Administration, D.N. College

demand women's political rights, supported by the Indian National Congress. The All India Women's Education Conference was held in Pune in 1927, it became a major organisation in the movement for social change. In 1929, the Child Marriage Restraint Act was passed, stipulating fourteen as the minimum age of marriage for a girl.] Though Mahatma Gandhi himself married at the age of thirteen, he later urged people to boycott child marriages and called upon young men to marry child widows.

Women played an important part in India's independence struggle. Some famous freedom fighters include Bhikaji Cama, Dr. Annie Besant, Pritilata Waddedar, Vijayalakshmi Pandit, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Aruna Asaf Ali, Sucheta Kriplani and Kasturba Gandhi. Other notable names include Muthulakshmi Reddy and Durgabai Deshmukh. The Rani of Jhansi Regiment of Subhas Chandra Bose's Indian National Army consisted entirely of women, including Captain Lakshmi Sahgal. Sarojini Naidu, a poet and freedom fighter, was the first Indian woman to become President of the Indian National Congress and the first woman to become the governor of a state in India.

IMPORTANT CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL PROVISIONS FOR WOMEN IN INDIA

The principle of gender equality is enshrined in the Indian Constitution in its Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties and Directive Principles. The Constitution not only grants equality to women, but also empowers the State to adopt measures of positive discrimination in favour of women. Within the framework of a democratic polity, our laws, development policies, Plans and programmes have aimed at women's advancement in different spheres. India has also ratified various international conventions and human rights instruments committing to secure equal rights of women. Key among them is the ratification of the Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in 1993.

The Constitution of India not only grants equality to women but also empowers the State to adopt measures of positive discrimination in favour of women for neutralizing the cumulative socio economic, education and political disadvantages faced by them. Fundamental Rights, among others, ensure equality before the law and equal protection of law; prohibits discrimination against any citizen on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth, and guarantee equality of opportunity to all citizens in matters relating to employment. Articles 14, 15, 15(3), 16, 39(a), 39(b), 39(c) and 42 of the Constitution are of specific importance in this regard.

For an Indian woman and citizen, freedom does not just mean those guaranteed under the Constitution. It also means more jobs, opportunities for entrepreneurship, increased safety, ease in day-to-day living, and protection of the girl child. In short, the road to women's empowerment has several factors dotting its path. To ensure women are empowered, the government and the public sector need to play important roles to enable their welfare in various sectors. Whether it's providing free cooking gas and education schemes or enabling women to leverage technology, a slew of schemes has been launched in recent years to empower women to be independent in their lives.

Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Yojana

Launched on January 22, 2015, in Panipat, Haryana, it aims to generate awareness and also improve the efficiency of welfare services for the girl child. The initial aim of the campaign was to address the declining Child Sex Ratio (CSR) but has come to include gender-biased sex-selective eliminations, and propagating education, survival, and protection of the girl child. The Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Yojana is a joint initiative of the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, and Ministry of Human Resource Development.

Mahila-E-Haat

Under the purview of the Ministry of Women and Child Development, the government launched Mahila-E-Haat in 2016. It is a bilingual online marketing platform that leverages technology to help aspiring women entrepreneurs, self-help groups, and NGOs to showcase their products and services. Open to all Indian women above the age of 18, this platform offers an easy sign-in process and convenient payment modes. Everything can be handled on a mobile with no other intervention required. The portal claims to have attracted 17 lakh visitors since its launch and features over 2,000 products and services across 18 categories from 24 states.

Mahila Shakti Kendra

The government launched the Mahila Shakti Kendra in 2017 to empower rural women with opportunities for skill development, employment, digital literacy, health and nutrition. The Mahila Shakti Kendras will work through community engagement through student volunteers in the 115 most backward districts. Each Mahila Shakti Kendra will provide an interface for rural women to approach the government to avail of their entitlements through training and capacity building. It works at the National, State, District, and Block levels.

Working Women Hostel

The government launched the Working Women Hostels to ensure availability of safe, convenient accommodation for working family, along with daycare facilities for their children, wherever possible in urban, semi-urban and rural areas. Under the scheme, assistance is provided for construction of new hostels and expansion of existing ones. The working women hostels are available to any woman provided her gross income does not exceed Rs 50,000 per month in metropolitan cities and Rs 35,000 per month in any other place. Rent charged from the women should not exceed 15 percent of their total emoluments/gross salary in the case of single bedrooms, 10 percent in case of the double bedrooms and 7.5 percent in the case of the dormitories. Fees charged from the children in the daycare centre should not be more than five percent of the emoluments of their mother, or the actual expenditure, whichever is less. Under this scheme, around 890 hostels have been sanctioned so far and over 66,000 women have benefited from it.

Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP)

The STEP scheme was set up to provide skills to women so that they can take up gainful employment. It also provides the right competencies and training for women to become entrepreneurs. Open to every woman above the age of 16, it is run through a grant given to an institution/organisation including NGOs directly. According to the Ministry website, the assistance under STEP Scheme will be available in any sector for imparting skills related to employability and entrepreneurship, including but not limited to the agriculture, horticulture, food processing, handlooms, tailoring, stitching, embroidery, zari, handicrafts, computers & IT-enabled services along with soft skills and skills for the workplace, such as spoken English, gems and jewellery, travel and tourism, and hospitality.

Sukanya Samridhi Yojana

Falling under the ambit of the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao scheme, the Sukanya Samridhi Yojana is a government-backed savings scheme for girl children. The account can be opened at any

India Post office or a branch of an authorised commercial bank anytime between the birth of the girl child and till the age of 10 by a parent or guardian. The girl child can operate the account once she reaches 10 years of age and the account allows for 50 percent withdrawal for higher education at the age of 18. The account reaches maturity in 21 years after opening it. Deposits can be made till the account completes 14 years and thereafter the account will earn only applicable rate of interest.

National Policy for Women (2016)

The Salient features of the National policy for Women 2016 are as follows, Nearly more than decade and half has passed since the National Policy for Empowerment of Women, 2001 was formulated. Since then significant strides in global technology and information systems have placed the Indian economy on a trajectory of higher growth impacting the general populace and women in particular in unique and different ways. The discourse on women's empowerment has been gradually evolving over the last few decades, wherein paradigm shifts have occurred –from seeing women as mere recipients of welfare benefits to mainstreaming gender concerns and engaging them in the development process of the country.

These changes have brought forth fresh opportunities and possibilities for women's empowerment while at the same time presenting new and emerging challenges which along with persisting socio-economic problems continue to hinder gender equality and holistic empowerment of women. The policy aims to create sustainable socio-economic, political empowerment of women to claim their rights and entitlements, control over resources and formulation of strategic choices in realisation of the principles of gender equality and justice. The policy envisions a society in which, women attain their full potential and are able to participate as equal partners in all spheres of life. It also emphasizes the role of an effective framework to enable the process of developing policies, programmes and practices which will ensure equal rights and opportunities for women.

PRIORITIES

Health including food security and nutrition: Focus on recognizing women's reproductive rights, shift of family planning focus also to males, addressing health issues in a life cycle continuum such as psychological and general well-being, health care challenges related to nutrition/ hygiene of adolescents, geriatric health care, expansion of health insurance schemes and addressing the intergenerational cycle of under-nutrition.

Education: Improve access to pre-primary education, enrolment and retention of adolescent girls, implement innovative transportation models for better schooling outcomes, advocate gender champions and address disparities with regard to ICTs.

Economy: Raising visibility, engendering macro-economic policies and trade agreements, generate gender-disaggregated land ownership database, skill development and training for women, entrepreneurial development, review of labour laws and policies, equal employment opportunities with appropriate benefits related to maternity and child care services, address technological needs of women.

Governance and Decision Making: Increasing women's participation in the political arena, administration, civil services and corporate boardrooms,

The broad objective of the policy is to create a conducive socio-cultural, economic and political environment to enable women enjoy de jure and de facto fundamental rights and realize their full potential.

Violence Against Women: Address all forms of violence against women through a life cycle approach, Legislations affecting /relating to women will be reviewed/harmonized to enhance

effectiveness, Improve Child Sex Ratio (CSR), strict implementation of advisories, guidelines, Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) and protocols, prevention of trafficking at source, transit and destination areas for effective monitoring of the networks.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, I want to underline the importance of the empowerment of women. Effective policies backed by action to accord them their due rights and equal opportunities will be critical to bolstering the overall work on preventing sexual violence against women and other citizens in conflict. Thus, education, awareness, experience, exposure, competence, willingness, confidence, self-motivation, encouragement and co-operation to the family, society and government officials mainly contribute in the effective participation of women in PRIs and their empowerment as well. If these suggested measures are considered on the priority by the women and by the all masses of society, it will benefit our society and polity, and will also empower the rural women to a greater extent. However, the whole issue of women empowerment is not yet achieved and only PRIs cannot be the total base of women empowerment. There is much to be achieved in the area of women emancipation and empowerment. The dream of empowering women can only come true when each and every section of the society will be bias. There is a need to adopt an integrated approach towards the upliftment and empowerment of women which will bring about gender equality and distributive justice in the society. We do so by using Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB), a global framework for mainstreaming gender in a government's planning and budgeting. After all, what a government spends on one-half of its population is a critical marker of how much needle it is willing to push against gender inequality. GRB helps governments plan, allocate, programme and monitor their resources in line with their international and constitutional commitments on GEWE. In fact, through its feminist and intersectional lens, GRB goes beyond women and girls to recognise and thus mitigate/prevent the irreversible negative impact inequitable budgets can have on the most marginalised and vulnerable sections of society. In this study, we limit our scrutiny to planning and budgeting for the women and girls in especially Bihar.

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A Trend of Intra-Industry Trade: A Sino-Indian Case Study

Madhurendra Singh*

ABSTRACT

The analysis in this paper confirms that trade liberalization biases trade expansion towards intra-industry trade (IIT) in India. The increased level of IIT is largely exported, that is, caused by a faster growth of exports than of imports. India's IIT is more intense with high-income countries and is characterized by a greater extent of complementarity. Further, certain country-specific factors which are found to be crucial in the models of vertical IIT are pertinent in influencing the pattern of India's bilateral IIT.

Keywords: Trade policy, intra-industry trade, trade facilitation, LPI

Back in 1817, David Ricardo introduced the Standard Trade Theory and that was when he formulated the popular 'Theory of Comparative Advantage'. Standard trade theory assumes trade involving homogeneous products; hence with perfect competition, there is only Inter-Industry Trade. When David Ricardo first illustrated the importance of comparative advantage in the early 1800s, he solved a problem that had eluded even Adam Smith. Comparative advantage explains why a country might produce and export something its citizens don't seem very skilled at producing when compared directly to the citizens of another country! (For example, in the past few years India has become a major supplier of phone-answering services for the American market, even though their English-language skills are not up-to-par.) The explanation of the apparent paradox is that the citizens of the importing country must be *even better* at producing something else, making it worth it for them to pay to have work done by the exporting country. Amazingly, the citizens of each country are better off specializing in producing only the goods at which they have a comparative advantage, even if one country has an absolute advantage at producing each item.

Ricardo showed that goods are more mobile across international boundaries than other resources (land, labor, and capital) and thus countries would reap more gains from producing whatever best in can and trading that with other nations. Ricardian model of trade showed that countries can take advantage of each other due to differences in the factor of endowments between them, i.e. countries are benefited by better allocation of scarce resources. Thus, according to these theories, countries should export products which are most suited to its factor endowment like natural resources, labor, technology, etc., while importing the goods which have high factor endowment cost and are least suited to the natural characteristics of a particular region or country. Thus, countries primarily trade between goods belonging to different industries. This type of trade is known as Inter-Industry Trade.

However, during the 1970s many international trade researchers found that in many developed industrial nations, a large volume of simultaneous exports and imports was being done between similar kinds of commodities. It was Verdoorn who first observed the formation of custom union among the Benelux Countries which were formed to enhance two-way cross country trade involving sim- ilar

*Assistant Professor, Motilal Nehru College, University of Delhi.

kind of products. Later, Grubel and Lloyd [9] came out with an index called GL-Index which, which was specifically meant to measure the amount of IIT. In later years, other indexes were introduced to measure IIT which did not share the limitations of GL-Index.

The significance of IIT is not only because of the comparative advantage that lies within a particular country or region, but it also arises as products are differentiated and enormous fixed costs are involved in manufacturing such products. Illustratively, there would be more economic advantage for the industry to produce only cars and minimize the overall cost of production, rather than to produce all types of vehicles (motorcycles, vans, trucks, etc.). This illustration can be extended to geographical boundaries also. In other words, it may be of more economic sense to produce one type of product in one country, and second in other, although both belonging to the same industry. Nevertheless, this doesn't mean elements of comparative advantage are not involved. For example, Japan may have a competitive edge in producing electronic items and Germany for high-quality cars. Thus, IIT increases the benefits of trade by better-exploiting economies of scale and bring industry specialization. It focuses on producing a particular type of products or focusing on particular industries. This results in the expansion of world output and reduction or savings of fixed costs.

The nature of trade (Intra or Inter-Industry) depends on the degree of similarities the countries are having between the factors of endowment. As countries become similar, the trade between them will increasingly become intra-industry in character. To better understand some of the differences between characteristics of Inter-Industry Trade vis-à-vis Intra-Industry Trade, a summary adapted from Bernatonyté and Normantiené.

To measure Intra-Industry Trade, Grubel and Lloyd came out with the index called the GL-Index. The GL-Index is used widely till date to measure the intensity of IIT for at a specific point of time (a particular year).

Hamilton and Kniest and Brulhart, showed GL-Index is a static measure and can determine IIT only at a specific point in time, but cannot be used to compare values taken from different time periods. Hamilton and Kniest explain, in case of GL-Index "an equi-proportionate increase in exports of each country will raise the amount of IIT but will not raise the proportion of it". This is a major drawback of GL-Index, as it cannot be used to compare the proportion of IIT over a period of time.

To overcome the static nature of GL-Index and make index comparable at different time periods Marginal Inter-Industry Trade (MIIT) index were developed. Hamilton and Kniest and Greenaway, Milner et al. initially proposed an index to measure marginal intra-industry trade. However, Hamilton and Kniest's MIIT index is not defined when exports or imports have decreased in a particular year.

Bruilhart and Elliott suggested A-Index which is defined in all cases and also takes into consideration the yearly change while calculating the Marginal Intra-Industry Trade. Further, A-Index can be aggregated across industries to reach at an overall level for a particular set of years, which can then be used to compare the trend the over years. Thus, in this study, we examine MIIT between India and China using Bruilhart's A-Index for a period of 20 years. The index calculation has been discussed in the methodology section.

In the modern era, the study of Economics stresses much upon the trading patterns in the global level and analyses its impact on the economic standards. Literally, these comprehensive efforts come under the belt of "Foreign Trade", which carries the tags of integration among nations in terms of exports and imports. However, bilateral trade involves a greater tenacity on the commodity-trading norms and provides accurate volumes to examine performances in various periods. Here, the concept of 'Intra-Industry trade' comes into the picture, which arises if a country simultaneously exports and imports similar types of goods and services. The similarity can be identified by the goods being classified in the same sector. It formulates an interesting distinction between two types of intra-industry trade, i.e. Horizontal and Vertical. Firstly, Horizontal Intra-Industry Trade deals with

the differentiated varieties of similar products which are produced by using the same technologies and also come under the same price range.

On the other hand, Vertical Intra-Industry Trade deals with differentiated products that are distinguished by quality and price. This is likely based on fragmenting production process of similar products into different stages. However, from an analytical point of view, we have taken up a case study of two emerging economies, India and China, to examine in terms of the bilateral Intra-Industry Trade.

The discussion commences with two Asian giants, India and China, which have outperformed the global trade structure with their recent trading performances. China, the fastest growing economy of the world at present, embarks with its progressive strategies in all sectors irrespective of quality and quantity prospects. Then, India signs in as an economy with lots of potential to stand among the leaders of the world. It formulates policies and works out on various technicalities in order to change over the structure of the developing economy and arrive at an efficient outcome, i.e. a prosperous nation. However, both China and India have achieved remarkable growth in recent decades, sustained by rapid trade expansion. All these are possible due to the frequent amendments in the foreign trade policies with respect to corresponding economic situations. But there are some evident disparities between the two nations and both have considerable room to grow. For China, commodity trade has not only expanded rapidly but undertaken restructuring and upgrading. In addition to liberal trade policies, such transformations have been promoted by active participation of foreign invested enterprises. Consequently, China has become a key link in intensifying regional production network too. In contrast, for India, trade expansion has not brought substantial structural changes; while commodities export remains weak. But interestingly, trade in services continues to play a dominant role. During the 1950s, India and China, like many other developing nations, chose import substitution as a sole strategy for industrial development. It insulated both these economies from the world economy and the process of industrialization ran under the guidance of state enterprises. Gradually, things started getting better and there was a shift taken place from import substitution to outward orientation. Firstly, China started the trade liberalization process in 1978, while India took initiatives during the 1980s which centered on the idea of internal deregulation of various policies. Later, in 1991, India shifted gears towards trade liberalization in a more advanced way, in response to a severe balance of payments crisis.

Evidently, India and China involves in bilateral trade in terms of various products and services, which either falls upon the category of inter or intra-industry trade. The shares of manufactured goods have been steadily increasing in both the countries, i.e. accounted for about 90% of China and 75% of India's exports in during the early 2000s. In case of China, much of this can be attributed to machinery and transport equipments. They constitute a major part in both export and import shares in both the economies. But the most significant case of intra-industry trade commences with the introduction of pharmaceutical products in this bilateral trade arena. In the recent years, exchanges of health services between India and China jumped off and the trading patterns highly affected in terms of exports and imports due to these developments. It should be easier to concentrate on the pharmaceutical sector rather than others, in order to bring out the news and views of the intra-industry structure between India and China. However, India and China are among the top five manufacturers of bulk drugs in the world. The industry in both the nations is fragmented and grown in the recent past through bulk active pharmaceutical ingredients and generic formulations. The Indian government has taken measures to give impetus to domestic production of drugs and formulations, creating an environment for guiding the new investments into the pharmaceutical sector. Over 60% of bulk drugs production is exported and the balance is sold locally to other formulators. After the liberalization in 1991, the balance of trade remains favourable in this sector. On the other hand,

China's pharmaceutical sector has been one of the fastest growing sectors due to the adoption of 'Opening Door' Policy. The output of the pharmaceutical industry has increased at the rate of 16.1% annually from 1978 to 2005. But this Chinese sector is not powerful enough as it is still beset with scattered distribution of production, low standards of research and low added value of products. However, the global market, in general, has been a beneficiary as Indian and Chinese companies make generics that are significantly less expensive than patent drugs produced in developed markets. Then, India and China had begun to offer higher quality APIs for regulated markets so that investors started to form joint ventures with local manufacturers.

This section gives a brief overview of selected studies on the concept of Intra- Industry Trade and its significance in the present scenario of foreign trade. In addition to this, there would be some findings of the bilateral trade relations between India and China which, more or less, stresses upon the major guidelines of Heckscher-Ohlin model in terms of comparative advantage theory. Ironically, the literature on the topic of intra- industry trade between India and China is very limited and those available mostly address the theoretical and policy aspects only. Therefore, an attempt would be made to cross-examine the traditional and modern theories to arrive at a reasonable conclusion. Starting with the traditional model of trade, 'David Ricardo' advocated a theory of comparative advantage which mainly centered around the concept of opportunity cost. This theory talks about the lower opportunity cost of one country over other, in order to stay advantageous in the trading game. The efficiency in production of different goods gives a chance of gaining from trade for all nations. Later on, Heckscher- Ohlin model used the assumption of comparative advantage, but concentrated on the factor endowments of a country. This model essentially says that countries export products that use their abundant and cheap factors of production, while import products that use the countries' scarce and costly factors. However, many economists claim that these models provide no explanation for intra-industry trade as these assumptions say, countries with identical factor endowments would not trade and produce goods domestically. Hence, other laureates of economics have been trying to construct appropriate theories on intra-industry trade. Let's have a look at those.

In 1975, an attempt to define intra-industry trade was done by Finger, who opined that, the existence of this sort of trade was 'unremarkable' as the classifications place products of heterogeneous factor endowments in a single industry. Later on, evidences from different countries showed that even disaggregated industries had to face consequences of intra-industry trade with its occurrence. Thus, Finger's argument had been dismissed completely. The world economy has tasted the wine of the famous "New Trade Theory", propounded by the Noble Laureate Paul Krugman. In fact, the most comprehensive explanation on intra-industry trade had given by him in 1979. He argues that economies specialize to take advantage of increasing returns and not conflicting over differences in regional endowments. However, trade allows countries to specialize in a limited variety of production without reducing the variety of goods available for consumption. This argument has been widely appreciated and become a cult definition of intra-industry trade. By the way, the recent developments in this field showcased interesting implications on its own standards. In 2003, Martin Andresen picked up a random study on various measures and econometric models on the intra- industry trade. It's entirely an empirical study and divided into country-industry specific determinants. These determinants cover the categories of product differentiation, economies of scale and market structure. The end result comes in terms of different expectation levels for the parameter values of same determinants.

On the other hand, the bilateral trade relation between India and China has been discussed in numerous readings but we have picked up a few for the convenience. Most of the working papers have been done by C.Veeramani, on the changing patterns of India-China trading structures over the years. One of his papers, attempts a comparative analysis of the specialization standards in both the nations in post-

liberalization period. In addition, another working paper of Domenico Anecchino and Vito Mennella deals with the relevance of intra-industry trade of India and China in Pharmaceutical sector over the period 1992-2003. The paper works out the different measures and finds that values of intra-industry trade are subject to fluctuations in more or less disaggregated industry categories. They have upward and downward biases in the production chain. China maintains an upper hand over India with its manpower and manufacturing units, while India goes ahead with its service sector. This South-Asian bilateral trade gives rise to idea of more collaboration in other sectors as well and foresees an advantageous trade condition.

Thus, it is a difficult job to do a research on this field and come up with appropriate results. But thankfully, Organization like WTO registers the trade-offs of goods and services among nations, due to which large number of researches have been done on Chinese sectors also. Frankly, this study would undertake the database of WTO and China's Custom Statistics (General Administration of Customs of People of the People's Republic of China).

CONCLUSION

The paper also focused on the nature of commodities which are traded between the countries, and the extent to which import and export of these have changed. This was important to understand the nature of trade and IIT between the two countries. The analysis found that in recent years India's export of Furniture, Bedding, Mattress, Pearls and Semiprecious Stones, Mineral Fuels, and Copper have increased sporadically. However, the items which contribute the majority of share to export include Ores, Slag, Ash, Cotton, and Copper. However, India still does import finished goods from China the majority of being Electrical Equipment, Nuclear Reactors, etc. Although India understands the need to build internal competence to reduce reliance on exports for manufactured goods and the incumbent government has introduced initiatives like "Made in India", India is still an import lead when it comes to manufactured products. The trade deficit between India and China reduced by more than US \$10 billion in the year 2019, as India got access to export Sugar, Rice, Pharma, Grapes, Fish Meal, Fish Oil, rapeseed meal, and tobacco to China. Nevertheless, India needs to build its competitiveness in industrial products.

In years to come, the pattern of Indo-China trade will depend on several factors. These include economic growth trajectories of the two countries, government policies, negotiations with WTO, external economic outlook, the competitiveness of exports of the two countries in each other's markets and the "effectiveness" of tariff and non-tariff barriers in curbing the exports. Moreover, the specialization between industries and the commodities traded between the two countries should increase. Given that India and China are set to become the world's largest economies in next few years, enhancing trade relationship which enables both the countries at a global level would help the countries in the long run. Moreover, the global trade environment would also play a major role in the relationship and the bilateral trade relationship between the two countries.

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Taxation System in India

Madhurendra Singh*

ABSTRACT

India has a well-developed tax structure with clearly demarcated authority between Central and State Governments and local bodies. Indian taxation system has undergone tremendous reforms during the last decade. The tax rates have been rationalized and tax laws have been simplified resulting in better compliance, ease of tax payment and better enforcement. The process of rationalization of tax administration is ongoing in India. One of the important components of tax reforms initiated since liberalization before Goods and Services Tax(GST) is the introduction of Value Added Tax (VAT).

VAT is a multi-point destination based system of taxation, with tax being levied on value addition at each stage of transaction in the production/ distribution chain. The term 'value addition' implies the increase in value of goods and services at each stage of production or transfer of goods and services. VAT is a tax on the final consumption of goods or services and is ultimately borne by the consumer. It is a multi-stage tax with the provision to allow 'Input tax credit (ITC)' on tax at an earlier stage, which can be appropriated against the VAT liability on subsequent sale.

Keywords: VAT, direct tax, indirect tax, CGST, SGST

CLASSIFICATION OF TAXES

Direct tax

A tax paid by the individual or organization on which it is levied. For example, the personal income tax is levied on individuals, who end up bearing the entire burden of the tax. A direct tax cannot be shifted from the entity on which it is levied. Direct taxes are incurred on income received, unlike indirect taxes, such as value added taxes, that are incurred when income is spent. Direct taxes are progressive, insofar as the amount paid varies according to the income and wealth of the taxpayer. By contrast, indirect tax is regressive, insofar as the same amount is paid by each tax-paying consumer regardless of his or her income.

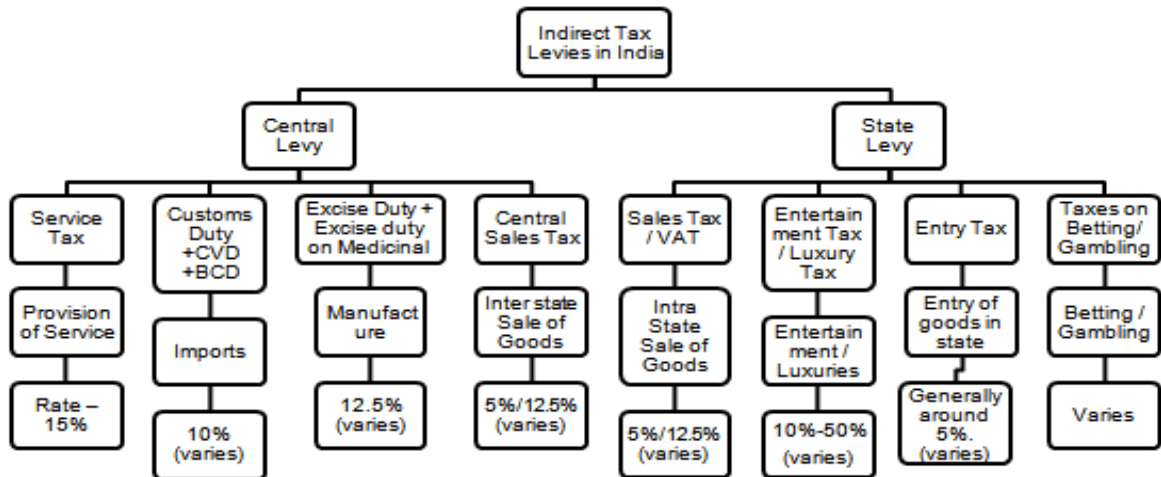
Indirect tax

A tax paid by an entity other than the one on which it is levied.

For example, a retail sales tax is collected and remitted to the government by a business even though the tax is ultimately paid by the consumers. Indirect tax is a TAX imposed by the government on goods and services (which is incorporated into the product's final price) in order to raise revenues and as an instrument of FISCAL POLICY in managing the economy. The main forms of indirect tax, generally are vat, excise, sales, custom. Indirect taxes are referred to as 'expenditure' taxes since they are incurred when income is spent, unlike DIRECT TAXES, such as INCOME TAX, which are incurred when 'income' is received.

*Assistant Professor, Motilal Nehru College, University of Delhi.

Changes in indirect tax can be used as part of fiscal policy to regulate the level of AGGREGATE DEMAND, increases in tax serving to reduce disposable income available for consumption spending, while decreases in tax increase disposable income. Increases in indirect tax serving to discourage consumption of socially disapproved products like cigarettes or alcoholic drinks, while reductions in indirect taxes encourage consumption of socially approved products like basic foodstuffs or books. Unlike a DIRECT TAX, which varies according to the income of the taxpayer (PROGRESSIVE TAXATION), indirect taxes are regressive, insofar as the same amount is paid by each taxpaying consumer regardless of income.



Evolution of Indian Taxation after 1991

- **1991**
- Interest Tax Act, 1974 revived.
- **1997**
- Rates of Income-tax reduced significantly.
- Presumptive tax scheme discontinued.
- Voluntary Disclosure Scheme 1997 introduced.
- Minimum Alternate Tax introduced.
- National Computer Centre (NCC) was set up in Delhi.
- **2002**
- The National Website of the Income Tax Department (www.incometaxindia.gov.in) was launched to provide a vital interface between the Department and taxpayers.
- **2004**
- As a measure of widening of tax base, the concept of AIR (Annual Information Return) was introduced.
- Fringe Benefit Tax (FBT) was introduced as a major step towards widening of tax base and bolstering of the Direct Tax Collection.
- Securities Transaction Tax (STT) was introduced.
- **2005**
- Tonnage Tax was introduced for the Shipping Companies.

- Banking Cash Transaction Tax (BCTT) was introduced w.e.f. 01-06-2005.
- **2006**
- A project for enabling electronic filing (e-filing) of Income Tax Returns was launched.
- Tax Return Preparer Scheme (TRPS) was launched to assist individuals and HUF taxpayers to file their Return of Income.
- **2007**
- The Refund Banker Scheme was launched in Delhi and Patna charges.
- Sevottam Scheme was launched to standardize service delivery to the taxpayers.
- The first citizen-friendly single window Aayakar Seva Kendra (ASK) was setup, for centralized receipt and registration of specified categories of documents, including income tax returns.
- All India Tax Network (TAXNET) was setup connecting more than 700 offices in more than 500 cities. Consolidation of 36 (RCC) independent regional databases into a single centralized database (PDC or Primary Data Centre) was carried out.
- Integrated Taxpayer Data Management System (ITDMS) for drawing of 360° taxpayer profile was launched.
- **2008**
- Cyber Forensic Labs were setup to identify relevant digital data during search and survey operations, recover hidden or password protected or deleted data and store retrieved data in a manner so that it could be used as evidence in judicial proceedings.
- **2010**
- To simplify the 50 years old Income-tax Act, 1961, 'The Direct Taxes Code Bill, 2010' was introduced in the Parliament.
- **2011**
- A new simplified form 'Sugam' was introduced to reduce the compliance burden of small tax payers falling within presumptive taxation.
- **2014**
- SIT to investigate Black Money in Swiss Bank Accounts formed
- Tax Administrative Reforms Commission (TARC) headed by Dr. Parthasarathi Shome submitted its report of reviewing the applicability of tax policies and tax laws in the context of global best practices and recommending measures for reforms required in tax administration to enhance its effectiveness and efficiency.

HISTORY OF GST

GST is being introduced in the country after a 13 year long journey since it was first discussed in the report of the Kelkar Task Force on indirect taxes. A brief chronology outlining the major milestones on the proposal for introduction of GST in India is as follows:

- a. In 2003, the Kelkar Task Force on indirect tax had suggested a comprehensive Goods and Services Tax (GST) based on VAT principle.
- b. A proposal to introduce a National Level Goods and Services Tax (GST) by April 1, 2010 was first mooted in the Budget Speech for the financial year 2006-07.
- c. Since the proposal involved reform/ restructuring of not only indirect taxes levied by the Centre but also the States, the responsibility of preparing a Design and Road Map for the implementation of GST was assigned to the Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers (EC).

- d. Based on inputs from Govt of India and States, the EC released its First Discussion Paper on Goods and Services Tax in India in November, 2009.
- e. In order to take the GST related work further, a Joint Working Group consisting of officers from Central as well as State Government was constituted in September, 2009.
- f. In order to amend the Constitution to enable introduction of GST, the Constitution (115th Amendment) Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha in March 2011. As per the prescribed procedure, the Bill was referred to the Standing Committee on Finance of the Parliament for examination and report.
- g. Meanwhile, in pursuance of the decision taken in a meeting between the Union Finance Minister and the Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers on 8th November, 2012, a 'Committee on GST Design', consisting of the officials of the Government of India, State Governments and the Empowered Committee was constituted.
- h. This Committee did a detailed discussion on GST design including the Constitution (115th Amendment) Bill and submitted its report in January, 2013. Based on this Report, the EC recommended certain changes in the Constitution Amendment Bill in their meeting at Bhubaneswar in January 2013.
- i. The Empowered Committee in the Bhubaneswar meeting also decided to constitute committees of officers to discuss and report on various aspects of GST as follows: -
 - (a) Committee on Place of Supply Rules and Revenue Neutral Rates;
 - (b) Committee on dual control, threshold and exemptions;
- j. The Parliamentary Standing Committee submitted its Report in August, 2013 to the Lok Sabha. The recommendations of the Empowered Committee and the recommendations of the Parliamentary Standing Committee were examined in the Ministry in consultation with the Legislative Department. Most of the recommendations made by the Empowered Committee and the Parliamentary Standing Committee were accepted and the draft Amendment Bill was suitably revised.
- k. The final draft Constitutional Amendment Bill incorporating the above stated changes were sent to the Empowered Committee for consideration in September 2013.
- l. The 115th Constitutional (Amendment) Bill, 2011, for the introduction of GST introduced in the Lok Sabha in March 2011 lapsed with the dissolution of the 15th Lok Sabha.
- m. The Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 19.12.2014, and was passed by the Lok Sabha on 06.05.2015. It was then referred to the Select Committee of Rajya Sabha, which submitted its report on 22.07.2015.

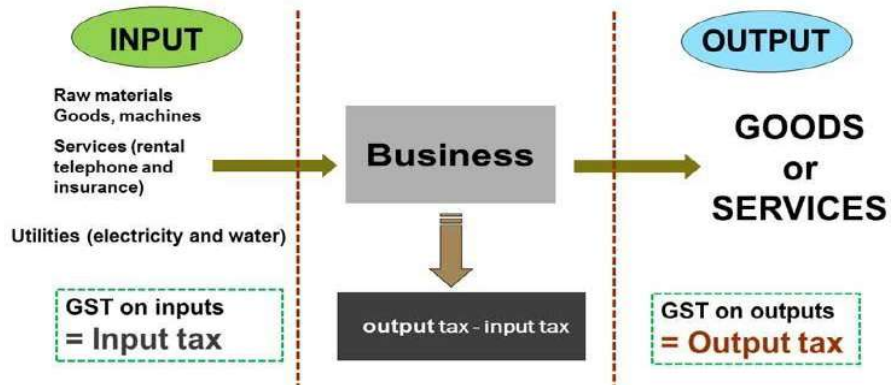
BASIC CONCEPT OF “GST”

What is GST? How does it work?

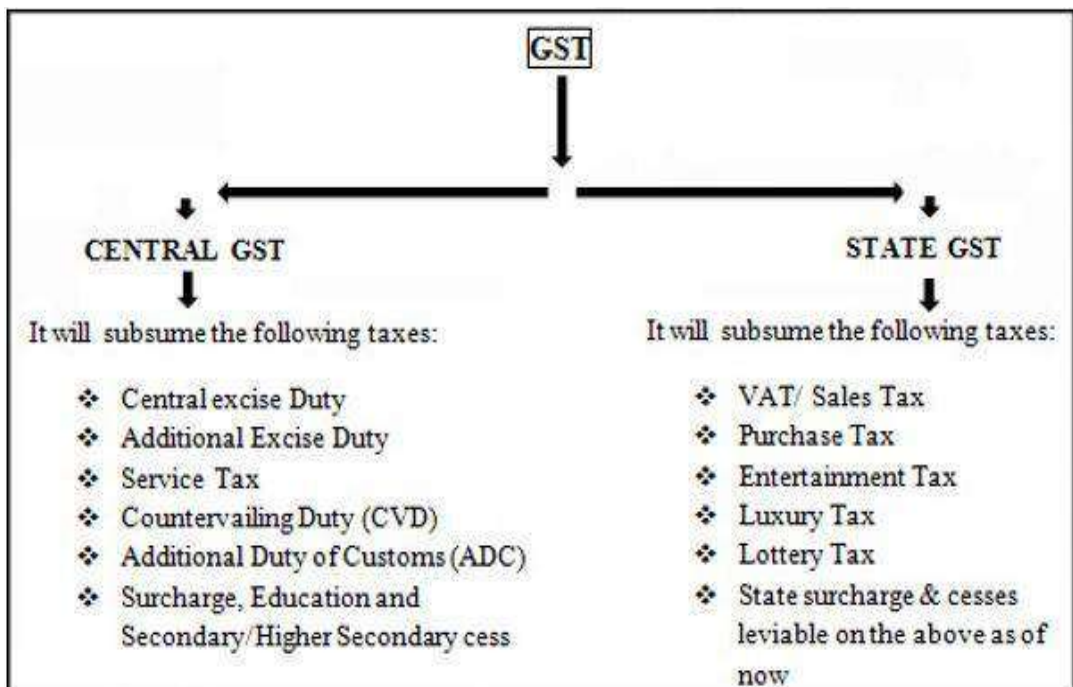
GST is one indirect tax for the whole nation, which will make India one unified common market.

GST is a single tax on the supply of goods and services, right from the manufacturer to the consumer. Credits of input taxes paid at each stage will be available in the subsequent stage of value addition, which makes GST essentially a tax only on value addition at each stage. The final consumer will thus bear only the GST charged by the last dealer in the supply chain, with set-off benefits at all the previous stages.

GST Mechanism ?



TYPES OF GST IN INDIA



WHAT IS CGST?

Central Goods and Services Tax (CGST) is a sector of GST with an idea of one tax one nation. CGST depends upon Central Goods and Service Tax act 2016. CGST is dictated on the actions of goods and services of high norm stocks and services. These services can be modified from time to

time by a distinct body. The finances collected under CGST stands for center. The investment tax accredited on CGST is designated to states so that it could be bring into service for the payment of Central GST.

WHAT IS SGST?

The expanded form of SGST is State Goods and Service Tax. The earnings collected under the guidance of SGST is for non-other than State government. It comes under State Goods and Service Tax Act 2016. SGST is imposed at the definitive phase of distribution of goods and services. The finance collected from SGST is allocated for State government.

Which taxes at the Centre and State level are being subsumed into GST?

At the **Central** level, the following taxes are being subsumed:

- a. Central Excise Duty,
- b. Additional Excise Duty,
- c. Service Tax,
- d. Additional Customs Duty commonly known as Countervailing Duty, and
- e. Special Additional Duty of Customs.

At the **State** level, the following taxes are being subsumed:

- a. Subsuming of State Value Added Tax/Sales Tax,
- b. Entertainment Tax (other than the tax levied by the local bodies), Central Sales Tax (levied by the Centre and collected by the States),
- c. Octroi and Entry tax,
- d. Purchase Tax,
- e. Luxury tax, and
- f. Taxes on lottery, betting and gambling.

How would GST be administered in India?

Keeping in mind the federal structure of India, there will be two components of GST – Central GST (CGST) and State GST (SGST). Both Centre and States will simultaneously levy GST across the value chain. Tax will be levied on every supply of goods and services. Centre would levy and collect Central Goods and Services Tax (CGST), and States would levy and collect the State Goods and Services Tax (SGST) on all transactions within a State. The input tax credit of CGST would be available for discharging the CGST liability on the output at each stage. Similarly, the credit of SGST paid on inputs would be allowed for paying the SGST on output. No cross utilization of credit would be permitted.

How would a particular transaction of goods and services be taxed simultaneously under Central GST (CGST) and State GST (SGST)?

The Central GST and the State GST would be levied simultaneously on every transaction of supply of goods and services except on exempted goods and services, goods which are outside the purview of GST and the transactions which are below the prescribed threshold limits. Further, both would be levied on the same price or value unlike State VAT which is levied on the value of the goods inclusive of Central Excise.

How will IT be used for the implementation of GST?

For the implementation of GST in the country, the Central and State Governments have jointly registered Goods and Services Tax Network (GSTN) as a not-for-profit, non-Government Company

to provide shared IT infrastructure and services to Central and State Governments, tax payers and other stakeholders. The key objectives of GSTN are to provide a standard and uniform interface to the taxpayers, and shared infrastructure and services to Central and State/UT governments.

GSTN is working on developing a state-of-the-art comprehensive IT infrastructure including the common GST portal providing frontend services of registration, returns and payments to all taxpayers, as well as the backend IT modules for certain States that include processing of returns, registrations, audits, assessments, appeals, etc. All States, accounting authorities, RBI and banks, are also preparing their IT infrastructure for the administration of GST.

There would no manual filing of returns. All taxes can also be paid online. All mis-matched returns would be auto-generated, and there would be no need for manual interventions.

Most returns would be self-assessed.



What are the major features of the proposed payment procedures under GST?

- (i) The major features of the proposed payments procedures under GST are as follows:
- (ii) Electronic payment process- no generation of paper at any stage
- (iii) Single point interface for challan generation- GSTN
- (iv) Ease of payment – payment can be made through online banking, Credit Card/Debit Card, NEFT/RTGS and through cheque/cash at the bank
- (v) Common challan form with auto-population features
- (vi) Use of single challan and single payment instrument
- (vii) Common set of authorized banks
Common Accounting Codes

WHY GST IS IMPORTANT FOR INDIA?

The Constitution Amendment bill for Goods and Services that is “GST” has been accepted by the President of India after it’s routing in the Parliament on 3rd August 2016 (Rajya Sabha) and 8th

August 2016 in Lok Sabha. It also has the confirmation to a greater extent up to 50 percent of State legislature. The Indian government is accomplished to supersede all indiscernible taxes imposed by the Center and States and also to bring GST into operation by April 2017.

In present scenario the tax formation of India is intricate. Examining to the worldwide evolution and tax structure of developed countries, GST challenges for affluence in India. GST is extensive and vast tariff on fabrication, marketing and expenditure of products and services at national platform. The introduced tax will be assessable on all undertakings implying supply of goods and services.

IMPACT OF GST ON BUSINESSES

GST will have a wide ranging impression on approximately all the phases of merchandise manipulation in the country, for example financial records, price formation of commodities and services, tax conformity methods and supply sequence renovation. This can be proved by the following:

RESOURCE

GST can openly provide favourable chances to integrate to retailers and dealers, it may also provide surplus duty and remarkable duty elements to be replaced.

DISPENSATION

Transformation in tax methodology could authorize changes in both procurement and dispensation system. When GST will come into being, present mechanism structure and commodity flow may require scrutiny and eventual conversion.

PRICING AND ECONOMIC BENEFIT

Tax reduction arise from GST structure would need revalue the rate of commodities. Range or tariff enlargement would also need to be re-investigate.

SYSTEM CHANGE AND TRADE MONOGRAPH

GST will bring easy going transition so that existing agreement stabilize as on the cut-off date need to be transmigrated. GST also need to take applicable changes to IT techniques and methods of accounting in major areas namely educating customer, training of staffs, conformity beneath GST so that GST could make sure tranquil changes in its governance.

NUMERICAL EXAMPLE OF GST

CURRENT TAX SYSTEM	GST SYSTEM
Cost Add: 100.00	Cost Add: 100.00
Excise Duty @ 16% 16.00	CGST@ 15% 15.00
Factory Price Add: 116.00	Factory Price Add: 115.00
VAT@14% 16.24	SGST@12% 12.00
Wholesale Price 132.24	Wholesale Price 127.00

EXAMPLE 2:

PRESENT TAX SYSTEM	GST SYSTEM
Product Sold from Mumbai to Nagpur Price: Rs 1000	Product Sold from Mumbai to Nagpur Price: Rs 1000
	CGST @ 5% = RS 50
VAT @ 10%= Rs 100	SGST @5%= =Rs50
Product Sold from Nagpur to Chennai. Cost Rs= 1100 Profit Rs= 1000 Sale Price Rs= 2100	Product Sold from Nagpur to Chennai Cost Rs= 1100 Profit Rs= 1000 Sale Price Rs= 2100
	IGST@ 10%= 110= 210-CGST-SGST
Total Cost of Product= Rs. 2310	Total Cost of Product= Rs. 2210

BENEFITS OF GOODS AND SERVICE PRODUCTS TAX

For business and industry

- Easy compliance: A robust and comprehensive IT system would be the foundation of the GST regime in India. Therefore, all tax payer services such as registrations, returns, payments, etc. would be available to the taxpayers online, which would make compliance easy and transparent.
- Uniformity of tax rates and structures: GST will ensure that indirect tax rates and structures are common across the country, thereby increasing certainty and ease of doing business. In other words, GST would make doing business in the country tax neutral, irrespective of the choice of place of doing business.
- Removal of cascading: A system of seamless tax-credits throughout the value-chain, and across boundaries of States, would ensure that there is minimal cascading of taxes. This would reduce hidden costs of doing business.
- Improved competitiveness: Reduction in transaction costs of doing business would eventually lead to an improved competitiveness for the trade and industry.
- Gain to manufacturers and exporters: The subsuming of major Central and State taxes in GST, complete and comprehensive set-off of input goods and services and phasing out of Central Sales Tax (CST) would reduce the cost of locally manufactured goods and services. This will increase the competitiveness of Indian goods and services in the international market and give boost to Indian exports. The uniformity in tax rates and procedures across the country will also go a long way in reducing the compliance cost.

For Central and State Governments

- Simple and easy to administer: Multiple indirect taxes at the Central and State levels are being replaced by GST. Backed with a robust end-to-end IT system, GST would be simpler and easier to administer than all other indirect taxes of the Centre and State levied so far.
- Better controls on leakage: GST will result in better tax compliance due to a robust IT infrastructure. Due to the seamless transfer of input tax credit from one stage to another in the chain of value addition, there is an in-built mechanism in the design of GST that would incentivize tax compliance by traders.
- Higher revenue efficiency: GST is expected to decrease the cost of collection of tax revenues of the Government, and will therefore, lead to higher revenue efficiency.

For the consumer

- Single and transparent tax proportionate to the value of goods and services: Due to multiple indirect taxes being levied by the Centre and State, with incomplete or no input tax credits available at progressive stages of value addition, the cost of most goods and services in the country today are laden with many hidden taxes. Under GST, there would be only one tax from the manufacturer to the consumer, leading to transparency of taxes paid to the final consumer.
- Relief in overall tax burden: Because of efficiency gains and prevention of leakages, the overall tax burden on most commodities will come down, which will benefit consumers.

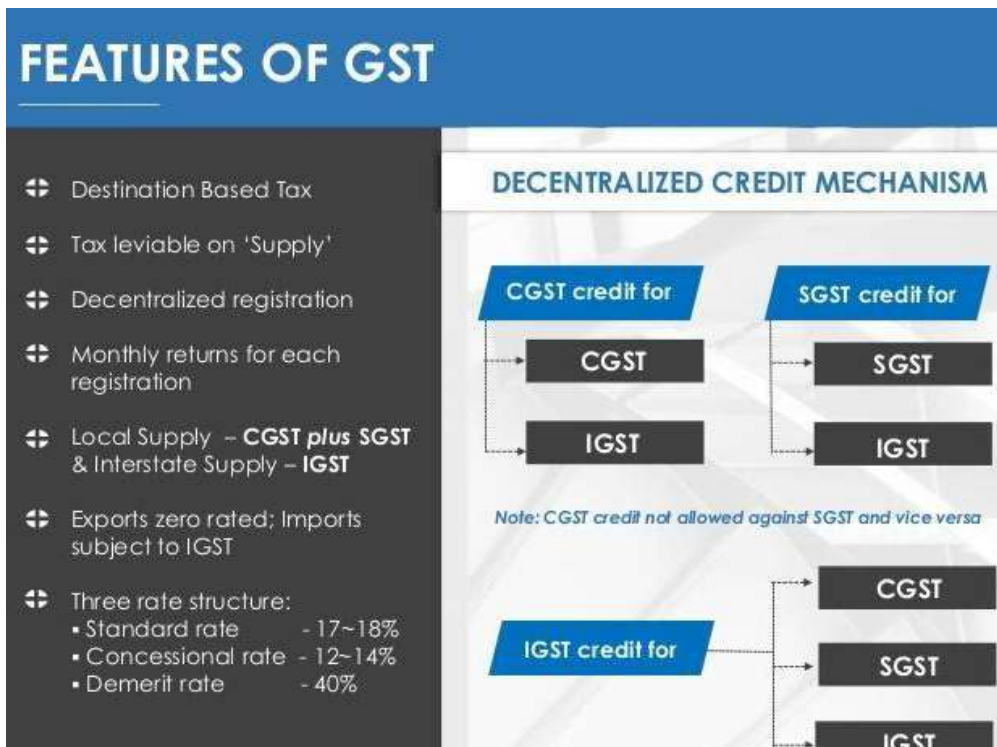
IMPACT OF GST ON INDIAN ECONOMY

1. GST will dislodge the custom duties relevant on exports and due to this our emulative will decrease and competitiveness in global market would increase induced by the inferior transaction.
2. GST will bring transparency in the regime as the consumers would know strictly that how much taxes they are paying and on which groundwork.
3. GST would add to polity finances by increasing the tax base.
4. GST bestow credit balance to the taxes conferred by the manufacturers earlier in goods and services chain and this would stimulate these manufacturers to purchase raw products from various registered vendors to and this would introduce more and more suppliers under the operational area of taxation.
5. It will detract the tax burden on the manufacturers and stimulate growth through more output. This twofold taxation inhibits producers from producing to their optimal efficiency and operate growth. GST would solve this case by supplying tax credit to the producers.

SALIENT FEATURES OF GOODS AND SERVICE TAX

- **SUBSUMING OF CENTRAL TAXES-** It is an issue that GST shall subsume multiple Central indirect taxes and taxes such as Central Excise Duty and Additional Excise Duties would be assessable under the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations, Act 1955. Service tax and Additional Custom Duty are incumbancers and imposition as they are related with supply of goods and services.
- **SUBSUMING OF STATE AND OTHER TAXES:** GST shall even subsume taxes like Sales Tax, Central Sales Tax, Entertainment Tax, Luxury Tax, till they are referred as supply of goods and services.

- **ALLOCATION WITH THE NOTION OF** “Products of special weightage”- The bill of 286(3) exclude command to allocate with such belief or theory.
- **DIVISION OF GST:** The goods and service collected and assessable under Government of India comes under Clause 270(1A) of the bill, excluding the tax assigned under clause 269A (1). According to the clause 269A (2) it should be dispensed in the mode provided between the States and the Union.
- **SCOPE OF GST-** Except intoxicating liquor for human utilization, GST shall cover all the goods and services. When it comes to petroleum goods, it has been subordinated that these goods dose not comes under assessable of Goods and Services. The GST also represents a historic opportunity to rationalize the tax system that is complicated in terms of rates and structures and has become an —Exemptions Raj, rife with opportunities for selectivity and discretion. Tax policy cannot be overly burdened with achieving industrial, regional, and social policy goals; more targeted instruments should be found to meet such goals, for example, easing the costs of doing business, public investment, and direct benefit transfers, respectively; cesses should be reduced and sparingly used.



CONCLUSION

GST will not make the things cheaper immediately, in fact applying the uniform rate of GST will increase the prices in the short term in some areas where they are currently tax, less than the uniform rate. However, in the long term, GST will reduce the prices of goods and services due to no tax on tax and improvement in productivity.

The nation is on the cusp of executing one of the most ambitious and remarkable tax reforms in its independent history. Implementing a new tax, encompassing both goods and services, to be implemented by the Centre, 29 States And 2 Union Territories, in a large and complex federal system, via a constitutional amendment requiring broad political consensus, affecting potentially 2-2.5 million tax entities, and marshalling the latest technology to use and improve tax implementation capability, is perhaps unprecedented in modern global tax history. The time is ripe to collectively seize this historic opportunity.

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E-Banking

डॉ. पीयूष कुमार गुप्ता*

आज के इस भाग दौड़ की दुनिया में किसी के पास समय ही नहीं है कि वह अपने लिए कुछ शॉपिंग भी कर सके। इंसान के पास पैसे तो हैं लेकिन उस पैसे को कब, कहाँ और कैसे उपयोग करना है, पता नहीं है। इसी के समाधान का प्रयास है ई-बैंकिंग। ई-बैंकिंग से इंसान घर बैठे बैंक के जरिए लगभग सारे काम को कर सकता है।

देश आज कहता है कि विकास चाहिए, कुछ नया चाहिए, जो पहले था उससे बेहतर चाहिए यानि बदलाव चाहिए। ई-बैंकिंग ही वह चीज है जिसकी मदद से मनुष्य इतने ऊँचे मुकाम तक पहुँचा, जहाँ तक और कोई दूसरा प्राणी नहीं पहुँच पाया। शुरुआत से ही मनुष्य अपने आस-पास के वस्तुओं में जरूरी बदलाव करता गया और उन्हें अपने फायदे और जरूरत के हिसाब से इस्तेमाल में लाता गया। अब आप उदाहरण के लिए पहिए को ही लें। अगर आज भी मनुष्य लकड़ी को गोल तख्ते के आकार में प्रयोग करता होता तो क्या हजारों मील का सफर तय करना आज के जैसा संभव होता? अगर मोबाइल में बदलाव नहीं लाया गया होता तो क्या आज अपना स्मार्ट फोन चला पाते? बदलाव की वजह से ही यह संभव हो पाता है। आज आपके-हमारे बीच की दूरियाँ कम हो गयी हैं, ठीक इसी तरह बाजार और उद्योग के क्षेत्र में भी समय-समय पर कई अहम बदलाव हुए और इन्हीं में से एक जरूरी बदलाव था, दुनिया का ई-बैंकिंग से परिचय करवाना। ई-बैंकिंग एक क्रांति की तरह आया और उद्योग के क्षेत्र को पूरी तरह झंकझोर कर रख दिया।

इंटरनेट बैंकिंग या ई-बैंकिंग से तात्पर्य व्यक्तिगत कम्प्यूटर एवं ब्राउजर का प्रयोग करते हैं किसी भी बैंकिंग कार्य को करने के लिए उसके बैंक की वेबसाइट से जोड़ना या समाधान निकालना है। ई-बैंकिंग के माध्यम से व्यापार का संचालन है न केवल खरीदना और बेचना, बल्कि ग्राहकों के लिए सेवाएँ और व्यापार के भागीदारों के साथ सहयोग भी इसमें शामिल है। बुनियादी ढाँचे, उपभोक्ता और मूल्य वर्धित प्रकार के व्यापारों के लिए इंटरनेट कई अवसर प्रस्तुत करता है। वर्तमान में कम्प्यूटर, दूरसंचार और केवल टेलीविजन व्यवसायों में बड़े पैमाने पर विश्वव्यापी परिवर्तन हो रहे हैं।

इंटरनेट बैंकिंग क्या है ?

विश्व में सबसे सुविधाजनक चीजों में नाम लें तो बैंकिंग का भी उसमें नाम जरूर आएगा, क्योंकि बैंकिंग होती ही है ऐसी। जिस तरह मनुष्य अब मोबाइल के बिना नहीं रह सकता, उसी प्रकार इंटरनेट, बैंकिंग के बिना नहीं रह सकता। इंटरनेट, बैंकिंग के बिना ऐसा है जैसे बिना पेट्रोल का वाहन। वर्तमान समय में बैंकिंग कितनी महत्वपूर्ण है हम सभी महसूस कर रहे हैं। इलेक्ट्रॉनिक बैंकिंग, जिसे इंटरनेट बैंकिंग भी कहा

*सहायक प्राध्यापक (वाणिज्य विभाग), बाबा गणिनाथ महाविद्यालय, डेहरी-ऑन-सोन, जमुहार (रोहतास)

E-mail:- dr.piyush26july@gmail.com

जाता है, ने बैंकिंग उद्योग में एक वृहद परिवर्तन ला दिया है और बैंकिंग संबंधों पर इसका विस्तृत प्रभाव पड़ा। इंटरनेट बैंकिंग में बैंक संबंधी उत्पादों और सेवाओं की सुपुर्दगी को सम्मिलित किया जाता है। इंटरनेट बैंकिंग या ई-बैंकिंग से तात्पर्य व्यक्तिगत कम्प्यूटर एवं ब्राउजर का प्रयोग करते हुए किसी भी बैंकिंग कार्य को करने के लिए उसके बैंक की वेबसाइट से जोड़ना, समाधान निकालना है। इंटरनेट बैंकिंग प्रणाली में बैंक केन्द्रीयकृत समकों को वेबसाइट पर उपलब्ध कराता है। बैंक, जिन सेवाओं की अनुमति देता है वे मीनू में इंटरनेट पर प्रसारित की जाती है। कोई भी सेवा चुनी जा सकती है तथा पुनः सेवा की प्रकृति के आधार पर उसे स्पष्ट किया जा सकता है।

बैंकिंग के क्षेत्र में ई-बैंकिंग नया युग है। जब बैंक अपने ग्राहकों को सेवाएँ Electronic Distribution Channel के द्वारा प्रदान करता है, उसे ई-बैंकिंग कहते हैं। ई-बैंकिंग तकनीकी नवप्रवर्तन तथा प्रतिस्पर्धा का परिणाम है। बैंक अपनी मूल्य परक उत्पादों (Value Added Products) तथा सेवाओं को भेजने के लिए इलेक्ट्रॉनिक तथा Telecommunication Network का प्रयोग करता है। इस हेतु उपकरणों में टेलीफोन, कम्प्यूटर, फ़ैक्स, ए0टी0एम0 इत्यादि शामिल है। अब बैंकों ने कुछ नई सेवाओं को शामिल किया है। जैसे-इंटरनेट बैंकिंग तथा मोबाइल बैंकिंग। ए0टी0एम0 द्वारा व्यक्ति कहीं भी तथा किसी भी समय बैंकिंग कर सकता है। ए0टी0एम0 कार्ड के उपयोग द्वारा कोई भी व्यक्ति अपने खाते से पैसे निकाल सकता है। पर्सनल कम्प्यूटर तथा वर्ल्ड वाइड वेब (W.W.W.) की सहायता से बैंकों ने इंटरनेट बैंकिंग का प्रयोग बढ़ा दिया है। ग्राहक अपने निर्देश इंटरनेट के माध्यम से बैंक को दे पाते हैं। इसको हम ई-बैंकिंग या आई-बैंकिंग या नेट बैंकिंग कहते हैं।

इंटरनेट बैंकिंग, बैंकिंग उपयोग को बदल रहा है, जिससे बैंकिंग संबंधों पर बड़ा प्रभाव पड़ता है। बैंकिंग अब उन शाखाओं तक सीमित नहीं रह गई है, जहाँ एक व्यक्ति को शाखाओं में संपर्क करना पड़ता है। नकदी निकालने या चेक जमा करने या खातों के विवरण का अनुरोध करने के लिए। सही इंटरनेट बैंकिंग में किसी भी समय किसी भी जाँच या लेन-देन को शाखा (कहीं भी बैंकिंग) के संदर्भ के बिना ऑन-लाइन संसाधित किया जाता है। इंटरनेट बैंकिंग प्रदान करना है, "सेवा के लिए अच्छा" की तुलना में "आवश्यक होना" बन रहा है। इस प्रकार नेट बैंकिंग अब कई विकसित देशों में इस तथ्य के कारण अपवाद के बजाय एक आदर्श है कि यह बैंकिंग सेवाएँ प्रदान करने का सबसे सस्ता तरीका है।

आज सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी ने लगभग हर दायर में हमारे जीवन में क्रांति ला दी है। सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी के कई आशीर्वादों में से एक इंटरनेट बैंकिंग सेवाएँ है जो हमारी बैंकिंग गतिविधियों के लिए सहजता और सुविधा प्रदान करती है। कुछ वर्षों में इंटरनेट बैंकिंग सुविधाजनक, स्व-सेवित प्रौद्योगिकी, लागत कम करने और समय बचाने वाले चैनल के रूप में विकसित हुई है। भौगोलिक क्षेत्रों में इंटरनेट बैंकिंग 24x7 उपलब्ध है। पिछले कुछ वर्षों में इंटरनेट बैंकिंग उपयोगकर्ताओं की संख्या तेजी से बढ़ रही है। वर्तमान में प्रतिस्पर्धा माहौल में इंटरनेट बैंकिंग बैंकों के बीच एक प्रतिस्पर्धा अंतर के रूप में काम करता है।

इंटरनेट बैंकिंग एक यूजर को इंटरनेट के माध्यम से वित्तीय लेन-देन करने की सुविधा देता है। इंटरनेट बैंकिंग को ही ऑन-लाइन बैंकिंग या वेब बैंकिंग भी कहते हैं। इसकी मदद से वो सारे काम जिसे करने के लिए बैंक शॉपिंग, मॉल, बिजली विभाग के चक्कर काटने पड़ते थे, वे सभी को घर बैठे ही बहुत आसानी से

अपने Smart Phone या कम्प्यूटर से पूरा कर सकते हैं। बिजली का बिल चुकाना एक बहुत बड़ा सर दर्द वाला काम होता है जिसे हम ऑन-लाइन ही घर बैठे बहुत ही आसानी से पूरा कर सकते हैं। साथ ही मोबाइल रिचार्ज या शॉपिंग करना उसे भी हम घर से ही कर लेते हैं। किसी रिश्तेदार को पैसे भेजने हो तो उसके लिए भी बैंक जाने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। आज-कल जब लोग बैंक एकाउण्ट खुलवाने के लिए बैंक जाते हैं तो पहले से ही बोल देते हैं कि मुझे ए0टी0एम0 कार्ड के साथ नेट बैंकिंग की सेवा भी चाहिए, ऐसा इसलिए क्योंकि उन्हें अच्छे से मालूम होता है कि इंटरनेट बैंकिंग क्या है और इसके फायदे क्या हैं? बैंक से लोगों को अक्सर कई तरह के काम होते हैं, जिसके लिए उन्हें कई बार बैंक के चक्कर काटने पड़ते हैं और लम्बी लाइन में घंटों खड़ा भी रहना पड़ता है, लेकिन आज के युवा लम्बी लाइन में खड़ा नहीं होना चाहते हैं और ये चाहते हैं कि सारा काम जो हम बैंक जाकर करते हैं वो घर बैठे हो जाए। यही वजह है कि अब सभी लोग इंटरनेट बैंकिंग का इस्तेमाल करने लगे हैं। सारे जरूरी काम जिसके लिए लाइन में खड़ा रहना पड़ता है वो घर बैठे मिनटों में इसकी सहायता से पूरी की जाती है और अलग-अलग तरह की सुविधाएँ भी दी जाती हैं लेकिन जो बुनियादी सेवाएँ हैं जैसे कि पैसे ट्रांसफर करना और बिल का पेमेंट करना, यह सभी काम आसानी से हो जाता है। कई ऐसे बैंक भी होते हैं जो ऑर्डर करने पर भुगतान को रोकने, पता को बदलने की भी सुविधा देते हैं। चेक को अब मोबाइल ऐप के जरिए ऑन-लाइन जमा किए जा सकते हैं।

ई-बैंकिंग के इतिहास

इलेक्ट्रॉनिक बैंकिंग या ई-बैंकिंग वह शब्द है जो कम्पनियों, संगठनों और व्यक्तियों उनके बैंकिंग संस्थान के बीच होने वाले सभी लेन-देन का वर्णन करता है। 1970 के दशक के मध्य में, कुछ बैंकों ने 1985 में ग्राहकों को इलेक्ट्रॉनिक बैंकिंग की पेशकश की, हालाँकि इंटरनेट उपयोगकर्ताओं की कमी और ऑन-लाइन बैंकिंग का उपयोग करने से जुड़ी लागत में वृद्धि हुई। 1990 के दशक के उत्तरार्ध में इंटरनेट बिस्फोट ने लोगों को वेब पर लेन-देन करने में अधिक सहज बना दिया। डॉट-कॉम दुर्घटना के बावजूद इंटरनेट के साथ-साथ ई-बैंकिंग बढ़ी।

1990 के दशक के मध्य जब वित्तीय संसाधनों ने ई-बैंकिंग सेवाओं को लागू करने के लिए कदम उठाए तो कई उपभोक्ता वेब पर मौद्रिक लेन-देन करने में संकोच कर रहे थे। इसने ऑन-लाइन अमेजन डॉट-कॉम और E-bay जैसे ट्रेल्लेजिंग कंपनियों के आधार पर इलेक्ट्रॉनिक कॉमर्स का व्यापक रूप से अपना लिया, ताकि वस्तुओं के ऑन-लाइन भुगतान का विचार व्यापक हो सके। 2000 ई0 तक 80 प्रतिशत अमेरिकी बैंकों ने ई-बैंकिंग की पेशकश की। ग्राहक उपयोग धीरे-धीरे बढ़ाता गया। उदाहरण के लिए बैंक ऑफ अमेरिका में 2 मिलियन, ई-बैंकिंग ग्राहकों का अधिग्रहण करने में 10 वर्ष लग गए। 2001 में बैंक ऑफ अमेरिका शीर्ष 3 मिलियन ऑन-लाइन बैंकिंग ग्राहकों के लिए पहला बैंक बन गया, जो अपने ग्राहक आधार का 20% से अधिक था। इसकी तुलना में बड़े राष्ट्रीय संस्थानों जैसे-सिटीग्रुप ने वैश्विक स्तर पर 2.2 मिलियन ऑन-लाइन संबंधों का दावा किया, जबकि जे0पी0 मार्गन चेज ने अनुमान लगाया कि इसके 750000 से अधिक ऑन-लाइन बैंकिंग ग्राहक थे। वेल्स फार्गो ने छोटे व्यवसायों सहित 2.5 मिलियन ऑन-लाइन बैंकिंग ग्राहक थे। नियमित ग्राहकों की तुलना में ऑन-लाइन ग्राहक अधिक वफादार और लाभदायक साबित हुए।

अक्टूबर 2001 में, बैंक ऑफ अमेरिका के ग्राहकों ने 3.1 विलियन से अधिक की कुल रिकॉर्ड 3.1 मिलियन इलेक्ट्रॉनिक बिल भुगतान को अंजाम दिया । 2009 में गार्टनर ग्रुप की एक रिपोर्ट में अनुमान लगाया गया है कि अमेरिका में 47% व्यस्क और यूनाइटेड किंगडम बैंक में 30% ऑन-लाइन हैं ।

ई-बैंकिंग की विशेषताएँ

ए0टी0एम0—इसका पूरा नाम Automated Teller Machines है । ये मशीनें वास्तव में इलेक्ट्रॉनिक टर्मिनल है । जो ग्राहकों को कभी भी बैंक प्रदान करते हैं । ए0टी0एम0 मशीनें ए0टी0एम0 से इनपुट लेती है जो बैंक अपने ग्राहकों को प्रदान करते हैं । ए0टी0एम0 का उपयोग करने के लिए उपयोगकर्ता के पास एक पासवर्ड होना चाहिए । यदि बैंक किसी अन्य बैंक की ए0टी0एम0 मशीन से लेन-देन करते हैं तो निःशुल्क लेन-देन की निदिष्ट सीमा को पार करने के बाद किए गए प्रत्येक लेन-देन पर बैंक ग्राहकों से मामूली शुल्क लेते हैं ।

- **ई-बैंकिंग के तहत डिपॉजिट और विथ ड्रा प्रत्यक्ष**— यह सेवा ग्राहक को खाते में नियमित रूप से भुगतान को मंजूरी देने की सुविधा प्रदान करती है । ग्राहक बैंक को बिलों का भुगतान करने के लिए अपने खाते से धनराशि निकालने, किसी भी प्रकार की किस्मों, बीमा भुगतानों और कई और अधिक राशि दे सकता है ।
- **फोन सिस्टम द्वारा भुगतान** — यह सेवा ग्राहक को किसी भी बिल भुगतान के लिए अनुरोध करने या किसी अन्य खाते में धनराशि स्थानांतरित करने के लिए अपने बैंक से संपर्क करने की अनुमति देती है ।
- **प्वाइंट ऑफ सेल ट्रांसफर टर्मिनल** — यह सेवा ग्राहकों को डेबिट/क्रेडिट कार्ड के माध्यम से तुरन्त भुगतान करने की अनुमति देती है ।
- आप कभी भी कहीं से भी अपने बैंक का काम कर सकते हैं इसके लिए बस आपके इंटरनेट के कनेक्शन की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी ।
- ऑन-लाइन खाते का उपयोग आसानी से किया जा सकता है इसके लिए आपको किसी भी तरह की बिल भुगतान की रसीद को संभाल कर रखने की जरूरत नहीं है क्योंकि जब भी आप ऑन-लाइन माध्यम से भुगतान करते हैं तो आप आसानी से अपने किए हुए लेन-देन (ट्रांजक्शन) को देख सकते हैं । यह सुविधा आपको ऑन-लाइन 24x7 घंटे उपलब्ध होगी ।

ई-बैंकिंग के फायदे

1. बैंक 10 से 5 बजे के बीच में ही काम करते हैं तो हम इस समय के बीच में ही अपने बैंक का काम वहाँ जाकर करवा सकते हैं लेकिन ई-बैंकिंग से हम दिन-रात 24x7 घंटे किसी भी समय काम कर सकते हैं ।
2. ई-बैंकिंग से हम Beneficiary add कर सकते हैं और किसी दूसरे बैंक खाते में पैसे IMPS, RTGS और NEFT के जरिये किसी भी समय भेज सकते हैं ।
3. किसी ने आपको पैसे भेजे हैं या कहीं और से पैसे एकाउण्ट में आए हैं ये सब आप इंटरनेट बैंकिंग से जान सकते हैं ।

4. Online shopping या किसी और जगह की भुगतान, Online Internet Banking से कर सकते हैं । बिजली का बिल भरना हो या फिर Online Mobile Recharge करना हो, हर काम इससे किए जा सकते हैं ।
5. अगर आपको लोन लेना है तो वे भी आप Online Loan Apply कर सकते हैं । Loan Amount Interest Rate और Loan Requirement जैसे Information आपको Net-Banking से मिल सकती है ।
6. अपने बैंक खाते में मोबाइल नंबर, ई-मेल आईडी बदलने के लिए भी आप इंटरनेट बैंकिंग का इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं ।
7. जिन लोगों के स्थायी जमा (Fixed Deposit) होती है उन्हें किश्त देने के लिए बैंक में जाना पड़ता है । अगर आपके खाते में इंटरनेट बैंकिंग सक्रिय है तो आप बिना बैंक जाए Online ही करवा सकते हैं ।
8. यह बेहद तेज प्रणाली है कहने का आशय यह है कि इस प्रणाली के अतर्गत पैसे एक खाते से दूसरे खाते में बड़ी जल्दी हस्तान्तरण किए जा सकते हैं ।
9. इंटरनेट बैंकिंग के माध्यम से एक व्यक्ति द्वारा अनेकों खाते आसानी से प्रबंधित किए जा सकते हैं ।
10. ऑन-लाइन बैंकिंग के माध्यम से ग्राहक अपने खाते से होने वाले लेन-देन पर हमेशा नजर बनाये रखा जा सकता है । जिससे वह अपने खाते को हमेशा सुरक्षा मुहैया कराने में कामयाब रहता है क्योंकि ग्राहक को जैसे ही किसी अनाधिकृत गतिविधि का आभास अपने खाते में होता है वह इस बारे में समय रहते बैंक को सूचित कर सकता है ।
11. ग्राहक Net Banking के इस्तेमाल के लिए कोई भी डिवाइस जैसे-मोबाइल फोन, टैबलेट, लैपटॉप, डेस्कटॉप इत्यादि उपयोग कर सकता है ।
12. इसमें सारे लेन-देन स्वतः ही अपडेट हो जाते हैं । यही कारण है कि ग्राहक अपने अपडेट खाते को हमेशा देख सकते हैं ।
13. Net Banking के माध्यम से बैंक लगभग ग्राहक की जेब में हमेशा उपलब्ध रहता है ।

ई-बैंकिंग के नुकसान

- जो भी व्यक्ति पहली बार नेट बैंकिंग का उपयोग करने जाता है उनको ये समझने में थोड़ा मुश्किल होता है । हालाँकि कुछ बैंकों की वेबसाइट ऑन-लाइन बैंकिंग की शुरुआत करने के लिए डेमो प्रदान करती है, लेकिन सभी बैंक इस तरह की सुविधा नहीं देते, इसलिए जो नए व्यक्ति हैं, शुरुआती दौर में हैं उन्हें परेशानियों का सामना करना पड़ सकता है ।
- अगर आपके पास इंटरनेट का कनेक्शन नहीं है तो आपके लिए ऑन-लाइन या ई-बैंकिंग जैसी सुविधा का कोई ज्यादा उपयोग नहीं हो पायेगा ।
- पासवर्ड को सुरक्षित अगर आपने नहीं रखा तो ये भी नेट बैंकिंग माध्यम से आपको नुकसान पहुँचा सकते हैं । अगर किसी भी व्यक्ति को आपके द्वारा इस्तेमाल किए गए पासवर्ड का पता चल जाता है तो वे व्यक्ति आपके पासवर्ड का इस्तेमाल करके इसका दुरुपयोग कर आपको भारी नुकसान पहुँचा सकता है ।
- जब आपको नेट बैंकिंग की जरूरत हो तो, हो सकता है उस वक्त सर्वर डाउन हो तब आप उस वक्त नेट बैंकिंग का इस्तेमाल नहीं कर सकते हैं । साथ ही कभी-कभी ऐसी भी समस्या आती है

कि जब आप पैसों का लेन-देन कर रहे हों और बीच में ही इंटरनेट कनेक्शन की गति धीमी हो जाए या सर्वर डाउन की स्थिति में कभी-कभी यह जानना बेहद मुश्किल हो जाता है कि लेन-देन सफल हुआ है या नहीं।

- नेट बैंकिंग से कोई भी ग्राहक नकदी जमा नहीं कर सकता है ।

सतर्कता एवं सुझाव

सन् 2017 में देश के सबसे बड़े फाइनेंसियल डेटा ब्रीच में 19 बैंकों के कम से कम 32 लाख रुपये डेबिट कार्ड के द्वारा लीक होने की घटना के बाद इलेक्ट्रॉनिक ट्रांजेक्शन की सुविधा और सुरक्षा पर सवाल उठने लगे हैं । तकनीक ने हालाँकि बैंकिंग को काफी आसान बना दिया है । कई बैंकिंग फंक्शन अब 24x7 घंटे सेवा दे रहे हैं और मोबाइल की मदद से इन पर आसानी से ट्रांजेक्शन हो रहे हैं । इंटरनेट बैंकिंग के तमाम फायदों के बीच इसके खतरे ग्राहकों के लिए चिंता का विषय बन गए हैं । इंटरनेट बैंकिंग में भी अगर आप संदिग्ध कोड्स वाले फोन में कोई पेज ओपन करते हैं तो उस पेज में डाली गई हर जानकारी को चुराया जा सकता है । उदाहरण के लिए अगर आप पिछले टैब को बंद किए बगैर नए टैब पर इंटरनेट बैंकिंग पर लॉग इन करते हैं तो आप मुश्किल में फँस सकते हैं । खतरा इसलिए ज्यादा है कि बैकग्राउण्ड में भी इन्फॉर्मेशन (सूचनाएँ) चुराई जा सकती है ।

हाल ही में टेलीकॉम कंपनी द्वारा किए गए एक सर्वे के मुताबिक दूसरे एशियाई देशों की तुलना में भारतीय ऑन-लाइन धोखाधड़ी की शिकार अधिक बन रहे हैं । ऑकड़ों के मुताबिक 36 फिसदी भारतीय ऑन-लाइन फ्रॉड का शिकार हुए । इंटरनेट स्कैम्स की वजह से औसत नुकसान भारत में 8.19 लाख रुपये हुआ । जबकि बाकी एशिया में यह औसत 6.18 लाख रुपये रहा। सर्वे में पता लगा कि 17 फिसदी लोग इंटरनेट के जरिए भेजे जाने वाले बैंक ई-मेल फ्रॉड का शिकार बने ।

ऐसे कई रास्ते हैं जिनके जरिए धोखाधड़ी करने वाले आपकी व्यक्तिगत जानकारी और सिक्योरिटी डिटेल माँग लेते हैं । यहाँ मैं आपको बताने जा रहा हूँ जिनकी मदद से आप इंटरनेट बैंकिंग को सुरक्षित बना सकते हैं :-

1. **हमेशा असली एंटी वायरस साफ्टवेयर यूज करें :-** कम्प्यूटर को फिशिंग, मेलवेयर या दूसरे खतरे से बचाने के लिए हमेशा असली एंटी वायरस साफ्टवेयर यूज करें । एंटी वायरस उन स्पाई वेयर को पहचानने और दूर करने में मदद करता है जो आपकी गोपनीय सूचना में सेंध लगा सकते हैं ।
2. **पब्लिक वाई-फाई इस्तेमाल से बचे या VPN सॉफ्टवेयर का प्रयोग करें:-**ओपेन वाई-फाई नेटवर्क का सबसे बड़ा खतरा यह है कि हैकर और हॉट स्पॉट के बीच बैठकर आपके सभी डेटा पर बिना किसी परेशानी के नजर रख सकता है । असुरक्षित कनेक्शन को हैकर एक मौके की तरह देखता है जहाँ वह आसानी से आपके सिस्टम में मेलवेयर पहुँचा सकता है । इसलिए पब्लिक वाई-फाई का इस्तेमाल कर इंटरनेट या मोबाइल बैंकिंग करने या ई-कॉमर्स साईट पर पेमेंट करने से बचे । अगर आप नियमित रूप से इस तरह का नेटवर्क यूज करते हैं तो एक अपने कम्प्यूटर या मोबाइल में VPN सॉफ्टवेयर सेट करें । इससे कम्प्यूटर और इंटरनेट कनेक्शन के बीच एक सिक्योरिटी स्थापित करने में मदद मिलेगी । इससे हैकर आपके डेटा को आसानी से हैक नहीं कर पायेगा ।

3. **अपने स्मार्टफोन के ऑपरेटिंग सिस्टम को अपडेट करें** :- स्मार्टफोन यूजर को हमेशा यह ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि उसका फोन हमेशा लेटेस्ट सिक्योरिटी पैच और ऑपरेटिंग सिस्टम से लैस है । आपको अपने फोन से किसी भी सिक्योरिटी (सुरक्षा) कंट्रोल हटाना नहीं चाहिए ।
4. **नियमित रूप से पासवर्ड बदलें** :- इससे एकाउण्ट को गोपनीय रखने में मदद मिलती है । अपने एकाउण्ट का विवरण (डिटेल) किसी से भी शेयर न करें आपका बैंक कभी भी आपसे आपकी बैंकिंग डिटेल नहीं पूछता, खास तौर पर ई-मेल या फोन से । अगर आपने अपना बैंकिंग पासवर्ड किसी नोट पैड या डायरी पर लिखा हुआ है तो इसे ध्यान से रखें ।
5. **मोबाइल नोटिफिकेशन की सुविधा लें** – अगर आपने बैंक ट्रांजेक्शन के लिए मोबाइल नोटिफिकेशन की सुविधा नहीं ली है तो तुरंत ले लें । इससे आपको अपने एकाउण्ट पर नजर रखने में मदद मिलेगी । सिर्फ ट्रांजेक्शन ही नहीं बैंक आपको लॉग इन में फेल होने के बारे में भी सूचना देते है, जिससे किसी संदेह वाली स्थिति में आप अपना पासवर्ड बदल पायेंगे ।
6. **मेलर्स के जरिये नेट बैंकिंग एकाउण्ट में लॉग इन न करें** – नेट बैंकिंग के लिए हमेशा बैंक की वेबसाइट पर जाकर ही लॉग इन करें । किसी थर्ड पार्टी वेबसाइट या प्रमोशनल मेल से नेट बैंकिंग पर जाना खतरनाक हो सकता है । हम पहले भी बता चुके हैं कि बैंक आपसे कभी भी लॉग इन या ट्रांजेक्शन पासवर्ड या पिन नम्बर नहीं माँगते । इसलिए अगर आप किसी प्रमोशनल मेल के जरिये नेट बैंकिंग के लिए बैंक की फ्रॉड (गलत) वेबसाइट पर पहुँचते हैं, तो आपकी सारी जरूरी सूचना यहाँ से चुराई जा सकती है । अगर आपको किसी बैंक के ई-मेल से भी लॉग इन डिटेल माँगी जाती है तो इसका भी जवाब न दें, यह फ्रॉड (धोखाधड़ी) हो सकता है ।
प्रश्न यह है कि यह कैसे पता लगता है कि वेब पेज सिक्योर है? जब आप किसी वेबसाइट पर जाते हैं तो उसका पता http से शुरू होता है । अगर यही वेबसाइट सिक्योर कनेक्शन के साथ है तो यह https से शुरू होता है । इसका मतलब यह है कि आपको ब्राउजर और वेबसाइट के बीच की सारी गतिविधि सुरक्षित है और यह बैंक की ऑथेंटिक वेबसाइट है । इसके अलावा https के पहले लॉक का साइन सिक्योर कनेक्शन की पहचान है ।
7. **नेट बैंकिंग के लिए साइबर कैफे या पब्लिक कम्प्यूटर का यूज न करें**– अगर आप कोई ऐसा कम्प्यूटर उपयोग कर रहे हैं जिसपर आपके बाद कोई और भी बैठता है तो वहाँ से नेट बैंकिंग न करें । यहाँ से आपकी बैंकिंग विवरण चोरी होने का खतरा ज्यादा होता है । अगर ऐसा जरूरी हो तो यह सुनिश्चित करें कि ब्राउजिंग इतिहास (हिस्ट्री) कैसे डिलीट हो जाए इनके साथ ही कम्प्यूटर से सभी टेम्परी फाइल डिलीट करें । ब्राउजर पर कभी भी अपनी लॉग इन आईडी0 (Login) और पासवर्ड सेव करने के ऑप्शन पर क्लिक न करें ।
8. **अपने एकाउण्ट को रेगुलर चेक करें**– अधिकतर बैंक अपनी वेबसाइट पर लास्ट लॉग इन की तारीख बताते हैं, अगर आप कोई ऐसी एक्टीभीटी देखें जो आपने नहीं की है तो बैंक को इस बारे में तुरंत सूचित करें ।

9. **खाते की डिटेल्स शेयर न करें**— अक्सर ऐसे लोगों के फोन कॉल आते हैं जो कहते हैं कि वे आपके बैंक से बोल रहे हैं और आपसे आपके खाते की डिटेल्स माँगने लगते हैं । ध्यान रहे आपको किसी को भी अपने खाते की डिटेल्स नहीं देनी चाहिए क्योंकि यदि व्यक्ति आपके बैंक से होगा तो उसके पास आपकी सारी डिटेल्स पहले से मौजूद होगी और वह आपसे आपकी कोई भी डिटेल्स माँगेगा नहीं, बल्कि आपको बताएगा । यदि किसी व्यक्ति द्वारा किसी को भी उसका Net Banking का लॉग इन आईडी0 एवं पासवर्ड दिया जाता है तो ऐसे में व्यक्ति अपनी मेहनत से कमाई हुई कमाई को खो सकता है ।
10. **फिशिंग हमलों से सावधानी** :- ये फिशिंग हमले ई-बैंकिंग से नहीं बल्कि साधारण बैंकिंग से भी सम्बद्ध हो सकते हैं अर्थात् ऐसे ई-मेल, फोन कॉल्स, सोशल चैट इत्यादि जिनमें आपसे अकारण ही काफी सारी डिटेल्स जिसमें बैंक खातों इत्यादि की डिटेल्स भी माँगी जा रही हो, तो सावधान हो जाइये यह आप पर फिशिंग अटैक हो सकता है जो आपको आर्थिक रूप से क्षति पहुँचा सकता है । ऐसे में व्यक्ति को इन ई-मेल, फोन कॉल्स, सोशल साइट चैट इत्यादि पर अपनी कोई डिटेल्स साझा नहीं करनी चाहिए ।
11. **अंतिम लॉग इन की डिटेल्स चेक करें**— वर्तमान में हर एक बैंक जिसके द्वारा भी अपने ग्राहकों को ई-बैंकिंग की सुविधा दी जा रही है, द्वारा अंतिम लॉग इन डिटेल्स जैसे-समय, लोकेशन, तिथि इत्यादि को निरीक्षण या देखने का भी विकल्प दिया जा रहा है । इसका निरीक्षण करने के बाद यदि व्यक्ति को लगता है कि किसी ने उसके खाते में अनाधिकृत प्रवेश किया है तो व्यक्ति को तुरंत पासवर्ड बदल देना चाहिए ।

सार

वित्तीय सेवाओं के लिए एक दिन की माँग तेजी से प्रसारित हो रही है और इन सेवाओं के संबंध में ग्राहकों का निर्वासन तेजी से प्रसारण के लिए जा रहा है । नतीजतन, बैंकिंग क्षेत्र के लिए यह अनिवार्य है कि पारंपरिक बैंकिंग के बदले में इलेक्ट्रॉनिक बैंकिंग और कुछ भड़काऊ रणनीतियों को अपनाना चाहिए ताकि ग्राहकों के साथ-साथ ग्राहकों को भी आकर्षित करने और बनाए रखने में मदद मिल सके । अधिक तेजी और सुरक्षित वित्तीय सेवाओं के लिए वर्तमान युग में ई-बैंकिंग ग्राहकों के बीच सबसे अग्रणी प्रवृत्ति है । पारंपरिक बैंकिंग से ई-बैंकिंग में स्थानांतरण बैंकिंग सौदों में एक संशोधन है । बढ़े हुए प्रतिस्पर्धा, सूचना और संचार प्रौद्योगिकी की उन्नति और व्यवसायिक वातावरण को प्रसारित करना आदि परिणामी चिंताएँ हैं जिन्होंने बैंकिंग सेवाओं को संचारित करने के लिए मजबूर किया है । यह विशेष रूप से भारत में बैंकिंग उद्योग द्वारा प्रदान की जाने वाली विविध ऑन-लाइन ग्राहक सेवाओं का पता लगाने का प्रयास करता है और इसके अलावा भारतीय बैंकों द्वारा प्रदान की जाने वाली ई-बैंकिंग सेवाओं की आबर्धन दर और भविष्य की संभावनाओं पर चर्चा का विषय रहा है । बैंकों द्वारा प्रदान की जाने वाली विविध ऑन-लाइन सेवाओं की प्रगति को निर्धारित करने के लिए भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की वेबसाइट से 2003 से डेटा एकत्र किया गया है । विश्लेषण के लिए वृद्धि दर का उपयोग किया जाता है । ई-बैंकिंग सेवाओं की विकास दर दृष्टिगत रूप से विचार करने के बाद,

यह पुष्टि की जा सकती है कि बैंकिंग क्षेत्र में ई-बैंकिंग को स्वीकार किया गया है और इस क्षेत्र में अधिक अग्रिम, सुरक्षित और अधिक त्वरित आवास प्रदाता बनाने के लिए इस क्षेत्र में बहुत काम किया जा सकता है ।

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राजनैतिक कारण और बाल अपराध

डॉ. तन्द्रा शरण*

बाल अपराध अंग्रेजी शब्द (Delinquency) का हिन्दी रूपान्तर है। Delinquency लैटिन के Delinquere शब्द से बना है। Delinquere दो पदों के मेल से बना है। De और Linquere De का अर्थ होता है दूर हो जाना (away from) एवं Lenquere का अर्थ होता है छोड़कर यो त्यागकर (to Leave)। विश्वकोण के अनुसार बच्चों के वैसे व्यवहार को बाल अपराध कहा जाता है जो या तो अपराधिक कानून की निशेधाज्ञा को तोड़ने वाला हो या सामाजिक संदर्भ में विचलित एवं अनुपयुक्त माना जाय। वैसे बच्चे जो पारिवारिक, सामाजिक एवं राष्ट्रीय मर्यादाओं का उल्लंघन करता है। बाल अपराधी कहलाता है।

भारतीय दण्ड विधान की धारा—XLV (1960) के अनुसार सात वर्ष से कम आयु के बच्चे जिसे अच्छे बुर का ज्ञान नहीं हो तथा जिनमें पर्याप्त समझदारी नहीं है उसके किसी भी व्यवहार को अपराध नहीं माना जाता है। केन्द्रीय बाल अधिनियम—1960 के अनुसार बाल अपराध बच्चों द्वारा भारतीय दण्ड संहिता का उल्लंघन किया जाना है। बाल अधिनियम—1986 के अनुसार 7 से 16 वर्ष के 7 से 18 वर्ष की लड़कियों द्वारा किया अपराध बाल अपराध माना जायेगा। इसके पहले 7 से 21 वर्ष तक के लड़के लड़कियों द्वारा किये गये अपराध को बाल अपराध कहा जाता था। बाल अपराध की समस्या विश्वव्यापी है। संसार के सभी देशों में यह समस्या व्याप्त है। परन्तु हरेक देश में बाल अपराध कि संख्या में अंतर है। संख्या में अंतर हरेक देश में बाल अपराधियों कि आयु में अंतर कि वजह से है। हम पाते हैं कि बाल अपराधियों कि न्युनतम और अधिकतम आयु प्रत्येक देश में अलग—अलग होता है। यह न्युनतम आयु 7 वर्ष है जबकि अधिकतम आयु 15—16—18 इस प्रकार है।

बाल अपराध को कई दृष्टिकोणों से देखा गया है, जिसमें पारिवारिक, सामाजिक, मनोवैज्ञानिक एवं राजनैतिक दृष्टिकोण आदि शामिल हैं। अतः उपरोक्त दृष्टिकोण के आधार पर बाल अपराध कि परिभाषायें भी अलग—अलग तरीके से कि गई है। मावरर के अनुसार वह व्यक्ति बाल अपराधी है, जो जान बुझकर, इरादे के साथ तथा अपनी जानकारी से अपने समाज की रूढ़ियों का उल्लंघन करता है।

बाल अपराध के जान—माने विशेषज्ञ बर्ट के अनुसार बाल अपराध हम उसे कहेंगे जब किसी किशोर का अस्सामाजिक कार्य झुकाव इतना गंभीर हो जाता है कि वह आधिकारिक रूप से दण्ड का भागी हो जाता है। या दण्ड का भागी हो जाना चाहिए।

इसी प्रकार न्यूमेयर का कहना है कि बाल अपराध समाज विरोधी व्यवहार का वह रूप है जो व्यक्तित्व एवं सामाजिक विघटन के कारण उत्पन्न होता है।

इस प्रकार हम पाते हैं कि बाल अपराध को अलग—अलग तरह से विद्वानों ने इसे परिभाषित करने का प्रयास किया है।

*व्याख्याता गृह विज्ञान विभाग, के०बी० वी० कॉलेज, मधेपुरा भू०ना०मंडल विश्वविद्यालय, लालूनगर, मधेपुरा।

बच्चे अपराध कि ओर क्यों मुड़ जाते हैं और कैसे मुड़ जाते हैं ये गंभीर बात है, जैसे कौन-कौन से कारण हैं जो बच्चों को अपराध कि दुनियाँ में जाने में मजबूर करते हैं।

देश कि राजनीति का असर भी बच्चों पर गंभीर असर पड़ता है। देश की राजनैतिक स्थिति भी बाल अपराधों की संख्या पर गहरा प्रभाव डालता है। अगर देश में राजनैतिक उथल-पुथल होते रहते हैं तो स्वाभाविक है कि देश के नागरिकों को चैन नहीं आता है। वे किसी न किसी प्रकार की समस्या से ग्रसित रहते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में बच्चे भी प्रभावित होते हैं। चूँकि प्रशासन का कार्य ठीक से नहीं चल पाता है, जिससे अपराध को खुला छूट मिल जाता है। इसमें व्यस्कों के साथ बच्चे भी मिलकर अपराध करने के आदि हो जाते हैं। चूँकि व्यस्क भी अपराध में लीन रहते हैं। अतः वे अपने बच्चों को अपराध करने से रोक नहीं पाते हैं।

दूसरे राजनैतिक नेता बच्चों को राजनैतिक अपराधों के लिए प्रेरित करते हैं अपनी तुच्छ स्वार्थ के लिए, स्कूल एवं कॉलेजों में हड़ताल इसका प्रत्यक्ष प्रमाण है। हड़तालों में शिक्षकों का विद्यार्थी पर से नियंत्रण समाप्त हो जाता है। इससे बच्चे उदण्ड हो जाते हैं एवं अनेक प्रकार के अनैतिक कार्य में लिप्त होने लगते हैं। वे स्कूल का बहाना करके घर से निकलते हैं और स्कूल बुरे कार्य में लिप्त हो जाते हैं। इस प्रकार अनेक बच्चों की जिन्दगी राजनीतिज्ञ बरबाद कर देते हैं।

चुनाव के समय भी बालकों का उपयोग राजनीतिक अपने कार्य के लिए करते हैं तथा उनसे हत्या, लूटपाट, चोरी जैसे अनैतिक कार्यों को करने के लिये प्रेरित करते हैं। बच्चे उनकी बहकावे में आकर गलत कार्य कर बैठते हैं। बच्चे स्कूल, कॉलेज न जाकर चंद पैसों के लोभ में राजनीतिकों के पिछलग्गु बन उनकी चाटुकारिता करते हैं और गुमराह हो जाते हैं, देश में कम-कम अवधि में चुनाव भी एक मुख्य कारण बन जाता है बच्चों में अपराधिक प्रवृत्तियों को बढ़ाने में।

देश में अगर युद्ध के हालात बनते हैं तो उस राजनीति का प्रभाव भी बच्चों पर गलत पड़ता है। युद्ध और अपराध में घनिष्ठ सम्बन्ध है। युद्ध की स्थिति में बलि के बकरों को अधिकाधिक सुविधा दी जाती है। वस्तुओं का अभाव बढ़ता चला जाता है। और उसके साथ-साथ सरकारी नियंत्रण कड़े होते चले जाते हैं। युद्ध जन्म इन परिस्थितियों में समाज विरोधी तत्त्वों को खुला खेलने का मौका मिलता है। ऐसे तत्त्वों के हाथ में अपरिपक्व मस्तिष्क वाले बालक पड़ जाते हैं और अपराध करने लगते हैं। घर के लोग, समर्थ और सशक्त लोग युद्ध के मैदान में चले जाते हैं। स्त्रियां बालक और वृद्ध घर में रहते हैं। ऐसी परिस्थिति में बालक और बालिकाओं पर नियंत्रण भी कम हो जाता है। इस कारण भी अपराधों में वृद्धि होने लगती है। युद्ध काल में उसके पहले और बाद में युद्ध की विभीषिका के चलते अपराधों की संख्या में अन्धाधुन्ध वृद्धि होती है। बालक-बालिकाएँ भी उसके शिकार बने बिना नहीं रह पाते हैं।

द्वितीय महायुद्ध काल में यूरोप की स्थिति का वर्णन करते हुए इलियट और मैटिल लिखते हैं कि बालक के माता-पिता राजनीतिक कारणों से युद्ध में फँसे थे। (पिता सेवा में माता कारखाने में), उस समय बालक ऐसी दुनिया में रहता था, जहाँ उसकी देखभाल करने वाला कोई नहीं था। बम बरसते थे, तो दुकानों और गोदामों से माल लूटकर भागना ऐसे बालकों के लिये अत्यन्त सरल था। लड़कियां शांति के अपेक्षा युद्ध काल में यौन आकर्षणों में फँसकर बड़ी संख्या में पतनोन्मुख हो जाती थी। अमेरिका में भी उस समय बाल अपराधों में 50 प्रतिशत वृद्धि हो गई थी।

बाल अपराध एक सार्वजनिक तथ्य है और संसार में एक भी ऐसा समाज नहीं पाया गया जहां यह समस्या व्याप्त न हो। परन्तु इस समस्या का विस्तार एवं प्रकृति हरेक समाज में अलग-अलग है।

राजनीतिक कारण में मुख्य कारण बेरोजगारी कि समस्या भी है, आर्थिक तंगी, के कारण धनाढ्य और रसुखदार व्यक्तियों एवं समूहों द्वारा शोषण के शिकार अभिभावक अपने बच्चों को उचित परवरिश नहीं दे पाते हैं, संसाधनों का अभाव और अश्लील मनोरंजन, नशीले पदार्थों का सेवन आदि के कारण भी बाल अपराध को बढ़ावा मिलता है।

अतः हम ये निष्कर्ष पर आते हैं कि एक स्वस्थ परिवार और समाज ही अपराधी होने से बच्चों को बचा सकते हैं। स्वस्थ राजनीति ही स्वस्थ परिवार और समाज और अन्ततः राष्ट्र का निर्माण करते हैं, जहाँ हमें नटखट बच्चों को सम्भाल लेने कि क्षमता विकसित करने का माहौल प्राप्त हो सकता है।

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बाल अपराधी या बालापचार बच्चों का माता-पिता के साथ सम्बन्ध

डॉ. तन्द्रा शरण*

बाल अपराध शब्द सुनने मात्र से ही पारिवारिक व्यथा का अहसास कराता है। ऐसा प्रायः देखा गया है कि प्यार के अभाव में बच्चे गलत राह पकड़ लेते हैं एवं माता-पिता से अपनी दूरी रखने लगते। बच्चों का प्यार पाना उसका प्राकृतिक अधिकार है। यदि वह इसे प्राप्त नहीं कर पाता है तो असंगर्नात्मक बातों से उसका दिमाग भर जाता है और गुमराह होकर गलत रास्ते को अख्तियार कर लेता है। अतः माता-पिता का बच्चे के साथ संबंध एक महत्त्वपूर्ण कारक है जिसके चलते बच्चे बनते और बिगड़ते हैं। ये भी देखी हूँ कि कुछ बच्चों अत्यधिक लाड़-दुलार के कारण भी बिगड़ जाते हैं, बच्चों कि गलतियों पर पर्दा डाल कर भी कुछ माता-पिता बच्चों में गलत बातों को बढ़ावा देते हैं, उसकी हर गलत बातों का समर्थन कर देते हैं तो ऐसी स्थिति में भी बच्चे अपनी मनमानी करने लगते हैं और अपनी जिद हर हाल में पूरी करवाते हैं।

इस प्रकार हम पाते हैं कि बच्चे गीली मिट्टी कि तरह होते हैं, माता-पिता उसे जैसे साँचे में डालेंगे उनकी आकृति वैसी ही बनेगी। बाल अपराध पर शोध के दरम्यान मैं कुछ प्रश्नावली तैयार कर अपराधी और सामान्य बच्चों का उत्तर प्राप्त कि थी उसे मैं प्रस्तुत कर रही हूँ।

माँ द्वारा बुरा व्यवहार पाने के आधार पर उत्तरदाताओं का विवरण

उत्तर	अपराधी			सामान्य		
	बालक	बालिका	कुल	बालक	बालिका	कुल
हाँ	38 (76%)	37 (74%)	70 (70%)	08 (16%)	06 (12%)	14 (14%)
नहीं	12 (24%)	18 (26%)	30 (30%)	42 (84%)	44 (88%)	86 (86%)
कुल	50 (100%)	50 (100%)	100 (100%)	50 (100%)	50 (100%)	100 (100%)

ऊपर लिखित तालिका में माता द्वारा बुरा व्यवहार दिये जाने के आधार पर उत्तरदाताओं का विवरण दी हूँ। अपराधी श्रेणी के बालकों पर ध्यान डाले तो स्पष्ट होता है कि 76% बालक माता द्वारा बुरा व्यवहार पाते हैं जबकि मात्र 24% यह स्वीकार करते हैं उनके माता-पिता उन्हें अच्छा व्यवहार देते हैं। स्पष्ट है कि अच्छा व्यवहार पानेवालों से नहीं पाने वालों की संख्या तीन गुणा से भी ज्यादा है। बालिका श्रेणी पर ध्यान

*व्याख्याता गृह विज्ञान विभाग, के०बी० वी० कॉलेज, मधेपुरा भू०ना०मंडल विश्वविद्यालय, लालनगर, मधेपुरा।

डालें तो स्पष्ट है कि 74% को माता द्वारा अच्छा व्यवहार नहीं दिया जाता है जबकि 26% को अच्छा व्यवहार दिया जाता है। हम कह सकते हैं कि बुरा व्यवहार पाने वालों की संख्या पानेवालों की अपेक्षा लगभग तीन गुणा है। कुल के आधार पर विश्लेषण करते हैं तो लगता है कि 70% को अच्छा व्यवहार नहीं दिया जाता है। जबकि मात्र 30% अच्छा व्यवहार पाते हैं।

सामान्य श्रेणी के बालकों पर दृष्टिपात करें तो हम पाते हैं कि मात्र 16% को मां द्वारा बुरा व्यवहार दिया जाता है जबकि 84% को ऐसा नहीं दिया जाता है। यानि बुरा व्यवहार पानेवालों से नहीं पानेवालों की संख्या 5 गुणा से भी ज्यादा है, बालिका के आंकड़ों का विश्लेषण किया जाय तो स्पष्ट है कि मात्र 12% को माता-पिता द्वारा बुरा व्यवहार मिलता है जबकि 88% को ऐसा नहीं मिलता है। स्पष्ट है कि बुरा व्यवहार पानेवालों से नहीं वालों की मात्र 14% को माता द्वारा बुरा व्यवहार मिलता है। जबकि 86% को ऐसा नहीं मिलता है। स्पष्ट है कि बुरा व्यवहार पानेवालों से नहीं पानेवालों की संख्या 6 गुणा से भी ज्यादा है।

विश्लेषण के आधार पर यह निष्कर्ष निकाला जा सकता है कि मां द्वारा बुरा व्यवहार दिया जाना बाल अपराध के प्रमुख कारणों में से एक है। आंकड़े स्पष्ट करते हैं कि अधिकांश बाल अपराधियों को मां द्वारा अच्छा व्यवहार नहीं दिया जाता है जिससे वे असंतुष्ट रहते हैं। उसे प्यार के बदले फटकार एवं दुत्कार मिलता है जिससे वे मां से दूर रहने लगे। ऐसी स्थिति में असंतोषजनक वातावरण पाकर बच्चे झुंझ-उधर भटकने लगते हैं एवं बुरी संगति में रहने लगते हैं। इसी में अपने मन को लगाते हैं तो मौका पाकर बुरी संगति में बुरा कर्मों में प्रवृत्त हो जाते हैं। धीरे-धीरे उसकी दुनिया ही बदल जाती है और उसी दुनिया में वे अपने को संतुष्ट मानने लगते हैं।

उत्तरदाता के विवरण के आधार पर पिता के द्वारा बुरा व्यवहार पाने के आधार पर किया है। अपराधी बालकों पर दृष्टिपात करें तो पाते हैं कि 82% पिता द्वारा बुरा व्यवहार पाता है जबकि 18% अच्छा व्यवहार पाता बालिका के पक्ष को देखें तो पाते हैं कि 78% पिता द्वारा बुरा व्यवहार पाता है जबकि 22% अच्छा व्यवहार पाता है। बालक और बालिका की तुलना करें तो पाते हैं कि बुरा व्यवहार पाने में 4% बालक आगे है। सम्पूर्णता के आधार पर देखें तो पाते हैं कि 80% को पिता द्वारा बुरा व्यवहार मिलता है जबकि 20% को अच्छा व्यवहार मिलता है। दूसरे शब्दों में तीन चौथाई बाल अपराधी अपने पिता द्वारा बुरा व्यवहार पाता है।

पिता द्वारा बुरा व्यवहार पाने के आधार पर विवरण

उत्तर	अपराधी			सामान्य		
	बालक	बालिका	कुल	बालक	बालिका	कुल
हाँ	41 (82%)	39 (78%)	80 (80%)	02 (4%)	00 (0%)	02 (2%)
नहीं	09 (18%)	11 (22%)	20 (20%)	48 (96%)	50 (100%)	98 (98%)
कुल	50 (100%)	50 (100%)	100 (100%)	50 (100%)	50 (100%)	100 (100%)

सामान्य श्रेणी के बालकों का अवलोकन करें तो पाते हैं कि मात्र 4% को पिता द्वारा बुरा व्यवहार मिलता है। जबकि 96% को अच्छा व्यवहार मिलता है। बालिका पर नजर डाले तो स्पष्ट है कि शत प्रतिशत को पिता का अच्छा व्यवहार मिलता है। बालक की तुलना करें तो पाते हैं कि जहाँ 4% सामान्य बच्चों को बुरा व्यवहार मिलता है वहाँ 80% बाल अपराधी को बुरा व्यवहार मिलता है। यानि सामान्य की तुलना में 78% ज्यादा बाल अपराधी को पिता द्वारा बुरा व्यवहार मिलता है।

विश्लेषण से स्पष्ट करते हैं कि अधिकांश (तीन चौथाई) बाल अपराधी को पिता द्वारा बुरा व्यवहार मिलता है जबकि मात्र 20% सामान्य बच्चों को बुरा व्यवहार मिलता है। इससे यह स्पष्ट होता है कि प्रायः बाल अपराधी को पिता द्वारा बुरा व्यवहार मिलता है। क्षेत्र में साक्षात्कार के दौरान दो प्रकार की बातें उभर कर सामने आयी। पहला तो यह है कि पिता की उपेक्षा के कारण बच्चे उनसे दूर होते चले गये और बाल अपराध की दुनियाँ में धंसते चले गये। प्यार न मिलने के कारण वे अपनों से दूर हो कर कुकृत्य करते चले गये। दूसरे कुछ बच्चे कुसंगति में पड़कर बाल अपराधी बन गये। और फलतः पिता की उपेक्षा का पात्र बन गये। आगे चलकर वे पिता की अच्छी सलाह की अवज्ञा करते रहे और पिता के बुरे व्यवहार के पात्र बनकर रह गये।

विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में भ्रमण एवं वार्तालाप के द्वारा मैं ये स्पष्ट करती हूँ कि पारिवारिक पृष्ठभूमि को अनदेखा नहीं किया जा सकता है बाल अपराध के क्षेत्र में जहाँ भी माता-पिता अपने बच्चों के साथ प्रेम, सद्भाव और अच्छे संस्कारों के बीच परवरिश देते हैं वहाँ परस्पर प्रेम, सहयोग, कर्तव्यनिष्ठा, सदाचरण आदि देखने को मिलता है। इसके उलट अगर माता या पिता दुराचारी है अच्छे संस्कार नहीं हैं, बच्चों से मार-पीट करना या पिता द्वारा शराब और दुसरा नशा कर बुरा बर्ताव, गाली-गलौज आदि करने का बाल मन पर विपरीत प्रभाव देखने को मिलता है। अगर माता दुरचरित्र है बच्चों पर उचित ध्यान नहीं रखती है तो इसका भी बच्चे खासकर बालिका पर इसका बहुत बुरा प्रभाव है, बहुत सी बालिकाएँ जो पथप्रष्ट हो गई हैं, उनकी पारिवारिक पृष्ठभूमि देखने से ऐसा ज्ञात होता है कि सौन्दर्य संसाधनों पर अत्यधिक व्यय, फैशन, मनोरंजन पर ज्यादा ध्यान आदि माताओं का कुकृत्य का असर बालिकाओं पर ज्यादा पड़ता है।

माता-पिता कि अशिक्षा, दुर्व्यवहार एवं अनैतिक चरित्र का बाल अपराध के विकास में काफी असर देखा गया है। इन कारणों के अलावा पाठशाला का दुषित वातावरण एवं शिक्षकों के आचरण से बच्चों को काफी प्रभावित पाया गया। बेरोजगारी और बुरी संगति के चलते काफी संख्या में बच्चे बाल अपराधी बनते हैं। बच्चों के शारीरिक एवं मानसिक दोष, मन्द बुद्धिता एवं मानसिक सन्दर्भ काफी हद तक बाल-अपराध के लिए बच्चों को प्रेरित करता है।

माता-पिता एवं परिवार के सदस्यों के साथ सम्बन्ध भी बाल अपराध की दिशा में एक महत्वपूर्ण कारक माना जाता है। अत्यधिक प्यार एवं खर्चिला प्रवृत्ति पर अंकुश न होने के कारण बिगड़ने की संभावना रहती है।

यह लेख पटना शहरी क्षेत्र के मध्यमवर्गीय परिवार के बाल अपराध की समस्या से सम्बन्धित है यह लेख अनुभवात्मक सर्वेक्षण पर आधारित है, तथा अध्ययन विधि के रूप में साक्षात्कार प्रणाली का उपयोग किया गया है।

इस लेख में लेखिका के अपने विचार हैं।

प्रेमचंद के कथा-साहित्य में शिक्षा पद्धति की पड़ताल

डॉ. अनिल शर्मा*

मुंशी प्रेमचंद का कथा-संसार बेजोड़ है. प्रेमचंद के युग और परिस्थितियों का हर पक्ष उनकी कहानियों व उपन्यासों में आया है. चाहे वह स्वाधीनता आन्दोलन हो, किसानों-मजदूरों की समस्याएँ हो, सामाजिक विसंगतियाँ हों, पारिवारिक जीवन की छोटी-बड़ी समस्याएँ व प्रसंग हों, ब्रिटिश हुकूमत के कानून-नियम की पड़ताल हो या शिक्षा व्यवस्था का हाल हो वृ कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि प्रेमचंद साहित्य के माध्यम से हम तत्कालीन युग को सम्पूर्णता में देखते-समझते हुए एक दृष्टिकोण बनाने की दिशा में बढ़ सकते हैं. प्रेमचंद का कथा-साहित्य उनकी सूक्ष्म पर्यवेक्षण क्षमता का परिचायक है जो देश, समाज और अपने परिवेश के प्रति गहरी आलोचनात्मक समझ से उपजी थी. अपनी कहानियों में प्रेमचंद आदर्श से यथार्थ की यात्रा तय करते हैं. और, आसपास की घटनाओं का प्रभावशाली चित्रण करते हुए बड़ी सहजता से वे पाठक की विवेक दृष्टि खोल देते हैं. प्रेमचंद के विचार में – “साहित्य की बहुत-सी परिभाषाएँ की गयी हैं, पर मेरे विचार में उसकी सर्वोत्तम परिभाषा ‘जीवन की आलोचना’ है. चाहे वह निबन्ध के रूप में हो, चाहे कहानियों के या काव्य के, उसे हमारे जीवन की आलोचना और व्याख्या करनी चाहिए.” प्रेमचंद का कथा साहित्य, विशेष रूप से उनकी कहानियाँ उनकी इस मान्यता को परिपुष्ट भी करती हैं. इस रूप में प्रेमचंद अपनी कहानियों में एक महान् शिक्षक के रूप में नजर आते हैं. प्रेमचंद तद्युगीन शिक्षा प्रणाली पर भी पैनी नजर रखते थे. स्कूल-कॉलेजों में पढ़ने-पढ़ाने के तरीके से लेकर फीस वसूलने तक की प्रक्रिया उनकी दृष्टि से नहीं बची है – “हमारे शिक्षालयों में नर्मी को घुसने नहीं दिया जाता. वहाँ स्थायी रूप से मार्शल-लॉ का व्यवहार होता है. कचहरी में पैसे का राज है, हमारी स्कूलों में भी पैसे का राज है, उससे कहीं कठोर, कहीं निर्दय. देर में आइये तो जुर्माना न आइये तो जुर्माना सबक न याद हो तो जुर्माना किताबें न खरीद सकिए तो जुर्माना कोई अपराध हो जाए तो जुर्माना शिक्षालय क्या है, जुर्मानालय है. यही हमारी पश्चिमी शिक्षा का आदर्श है, जिसकी तारीफों के पुल बाँधे जाते हैं. यदि ऐसे शिक्षालयों से पैसे पर जान देनेवाले, पैसे के लिए गरीबों का गला काटनेवाले, पैसे के लिए अपनी आत्मा को बेच देनेवाले छात्र निकलते हैं, तो आश्चर्य क्या है.” पाश्चात्य शिक्षा-प्रणाली के विवेकहीन अनुकरण ने शिक्षा को व्यवसाय के रूप में स्थापित कर दिया है. प्रेमचंद द्वारा उल्लिखित इस प्रसंग के अनुरूप आज के प्राइवेट शिक्षण-संस्थान शिक्षा के नाम पर मुनाफा कमाने के केंद्र के रूप में बदलते जा रहे हैं.

शिक्षा का वास्तविक उद्देश्य बतलाते हुए प्रेमचंद ‘कर्मभूमि’ उपन्यास में ही लिखते हैं वृ “जीवन को सफल बनाने के लिए शिक्षा की जरूरत है, डिग्री की नहीं. हमारी डिग्री है वृ हमारा सेवा-भाव, हमारी नम्रता, हमारे जीवन की सरलता. अगर यह डिग्री नहीं मिली, अगर हमारी आत्मा जागरित नहीं हुई, तो कागज की डिग्री व्यर्थ है.” कहना न होगा आधुनिक शिक्षा-प्रणाली अनेक प्रकार की कवायदों के बाद भी नैतिक मूल्यों के विकास में असफल ही रही है.

*हिन्दी विभाग जाकिर हुसैन दिल्ली कॉलेज (सांध्य) दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय anilsharma.zhc@gmail.com

शिक्षा-संस्थानों की अवधारणा का वास्तविक लक्ष्य यही होना चाहिए कि वहाँ विद्यार्थियों में विवेकशील और आलोचनात्मक समझ विकसित हो सके. 'कर्मभूमि' उपन्यास में ही मुंशी प्रेमचंद ने डॉ. शान्तिकुमार के सेवाश्रम के माध्यम से आदर्श शिक्षा पद्धति की झलक प्रस्तुत की है जो तथाकथित औपचारिक शिक्षा-संस्थानों से भिन्न था वृ "छोटे-छोटे भोले-भोले निष्कपट बालकों का कैसे स्वाभाविक विकास होय कैसे वे साहसी, सन्तोषी, सेवाशील नागरिक बन सकें, यही मुख्य उद्देश्य था. सौन्दर्य-बोध जो मानव-प्रकृति का प्रधान अंग है, कैसे दूषित वातावरण से अलग रहकर अपनी पूर्णता पाये, संघर्ष की जगह सहानुभूति का विकास कैसे हो, दोनों. मित्र यही सोचते रहते थे. इनके पास शिक्षा की कोई बनी-बनाई प्रणाली न थी. उद्देश्य को सामने रखकर ही वह साधनों की व्यवस्था करते थे. आदर्श महापुरुषों के चरित्र, सेवा और त्याग की कथाएँ, भक्ति और प्रेम के पद, यही शिक्षा के आधार थे." ऐसी शिक्षा को बिलकुल भी तर्कसंगत नहीं ठहराया जा सकता जो बालकों के स्वाभाविक विकास में किसी भी रूप में बाधा बनती हो. 'कर्मभूमि' उपन्यास में ऐसा ही एक और उदाहरण है वृ "शिक्षा का लोगों को कुछ ऐसा चस्का पड़ गया था कि जवान-तो जवान, बूढ़े भी आ बैठते और कुछ-न-कुछ सीख जाते. अमर की शिक्षा-शैली आलोचनात्मक थी. अन्य देशों की सामाजिक और राजनैतिक प्रगति, नये-नये आविष्कार, नये-नये विचार, उसके मुख्य विषय थे. देश-देशान्तरों के रस्मों-रिवाज आचार-विचार की कथा सभी चाव से सुनते. उसे भी यह देखकर कभी-कभी विस्मय होता था कि ये निरक्षर लोग जटिल सामाजिक सिद्धांतों को कितनी आसानी से समझ जाते हैं. सारे गाँव में एक नया जीवन प्रवाहित होता हुआ जान पड़ता. छूत-छात का जैसे लोप हो गया था. दूसरे गाँवों की ऊँची जातियों के लोग भी अक्सर आ जाते थे." वस्तुतः शिक्षा के लिए साक्षर होना जरूरी नहीं है. साथ ही, वास्तविक शिक्षा मनुष्य-मात्र के साथ समानता का भाव भी सिखाती है.

उपर्युक्त भूमिका के आलोक में मुंशी प्रेमचंद की प्रसिद्ध कहानी 'बड़े भाई साहब' पर विचार किया जा रहा है. यह कहानी बाल-मनोविज्ञान का चित्रण तो करती ही है, साथ ही तत्कालीन युग और आज की भी शिक्षा पद्धति की खामियों को उजागर करती है. कहानी में दो भाई हैं जो घर से दूर छात्रावास में रहकर पढ़ाई कर रहे हैं. दोनों भाइयों की उम्र में पाँच वर्ष का अंतर है. बड़ा भाई खेल-कूद से पूरी तरह ध्यान हटाकर हमेशा पढ़ने में लगा रहता है जबकि छोटा भाई, बड़े भाई की निगरानी में, अनुशासित होकर पढ़ाई में ध्यान केन्द्रित करने की अनेक हिदायतों के बावजूद स्वयं को खेलने-कूदने से रोक नहीं पाता और इसी वजह से जब-तब अपने बड़े भाई की डांट खाता रहता है. कई बार वह बड़े भाई की तरह टाइम टेबल बनाकर नियम से पढ़ने का संकल्प भी लेता है किन्तु व्यवहार में नहीं ला पाता. कहानी में रोचकता तब पैदा होती है जब वार्षिक परिणाम घोषित होते हैं. हर समय किताबों को आँखों के सामने रखनेवाले बड़े भाई साहब लगातार दो बार कक्षा में फेल हो जाते हैं और पढ़ाई की अपेक्षा खेल-कूद में अधिक ध्यान देनेवाला छोटा भाई अच्छा परिणाम लाता है. कहानी के अंत में बड़े भाई साहब के अध्ययनशील बड़प्पन से उपजे उस मानसिक दबाव का पर्दा खुलता है जो उसने इसलिए ओढ़ रखा था ताकि छोटा भाई गलत राह पर न भटक जाए. प्रेमचंद बिना स्पष्ट शब्दों में कहे यह सन्देश दे जाते हैं कि बचपन और किशोरावस्था में खेलने-कूदने की स्वाभाविक इच्छाओं को पढ़ाई के नाम पर दबा देने से विद्यार्थियों के व्यक्तित्व का संतुलित विकास नहीं हो पाता. अतः शिक्षा-प्रणाली में पढ़ाई को 'मानसिक दबाव' बनने से रोकना चाहिए. ऐसा ही मंतव्य 'प्रेरणा' नामक कहानी में एक शिक्षक

के मुँह से प्रेमचंद कहलवाते हैं कि “मैं अपने अनुभव से कह सकता हूँ कि युवावस्था में हम जितना ज्ञान एक महीने में प्राप्त कर सकते हैं, उतना बाल्यावस्था में तीन साल में भी नहीं कर सकते, फिर खामखाह बच्चों को मदरसे में कैद करने से क्या लाभ. मदरसे से बाहर रहकर उसे स्वच्छ वायु तो मिलती, प्राकृतिक अनुभव तो होते. पाठशाला में बंद करके तो आप उसके मानसिक और शारीरिक दोनों विधानों की जड़ काट देते हैं”

भारत की वर्तमान शिक्षा पद्धति में अंकों के पीछे दौड़ने की प्रवृत्ति तेजी से विकसित हो रही है जो विद्यार्थियों के व्यक्तित्व विकास के लिए बहुत नकारात्मक है. सर्वाधिक अंक प्राप्त करने की होड़ में शिक्षा का मूल उद्देश्य भ्रमित हो रहा है. किसी भी विद्यार्थी की योग्यता का मूल्यांकन उसके प्राप्तांकों के आधार पर नहीं करना चाहिए क्योंकि “महज इम्तिहान पास कर लेना कोई चीज नहीं, असल चीज है बुद्धि का विकास. जो कुछ पढ़ो, उसका अभिप्राय समझो.” शिक्षा पद्धति का सबसे बड़ा दोष यह है कि इसमें छात्रों द्वारा किताबी बातें कंठस्थ करने की अत्यधिक अपेक्षा की जाती है, इसे एक भार की तरह उनके ऊपर लाद दिया जाता है। इसमें कहीं न कहीं विद्यार्थियों के मौलिक विचार दब जाते हैं। हर विद्यार्थी पुस्तक में लिखी बातों को कंठस्थ कर वैसा ही लिख दे, यह जरूरी नहीं है. हर बालक की अपनी प्रतिभा और क्षमता होती है, उसी के अनुरूप वह पढाई में प्रदर्शन करता है किन्तु परीक्षक एक ही तरीके से सब विद्यार्थियों का मूल्यांकन करते हैं दृ जो गलत है.

कहानी में प्रेमचंद ने शिक्षा पद्धति में निरंतर बढ़ रही ‘रटंत प्रवृत्ति’ की अच्छी पड़ताल की है जो विद्यार्थियों के सीखने की क्षमता को सीमित करते हुए उन्हें व्यावहारिक ज्ञान से भी दूर कर देती है. प्रेमचंद शिक्षा-प्रणाली में पारंपरिक परीक्षण-कार्य की पद्धति पर भी प्रश्न-चिन्ह लगाते हैं. परीक्षक उसी विद्यार्थी के लिखे को सही मानते हैं जिसने हू-ब-हू पुस्तकीय भाषा में लिखा है. पाठ को अपने तरीके से समझकर, अपने गढ़े गये शब्दों में जब कोई विद्यार्थी उत्तर लिखता है तो उसे कम आंका जाता है जिससे विद्यार्थी की सृजनात्मक प्रतिभा के दबने और उसके निराश व हतोत्साहित होने की आशंका बनी रहती है. — “मगर इन परीक्षकों को क्या परवाह. वह तो वही देखते हैं जो पुस्तक में लिखा है. चाहते हैं कि लड़के अक्षर-अक्षर रट डालें. और इसी रटंत का नाम शिक्षा रख छोड़ा है. और आखिर इन बे-सर-पैर की बातों के पढ़ने से क्या फायदा?”

मुंशी प्रेमचंद पाठ्यक्रम की खामियों की ओर भी संकेत करते हैं. बुजुर्गों के उदाहरण के माध्यम से यह बताने की कोशिश करते हैं कि किताबें पढ़ लेने भर से और अच्छे अंक प्राप्त कर लेने से हमें व्यावहारिक ज्ञान मिल ही जाए — यह जरूरी नहीं है. जबकि जीवन में महत्व व्यावहारिक ज्ञान और अनुभवों का ही अधिक है — “समझ किताबें पढ़ने से नहीं आती, दुनिया देखने से आती है. हमारी अम्माँ ने कोई दरजा पास नहीं किया और दादा भी शायद पाँचवीं-छठी जमात के आगे नहीं गए, लेकिन हम दोनों चाहे सारी दुनिया की विद्या पढ़ लें, अम्माँ और दादा को हमें समझाने और सुधारने का अधिकार हमेशा रहेगा. केवल इसलिए नहीं कि वे हमारे जन्मदाता हैं, बल्कि इसलिए कि उन्हें दुनिया का हमसे ज्यादा तजुर्बा है और रहेगा. अमेरिका में किस तरह की राज-व्यस्था है, और आठवें हेनरी ने कितने ब्याह किए और आकाश में कितने नक्षत्र हैं, यह बातें चाहे उन्हें न मालूम हों, लेकिन हजारों ऐसी बातें हैं, जिनका ज्ञान उन्हें हमसे और तुमसे ज्यादा है.” वस्तुतः स्कूली शिक्षा के अंतर्गत ऐसे विषयों को शामिल कर लिया जाता है जो विद्यार्थियों को अक्सर नीरस लगते हैं. जीवन के व्यावहारिक ज्ञान से उन विषयों का कोई लेना-देना नहीं होता. पाठ्यक्रम में विभिन्न विषयों को इस तरह शामिल करना चाहिए जिसे विद्यार्थी अपने आसपास के परिवेश से जोड़कर

समझ सके. सीखने की इस प्रक्रिया में विद्यार्थी अधिक सहजता और अधिक गति से चलेगा और सीखी हुई बातों को वह कभी भूलेगा भी नहीं.

‘बड़े भाई साहब’ कहानी प्रेमचंद की लोकप्रिय कहानियों में से रही है. स्कूल-कॉलेजों में शायद ही हिन्दी की तथा प्रेमचंद की भी किसी और कहानी के इतने नाट्य-रूपांतरण प्रस्तुत होते हों जितने कि इस कहानी के. हिन्दी के अनेक रंगकर्मियों को भी इस कहानी के कथ्य ने खूब आकर्षित किया है. रंगकर्मियों ने भी अपनी-अपनी कल्पनाशीलता और प्रयोगशीलता के अनुरूप इस कहानी को अनेक बार, अनेक व्याख्याओं के साथ सफलतापूर्वक मंच पर प्रस्तुत किया है. राष्ट्रीय नाट्य विद्यालय की संस्कार रंग टोली ने श्री देवेन्द्र राज अंकुर के निर्देशन में ‘प्रेमचंद के सात रंग’ नाम से उनकी सात कहानियों को सैंकड़ों बार प्रस्तुत किया है. इन प्रस्तुतियों में यह कहानी भी शामिल थी. हिन्दी रंगमंच और सिनेमा के सुप्रसिद्ध अभिनेता नसीरुद्दीन शाह ने ‘बड़े भाई साहब’ को पहले-पहल राष्ट्रीय नाट्य विद्यालय में भाव सहित वाचन के रूप में प्रस्तुत किया था, जो काफी सराहा गया. उसके बाद नसीरुद्दीन शाह ने इस कहानी को लेकर ऐसी ही दर्जनों प्रस्तुतियां दी थी.

निष्कर्ष रूप में कह सकते हैं कि एक ही परिवेश में अलग-अलग आयु के दो भाइयों की शिक्षा ग्रहण करने का चित्रण करते हुए करते हुए प्रेमचंद ने शिक्षा पद्धति की पड़ताल करते हुए हरेक मनुष्य की सहजात प्रतिभा के विशिष्ट होने का संकेत दिया है. शिक्षा का लक्ष्य इस विशिष्टता के विकास की ओर केन्द्रित होना चाहिए. स्वाधीनता से पहले हम अंग्रेजों द्वारा चलाये गयी शिक्षा-प्रणाली को कोसते रहते थे किन्तु “स्वाधीनता-प्राप्ति के बाद भी हम उसी भूल को दोहरा रहे हैं. एक ओर अंग्रेजों द्वारा प्रवर्तित अर्थ-रचना, न्याय प्रणाली और शासकीय व्यवस्थाओं व संवैधानिक प्रक्रिया का विस्तार करते जा रहे हैं, दूसरी इन व्यवस्थाओं की आवश्यकता को पूर्ण करनेवाली शिक्षा-प्रणाली की निंदा करके उसमें आमूल परिवर्तन की तोता-रटत भी करते रहे हैं.” ‘बड़े भाई साहब’ कहानी में प्रेमचंद ने अपनी ओर से कोई निष्कर्ष या सुझाव प्रत्यक्ष रूप से न देकर शिक्षा-पद्धति की कमियों की तरफ संकेत दे दिया है – दो भाइयों की कहानी के माध्यम से पढ़ाई करने के अलग-अलग तरीकों को एक-दूसरे के सामने रखते हुए निर्णय पाठक की बुद्धि पर छोड़ दिया है. अब पाठक देखे, परखे और अपनी दृष्टि निर्मित करे.

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4. कर्मभूमि, प्रेमचंद, पृष्ठ-71, प्रकाशन संस्थान, नयी दिल्ली-110002
5. वही, पृष्ठ-72
6. वही, पृष्ठ-114
7. मानसरोवर भाग-चार, मुंशी प्रेमचंद, पृष्ठ-9, सरस्वती प्रेस, बनारस
8. मानसरोवर भाग-एक, मुंशी प्रेमचंद, पृष्ठ-88, सरस्वती प्रेस, बनारस
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Investigation of Psychological Factors Underlying Peptic Ulcer

Dr. Nishi Bijjiya*

ABSTRACT

Peptic Ulcer is a sore in the lining of your stomach or in the first part of your small intestine. This can lead to serious problems such as bleeding, a hole, or a blockage in the stomach. It usually occurs in the stomach and proximal duodenum. Doctor would have to perform an endoscopy to see the ulcers or sores that are within our intestinal tract. The most common symptom of peptic ulcers is usually pain. a. Burning Sensation, Pain to the Stomach, Extreme Sensitivity, Heartburn, Nausea, Weight Loss, Loss of Appetite. Stomach ulcers caused by non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) may be treated with over-the-counter medications or prescriptions recommended by your doctor. Stopping the NSAIDs. Proton pump inhibitors, which cause your stomach to create less natural acid and help speed healing. H₂-receptor antagonists, which work much like proton pump inhibitors. Mouth ulcers may be managed with the following lifestyle changes. Avoid certain foods, such as those that are salty, hard, acidic, spicy, hot, or alcoholic. Manage any infections or medical conditions related to your mouth ulcers. Manage your stress levels. Quit or limit the use of tobacco products. Drink through a straw. Brush your teeth gently, twice a day. To study psychological factors as modulatory factors in the ulcer process, you need something to modulate. There's mental or psychological stress, and there's also physical stress. Amelioration of Vulnerability by Prediction-Although exposure to prior stressors may typically increase vulnerability to ulcer, we now want to assess whether this increased vulnerability is inevitable. Amelioration of Vulnerability by Behavioral Control-We also assessed whether behavioral control of events will alter the degree to which prior stressful events increase vulnerability to gastric ulcers.

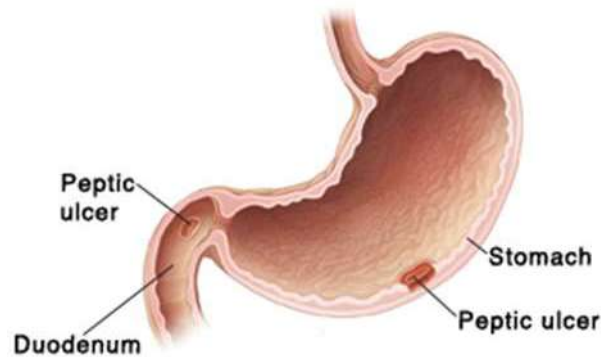
MAIN PAPER

Peptic Ulcer is a sore in the lining of your stomach or in the first part of your small intestine (duodenum). It can cause belly (abdominal) pain and other symptoms. In some cases, a peptic ulcer may get worse. This can lead to serious problems such as bleeding, a hole (perforation), or a blockage (obstruction) in the stomach or duodenum.

It is characterized by discontinuation in the inner lining of the gastrointestinal (GI) tract because of gastric acid secretion or pepsin. It extends into the muscularis propria layer of the gastric epithelium. It usually occurs in the stomach and proximal duodenum. It may involve the lower oesophagus, distal duodenum, or jejunum. Epigastric pain usually occurs within 15-30 minutes following a meal in patients with a gastric ulcer; on the other hand, the pain with a duodenal ulcer tends to occur 2-3 hours after a meal. Today, testing for *Helicobacter pylori* is recommended in all patients with peptic ulcer disease.

*Ph.D. in Psychology, Vinoba Bhave University, Hazaribag (Jharkhand).

PEPTIC ULCER



The symptoms for all types of ulcers include pain and an open sore. You will only be able to see the open sore in mouth ulcers. Other symptoms of mouth ulcers may include:

- (a) Burning Sensation
- (b) Pain to the Stomach
- (c) Extreme Sensitivity
- (d) Heartburn
- (e) Nausea
- (f) Weight Loss
- (g) Loss of Appetite

Doctor would have to perform an endoscopy to see the ulcers or sores that are within our intestinal tract. During an endoscopy, our doctor uses a specialized device called an endoscope to see the lining of GI tract and check for any ulcers. The device is a long, flexible tube with a small camera on the end. These are sedated during this procedure. The most common symptom of peptic ulcers is usually pain. Another problem is internal bleeding. The bleeding may not be significant for some people. However, if bleeding becomes significant, your doctor will have to perform a surgical procedure to stop it. Your doctor will be taking measures to prevent a stress ulcer if you are in the hospital with trauma or serious injury, in the intensive care unit, or in the hospital following some surgical procedures.

Other peptic and stomach ulcer symptoms include:

- (a) Loss of appetite and weight loss.
- (b) Difficulty breathing.
- (c) Lightheadedness or faintness.
- (d) Vomiting.
- (e) Nausea.
- (f) Black tarry stools.
- (g) Internal bleeding.
- (h) Gastric obstruction.
- (i) Complications

Serious complications are not common, but there are some that you should be aware of. An untreated peptic or stomach ulcer may, in some cases, cause the following severe symptoms. A stress ulcer will most likely occur when you are already under medical care for a major illness,

surgical procedure, trauma, or injury. The presence of a stress ulcer adds another complication to your other medical conditions that lead to the ulcer. As with a peptic or stomach ulcer, the most serious complications are internal bleeding or an obstruction. The treatment for peptic or stomach ulcers depends on the cause of the ulcer. If the ulcer was caused by the *H. pylori* bacteria, it will need to be treated with antibiotics and acid-blocking medications your doctor will prescribe.

Stomach ulcers caused by no steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) may be treated with over-the-counter medications or prescriptions recommended by your doctor. These treatments may include:

1. Stopping the NSAIDs.
2. Proton pump inhibitors, which cause your stomach to create less natural acid and help speed healing.
3. H₂-receptor antagonists, which work much like proton pump inhibitors.
4. Mouth ulcers may be managed with the following lifestyle changes.
5. Avoid certain foods, such as those that are salty, hard, acidic, spicy, hot, or alcoholic.
6. Manage any infections or medical conditions related to your mouth ulcers.
7. Manage your stress levels.
8. Quit or limit the use of tobacco products.
9. Drink through a straw.
10. Brush your teeth gently, twice a day.

Take corticosteroids or medicated mouth rinses recommended by your doctor or dentist. In women, some mouth ulcers may clear up when your hormones change after your monthly period. Managing stress may be helpful in the treatment of your ulcers. While medical professionals disagree on how much mental or psychological stress affects certain types ulcers, there is some evidence that reducing stress can help.

DIAGNOSING A PEPTIC ULCER:

Our healthcare provider will ask about your symptoms and health history. We'll also have a physical exam. In addition, tests will be done to confirm the problem. These tests also help determine if an ulcer is caused by *H. pylori*. Tests can include:

A) Blood, stool, or breath tests. These are done to check for *H. pylori* and other problems. For blood and stool tests, small samples of your blood and stool are taken. The samples are sent to a lab to be looked at. For a breath test, you'll drink a liquid that contains a harmless compound. *H. pylori* causes the compound to break down and release carbon dioxide gas. By testing the air you breathe out after you drink the liquid, the healthcare provider can tell if the bacteria are present.

(B) Upper endoscopy. This test is done to see inside the stomach and duodenum. This lets your provider check for ulcers. During the test, an endoscope (scope) is used. This is a thin, flexible tube with a tiny camera on the end. The scope is inserted through your mouth. It is then guided down into your stomach or duodenum. If needed, tiny tools may be passed through the scope to take tissue samples (biopsy). Treatment can also be done at the same time if bleeding or other problems are found.

(C) Upper gastrointestinal (GI) series. This test is done to take X-rays of your upper digestive tract from your mouth to the small intestine. This lets your provider check for ulcers. For this test, you'll drink a milky liquid that has a substance called barium. The barium coats your upper digestive tract so that it will show up clearly on X-rays.

Medicines are the most common treatment for peptic ulcers. They include:

- Antibiotics. These kill *H. pylori* bacteria. In many cases, you'll need to take at least 2 types of antibiotics.
- Proton pump inhibitors. These block your stomach from making any acid.
- H₂ blockers. These reduce the amount of acid your stomach makes.
- Bismuth subsalicylate. This helps protect the lining of your stomach and duodenum from acid.

Be sure to take all of the medicines that you're prescribed exactly as instructed. Don't stop taking the medicines, even if you are feeling better. The medicines may cause side effects. Your healthcare provider will tell you more about these based on which medicines you are prescribed. During treatment, don't take aspirin and other NSAIDs. You may also be told to stay away from cigarettes, alcohol, and caffeine. These may worsen your symptoms or affect how well your ulcer heals. If your stress level is high, reducing stress may help.

In severe cases, other treatments will likely be done. These may include procedures with an endoscope or surgery. We can consult the doctor immediately when following frequent symptoms are found-

- Fever of 100.4°F (38°C) or higher, or as advised by your provider
- Chills
- Frequent vomiting, blood in your vomit, or coffee ground-like substance in your vomit
- Sudden or severe abdominal pain
- Dark, tarry, or bloody stools
- Weight loss
- Pain that doesn't get better, even with treatment

Preventing a peptic ulcer

We can take the following steps to help prevent a peptic ulcer:

- Reduce your risk of *H. pylori* infection. Most experts think that *H. pylori* can be passed through food or water that is contaminated by an infected person. For your safety, the CDC recommends following basic hygiene. For instance, always wash your hands with warm water and soap after using the bathroom. Also wash your hands before preparing and handling food. And only drink water from safe sources.
- Limit the use of aspirin and NSAIDs. Work with your provider to change your medicine or to reduce the amount of NSAIDs you take. If you must take aspirin or NSAIDs, ask your provider about other pain medicines you can take to help protect your stomach and duodenum. Sometimes other pain medicines can be used instead. But if you take aspirin because of a heart condition, blood clot, or stroke, talk with your healthcare provider first before you stop taking aspirin.
- Quit smoking. Quit other forms of tobacco, too.

Investigation of Psychological Factors

To study psychological factors as modulatory factors in the ulcer process, you need something to modulate. We used an ulcer-inducing challenge—mild restraint in room temperature water, a psycho-physical event that by itself induces a significant amount of gastric ulcer-like erosions. We thought that our method (Overmier, Murison, & Ursin, 1986), rooted in our reading of Richter's Scale work (1957) on parasympathetic activation in rats subjected to a swimming task, was a novel one, but later learned that Japanese colleagues had developed a similar effective ulcer-induction technique (e.g. Osumi, Takaori, & Fujiwara, 1973). We showed that these ulcerations are dependent upon the animal being conscious (Murison & Overmier, 1993). Then, to demonstrate modulation of this basic ulcerative process, we added other manipulations.

Stress- Stress comes in different forms. There's mental or psychological stress, and there's also physical stress. Certain types of stress may be more likely to affect the different types of ulcers. Many in the medical field disagree as to what actual role mental or psychological stress has in causing ulcers of any type. Much of the research and trials done so far have not been able to clearly answer this question.

Stressors can include physical ones (e.g. trauma, pain, etc.) or psychological ones (e.g. fear, anxiety, insecurity, bad social relations) and are characterised by unpredictability and uncontrollability (Koolhaas et al., 2011; Mineka & Kihlstrom, 1978). All stressors activate the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal-cortex axis (HPA axis) and commonly the sympathetic-adrenal-medullary axis. Each has significant effects in the gastrointestinal tract. These influences range over mast cells in the stomach and histamine production (which are known to be subject to classical conditioning; MacQueen, Marshall, Perdue, Siegel, & Bienenstock, 1989), acid production, mucosal circulation and immunity, gastric motility and emptying rate, and mucosal integrity (Bhatia & Tandon, 2005). Acid is a primary proximal aggressive agent in the production of stomach ulcer (Weiner, 1991), while circulation and motility are linked to mucosal resistance to acid. And, as noted above, Wolff and Wolf showed that acid production in the stomach is modulated by emotional state. More recently, both clinical and preclinical studies have shown that psychological stress enhances Hp infection and colonisation of the stomach and that this is facilitated in part through glucocorticoids (Graham & Osato, 2000; Guo et al., 2009, respectively). Mongolian gerbils and mice infected with Hp and subjected to the stress of restraint in water develop more gastric damage than uninfected animals, the unstressed animals showing no pathology (Yamamoto et al., 2000). Thus, there should be no question that the psychological status of the organism is linked to gastric health, in line with a stress-diathesis model of disease (Monroe & Simons, 1991). The psychological status, directly through forms of stress and its products, or indirectly through bad habits or self-medication, may make gastric mucosa more vulnerable to erosions and Hp infection.

Amelioration of Vulnerability by Prediction-Although exposure to prior stressors may typically increase vulnerability to ulcer, we now want to assess whether this increased vulnerability is inevitable. Predictability of events is a relationship known to be psychologically important. Relevant here is a comparison between two groups that receive an identical series of initial stressful events, but one group receives a short warning signal before each event, while the other group receives them unsignaled. The results of such a comparison are illustrated in Figure 3.

Amelioration of Vulnerability by Behavioral Control-We also assessed whether behavioral control of events will alter the degree to which prior stressful events increase vulnerability to gastric ulcers. Relevant here is a comparison between two groups that receive an identical series of initial stressful events, but one group can control the event's duration because it is possible to escape from each stressor, while the other group has no control. The two groups are linked such that the durations of the individual events are matched (yoked) between the two groups. Both groups then receive RiW challenge and can be compared as well to a group that experiences restraint-induced ulcers without any such prior stress experience. But research trusted source continues, as there is an increased understanding that the gut and brain interact with each other on a variety of levels. There is also ongoing research into how stress interacts with the body's immune system, which may affect healing.

The type of ulcer that is normally referred to as a stress ulcer is believed to be triggered by physical stress. The physical stress can come in some of the following forms:

- (a) serious long-term illness.
- (b) surgical procedure.
- (c) trauma that occurs to the brain or body.

- (d) serious burns.
- (e) injury to the central nervous system.
- (f) severe burns

Other ulcers, such as mouth ulcers and peptic ulcers, may not be directly caused by stress. However, there's some evidence that mental stress may aggravate them.

CONCLUSION

Ulcers of any type can be managed and treated. It's important to work with your doctor to find the initial cause as well as what might be triggering it to reoccur or worsen. Once these have been pinpointed, your doctor will be able to give you a treatment plan that will work best for you. Peptic ulcer disease (gastric and duodenal ulcers) has long been and is a continuing serious medical problem, with higher mortality for gastric ulcer than for duodenal ulcer. It is a worldwide problem, despite variations in incidence among countries. In the, more than 300,000 cases are diagnosed each year and millions have active disease at any one time with a cost of billions of dollars. However, the most striking fact to be gleaned from the epidemiological studies of the general population is that the vast majority of Hp infected individuals are asymptomatic. We can see this in an epidemiological study (Gasbarrini et al., 1995) of the general population of San Marino, which found a base rate of about 50 per cent Hp infection (based on serology), higher than some countries but lower than in others.

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Synthesis of Imine Bond Containing Insoluble Polymeric Ligand and its Transition Metal Complexes, Structural Characterization and Catalytic Activity on Esterification Reaction

Dr. Prabhakar Kumar*

ABSTRACT

In this study, synthesis of insoluble polymeric ligand (**L**) and its transition metal complexes $[\text{Cu}(\text{L})\text{Cl}_2] \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (**1**), $[\text{Co}(\text{L})\text{Cl}_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2]$ (**2**) and $[\text{Ni}(\text{L})\text{Cl}_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2]$ (**3**), having the azomethine groups, were synthesized by the condensation reactions of the diamines and dialdehydes. The structural properties were characterized by the analytical and spectroscopic methods using by elemental analysis, Fourier Transform Infrared, Thermo Gravimetric Analysis, Powder X-ray Diffraction, magnetic susceptibility and Inductively Coupled Plasma. The solubilities of the synthesized polymeric materials were also investigated and found as insoluble some organic and inorganic solvents. Additionally, their catalytic performance was carried out for the esterification reaction of acetic acid and butyl acetate. The highest conversion rate is 75.75% by using catalyst **1**. The esterification of butanol gave butyl acetate with 100% selectivity.

Keywords: Insoluble polymer, heterogeneous catalyst, esterification reaction, schiff base

INTRODUCTION

Poly(azomethine)s, known as polyimines or Schiff base polymers [1] are obtained by derivating from different diamines and dialdehydes [2]. The presence of the nitrogen atom in their backbone makes them environmentally stable [3]. Polymers are described as high molecular weight molecules formed by the recurrence of monomeric units addicted with covalent bonds [4]. Among many ligands, polyazomethine polymers have attracted great interest due to their different properties such as conjugated backbone and good thermal stability [4], imine sites [5], ability to form metal chelates [6] and mechanical strength [7]. Transition metal complexes of polyazomethine polymers, prepared by the reaction of metal salts and polymers containing electron donor groups like $-\text{CH}=\text{N}-$, are showed high catalytic activities in various chemical reactions such as oxidation [8], epoxidation of olefins [9,10] and esterification reactions. However, heterogeneous catalysts indicate higher catalytic activity [11,12] and enantioselectivity [13] in comparison to homogeneous catalysts [14]. N-butyl acetate is an important compound in the chemical industry (Scheme 1). Primarily, it is used in paint, coating manufacture, and lacquer industry. Because of its lower impact on the environment, n-butyl acetate is able to replace the toxic and teratogenic effect of ethoxy ethyl acetate that is often used as a solvent [15,16].

*Ph.D (Chemistry) Calorx Teacher's University, Ahmedabad (Gujarat).

In this study, we present synthesis and characterization of an insoluble polymeric ligand (**L**) and its metal complexes $[\text{Cu}(\text{L})\text{Cl}_2] \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (**1**), $[\text{Co}(\text{L})\text{Cl}_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})(\text{CH}_3\text{OH})]$ (**2**) and $[\text{Ni}(\text{L})\text{Cl}_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2]$ (**3**). The synthesized compounds were characterized by elemental analysis, Fourier Transform Infrared (FT-IR), Thermo Gravimetric Analysis (TGA), Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP), Powder X-ray Diffraction (PXRD) analysis and magnetic susceptibility measurements. Their catalytic activities were investigated on the esterification reaction.

EXPERIMENTAL

Materials and methods

$\text{CuCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, $\text{CoCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$, $\text{NiCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$, ethanol, 2,4-diamino toluene, glutaraldehyde (25% water solution), n-butanol, glacial acetic acid, n-butyl acetate, dichloromethane were purchased from Sigma Aldrich. pH values of the reactions were measured using the Hanna 211 pH meter. Infrared spectra was obtained on a Perkin-Elmer RX-1 (KBr disk; 4000–400 cm^{-1}) FT-IR spectrometer. TGA was performed with a Perkin Elmer Pyris Diamond TG/DTA N_2 (50–800 $^\circ\text{C}$ range) at a heating rate of 10 $^\circ\text{C}/\text{min}$. The characterization, selectivity % and catalytic conversion % studies of the esterification product, butyl acetate were analyzed by Thermo GC-FID. GC was performed using a Thermo GC-FID detector. A Perkin-Elmer Optima 2100 DV ICP-OES instrument was used for the ICP analysis. A Rigaku Miniflex system with $\text{CuK}\alpha$ radiation ($\lambda = 1.54059 \text{ \AA}$) was used for the PXRD studies. Magnetic susceptibility measurements were performed by using Sherwood Scientific magnetic susceptibility.

Synthesis of polymeric schiff base ligand

The polymeric Schiff base ligand were prepared by refluxing 2,4-diamino toluene (1.222 g, 10 mmol) with corresponding glutaraldehyde (4.005 g in water solution 25%, 10 mmol) in methanol (50 mL) for 3 h. The dark brown solution was filtered, and insoluble solid was washed 2 times with 20 mL methanol. It was dried under vacuum and reaction yield was determined as 92.6% (Figure 1). Color: Dark Brown. M.P.: $>300 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$. Anal. Calcd. For $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{14}\text{N}_2$: C, 76.55; H, 8.57; N, 14.88. Found: C, 75.81; H, 7.93; N, 15.18%. IR data (KBr pellet, cm^{-1}): FT-IR (KBr pellet, cm^{-1}): 3344–3213 $\nu(\text{O-H})$ aromatic or water, 2928 $\nu(\text{C-H})$ aliphatic, 1615 $\nu(\text{CH=N})$, 1505 $\nu(\text{C-C})$ aromatic [17].

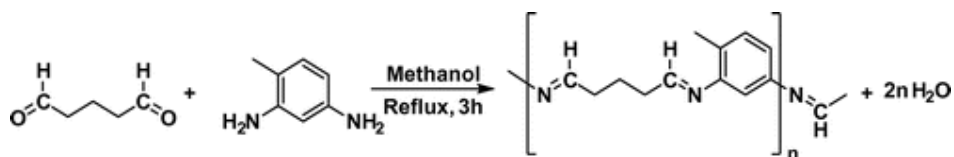


Figure 1. The structure of the synthesized polymeric Schiff base ligand.

Synthesis of polymeric transition metal complexes

The polymeric metal complexes were prepared as follows: It was first dissolved 2,4-diamino toluene (1.222 g, 10 mmol) in methanol (30 mL), and followed by addition of metal salts (0.170 g, 1.0 mmol) for $\text{CuCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$; (0.238 g, 1.0 mmol) for $\text{CoCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$; (0.237 g, 1.0 mmol) for $\text{NiCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$; in CH_3OH (20 mL). This reaction mixture was heated under reflux for 1 h and then glutaraldehyde was added (4.005 g from water solution 25%, 10 mmol) in the reaction medium

and it was boiled for three hours. All of the polymeric metal complexes were collected by filtration, washed with MeOH and dried under vacuum. The synthesized compounds were obtained as powder (Figure 2) [17].

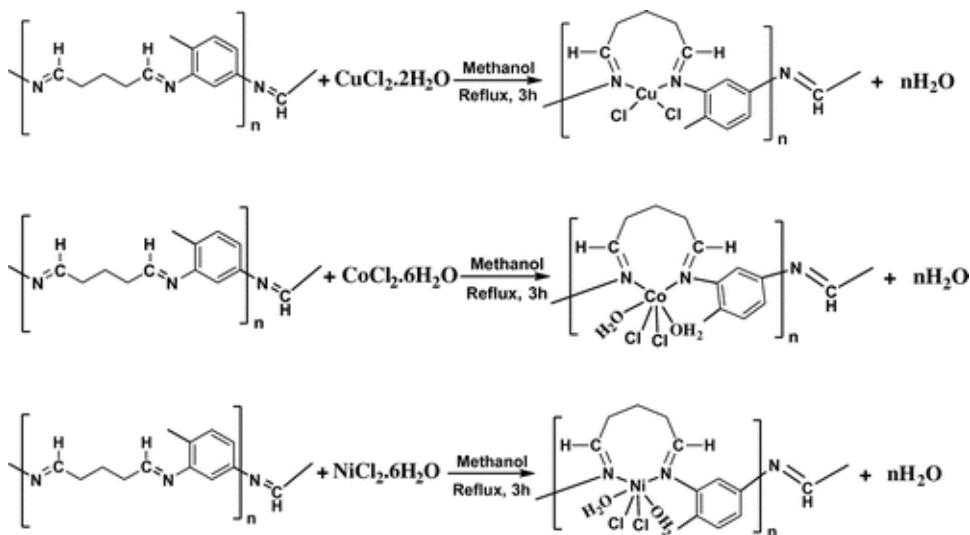


Figure 2. The structure of the synthesized polymeric coordination polymers.

$\text{Cu(L)Cl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (**1**): Yield: 90.6%, Color: Light Brown. M.P.: $>300^\circ\text{C}$. Anal. Calcd. For $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{19}\text{Cl}_2\text{N}_2\text{Cu}$: C, 40.29; H, 5.35; Cl, 19.82; Cu, 17.76; N, 7.83%; found: C, 40.14; H, 4.94; Cl, 19.56; Cu, 15.69; N, 7.51%. FT-IR (KBr pellet, cm^{-1}): 3442 and 3339 $\nu(\text{O-H})$ water, 2950 $\nu(\text{C-H})$ aliphatic, 1616 $\nu(\text{CH=N})$, 1527 $\nu(\text{C-C})$ aromatic, 584 $\nu(\text{Cu-N})$.

$[\text{Co(L)Cl}_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2]$ (**2**): Yield: 92.3%, Color: Dark brown. M.P.: $>300^\circ\text{C}$. Anal. Calcd. For $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{15}\text{Cl}_2\text{N}_2\text{Co}$: C, 42.53; H, 5.77; Cl, 19.31; Co, 16.05; N, 7.63%; found: C, 42.24; H, 5.05; Cl, 18.94; Co, 15.12; N, 7.97%. FT-IR (KBr pellet, cm^{-1}): 3332 and 3222 $\nu(\text{O-H})$ water, 2942 $\nu(\text{C-H})$ aliphatic, 1634 $\nu(\text{CH=N})$, 1505 $\nu(\text{C-C})$ aromatic, 699 $\nu(\text{Co-N})$.

$[\text{Ni(L)Cl}_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2]$ (**3**): Yield: 91.4%, Color: Brown. M.P.: $>300^\circ\text{C}$. Anal. Calcd. For $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{15}\text{Cl}_2\text{N}_2\text{Ni}$: C, 40.84; H, 5.43; Cl, 20.09; Ni, 16.63; N, 7.94%; found: C, 40.55; H, 5.03; Cl, 19.76; Ni, 16.25; N, 7.85%. FT-IR (KBr pellet, cm^{-1}): 3327–3215 $\nu(\text{O-H})$ water, 2930, 2832 $\nu(\text{C-H})$ aliphatic, 1633 $\nu(\text{CH=N})$, 1505 $\nu(\text{C-C})$ aromatic, 599 $\nu(\text{Ni-N})$.

Esterification of butanol with acetic acid

The obtained butyl acetate was carried out at 25, 80 $^\circ\text{C}$ and boiling temperature in a three-necked flask (100 mL) equipped with a magnetic stirrer, a reflux condenser and a temperature controller in an oil bath. Butanol (4.95 g, 66.78 mmol) and acetic acid (4.083 g, 67.99 mmol) were added successively into the flask. After heating, the mixture is to be 25–80 $^\circ\text{C}$ -boiling temperature, the catalyst (0.05–0.10 g) was added to the mixture to initiate the reaction. The reaction mixture was stirred continuously for 4, 8 and 12 h. The products of the esterification reactions were collected at different time intervals, and identified by GC-FID.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The metal compounds were synthesized according to appropriate methods. For the characterization of obtained the polyimine ligand and its metal complexes were characterized by melting point, elemental analysis, TGA, FT-IR, ICP, XRD analysis, and magnetic susceptibility. The synthesized compounds were insoluble so they can be used as heterogenous catalysts. Resolution of catalyst **1** is shown in Table 1.

IR spectra

A strong and broad absorption band at the 1615 cm^{-1} shown by the synthesized polymeric ligand is attributable to the $\nu(\text{C}=\text{N})$ stretching. In the complexes, this band shifted between $1616\text{--}1634\text{ cm}^{-1}$ indicating the coordination of azomethine nitrogen to the metal. This is supported by the appearance of new band in the region $584\text{--}699\text{ cm}^{-1}$ due to metal ligand bonding. The absorption bands relative to $\nu(\text{O}\text{--}\text{H})$ stretching bands in the range of $3442\text{--}3213\text{ cm}^{-1}$ is shown the coordination of water to metal for the metal complexes [18]. The IR spectra are given in Table 2 and Figures S1–S4.

PXRD studies

Powder diffraction data 2θ values of the complexes are shown in Figure 3 and Table 3. The powder XRD analyses of the compounds have been performed in order to determine the information of non-polycrystalline material because it couldn't be obtained suitable crystals for single crystal X-ray analysis. Therefore the powder XRD analysis of metal complexes was found to be amorphous in nature instead of crystalline. The indexing and calculations of unit cell parameters were performed using Powder-X software and scattering angles (2θ) corresponding to the each reflection, interplanar spacing (d) along with Miller's indices and lattice constants were evaluated for complexes. The parameters like 2-Theta , d , BG , I , are, XS and $FWHM$ are shown in Table 3. The $FWHM$ is the Bragg diffraction angle (b) and b is the full width at half maximum. The density (d) of the complex was determined by the floatation method in a saturated solution of KBr , NaCl and benzene separately. The all values agree well with the suggested structure of the complexes.

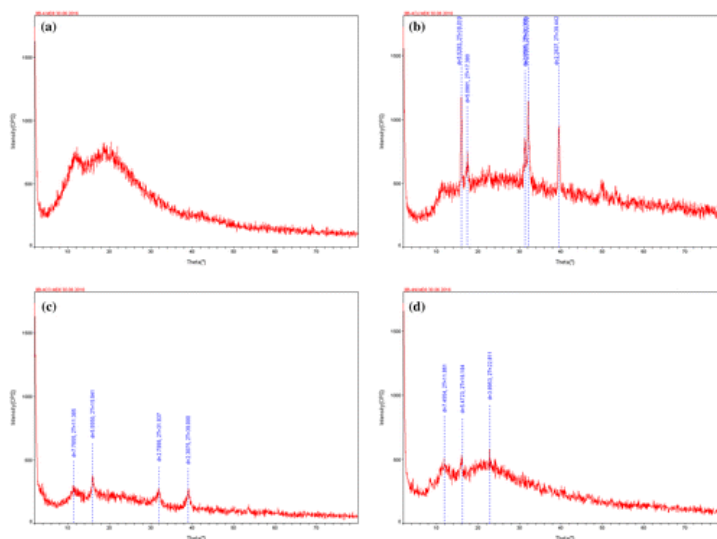


Figure 3. The XRD pattern of polymeric ligand (a) and its **1**-(b), **2**-(c) and **3**-(d) complexes.

Magnetic susceptibility of the complexes

The magnetic susceptibilities of the polymeric transition metal complexes were determined using the Evans balance at room temperature in the solid state. The magnetic correction for each complex was estimated using Pascal's constants. The magnetic moment data are shown in Table 2. According to the magnetic moment results, complex **1** has tetrahedral or square planar geometry; complexes **2** and **3** have octahedral geometries. The experimental μ_{eff} values for the polymeric complexes are within the range found for polymeric complexes d9 for $[\text{Cu}(\text{L})\text{Cl}_2]\cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (**1**), d7 for $[\text{Co}(\text{L})\text{Cl}_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2]$ (**2**) and d8 for $[\text{Ni}(\text{L})\text{Cl}_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2]$ (**3**) [19].

Thermal analysis studies

Thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) was carried out to examine the thermal stabilities of the polymeric complexes. TGA was performed under N_2 atmosphere at 1 atm with a heating rate of $10^\circ\text{C}/\text{min}$ on a Perkin Elmer Diamond TGA/DTA. The objective of this section is to analyze the thermal behavior of the complexes having in view the composition confirmation, and evaluation of the crystal water molecules. TGA has been carried out at a heating rate of 20°C per minute in the range of $20\text{--}900^\circ\text{C}$ under N_2 atmosphere. On interpretation of the TGA curve, four distinct mass losses are observed and all curves are shown in Figures S5–S7. Polymeric $[\text{Cu}(\text{L})\text{Cl}_2]\cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ complex decomposition occurs in three steps. The first step is corresponding to the loss of a lattice water molecules in the temperature range $70\text{--}100^\circ\text{C}$ with a mass loss of 11.31% (Calcd: 11.13%). The second steps $100\text{--}900^\circ\text{C}$ are the decomposition of aromatic groups and the remaining organic substances with the mass loss 68.07% (Calcd: 67.82%), respectively. Mass loss, ended up in the 900°C is form of CuO as the remaining mass 20.62% (Calcd: 21.05%). Polymeric $[\text{Co}(\text{L})\text{Cl}_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2]$ $[\text{Co}(\text{L}1)_2]$ complex decomposition occurs in two steps. The first step is corresponding to the loss of a lattice water molecules in the temperature range $70\text{--}100^\circ\text{C}$ with a mass loss of 10.465% (Calcd: 10.75%). The second step $100\text{--}900^\circ\text{C}$ are the decomposition of aromatic groups and the remaining organic substances with the mass loss 68.81% (Calcd: 68.99%). After the 900°C , the remaining weight of 20.73% is attributed to the final product of Co_2O_3 (Calcd:

20.26%). The thermogram of polymeric $[\text{Ni}(\text{L})\text{Cl}_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2]$ complex demonstrated weight loss in two steps. The first step is corresponding to the loss of a lattice water molecules in the temperature range $70\text{--}130^\circ\text{C}$ with a mass loss of 10.13% (Calcd: 10.20%). The second steps $130\text{--}710^\circ\text{C}$ are the decomposition of aromatic groups and the remaining organic substances with the mass loss 69.351% (Calcd: 70.24%), respectively. After the 710°C , the remaining weight of 20.52% is attributed to the final product of NiO (Calcd: 19.56%) [19].

Molecular weight distribution of the polymers

It was performed solubility tests for synthesized polymers. As a result of the tests, we did not solved the structures in any organic and inorganic solvents (Table S1). So we could not performed GPC analysis to determination of the molecular weight of the polymers. After that, insoluble polymers were analyzed with Quadrupole Time-of-flight Mass Spectrometry (Q-TOF MS) (maximum mass range: m/z : 17.000) and molecular weight of polymers could not be determined. This polymers have relatively high molecular weight, estimated to be in excess of 20.000 although the insolubility of the polymers have prevented exact determination [20].

Catalytic activity

Polymeric complexes have seldom been used as a heterogeneous catalyst for the esterification of butanol with acetic acid to butyl acetate [21]. There have been no reports on the esterification of

butanol and acetic acid to butyl acetate using polyazomethine polymeric complexes, although butanol esterification reactions catalyzed by other types of the first row metal complexes in homogeneous and heterogeneous mediums [22]. In most of the cases, homogeneous acids and other metal complexes have been used for different catalytic conversion reactions. Homogeneous catalysis process has several disadvantages such as the product purification and reaction conditions. To avoid the loss of catalyst and for its recovery, many attempts have been taken, such as intercalating or encapsulating the metal complex into the layered compounds or within the cavities of a porous solid (e.g., zeolites), binding the metal complex to a polymeric matrix and employing the steric hindrance. Percent selectivity and characterization studies of the butyl acetate were carried out by using GC-FID. The esterification of butanol gave butyl acetate with 100% selectivity. The catalytic activity of the synthesized polymeric complexes was evaluated for the esterification of butanol in the presence of dichloromethane using a standard GC analysis technique. Table 4 summarizes the results, percentage of butanol conversion in the different reaction conditions. Conversion values were determined for butanol and butyl acetate calibration curves. To determine the performance of the catalyst, the yield butyl acetate formation from butanol and acetic acid was plotted as a function of different reaction conditions such as temperature, catalyst amount and reaction time. Although it was obtained low product conversion at room temperature, the selectivity was %100. When working boiling temperature 0.1 g polymeric Copper complex, catalyst performance was optimized giving the highest butyl acetate formation percentage of 75.75% after 12 h approximately 100% selectivity.

To determine the catalytic conversion value without catalyst, one more control group experimental was performed. The esterification reaction was performed without catalyst and ~40% conversion value was observed as shown in the case of similar work [23]. Catalytic performance of the ligand was also done under same catalytic conditions. The GC/MS studies showed that 58% of conversion was observed using polymeric ligand as a catalyst. These studies supported that ligand is not showed high catalytic activity on esterification reaction as like synthesized heterogeneous catalysts.

After the catalytic studies, the catalysts filtered and washed with ether to avoid remained ester residues. Metal complexes were dried and TG analysis were performed secondly. After the TG analysis, no difference was observed in the thermal curves of the catalysts (Figures S8–S10). Although the loss of H₂O was observed at 70–100 °C, it was observed that there was no change in the structure of the polymer in catalytic studies at boiling temperature. Since catalytic studies were carried out in solution medium, it is possible that water molecules separated at the end of the experiment were re-bound to the structure. The obtained results supported that there is no change in the lattice structure of water molecule in the polymeric structures.

Reaction mechanism for esterification of butyl acetate

The proposed mechanism of the esterification reaction is summarized in Figure 4. For easy description, the reproducible part of the synthesized polymer is abbreviated as *R* and *R'* (i). When the catalytic activity of the ligand was examined, 58% conversion was obtained. The maximum yield of metal complexes was determined to be 75.75%. This result supported that the metal ion plays an active role in catalytic reaction, thus initiating the reaction with a proton separation by binding to the acetate ion (ii). Acetate ion attached to the complex structure is attached to the carbonyl carbon, and alcohol is bonded to the oxygen group, leaving the proton in the alcohol (iii). When the OH group in the final structure is separated by proton capture as H₂O, ester formation is completed (iv). As the mechanism proceeds through the attachment of acetate ion to the metal, etheric structures is not form as by-products. This result was supported by GC-FID results. The polymeric catalysts synthesized for this reason were 100% selective in the esterification reaction. It is also believed that

the chain structure of the polymeric catalyst helps the hydrophobic group of alcohol to approach the metal in position.

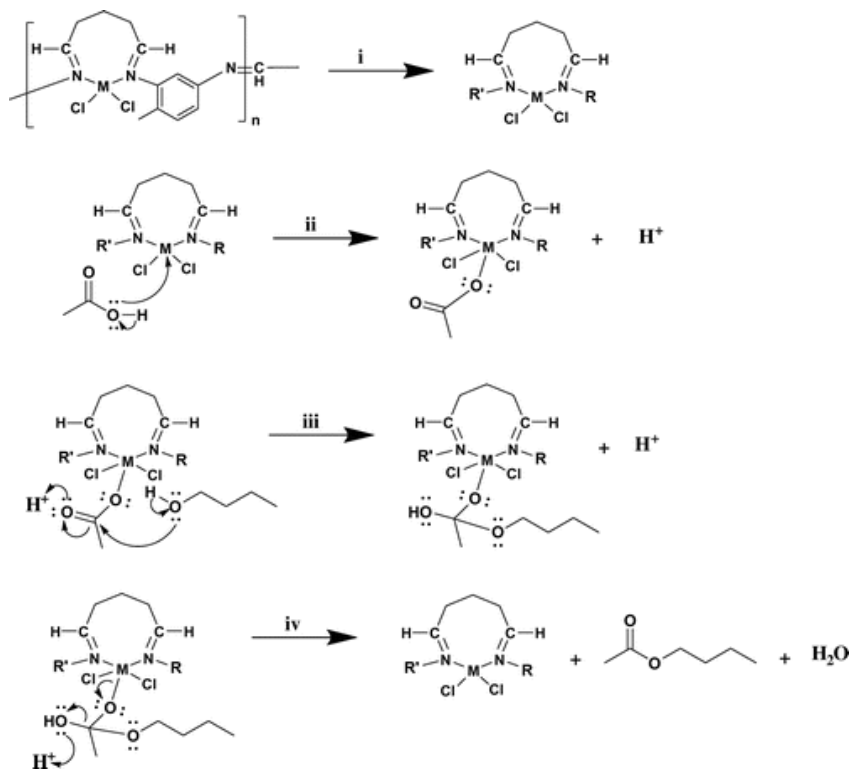


Figure 4. Proposed reaction mechanism for esterification of butyl acetate by using polymeric catalysts (M: Cu(II), Co(II) and Ni(II)).



Scheme 1. Synthesis of butyl acetate.

Separation and stability of catalyst

The major advantage of the use of heterogeneous catalysts is to recover the catalyst from the reaction mixture by simple filtration and recycle. The recovered heterogeneous catalysts can be reused in subsequent reactions. In order to assess the stability of the catalyst, the solid was filtrated at the end of the each reaction and washed with dichloromethane then dried at 50 °C. The dried catalyst was used under the same reaction conditions (butanol/acetic acid, 0.1 g polymeric catalysts, boiling temperature and 12 h). At the end of third reaction, butanol/acetic acid conversion

did not change significantly. The recycling property is a very important parameter for a heterogeneous catalyst. This study showed that polymeric transition metal catalysts can be readily recycled more than three times (Table S2).

One of the best advantages of the insoluble polymeric structure as a catalyst could be accepted porosity of the surface of the catalysts. Insoluble low molecular weight catalyst has no 3D structure at the reaction condition therefore the expectation of that the rate of the reaction will be lower than the catalysts having 3D surface morphology. Another point we can concluded from our previous studies and TGA results, the polymeric insoluble catalysts is longer lifetime than the insoluble low molecular weight catalysts. Additionally, it is anticipated that durability of the 3D structure is much better than the monomers during the different reaction conditions.

CONCLUSIONS

We have successfully synthesized $[\text{Cu}(\text{L})\text{Cl}_2] \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (**1**), $[\text{Co}(\text{L})\text{Cl}_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2]$ (**2**) and $[\text{Ni}(\text{L})\text{Cl}_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2]$ (**3**) as metal-organic catalytic from the reaction mixture of 2,4-diaminotoluene with $\text{CuCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, $\text{CoCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and $\text{NiCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ metal salts were mixed and this reaction mixture prepared adding glutaraldehyde at reflux medium in methanol by classic method which is often result in stoichiometry (Dialdehyde:Diamine:Metal, 1:1:1). The synthesized polymeric compounds were characterized by using analytical and spectroscopic methods. The polymeric copper complex has higher catalytic activity than the Co(II) and Ni(II) transition metal complexes containing polyimine or polymeric Schiff base ligand as a heterogeneous catalyst. Because of the presence of the imine bridges, all the complexes are insoluble in hot/cold many common organic and inorganic solvents (Table S1). The solubility feature is important for the heterogeneous catalysts. Butyl acetate can be easily obtained by catalytic esterification of precursor by using butanol, acetic acid and catalysts. The esterification of butanol and acetic acid with 75.75% conversion gave butyl acetate with 100% selectivity. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first recorded on the esterification of butanol and acetic acid to butyl acetate by using complex **1** as a catalyst. In addition, catalytic conversions are increasing with increasing temperature but do not increase catalytic conversions with the amount of increased catalyst.

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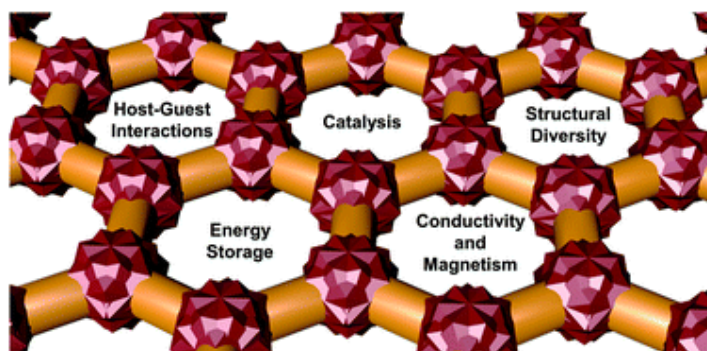
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Heavy Chalcogen-Transition Metal Clusters As Coordination Polymer Nodes

Dr. Prabhakar Kumar*

ABSTRACT

While metal–oxygen clusters are widely used as secondary building units in the construction of coordination polymers or metal–organic frameworks, multimetallic nodes with heavier chalcogenide atoms (S, Se, and Te) are comparatively untapped. The lower electronegativity of heavy chalcogenides means that transition metal clusters of these elements generally exhibit enhanced coupling, delocalization, and redox-flexibility. Leveraging these features in coordination polymers provides these materials with extraordinary properties in catalysis, conductivity, magnetism, and photoactivity. In this perspective, we summarize common transition metal heavy chalcogenide building blocks including polynuclear metal nodes with organothiolate/selenolate or anionic heavy chalcogenide atoms. Based on recent discoveries, we also outline potential challenges and opportunities for applications in this field.



INTRODUCTION

Coordination polymers (CPs) or metal–organic frameworks (MOFs) are an exciting class of materials due to their modular nature as well as their applicability in areas such as gas separation,¹ storage,² catalysis,³ and medicine.⁴ Much of the seminal work in this area has relied upon metal oxygen bonds to form nodes or secondary building units (SBUs) as exemplified by carboxylate linkers and metal oxide clusters found in MOF-5 and UiO-

66.⁵ While these building blocks have been enormously successful as structural units and even catalytic sites,⁶ building CPs around bonds to heavier chalcogenides, such as S, Se, or Te offers many advantages. The better energetic matching between transition metals and less-electronegative

*Ph.D (Chemistry) Calorx Teacher's University, Ahmedabad (Gujarat).

heavier chalcogenides offers the possibility of enhanced coupling throughout these materials, a feature of particular importance for emerging areas such as conductive or magnetic MOFs.⁷ Indeed, several new materials with remarkable properties have been made by coupling S-based ligands with monometallic nodes, an area which has received substantial recent attention.⁸ The use of multi-metallic nodes with heavier chalcogenides offers similarly exciting advantages in redox activity and conductivity with potentially new directions as catalytic sites analogous to metal sulfide and selenide sites in biology and heterogeneous catalysis.⁹ While this area has had several exciting recent developments, it is comparatively underexplored compared to the wealth of materials built around metal oxygen based SBUs. Here we will provide an overview of recent discoveries in this area and an outline of challenges and opportunities. We will focus on multi-metallic SBUs where anionic S, Se, or Te (as thiolate, selenolate, sulfide, selenide, or telluride) have been utilized in polynuclear transition metal nodes. We will structure the overview of these materials by focusing on specific clusters as SBUs including cases where known O-based SBUs can be modified to include heavier chalcogenides as well as new cluster morphologies featuring these elements. Closely related assemblies of polynuclear clusters in extended arrays will not be discussed, although several recent reviews are available on this topic.¹⁰

STRUCTURES AND PROPERTIES OF HEAVY CHALCOGENIDE SBU BASED COORDINATION POLYMERS

Replacing oxygen with sulfur in known MOF nodes

Since Robson's seminal discovery of diamondoid Cu frameworks in the 1990's,¹¹ tens of thousands of MOFs have been reported as an emergent class of porous materials. The majority of these materials rely upon hard O-based linkers and SBUs which are inherently electronically insulating, limiting their utility in applications such as advanced electronics and energy storage.¹² While generating fundamentally new materials with heavy chalcogenides is an ultimate goal, a more facile strategy to endow MOFs with better charge transport properties is to replace oxygen atoms in known SBUs with less electronegative and more donating sulfur atoms. This strategy enables better predictive control over the morphology and porosity of resulting materials while enhancing electronic properties. In this section we will show some examples where selective exchange of phenolate oxygen or oxide ligands with sulfur results in improved properties.

(a) Sulfur-replacement strategies in MOF-74 (M = Mn, Fe)

To realize "through-bond" charge transport, Sun *et al.* substituted the $(-M-O-)_n$ chains constituting the SBUs of MOF-74, with $(-M-S-)_n$ chains (Fig. 1B, M = Mn; Fig. 1C, M = Fe).^{13a,b} By using 2,5-disulfhydrylbenzene-1,4-dicarboxylate (DSBDC⁴⁻) instead of 2,5-dihydroxybenzene-1,4-dicarboxylate (DOBDC⁴⁻) (Fig. 1A), two new MOF-74 analogues, Mn₂(DSBDC)(DMF)₂ and Fe₂(DSBDC)(DMF)₂ were synthesized and structurally characterized by single-crystal X-ray diffraction (SXRD, Fig. 1D). Both Mn₂(DSBDC) and Fe₂(DSBDC) exhibit conductivities of $2.5 \times 10^{-12} \text{ S cm}^{-1}$ and $3.9 \times 10^{-6} \text{ S cm}^{-1}$, respectively, which are each higher by roughly one order of magnitude than their "oxygen" analogues, Mn₂(DOBDC) ($3.9 \times 10^{-13} \text{ S cm}^{-1}$) and Fe₂(DOBDC) ($3.2 \times 10^{-7} \text{ S cm}^{-1}$). Furthermore, analysis by flash-photolysis time-resolved microwave conductivity indicates that the charge mobility of Mn₂(DSBDC) is as high as $0.02 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ V}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$, comparable to that found in organic semiconductors such as polythiophenes ($\Sigma\mu = 0.003\text{--}0.1 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ V}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$)¹⁴ and rubrene ($\Sigma\mu = 0.05 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ V}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$), where $\Sigma\mu$ is the sum of the electron and hole mobilities.¹⁵ These results suggest that the infinite metal-sulfur chains create a more efficient charge transport pathway. In addition to chalcogenide replacement, the authors also noted a million-fold improvement in conductivity in Fe₂(DEBDC) *versus* Mn₂(DEBDC)

(E = O and S). This enhancement is assigned to lowered band gaps from additional loosely bound minority-spin carriers from the d^6 Fe(II) ions which are absent in the d^5 Mn(II) ions.¹⁶ Later, a systematic analysis on a few Fe-based MOFs proposed that mixed valency from trace amounts of Fe(III) in these materials likely contributes to the conductivity increase as well.¹⁷

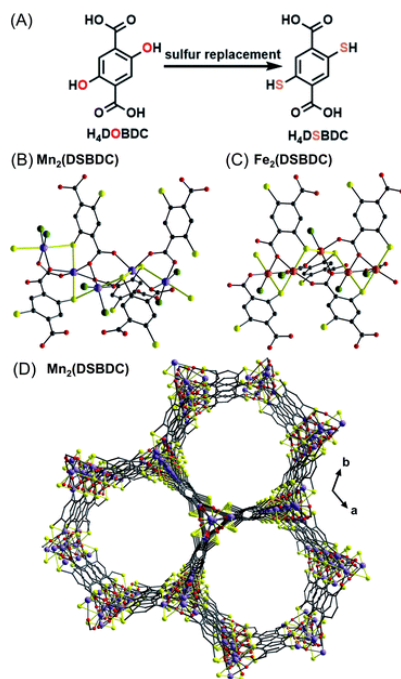


Fig.1 Representation of a thiolate sulfur replacement strategy (A); view of an $(-M-S-)_n$ SBU in $Mn_2(DSBDC)$ (B)^{13a} and $Fe_2(DSBDC)$ (C);^{13b} view of the 1D pores in $Mn_2(DSBDC)$, H atoms and DMF molecules have been omitted for clarity (D). Color code: S, yellow; O, red; C, grey; Mn, purple; Fe, orange; DMF O, green.

Recently, Sun *et al.* also investigated the effects of DMF guest molecules on the electrical conductivity of $Fe_2(DSBDC)$.^{13c} Three phases were isolated—a solvated phase, $Fe_2(DSBDC)(DMF)_2 \cdot x(DMF)$; a DMF-coordinated phase, $Fe_2(DSBDC)(DMF)_2$; and an activated phase, $Fe_2(DSBDC)$. It was found that stepwise removal of unbound and coordinated DMF causes the conductivity to decrease by 1 or 2 orders of magnitude, respectively. Density functional theory (DFT) calculations suggest that DMF binding does not affect charge mobility but instead increases the concentration of holes as charge carriers.

These systems can be considered dimensionally reduced versions of all inorganic metal–chalcogenides and demonstrate that enhanced redox-matching from metal–sulfur bonding provides better charge transport pathways.¹⁸

(b) Substituting sulfide for oxide

While thiolates can be synthesized and used as components in solvothermal synthesis, sulfide can be more difficult to incorporate synthetically. Nevertheless, inclusion of dianionic sulfide should result in even greater covalency and orbital overlap than thiolates, and there have been some efforts that have shown that sulfide congeners of known oxide-based nodes can be generated (Fig. 2A).

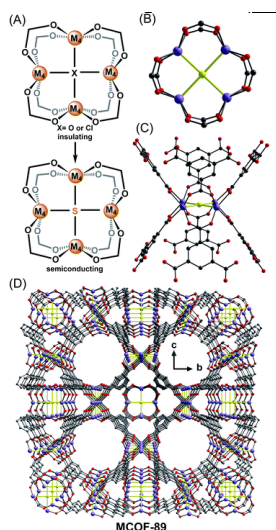


Fig. 2 Representation of a sulfide substitution strategy (A); ball-and-stick depictions of the coordination environment of the Mn₄S SBU (B) and (C); the three-dimensional open framework of MCOF-89 (D).²² Color code: S, yellow; O, red; C, grey; Mn, purple.

The SBU containing square-planar tetra-coordinated oxygen (sptO) was first discovered in PCN-9 by the Zhou group in 2006.¹⁹ In the same year, Dincă *et al.* reported a related square-planar Mn₄Cl building block.²⁰ Although more cases of sptO/Cl were reported later,²¹ the square-planar tetra-coordinated sulfur (sptS) SBU has been harder to generate and has only recently been observed in the new material MCOF-89 by Yang *et al.*²² MCOF-89 was synthesized through a high-temperature (190 °C) solvothermal reaction of 1,3,5-benzenetricarboxylic acid, Mn(O₂CMe)₂ and thiourea in a mixed solvent of DMF and 1,8-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undec-7-ene (DBU). The topology of MCOF-89 (Fig. 2D) belongs to the (3,8)-connected network family with two kinds of cages, a truncated octahedral cage and a cuboctahedral cage, as is observed in other MOFs based on M₄Cl or M₄O SBUs. The former cage is constructed by six [Mn₄(μ₄-S)] squares (Fig. 2B and C) and the latter is composed of 12 SBUs. Although the metal chalcogenide units are separated in the framework, the optical bandgap of MCOF-89 is 2.82 eV, which is in the range of semiconducting materials and significantly smaller than other Mn-BTC MOFs.²³ In addition, indium tin oxide (ITO) photoelectrodes with deposited MCOF-89 generate a photocurrent density of $\square 1.9 \mu\text{A cm}^{-2}$, which is also larger than that of MOF-Mn-BTC-1 (ref. 23b) and further supports semiconducting character in MCOF-89. While the delocalization of this system may still be limited by the use of carboxylate linkers, the changes in bandgap and photocurrent likely arise from enhanced coupling within the SBUs due to the substitution for sulfur.

SELF-ASSEMBLED TRANSITION METAL-THIOLATE/SELENOLATE CLUSTER SBUS

Polynuclear transition metal complexes supported by soft donor (*i.e.* S, Se, Te) containing ligands have been increasingly receiving attention not only because of their intrinsic structural diversity but also their potential application in non-linear optics (NLO), magnetism, electrochemistry, and catalysis.^{8,24} Investigations have demonstrated that molecular properties such as magnetic exchange can be enhanced using soft donor containing ligands as compared to harder donors

like oxygen.²⁵ Nevertheless, significant challenges for the rational design and synthesis of these complexes remain, such as controlling their size and nuclearity. Novel or unexpected products can also form due to the flexible coordination geometry of metal–chalcogenolate bonds.²⁶ The generation of CPs with metal–chalcogenolate based SBUs without oxygen analogues faces challenges that parallel those found in molecular systems, and examples of well-defined CPs featuring these building blocks are rare. Only a few examples have been reported so far using organosulfur or organoselenide ligands for the *in situ* generation of discrete metal–thiolate clusters or infinite metal–thiolate/selenolate SBUs, but these materials display promising magnetic interactions and electrical conductivity.

(a) Discrete metal–thiolate clusters as SBUs

Multi-metallic metal–oxygen clusters based on carboxylate ligands are widely used as SBUs in the construction of MOFs.²⁷ These clusters are typically rigid with discrete shapes which make them useful in predicting the topology of resulting MOFs based on the geometry of the SBU. For instance, in the crystal structure of MOF-31, the four carboxylate C atoms in each Zn(CO₂)₄ cluster can be viewed as a tetrahedral inorganic SBU which can extend into a diamond network when linked by linear spacers such as acetylenyl (C≡C).^{26a} In contrast to common oxygen-based SBUs, metal–thiolate clusters have been used as SBUs far less frequently, and thus predicting the morphology of materials with these SBUs can be more complicated. One early example of a metal–thiolate polymer, [Ni₂(C₄H₃N₂S)₄]*n*, was isolated through a hydrothermal reaction of Ni(O₂CMe)₂ with pyrimidine-2-thiol by Zhao *et al.*²⁸ The polymer has a lamellar structure and the smallest repeating unit is a Ni₂(C₄H₃N₂S)₄ dimeric cluster (Fig. 3A and B). Magnetometry shows that $\chi_{MT} = 2.60 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$ per dimer at 299 K but increases slightly upon cooling to a maximum value of $2.78 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$ at 60 K before abruptly decreasing to $1.44 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$ at 7.9 K. Fitting this magnetic data suggests the existence of ferromagnetic interactions between the two Ni centers in the [Ni₂S₄] clusters with antiferromagnetic interactions between both adjacent clusters and adjacent layers. Solid state [Ni₂(C₄H₃N₂S)₄]*n* also exhibits a conductivity of $5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ S cm}^{-1}$ at 28 °C.

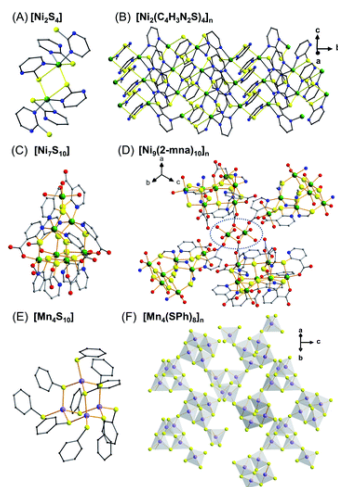


Fig. 3 Discrete metal thiolate clusters as SBUs. Representation of the [Ni₂S₄] cluster (A) and the lamellar metal–thiolate polymer [Ni₂(C₄H₃N₂S)₄]*n* (B);²⁸ the heptanuclear [Ni₇S₁₀] cluster

(C) and its corresponding connection in the 2D framework of $[\text{Ni}_9(2\text{-mna})_{10}]_n$ (D);²⁹ the $[\text{Mn}_4\text{S}_{10}]$ clusters (E) and the adamantoid 3D network formed by the cluster units in $[\text{Mn}_4(\text{SPh})_8]_n$ (F).³⁰ Color code: S, yellow; O, red; C, grey; N, blue; Mn, purple; Ni, green.

Similarly, employing the heterocyclic 2-mercaptopyridine (mna) as a ligand under hydrothermal conditions enables the preparation of a new 2D framework formulated as $[\text{Ni}_9(\text{mna})_{10}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_{10}] \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})_{13}$.²⁹ This 2D (4,4)-topological network features heptanuclear $[\text{Ni}_7\text{S}_{10}]$ clusters which are some of the largest discrete nickel–sulfur SBUs in any 2D coordination network (Fig. 3C). These clusters are linked by binuclear nickel oxygen $[\text{Ni}_2\text{O}_2]$ nodes to generate the 2D framework (Fig. 3D). Interestingly, the sulfur atoms adopt two different μ_2 - and μ_3 -binding modes and the authors propose that the latter are crucial for the stabilization of the cluster. The experimental χ_{MT} value per $[\text{Ni}_9]$ unit is $6.38 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$ at room temperature, which is considerably lower than the expected theoretical value for nine non-interacting $S = 1$ Ni centers ($9 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$) and likely suggests antiferromagnetic exchange coupling in the $[\text{Ni}_9]$ units.

Outside of group 10, there is also an interesting 3D framework containing $[\text{Mn}_4(\text{SPh})_{10}]$ clusters that has been reported by Eichhöfer *et al.*³⁰ Four Mn atoms and six μ_2 -bridging SPh ligands constitute adamantoid cages (Fig. 3E) and extend in three dimensions through four additional μ_2 -bridging benzenethiolate ligands (Fig. 3F). The magnetic behavior of this material was studied between 2 K and 300 K with a field of 100 Oe. The continual decrease of χ_{MT} with decreasing temperature indicates the presence of antiferromagnetic interactions. Fitting the χ_{MT} vs. T data provides an antiferromagnetic coupling constant of $J = -8.2 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ assuming six equal exchange pathways between the Mn(II) ions through the SPh-bridges for an isolated Mn_4 cluster. This material also emits brightly in the red/near infrared below 100 K with a relatively large Stokes shift. This red emission, in contrast to a characteristic green-to-orange emission for Mn(II) d–d transitions, is ascribed to triplet excitations arising from the Mn(II), S(Se) bridges, and phenyl(mesityl) ligands. This observation may suggest some degree of delocalization throughout this network, but experimental evidence for this hypothesis has not yet been reported.

(b) Coordination polymers with infinite $(-\text{M}-\text{S}/\text{Se}-)_n$ SBUs

The bridging ability of thiolate/selenolate ligands frequently leads to the formation of infinite SBUs as opposed to discrete clusters with transition metals. For instance, a series of 1D CPs with the formula $[\text{M}(\text{SR})_2]_n$ ($\text{M} = \text{Fe}, \text{Co}$; $\text{R} = \text{Ph}, \text{Mes}$, $\text{Mes} = 2,4,6\text{-Me}_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_2$) and $[\text{M}(\text{SeR})_2]_n$ ($\text{M} = \text{Fe}, \text{Mn}$; $\text{R} = \text{Ph}, \text{Mes}$) have been reported.³¹ The formation of polymeric structures rather than monomeric, dimeric, or oligomeric structures depends on the steric demand of the organic ligands, with smaller linkers favoring polymers. These polymeric chains generally display antiferromagnetic coupling and, analogous to classic studies on coupling in oxide materials,³² magnetic measurements reveal that the bridging angle can strongly influence the antiferromagnetic exchange interactions along the chain. An illustration of this comes from comparing the structures and properties of $[\text{Fe}(\text{SR})_2]_n$ chains.^{31d} The four-membered Fe_2S_2 rings in $[\text{Fe}(\text{SPh})_2]_n$ (Fig. 4A) display a butterfly shape (75.22° for the $\text{Fe}-\text{S}-\text{Fe}$ bridging angle) while the rings are more planar and closer to a square in $[\text{Fe}(\text{SMes})_2]_n$ (91.38° , Fig. 4B). The more acute bridging angle in the former chain gives rise to a stronger antiferromagnetic exchange interaction based on magnetic analysis.

In addition to 1D polymers, 2D and 3D networks with infinite $(-\text{M}-\text{S}/\text{Se}-)_n$ chains have been reported using either mixed thiolate–pyridyl or thiolate–carboxylate ligands. These materials also display unique magnetic properties.

$[\text{Fe}(\text{SMes})_2]_n$ (B),^{31d} the 2D polymer $[\text{Co}((\text{O}_2\text{C})(\text{S})\text{C}_6\text{H}_4)]_n$ (C)^{33a} and the 3D polymer $[\text{Ni}_9(6\text{-mna})_8]_n$ (D).³⁴ Color code: S, yellow; O, red; C, grey; N, blue; Fe, orange; Co, rose; Ni, green.

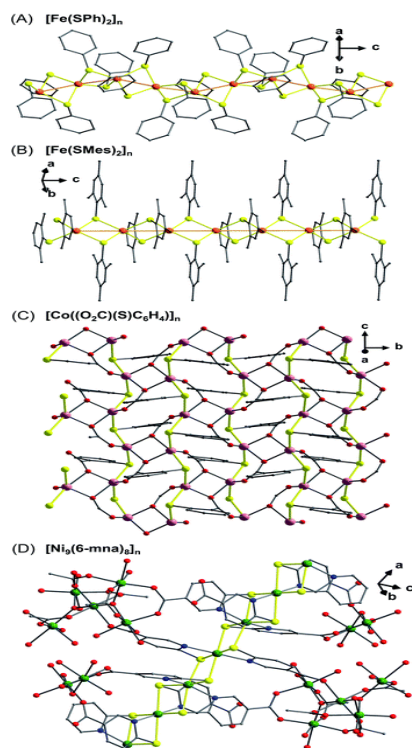


Fig. 4 Infinite $(-M-S-)_n$ chains in representative 1D polymers $[Fe(SPh)_2]_n$ (A),

The reaction of $CoCl_2 \cdot 6H_2O$ with the thiosalicylate dianion under hydrothermal conditions yields a new crystalline polynuclear phase, $[Co((O_2C)(S)C_6H_4)]_n$, rather than the molecular complexes formed under ambient conditions.^{33a} The overall topology is a complicated 2D layered network where the neighboring Co(II) centers are bridged in three modes, Co–S–Co, Co–O–Co, and Co–OCO–Co. The infinite Co–S–Co chains form parallel to the crystallographic *c* axis (Fig. 4C).

Magnetic measurements show a steady decrease in moment with temperature for $[Co((O_2C)(S)C_6H_4)]_n$ before a sharp increase at 9 K which is suggestive of long-range magnetic interactions. Fitting to the Curie–Weiss law in the high temperature region (above 100 K) provides a large negative value for the Weiss constant of $\theta = -585(3)$ K, indicating strong antiferromagnetic coupling. The greater covalency of Co–S bonding than Co–O bonding makes it likely that the Co–S lattice is responsible for the magnitude of these antiferromagnetic interactions. The strength of the applied field was varied to explain the peak at low temperature. The observation that weaker applied fields induce higher magnetization suggests that antiferromagnetic coupling with spin canting is the origin of this feature.

It is worth noting that recently this polymer was also grown as nanosheet arrays on Ni foil. This composite has been explored as a battery-type electrode for an asymmetric supercapacitor.^{33b} While powders of $[Co((O_2C)(S)C_6H_4)]_n$ show poor electrochemical performance, nanosheets deposited on Ni foils display pseudocapacitive behaviors with high specific capacitance of 759 F g^{-1} , good rate performance (58.8% at 10 A g^{-1}), and excellent cycling stability (73.4% retention after 5000 cycles). The faradaic process was assigned to a Co(II)/Co(III) redox couple and this proposal is supported by X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS).

Similarly, using 6-mercaptopicotinic acid (6-mna) with Co(II) or Ni(II) leads to 3D frameworks with antiferromagnetic interactions containing both isolated metal–thiolate clusters and infinite M–S chains.³⁴ However, only the Ni complex has been characterized by SXRD. As shown in Fig. 4D, there are two distinct coordination environments for the Ni centers. One shows octahedral Ni(II) ions chelated by two 6-mna ligands *via* four equatorial thiolate sulfurs in a square plane and two pyridine nitrogens arranged *trans* at the apical sites. These Ni octahedra are edge-sharing and thus form an undulating chain of Ni–S4 squares. The other Ni species exist as isolated Ni5 clusters which are bridged by *syn,syn*-OCO-carboxylate and *cis*-solvent molecules. These clusters connect the infinite Ni–S chains into a 3D network. While the Weiss constant of -17.5 K indicates antiferromagnetic coupling as the dominant exchange interaction, the χ MT of these Ni polymers shows a peak at 14 K which decreases with increasing magnetic field suggesting the presence of spin-canting.

The materials described above leverage M–S linkages for interesting magnetic behaviors, but this design element also enables high electrical conductivity. Two 2D π -*d* conjugated CPs with planar 2D Kagomè lattices and a formula of $[\text{Cu}_3(\text{C}_6\text{Q}_6)]_n$ (Q = S, Se) have been prepared from Cu(II) and benzenehexathiolate (BHT)/benzenehexaselenolate (BHSe) by the Zhu group.³⁵ In these two structures each ligand is connected to six Cu(II) ions to generate six-fold symmetry. Each Cu atom is coordinated to four μ -2-S in a square-planar geometry leading to a dense nonporous network with infinite (–Cu–S/Se–) linkages (Fig. 5A). The conductivity of a pressed pellet of $[\text{Cu}_3(\text{C}_6\text{S}_6)]_n$ is 110 S cm^{-1} and a thin film of $[\text{Cu}_3(\text{C}_6\text{S}_6)]_n$ displays a conductivity of 2500 S cm^{-1} at room temperature, which is the highest among reported CPs. Ultraviolet photoelectron spectroscopy (UPS) on both materials suggests a Fermi edge above 0 consistent with an intrinsic metallic nature in these materials and provides an explanation for the observed high conductivity. Furthermore, a superconducting transition was observed at $T_c = 0.25 \text{ K}$ at ambient pressure for $[\text{Cu}_3(\text{C}_6\text{S}_6)]_n$ as indicated by electrical resistivity, magnetic susceptibility, and specific heat measurements, making it the first and only example of a CP that exhibits superconductivity (Fig. 5B). Meanwhile, under field-effect modulation, $[\text{Cu}_3(\text{C}_6\text{S}_6)]_n$ displays ambipolar charge transport with extremely high electron and hole mobilities ($116 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ V}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$ for electrons and $99 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ V}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$ for holes). In short, the unique Kagomè topologies of these materials and extraordinary conductivity highlight the great potential in designing new superconducting and advanced electronic materials from transition metal-heavy chalcogenide SBUs.

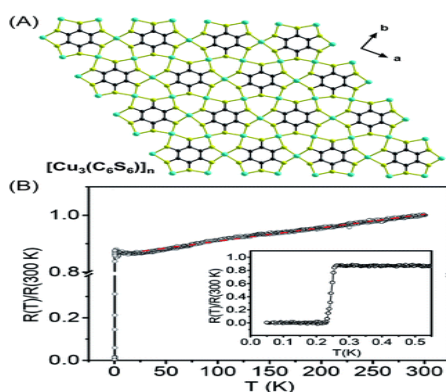


Fig. 5 The planar 2D Kagomè lattice of $[\text{Cu}_3(\text{C}_6\text{S}_6)]_n$ (A). Color code: S, yellow; C, grey; Cu, sky blue.^{35b} Temperature dependence of the normalized resistance $R(T)/R(300 \text{ K})$. Inset: expanded scale for temperatures near the superconducting transition (B) (reproduced from ref. 35b with permission from Wiley-VCH, copyright 2017).

DISCRETE TRANSITION METAL SULFIDE/SELENIDE/TELLURIDE CLUSTERS AS NODES

While the strategy of using organosulfur or organoselenide ligands to generate metal–thiolate/selenolate SBUs directly in the construction of CPs has been remarkably successful, preformed transition metal sulfide/selenide/telluride clusters are also attractive SBUs for new materials. Transition metal–chalcogenide clusters, here defined as polynuclear complexes with multiple metal–chalcogenide (S, Se, Te) bonds, have been investigated for some time as mimics or molecular analogues of chalcogenide minerals.³⁶ These clusters are potentially useful building blocks in the construction of functional materials because of their tunable structural diversity, catalytic activity, multiple accessible redox states, and magnetic properties. Several examples have been reported so far using known metal sulfide/selenide/telluride clusters as nodes either through ligand substitution or “complex as ligand” methodologies,³⁷ but the utility of these building blocks is vastly underexplored relative to oxygen-based alternatives.

(a) Coordination polymers based on Mo₃S₇ clusters

Molybdenum disulfide (MoS₂), especially as nanoparticles or monolayers, is an active catalyst for the hydrogen evolution reaction (HER) and thus is a popular research target in the field of renewable energy.³⁸ Since the fundamental mechanism of catalysis is still under debate, molecular clusters such as Mo₃S₇⁴⁺ have been targeted as models of MoS₂ as these species demonstrate an ideal topology to mimic the active sites in mechanistic studies.³⁹

Recently, Ji *et al.* have successfully linked Mo₃S₇ clusters with 1,4-benzenedithiolate (BDT) to form dimers, cages, and 1D chains.⁴⁰ The robust ligand substitution chemistry of the well-documented Mo₃S₇ clusters enables its extension into chains as a three-connected SBU (Fig. 6A). The highly crystalline chains of MOS-3 (Fig. 6B) display dramatically improved catalytic activity for HER with a 40-fold enhancement in turnover frequency (TOF) over molecular Mo₃S₇-cluster complexes. This material also enables electrocatalysis with a current density of 10 mA cm⁻² at an overpotential of only 89 mV, representing the lowest value among both molecular and solid-state Mo–S_x compounds (Fig. 6C). This outstanding performance is ascribed to the periodic arrangement of Mo₃S₇ clusters on the electrodes facilitating mass transport. Unlike previous catalytic studies on amorphous MoS₂ materials, highly crystalline polymers allow for analysis on well-defined structures at the molecular level. This advance also enables straightforward synthesis and processing onto electrodes or devices.

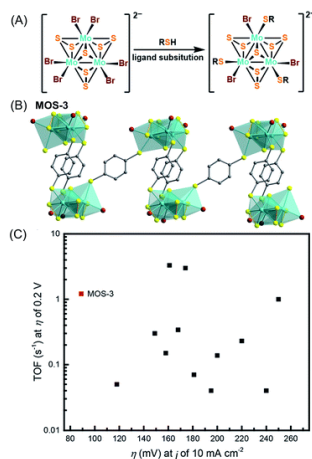


Fig. 6 Representation of a ligand substitution strategy (A);⁴⁰ Mo₃S₇ clusters connected by

BDT into a chain structure (MOS-3) (B). Color code: Br, orange; S, yellow; C, grey; Mo, light green. Comparison of HER catalysts between MOS-3 (red dot) and various inorganic MoS_x materials (black dots): TOF per Mo at an overpotential (η) of 0.2 V plotted against the overpotential required for a current density of 10 mA cm⁻² (C) (reproduced from [ref. 40](#) with permission from the American Chemical Society, copyright 2018).

(b) Coordination polymers based on Fe₄S₄ clusters

Iron–sulfur clusters were first discovered in ferredoxins in the early 1960s, and more than 120 distinct types of enzymes and proteins containing these clusters have been identified since then.^{9a,41} These enzymes are generally involved in redox processes which are enabled by the various oxidation states of the iron–sulfur clusters. A variety of synthetic molecular clusters have been investigated as mimics of these important cofactors. In the family of iron–sulfur clusters nuclearities can range from 2 to 18 with as many as 30 bridging sulfur (sulfide) atoms, resulting in diverse geometric and electronic structures.⁴² The diverse structures and redox properties of this family of clusters make them ideal candidates as SBUs. However, incorporating these iron–sulfur clusters into CPs has only recently been explored.

Recently, Horwitz, Xie, *et al.* demonstrated that the most thoroughly studied Fe₄S₄ clusters can be connected with BDT through solvothermal reactions between BDTH₂ and [NR₄][Fe₄S₄](SPh)₄ (R = methyl or *n*-butyl groups) to generate highly crystalline 1D-chain polymers ([Fig. 7A](#)).⁴³ The crystallinity of these chains is possibly due to slow or reversible ligand substitution processes between BDT and benzenethiolate. Furthermore, it was found that anionic chains exhibited counterion dependent solubility. The tetramethylammonium (TMA) salt is soluble in DMF and small-angle X-ray scattering (SAXS) confirms that the anionic chains exist as swollen polymer coils in solution. Taking advantage of this solubility, the electronic properties of Fe₄S₄–BDT chains were probed *via* UV-visible spectroscopy and cyclic voltammetry and compared to the {[Fe₄S₄](SPh)₄}²⁻ precursors. Importantly, two quasi-reversible reduction processes are observed for the chain material which are assigned as the [Fe₄S₄]²⁺/[Fe₄S₄]⁺ and [Fe₄S₄]⁺/[Fe₄S₄]⁰ couples respectively ([Fig. 7B](#)). Further studies show that the redox-activity of the Fe₄S₄ clusters can be accessed with chemical reagents as post-synthetic reduction increases the electrical conductivity of the materials by up to 4 orders of magnitude from 5(3) × 10⁻¹⁰ to 5(2) × 10⁻⁶ S cm⁻¹.

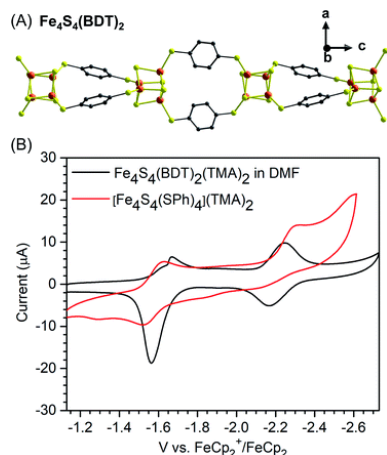


Fig. 7 Structural representation of [Fe₄S₄(BDT)₂]²⁻ anion chains (A). Color code: S, yellow; C, grey; Fe, orange.⁴³ Cyclic voltammograms of polymer Fe₄S₄(BDT)₂(TMA)₂ and monomeric [Fe₄S₄(SPh)₄](TMA)₂. Conditions: DMF, 0.1 M [Li][CF₃SO₃], 0.1 V s⁻¹ (B) (reproduced from [ref. 43](#) with permission from the American Chemical Society, copyright 2019).

These results highlight the advantages of using redox-active metal–chalcogenide clusters as building blocks in preparing new classes of CPs with tuneable properties, but it is noteworthy that there are comparatively few examples where well-defined sulfide clusters have been used in this manner.

(c) Coordination polymers based on [TeFe₃(CO)₉Cu₂] clusters

Transition metal carbonyl complexes have been known for more than 100 years and are classic case studies in organometallic chemistry. Many metal carbonyl clusters exhibit redox-activity and can serve as electron reservoirs. Thus, they may serve as functional nodes for CPs.⁴⁴ Among the family of transition metal carbonyl clusters, carbonyl chalcogenide clusters have emerged as a unique subclass and this area has matured over the past few decades.⁴⁵ Incorporation of these clusters into extended structures through organic linkers has been explored in only a limited manner, with a few examples of CPs reported so far using dipyrindyl ligands and the [TeFe₃(CO)₉Cu₂] cluster.⁴⁶

A particularly important example is the ternary Te–Fe–Cu polymer chain $\{[\text{TeFe}_3(\text{CO})_9\text{Cu}_2](\text{bpy})1.5\}_n$ (bpy = μ -4,4'-dipyridyl) which is prepared from the parent cluster $[\text{Et}_4\text{N}]_2[\text{TeFe}_3(\text{CO})_9]$, $[\text{Cu}(\text{MeCN})_4][\text{BF}_4]$ and bpy in a one-pot reaction.^{46a} Alternatively, crystalline polymer chains can also be obtained by generating the neutral cluster $\text{TeFe}_3(\text{CO})_9\text{Cu}_2(\text{MeCN})_2$ (Fig. 8A) first and then reacting with organic linkers. SXR D analysis shows that the polymer chain consists of the $[\text{TeFe}_3(\text{CO})_9\text{Cu}_2]$ units alternately linked by single and pairs of bpy ligands in a zigzag fashion (Fig. 8B). Furthermore, this material exhibits semiconducting behavior with low band gaps of ≈ 0.41 eV. This behavior is ascribed to the extended structure and the π – π interactions between the paired bpy ligands based on DFT calculations. Later, a series of CPs were prepared *via* mechanochemical synthesis using $\text{TeFe}_3(\text{CO})_9\text{Cu}_2(\text{MeCN})_2$ as a precursor with different dipyrindyl linkers, including a 1D zigzag polymer $\{[\text{TeFe}_3(\text{CO})_9\text{Cu}_2](\text{L})\}_n$ (L = 1,2-bis(4-pyridyl)ethane (bpea) or 1,2-bis(4-pyridyl)ethylene (bpee)), 2D honeycomb like polymers $\{[\text{TeFe}_3(\text{CO})_9\text{Cu}]_2\text{Cu}(\text{L})2.5\}_n$ (L = bpea or bpee) (Fig. 8C), and 2D wave-like charged polymers $\{[\text{Cu}_2(\text{L})_4]-\{[\text{TeFe}_3(\text{CO})_9\text{Cu}]_2(\text{L})\}\}_n$ (L = 1,3-bis(4-pyridyl)propane (bpp)) (Fig. 8D).^{46b} All of these materials are semiconducting. Surprisingly, the $\{[\text{Cu}_2(\text{L})_4]-\{[\text{TeFe}_3(\text{CO})_9\text{Cu}]_2(\text{L})\}\}_n$ material, which uses the bpp ligand that has no extended conjugation, exhibits better semiconducting characteristics with a bandgap of 1.43 eV and a conductivity of 1.5×10^{-2} S cm⁻¹.

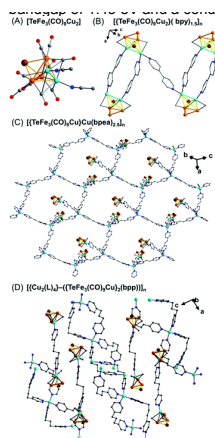


Fig. 8 Schematic representation of the $\text{TeFe}_3(\text{CO})_9\text{Cu}_2(\text{MeCN})_2$ cluster (A); a 1D zigzag chain of $\{[\text{TeFe}_3(\text{CO})_9\text{Cu}_2](\text{bpy})1.5\}_n$ (B);^{46a} 2D honeycomb-like polymers of $\{[\text{TeFe}_3(\text{CO})_9\text{Cu}]_2\text{Cu}(\text{L})2.5\}_n$ (L = bpea) (C); a 2D wave-like cation–anion polymer of $\{[\text{Cu}_2(\text{L})_4]-\{[\text{TeFe}_3(\text{CO})_9\text{Cu}]_2(\text{L})\}\}_n$ (L = bpp) (D).^{46b} Color code: Te, brown; O, red; N, blue; C, grey; Fe, orange; Cu, sky blue. CO has been omitted for clarity.

(d) Coordination polymers based on M6Q8 clusters

Over the past few decades, a family of octahedral molecular transition metal–chalcogenide clusters with the general formula M_6Q_8 ($M = V, Cr, Co, Fe, Mo, W$; $Q = S, Se$) have been actively studied. These molecules represent the minimum units in solid Chevrel phases used for superconductivity, fast ion conductivity, thermoelectrics, and catalysis.⁴⁷ These clusters consist of a regular M_6 octahedron face-capped by eight chalcogenide atoms Q and are accessible through solution chemistry.^{36a,48} The physical properties of these molecular precursors make them attractive building blocks for CPs, and there have been several studies that have shown that new materials can be built from these clusters.¹⁰

Among the many possible clusters, Re_6Q_8 is one of the most studied because of its structural stability and intriguing physical properties. Since Long *et al.* discovered a general method to isolate soluble $[Re_6Q_8]^{2+}$ clusters *via* a solid-state route in 1996, materials generated from this hexanuclear rhenium chalcogenide cluster have been rapidly developed.⁴⁹ For instance, combining the linker-capped cluster *cis*- $[Re_6Se_8(PPh_3)_4(bpy)_2]^{2+}$ with Cd^{2+} in a 1 : 1 (molar) ratio results in a 1D chain of corner sharing squares (Fig. 9A left). Adding excess Cd^{2+} triggers a further transformation into zigzag chains with denser packing (Fig. 9A right). This transformation suggests an equilibrium between the two structures dependent on the concentration of Cd^{2+} . Similarly, employing *trans*- $[Re_6Se_8(PET_3)_4(bpy)_2]^{2+}$ as a dipyrindyl ligand for coordination with M^{2+} ions ($M = Co, Cd, Zn$) results in a series of 1D Re_6Se_8 -based coordination chains. These chains adopt different configurations such as a wavy arrangement for Cd^{2+} or Co^{2+} (Fig. 9B) or a zigzag chain for Zn^{2+} (Fig. 9C).⁵⁰

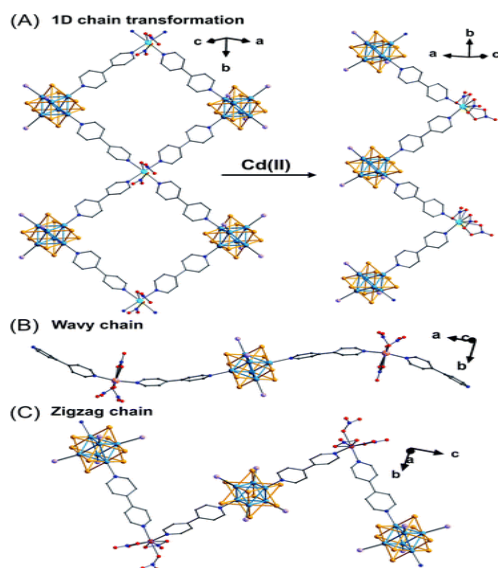


Fig. 9 Schematic representation of the structural transformation of 1D chains based on *cis*- $[Re_6Se_8(PET_3)_4(bpy)_2]^{2+}$ (A);^{50a} a wavy chain (B) and a zigzag chain (C) based on *trans*- $[Re_6Se_8(PET_3)_4(bpy)_2]^{2+}$.^{50b} Color code: Se, orange; O, red; N, blue; P, lavender; C, grey; Cd, sky blue; Co, rose; Zn, pink; Re, navy blue.

Besides these 1D chains, two novel types of 3D porous MOFs have been reported using $[Re_6Se_8(CN)_6]^{4-}$, Gd^{3+} , and dicarboxylate linkers in a three-component framework.⁵¹ These materials exhibit trigonal symmetry which can be viewed as 1D chains of $\{[Gd(H_2O)_3]_2(L)\}^{4+}$ ($L = \text{furan-2,5-dicarboxylate, fdc; thiophene-2,5-dicarboxylate, tdc}$) being extended to three dimensions by the

$[\text{Re}_6\text{Se}_8(\text{CN})_6]^{4-}$ clusters. The SXRD structure of $[\{\text{Gd}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_3\}_2(\text{tdc})][\text{Re}_6\text{Se}_8(\text{CN})_6]$ is shown in Fig. 10A and B and serves as a typical example.

After activation under vacuum, these porous materials exhibit high volumetric CO_2 uptake ($4.18 \text{ mmol mL}^{-1}$ at 298 K), comparable with the highest values for MOF materials (*i.e.*, Mg-MOF 74, $2.92 \text{ mmol mL}^{-1}$; HKUST-1, $4.91 \text{ mmol mL}^{-1}$), and remarkable CO_2/N_2 selectivity with a factor of 400 at a total pressure of 1 bar at room temperature. Furthermore, reversible chemical redox events are observed along with color changes and a luminescence response in the red region upon treatment with $\text{Br}_2/\text{N}_2\text{H}_4$ (Fig. 10C). These findings demonstrate how the properties of these chalcogenide-based clusters can be leveraged in multifunctional materials for gas separation and chemical sensors.

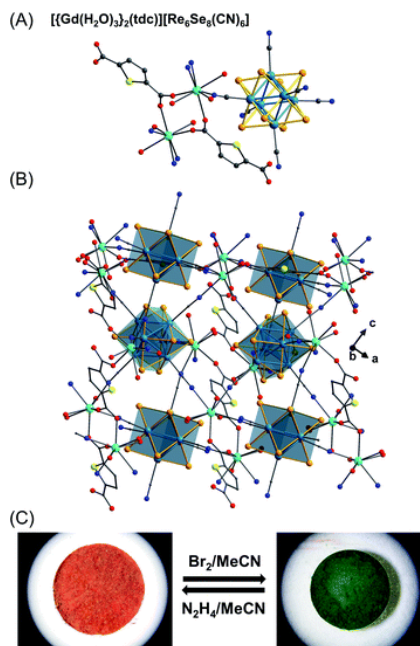


Fig. 10 Part of the asymmetric unit linked by Gd, tdc, and Re_6Se_8 clusters in the MOF material $[\{\text{Gd}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_3\}_2(\text{tdc})][\text{Re}_6\text{Se}_8(\text{CN})_6]$ (A) and schematic representation of the crystal packing (B).⁵¹ Color code: Se, orange; O, red; N, blue; C, grey; Gd, light blue; Re, navy blue. Color change of the reversible oxidation and reduction for the bulk material (C) (reproduced from [ref. 51](#) with permission from American Chemical Society, copyright 2018).

Inspired by the rich chemistry of Re_6Se_8 clusters, a series of differentially and directionally substituted superatoms $\text{Co}_6\text{Se}_8(\text{CO})_x(\text{PR}_3)_{(6-x)}$ have been developed by Champsaur *et al.* Linking two or three clusters with 1,4-phenylenediisocyanide results in the isolation of diatomic and linear triatomic molecules with rich electrochemical profiles that make them ideal for incorporation into redox-switchable frameworks.⁵² In order to integrate this type of building block into a solid-state assembly, Champsaur *et al.* functionalized the phosphine ligands of the molecular clusters with carboxylate groups in the precursor $\text{Co}_6\text{Se}_8[\text{PEt}_2(4\text{-C}_6\text{H}_4\text{COOH})]_6$ (Fig. 11E). Solvothermal reaction with Zn^{2+} ions leads to a trigonal 3D crystalline solid (Trig 3D, Fig. 11A) or a tetragonal 2D crystalline solid (Tet 2D) if additional HCl is added during the synthesis.⁵³ While the structure of Trig 3D is a complicated

network in which each $\{\text{Co}_6\text{Se}_8[\text{PEt}_2(4\text{-C}_6\text{H}_4\text{COO})]_6\}^{6-}$ cluster is coordinated to six unusual trinuclear Zn nodes (Fig. 11B), Tet 2D is a stacked 2D material in which each layer is a square of Co_6Se_8 clusters bonded to four Zn–carboxylate paddlewheels in the plane (Fig. 11C). In the direction normal to the sheet, two axial carboxylate ligands coordinate an additional Zn^{2+} ion forming bent bridges between neighboring cores above or below the plane (Fig. 11D). Tet 2D can be chemically exfoliated to yield ultrathin, soluble sheets and cyclic voltammetry reveals that the redox properties of the Co_6Se_8 cores are preserved (Fig. 11F). In addition, a novel phosphine stabilized Co_6S_8 molecular cluster formulated as $\text{Co}_6\text{S}_8(\text{PTA})_6 \cdot 4\text{HCl}$ (PTA = 1,3,5-triaza-7-phosphaadamantane) has recently been reported as a candidate for redox flow batteries due to its air stability, water solubility, and redox activity. It has been further assembled into a 3D CP with Cu_4I_4 SBUs linked by cage-like PTA units resulting in a semiconducting material with an optical band gap of 1.59 eV.⁵⁴ Thus, this class of extended solids also shows potential applications in energy storage.

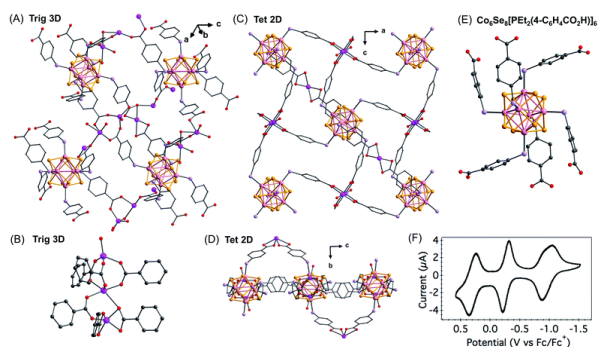


Fig. 11 Partial connection view of Co_6Se_8 clusters and $\text{Zn}(\text{II})$ in 3D network Trig 3D (A), structure of tri-Zn clusters (B); views of 2D network Tet 2D along the *b* direction (C), and *c* direction (D); Co_6Se_8 cluster capped with 4-(diethylphosphine)benzoic acid as a building block (E); solid-state cyclic voltammogram of exfoliated Tet 2D sheet (F) (reproduced from ref. 53 with permission from American Chemical Society, copyright 2017).⁵³ Color code: Se, orange; O, red; P, lavender; C, grey; Zn, pink; Co, rose.

(e) Coordination polymers based on Mo/W–Cu–S clusters

Discrete $\text{Mo}(\text{W})\text{--Cu}(\text{Ag})\text{--S}$ clusters were investigated starting in the early 1990s, initially motivated as models of enzymatic active sites such as the iron–molybdenum cofactor (FeMoco) and the P^{N} -cluster of nitrogenase which contain $[\text{MoFe}_7\text{S}_9]$ and $[\text{Fe}_8\text{S}_9]$ clusters respectively as well as the heterobimetallic active site of $\text{Mo}\text{--Cu}$ CODH.⁵⁵ An extensive library of stable molecular $\text{Mo}(\text{W})\text{--M}'\text{--S}(\text{Se})$ ($\text{M}' = \text{Fe}, \text{Cu}, \text{Ag}, \text{Au}$, and others) clusters have been synthesized and display notable properties and applications as third-order NLO materials, catalysts, adsorption materials, and sensors.⁵⁶ These clusters have therefore also been used as building blocks for the construction of supramolecular assemblies and CPs. Among them, cluster-based coordination oligomers and polymers from $\text{Mo}(\text{W})\text{--Cu}\text{--S}$ precursors with various geometries have been extensively studied by Lang and other groups.⁵⁷

Due to their extensive delocalization and conjugation, $\text{Mo}(\text{W})\text{--Cu}\text{--S}$ compounds are promising third-order NLO materials. A number of extended materials for this targeted application have been described using a preformed cubane-like cluster $[\text{PPh}_4][(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{Me}_5)\text{MoS}_3(\text{CuX})_3]$ ($\text{X} = \text{Br}, \text{NCS}$) and multitopic pyridyl-based ligands, including a family of 1D chains with single, double, triple, and quadruple strands, 2D honeycomb and brick-wall networks, and a 3D adamantane-like network.⁵⁸

An interesting observation from these results is that the symmetries of the multitopic ligands can essentially dictate the topology of the final polymers. For instance, reacting the cluster [PPh₄][(η^5 -C₅Me₅)MoS₃(CuNCS)₃] with bpea (C_s symmetry) gives rise to a 2D layered network in which the cluster cores serve as both T-shaped three-connecting nodes and as angular two-connecting nodes (Fig. 12A). Solid-state reactions of the clusters with 2,4,6-tri(4-pyridyl)-1,3,5-triazine (tpt) (D_{3h} symmetry) affords a honeycomb 2D (6,3) network in which each cluster core serves as a trigonal-planar three-connecting node (Fig. 12B). Using 5,10,15,20-tetra(4-pyridyl)-21*H*,23*H*-porphyrin (H₂tppy) (D_{4h} symmetry) gives rise to an unusual 2D brick-wall like network where each cluster core acts as a T-shaped three-connecting node (Fig. 12C). On the other hand, using pyrazine (pyz) (D_{2h} symmetry) surprisingly results in a 3D adamantane-like framework with symmetrical tetrahedral connections for the cluster cores (Fig. 12D).^{58a}

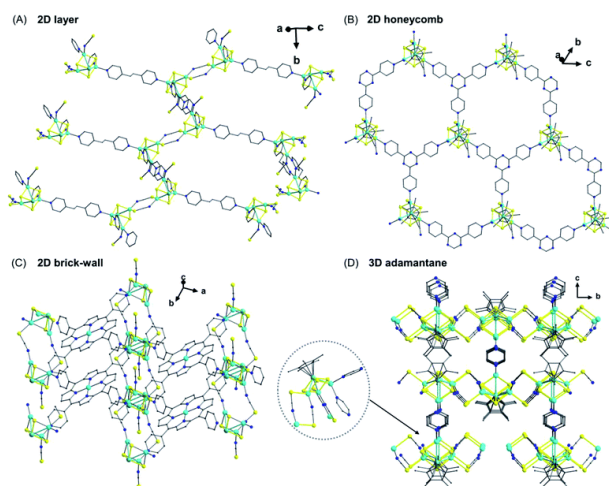


Fig. 12 Perspective view of a 2D layered network based on [$(\eta^5$ -C₅Me₅)MoS₃(CuNCS)₃] clusters connected by bpea (A); a honeycomb 2D (6,3) network connected by tpt (B); a 2D brick-wall like network connected by H₂tppy (C); a 3D adamantane like framework connected by 1,4-pyz (D).^{58a} Color code: S, yellow; N, blue; C, grey; Cu, sky blue; Mo, light green. η^5 -C₅Me₅ in (A) and (C) have been omitted for clarity.

However, the NLO performance of these materials did not show marked improvement when compared to the cluster-based molecules mostly because of the weak interaction of the pyridyl ligands with the clusters. In contrast, assembling a nest-shaped cluster of [Et₄N]₂[MoOS₃(CuCN)] into 2D (4,4) networks with different equivalents of Cu(I), where cyanide ligands form the bridges, results in a significant increase in NLO performance.^{57a} These findings suggest that, aside from assembly effects, the character of the linkers such as charge and bonding can determine the photo-activity of these materials as well.

In addition to the cubane-like clusters mentioned above, ligand substitution of the saddle-shaped [Et₄N]₄[WS₄Cu₄I₆] cluster with bpy affords an unusual 3D porous CP.^{57b} The resulting polymer contains an interpenetration of the four independent diamond nets—two [WS₄Cu₄(bpy)₄]²⁺ cationic frameworks and two [WS₄Cu₄(bpy)₂]²⁻ anionic networks. The cationic cluster is coordinated by four pairs of bridging bpy ligands (Fig. 13A) and extends to four crystallographically equivalent clusters that lie at the corners of a distorted tetrahedron, while the anionic cluster (Fig. 13B) retains four iodide

ions and further coordinates to four bridging bpy ligands linked to four equivalent clusters that lie at the vertices of a distorted tetrahedron. Beyond these unusual topologies, this $[\text{WS}_4\text{Cu}_4]$ cluster-based MOF is capable of selectively absorbing iodine and the absorption process is associated with a single-crystal to single-crystal transformation. Fig. 13C shows the phase of the anionic network after I_2 loading. An unusual $\text{Cu}-\text{I}-\text{I}-\text{I}-\text{Cu}$ bridge that runs parallel to the bpy bridge was discovered in the I_2 -loaded phase. This result suggests that these clusters can be functionalized and that unique chemical reactions between guests and clusters can enable applications as sensors or absorbents.

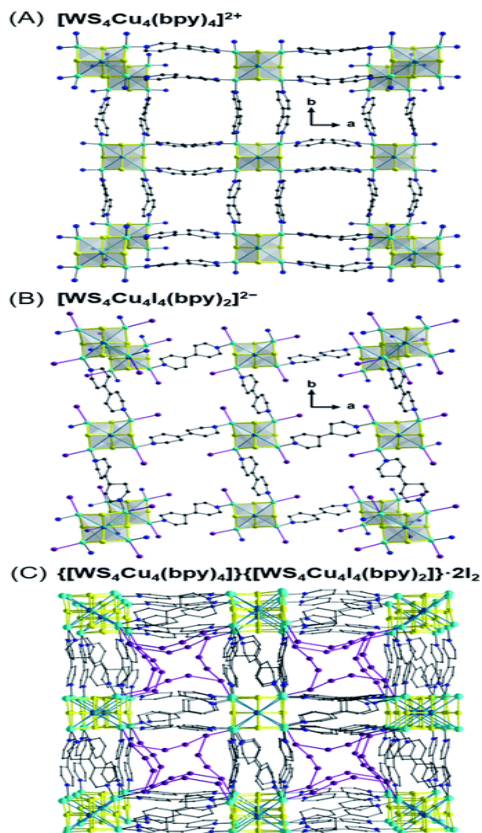


Fig. 13 Representation of the $[\text{WS}_4\text{Cu}_4(\text{bpy})_4]^{2+}$ cationic framework (A) and the $[\text{WS}_4\text{Cu}_4\text{I}_4(\text{bpy})_2]^{2-}$ anionic network (B); a single channel after absorbing guest I_2 molecules (C).^{57b} Color code: S, yellow; N, blue; C, grey; Zn, pink; Cu, sky blue; W, light green; I, dark purple.

Challenges with using heavy chalcogenide-transition metal clusters as building blocks

The above examples clearly demonstrate that heavy-chalcogenide based SBUs have exciting properties that make their inclusion into CPs attractive. Nevertheless, there are fewer examples of heavy chalcogenide-based SBUs than those based on O or N. As such, it is worthwhile to consider the potential challenges associated with using heavy-chalcogenide based SBUs.

Instability of clusters and heavy chalcogenide-based ligands

Many of the clusters and precursors described above are not amenable to classic solvothermal synthesis and require more complicated handling such as air- and water-free conditions. For example, unlike carboxylic acids which form the key ligating functionality in many MOF materials, dithiocarboxylic acids are far less stable. Dithiocarboxylic acids with an α -hydrogen atom are prone to double deprotonation and the resulting dianion is highly reactive and can decompose to other by-products.⁵⁹ Some thiolate-based ligands, especially mono- and dithiocarboxylates, are hydrolytically unstable and these linkers tend to degrade into carboxylates under solvothermal conditions with adventitious water. Furthermore, many thiolate, sulfide, or selenide based clusters can also be oxidized or hydrolyzed in air.

Even when stable at room temperature, the decomposition of preformed clusters under harsh synthetic conditions is another concern. For instance, during the synthesis of $[\text{NR}_4]_2[\text{Fe}_4\text{S}_4](\text{BDT})_2$, we found that some amount of $[\text{NR}_4]_2[\text{Fe}_4\text{S}_4](\text{SPh})_4$ decomposed into lamellar iron sulfide when heated for more than one week. Further research showed that the speed of degradation was accelerated with additional oxidants.⁶⁰

COMPARATIVELY POOR CRYSTALLINITY

To date, SXR and powder XRD are still two of the primary tools for structural determination of CP materials. Additionally, large crystalline domains are beneficial for physical characterization techniques such as four-probe conductivity measurements.⁶¹ Thus, the preparation of crystalline materials is critical to the design, synthesis, and characterization of new CPs. However, a number of metal–organo–chalcogenide polymers, especially metal– dithiolene-based ones,⁶² suffer from rapid precipitation and poor crystallinity. This problem is shared by the chemistry of covalent organic frameworks (COFs), many of which are also linked through strong covalent bonds.⁶²

In looking to address this challenge, mechanistic studies on COFs provide two lessons. First, strong covalent bonds can form quickly and irreversibly which prevents the self-correction of miscoordination and defects eventually leading to disorder. Second, for 1D and 2D CPs, interlayer or interchain packings are also important and the irreversible aggregation of soluble oligomers could lead to nanocrystalline powders.⁶³ Both factors may play similar roles in the crystallization process of metal–organo–chalcogenide materials, considering the similarly high covalency of metal–chalcogenide bonds. Thus, the rational improvement of crystallization conditions is an urgent problem for the development of novel metal heavy-chalcogenide CPs.

POORLY UNDERSTOOD EFFECT OF TEMPLATING AGENTS

Modulators are commonly used in conventional MOF synthesis to prevent rapid precipitation of amorphous materials by reversibly binding to SBUs during framework growth.⁶⁴ In contrast, few templating agents for heavy-chalcogenide frameworks have been reported. Ethylenediamine is a competing ligand frequently used to improve the crystallinity of strong-bonding frameworks.⁶⁵ However, one of the main issues is the incomplete replacement of modulators due to the strong binding of these chelating ligands. Incomplete substitution results in undesired products or impurities associated with ethylenediamine coordination. Monocarboxylate ligands, such as benzenecarboxylate, are frequently used as modulators in conventional MOF synthesis, and the monothiolate ligand, benzenethiolate, may be a likely candidate as a modulator for heavy-chalcogenide based materials. However, as shown above, owing to the large size of sulfur atoms, this ligand may bind multiple metal centers yielding other CPs and insoluble by-products instead of soluble intermediates for dynamic exchange with targeted linkers.

In addition to competing modulators, the charged nature of both preformed heavy chalcogenide SBUs and resulting CPs suggests that ion effects in solution may also be important. We found that *in situ* addition of excess lithium trifluoromethanesulfonate dramatically improved the crystallinity of [NR₄]₂[Fe₄S₄](BDT)₂ chains. Ionic screening was proposed as a likely mechanism, but the details of ionic effects on nucleation and crystal growth are yet unclear.

In sum, the usage of modulators is a promising synthetic method to control the crystallinity of chalcogenide-rich frameworks, but current agents suffer from impurities and unwanted by-products. In addition, other templating effects such as ionic strength are still poorly understood.

DEMANDS ON NEW SYNTHETIC METHODS FOR DESIRED MORPHOLOGIES AND DEVICE FABRICATION

The challenges in generating crystalline phase-pure frameworks subsequently make their detailed characterization difficult. In order to test the intrinsic electronic structures of many CPs, these materials must be fabricated into suitable morphologies or devices such as thin films or transistors. Conventional chemical vapor deposition (CVD) methods,⁶⁶ widely used for the synthesis of inorganic 2D materials, are typically not suitable for fabrication of most CPs. Thus, not only are the syntheses of these materials more challenging than traditional CPs, the synthetic conditions must also be carefully tuned to provide tailored morphologies. Currently, liquid–liquid interface growth is widely adopted for the synthesis of thin films⁶⁷ and even monolayer MOFs.⁶⁸ This and related approaches are promising for the fabrication of functional inorganic organic hybrid materials in the future.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR MULTIFUNCTIONAL MINERAL-LIKE COORDINATION POLYMERS

Heavy chalcogenide-based clusters are in some ways atomic level units of solid-state transition metal chalcogenides.⁶⁹ As such, CPs built with these clusters as SBUs may be thought of as inorganic–organic mimics of minerals with the added benefits of tunability and porosity. As demonstrated above, transition metal-heavy chalcogenide clusters inherit electrochemical properties and some functions like catalytic activity from their parent minerals. On the other hand, the reassembly of these clusters with organic linkers leads to porous structures and more diverse topologies, far beyond the limited dense solid phases of their all-inorganic congeners. Porous mineral-like CPs potentially also possess unique interactions with hard/soft guest molecules, which may provide new strategies for heavy metal capture and ion conduction. Plus, porous and robust frameworks should also benefit the catalytic performance of embedded clusters by stabilizing unusual geometries and rigidly separating catalytic sites.

The beginning of the 21st century has seen a surge of interest in two-dimensional materials with layered structures, typified by graphene⁷⁰ and transition-metal dichalcogenides.⁷¹ Inspired by these in-plane conjugated 2D inorganic materials, a new family of graphene-like 2D metal–organic frameworks has been reported exhibiting high electrical conductivity and porosity.⁷² As exemplified by materials in the previous section, 2D π – d conjugated CPs based on metal-bis-dithiolene nodes display record conductivity and even superconductivity.^{35a, b} Transition metal chalcogenide clusters as nodes are less developed despite the fact that the combination of the delocalized electronic structure of clusters with highly conjugated linkers could produce a number of new conducting CP families. In addition to conductivity, nanoscale transition metal dichalcogenides (TMDCs) frequently display semiconducting characteristics. As such, these mineral-like CPs are potentially attractive for applications in electronics and photonics.⁷³ Moreover, the distinct structures and unique chemical

properties of both clusters and organic linkers endow these materials with advantages in some applications such as electrochemical energy storage and coupling of conductivity and magnetism.

STRUCTURAL DIVERSITY AND ASSOCIATED HOST-GUEST CHEMISTRY

(a) Preformed clusters serve as highly symmetric building blocks

The concept of SBUs was considered a turning point in the discovery of permanently porous MOFs and in launching the field of reticular chemistry.⁷⁴ Polynuclear clusters as SBUs play the key role of dictating the structural diversity inherent to MOFs. Recent advances in the synthesis of MOFs with pre-formed SBUs and linker molecules allow researchers to prepare pure materials in desirable topologies and crystalline forms.⁷⁵ For instance, synthesis from discrete metal–oxygen clusters as starting materials, such as $[\text{Zr}_6\text{O}_4(\text{OH})_4(\text{OMc})_{12}]$ (OMc = methacrylate), $[\text{Fe}_3\text{O}(\text{O}_2\text{CMe})_6(\text{OH})]$, and $\text{Fe}^{\text{III}}_3\text{O}(\text{MeOH})_3$, results in a number of robust and kinetically inert frameworks with predictable topologies.⁷⁶ It is reasonable to expect similar advantages from molecular metal sulfide/selenide clusters. Furthermore, the structural diversity of known heavy-chalcogenide clusters may also enable new framework topologies. Most preformed metal–chalcogenide clusters are highly symmetric, as seen in the Oh-symmetric M6Q8 clusters, and are therefore naturally suited for “SBU-directed” synthetic approaches which provide the opportunity to template novel porous structures.

(b) Host–guest interactions and applications

Other than gas and solvent absorption, porous MOFs also offer the ability to store charged guests. Chalcogenide-rich CPs, particularly with anionic frameworks, have dramatically different hard/soft interactions with cationic guests compared to traditional MOF materials. This guest preference has potential applications in heavy metal absorption like Hg^{2+} uptake as well as in ion conduction or battery applications with hard ions such as Li^+ (Fig. 14).⁷⁷

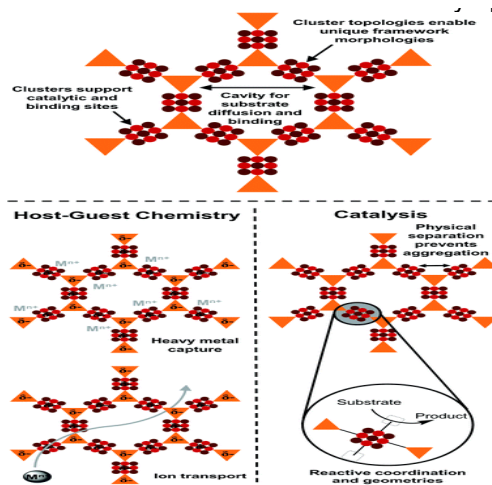


Fig. 14 Potential applications of transition metal-heavy chalcogenide materials in interactions with host cations and cluster-based catalysis.

A traditional strategy for heavy metal capture has been functionalization of known MOF frameworks with thiol groups.⁷⁸ The formation of strong chemical bonds between thiolate and guest metals results in less reversible capture and release, for instance requiring a proton exchange reaction for

reversibility.⁷⁹ In contrast, the interactions between anionic metal– chalcogenide frameworks and cationic guests should generally be based on electrostatic and non-covalent interactions instead of chemical bond formation, potentially favoring fast and reversible cycling.

In another direction, many MOFs that exhibit high ionic conductivity of alkali and alkaline earth metals are either halide-loaded or have dangling chalcogenide groups.^{80,81} Their superionic conductivity is ascribed to an ideal pore size and pore polarity that minimize the activation energy for cation mobility. Despite being less explored in this area, chalcogenide-rich SBUs themselves present the same features and the integration of these SBUs into frameworks could be a new synthetic strategy for highly efficient solid electrolytes.

CLUSTER-BASED CATALYSIS

(a) Accurate atomic defect engineering

Many heavy chalcogenide clusters support useful chemical transformations and catalysis. For example, in a perspective article, Zheng discussed the activation of small molecules such as acetonitrile and CO by the Lewis acidic cluster core of $[\text{Re}_6(\mu_3\text{-Se})_8]^{2+}$.⁸² These chemical transformations suggest that solid-state transition metal clusters embedded in porous frameworks are ideal platforms for similar catalytic applications. To illustrate this potential, we can consider a hypothetical Re_6Se_8 -based framework as an example. Inspired by a reported 2D Kagomè $[\text{Re}_6\text{Se}_8]$ -PTA-Ag sheet⁸³ the proposed platform is shown in Fig. 14. (bottom right), where Re_6Se_8 clusters are integrated into the framework. Two Re sites per cluster would face voids. If these sites were capped by solvent or other weakly bound ligands, they could serve as active catalytic sites. Currently, there has been substantial interest in the development of molecular clusters as models of inorganic minerals in order to accurately control and understand atomic defect formation, and molecular oxide clusters have recently been assembled into coordination networks.⁸⁴ Advances in this area suggest exciting possibilities in catalytic materials *via* the reassembly of heavy chalcogenide clusters with organic linkers into new solid-state frameworks. In addition to providing a higher density of catalytic sites compared with homogeneous cluster catalysts, common catalyst deactivation pathways such as aggregation can be avoided as the clusters are rigidly embedded in the framework and have a spatially even distribution.

(b) Addition of catalytic sites via post-synthetic modification

Metal–oxygen nodes are widely used as a platform to load single-site active metals for catalysis.⁸⁵ For example, Ji, Manna, *et al.* metalated the Zr_{12} -TPDC SBUs of the MOF Zr_{12} -TPDC with Co affording unsaturated, highly active catalytic sites and a reusable solid catalyst for hydrogenation of various substrates.^{86,c} Similarly, the bridging chalcogenide atoms in many clusters may support additional metal centers via analogous post-synthetic modification (Fig. 14). Here too, a similar strategy with molecular clusters has recently been reported with Fe edge sites supported by a Co_6Se_8 cluster.⁸⁶ In addition to the unique binding sites provided by these clusters, the rich properties of metal–chalcogenides, such as photo-activity and redox-activity, can potentially enhance catalysis with cooperative effects.⁸⁷

ENERGY STORAGE

Electrochemical energy-storage technologies that power portable electronic devices are ubiquitous in modern life. As such, high-performance energy-storage materials are urgently needed by the growing markets of mobile consumer electronics and electric vehicles. However, the specific capacities and stability of prevalent cathode materials for lithium-ion batteries, such as LiFePO_4 and LiCoO_2 , are fundamentally imposed by their metal-based single electron redox couples.⁸⁸ In efforts to surmount this limit, an appealing strategy is promotion of redox activity in metal–organic

frameworks.^{12,89} The incorporation of metal- and ligand-based redox processes enables redox-active MOFs to achieve theoretical capacities that exceed those of traditional inorganic materials. A key example is the exploration of battery chemistry of semiquinoid-based MOFs by Ziebel *et al.* recently.⁹⁰ Indeed, metal– chalcogenide clusters with multiple stable oxidation states are attractive targets as well (Fig. 15). For instance, Li *et al.* reported a reversible Li^+ intercalation process in the hybrid organic/inorganic dimensionally reduced 1D $\text{TiS}_2(\text{ethylenediamine})$.⁹¹ Additionally, several 2D and 3D frameworks containing Co_6Se_8 clusters, as discussed above, display reversible redox behavior with potential applications as battery materials.

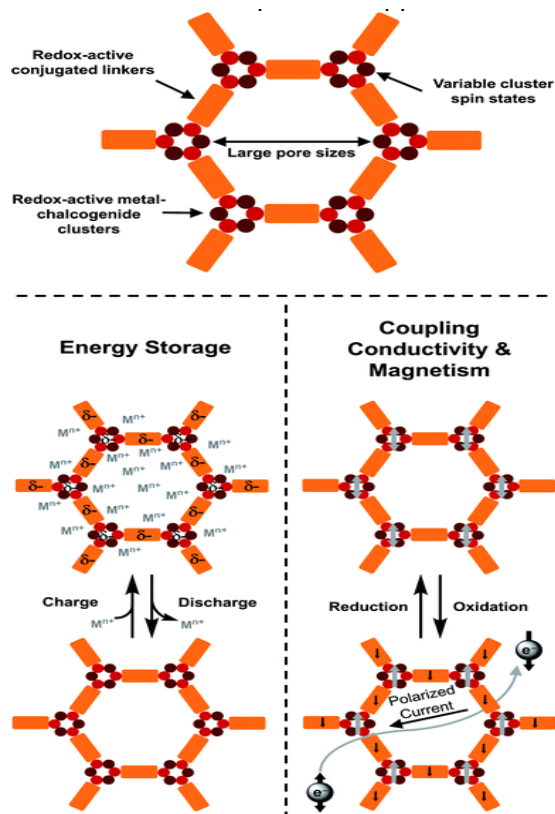


Fig. 15 Proposed applications for transition metal-heavy chalcogenide materials in electrochemical energy storage and coupling conductivity and magnetism.

Outside of battery applications, high surface areas make conductive porous MOFs promising candidates for supercapacitors and particularly pseudocapacitors.^{92,93} Pseudocapacitive materials that store charge through battery-like redox processes with fast rates owing to surface reactions offer a pathway to simultaneously achieve high energy density and high power density.⁹⁴ TMDCs such as nano- MoS_2 are conventionally considered representative of intrinsic pseudocapacitive materials.⁹⁵ Compared to these inorganic congeners, mineral-like CPs are “expanded” by longer organic linkers. The resulting larger voids and higher surface area can ideally allow for efficient mass transport and predominantly surface-centered redox reactions which can benefit charge storage processes.

Overall, CPs based on metal–chalcogenide clusters present an attractive target to become a new family of conducting MOFs that meet the twin demands of energy and power density.

COUPLING CONDUCTIVITY AND MAGNETISM

Multifunctional spintronic devices that respond to electrical, magnetic, optical, and chemical stimuli are an area of intense current interest.⁹⁶ The development of modern quantum materials, such as topological insulators,⁹⁷ is required not only to understand the fundamental properties required for a “second quantum revolution”,⁹⁸ but also to provide alternatives for traditional logic circuit technology and low-power electronics.⁹⁹ Recently, there has been significant interest in spin interactions in conductive MOFs that contain paramagnetic metals or radical ligands.^{8a,100} As early as 2013, Wang *et al.* theoretically predicted that the honeycomb framework Ni₃(BHT)₂, which was previously synthesized by the Nishihara group, would exhibit nontrivial topological states in both a Dirac band and a flat band.^{100a} In 2019, Yang *et al.* modelled the spin interactions in graphene-like conductive MOFs within isolated triphenylene-bridged trinuclear complexes of Cu.^{100d} Besides graphene-like frameworks, Liu *et al.* reported the reversible redox switching of both magnetic order and electrical conductivity in manganese benzoquinoid frameworks, suggesting these novel magnetic conductors could have potential applications in spintronic devices.^{100e}

In a metal–chalcogenide cluster-based framework with conjugated linkers, the clusters may display high spin ground states and redox-events on cluster SBUs could inject spins into delocalized systems, providing the possibility of coupling conductivity and magnetism (Fig. 15). In addition, compared to current conductive and magnetic MOFs based on first-row transition metals and O-based linkers, CPs that contain heavy metal–chalcogenide clusters could potentially have stronger spin–orbit coupling. Thin films or monolayers of these materials may also exhibit quantum spin Hall effects similar to those observed in monolayer WSe₂/Te₂.¹⁰¹

CONCLUSIONS

While clusters formed from transition metals and heavy chalcogenides have been known for many years with some examples of CPs reported nearly 40 years ago, these building blocks have still received far less attention than their oxide counterparts in MOF chemistry. This is despite the fact that these clusters have features such as unique geometries, redox and magnetic properties, and hard-soft matching which make them attractive for many applications. While general synthetic protocols for incorporating these clusters into CPs are less well-developed, recent examples illustrate that these promising building blocks can be reliably incorporated into new CP materials. The use of these clusters as nodes therefore offers exciting potential for emerging areas in CP and MOF materials and applications.

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Occupational Structure of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Population

Dr. Kumari Babita Sinha*

INTRODUCTION

In every progressive economy there has been a steady shift of employment from the essential “ primary “ activities to secondary activities of all kinds and to a still greater extent into tertiary production. (Fisher, 1940 p. 68). Broadly we can divide occupations into three types firstly agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, fishing, etc., are collectively known as “ primary” activities. They are primary because their products are essential or vital for human existence. They are carried on with the help of natural resources. Secondly, manufacturing industries, both small and large scale are known as “ secondary “ activities. Mining is sometimes included under secondary activities, but properly speaking it is a primary activity. Thirdly, transport, communications, banking and finance and services are “tertiary” activities which help the primary and secondary activities for better productivity. The occupational structure of a country refers to the distribution of division of its population according to the abovesaid different occupations.

Clark (1940 p. 182) in his work “Conditions of Economic Progress “ has clearly stated that there is a close relationship between development of an economy on the one hand, and occupational structure on other and economic progress is generally associated with certain distinct necessary and predictable changes in occupational structure. He opined that the “ high average level of real income per head is always associated with a high proportion of the working population engaged in tertiary production and high percentage in primary production”. Fisher (1940) also opined the same conclusion.

WORK PARTICIPATION RATE OF SCHEDULED CASTE AND SCHEDULED TRIBE IN THE COUNTRY

The occupational structure of India’s population reflects clearly the backwardness of the Indian economy. About 72 per cent of the population was engaged in the primary sector, 11.1 per cent in the secondary sector, and 16.7 per cent in the tertiary sector. The proportion was 72.1 per cent;

10.6 per cent, and 17.3 per cent in 1951 and 76.0 per cent; 10.4 per cent and in 1921. This shows that shifting from one occupation to another has not been very impressive over the last 80 years (1901 - 1981), the proportion of working population engaged in agriculture remained remind more or less stationary. According to the 1991 Census, 64.8 per cent of the work – force was employed in agriculture. As the process of industrialization has accelerated, it is expected that the absolute number of persons engaged in secondary sector also substantially increased. Work Participation Rate of Scheduled Castes According to 1991 Census, the total scheduled caste workers including main and marginal workers are 542 millions in India. These scheduled caste workers constitute 39.25 per cent of the total scheduled caste population of the country. Out of these 542 millions of the total scheduled caste workers, main and marginal workers are 499 and 43 millions respectively.

*Ph.D. (Sociology) Magadh University Bodh Gaya (Bihar).

The percentage of scheduled caste workers to the total workers was 17.27 in 1991. The main and marginal workers constitute 17.44 per cent and 15.51 percent respectively to the total main and marginal workers of all India in 1991. The work participation rate basing on the total workers in respect of total scheduled caste population of the country is 39.25 per cent. The highest work participation rate was recorded in Andhra Pradesh (51.08) and the lowest in Tripura State (28.69).

According to 1991 Census, the work participation rate of the scheduled caste population based on the main workers is 36.10. It will be however interesting to have comparative study on the work participation rate of the sex-wise scheduled caste population in the rural and urban areas separately. In rural areas, the work participation rate in respect of scheduled caste population in the country varies from the highest of 52.31 in Andhra Pradesh State to the lowest of 22.08 in Gujarat State. The percentage of rural scheduled caste population of these two states is 82.69 and 62.08 respectively. Out of the total scheduled caste main workers in India, 84.7 per cent of scheduled caste workers is reported in rural areas only.

The work participation rate in respect of scheduled caste population in the urban areas of the country varies from the highest of 33.9 in Tamil Nadu to the lowest of 26.67 in Tripura. The percentage of urban scheduled caste population to the total scheduled caste population of these two States is 21.32 and 15.84 respectively.

The work participation rate of both males and females in the rural areas is higher than that of urban places in 1991. The rural scheduled caste work participation rate for males in the country varies from the highest of 57.17 in Tamil Nadu followed by 56.83 in Andhra Pradesh and to the lowest of 21.01 in Haryana State. There are 6 States and 2 Union Territories which have recorded the scheduled caste males work participation rate above the all India average of 52.01. The work participation rate of scheduled caste male workers is more than double to the female workers. The urban scheduled caste male work participation rate for India has recorded at 45.98 in 1991, The urban scheduled caste male workers participation varies from the highest of 49.98 in Himachal Pradesh to the lowest of 43.42 in Bihar.

The rural scheduled caste work participation rate for females amongst the States/ Union Territories in the country varies from the highest of 47.63 in Andhra Pradesh to the lowest of 3.08 in Punjab. There are seven States and one Union Territory which have recorded the rural scheduled caste female work participation rate above the all India average of 22.03. The work participation rate for female is much lower than that of males in respect of scheduled castes. The urban scheduled caste female work participation rate varies from the highest of 20.32 in Kerala to the lowest of 4.35 in Punjab.

WORK PARTICIPATION RATE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

According to 1991 Census, the number of scheduled tribe workers inclusive of main and marginal workers is 33.4 millions constituting 49.30 per cent of the total scheduled tribe population in the country. Out of 33.4 millions of workers, the main and marginal workers are 28.5 millions and 4.9 millions respectively. The population of total scheduled tribe workers, to the total workers of all India as per 1991 Census was 10.63 per cent. The main workers and marginal workers constitute

9.97 and 17.49 per cent respectively of the total main and marginal workers of all India. The work participation rate of all the workers to the total scheduled tribe population in the country is 49.30 per cent. The work participation rate in respect of scheduled tribe population in the country where scheduled tribe population is 5 per cent and above, varies from the highest of 54.03 in Andhra Pradesh to the lowest of 35.80 in Tripura. The percentage share of tribal population to the total population of these two States is 6.31 and 30.95 respectively.

According to 1991 Census, the work participation rate of scheduled tribe population basing on the main workers is 42.03. The work participation rate in respect of scheduled tribe population in rural areas varies from the highest of 51.92 in Andhra Pradesh to the lowest of 19.90 in Lakshdeep. The percentage of rural scheduled tribe population to the scheduled tribe population of these two States are 92.40 and 44.59 respectively. The percentage of scheduled tribe main workers living in rural areas of the country is recorded at 94.30.

The work participation rate in respect of scheduled tribe population in urban areas varies from the highest of 42.23 in Andaman & Nicobar Islands followed by 36.49 in Andhra Pradesh and to the lowest of 22.70 in Lakshadweep. The percentage of scheduled tribe main workers living in urban areas of the country is recorded at 5.70.

The work participation rate of rural scheduled tribe male workers varies from the highest of 57.94 in Orissa to the lowest of 34.56 in Lakshadweep. The highest work participation rate of urban scheduled tribe male workers varies from the highest of 64.97 in Andaman & Nicobar Islands and to the lowest of 34.08 in Manipur State.

The rural work participation rate of scheduled tribe female varies from the highest of 45.99 in Andhra Pradesh to the lowest of 5.26 in Lakshadweep. The urban work participation rate of scheduled tribe female varies from the highest of 28.46 in Mizoram State to the lowest of 6.91 in Andaman & Nicobar Islands Work Participation Rate of S.C. and S.T. Population in Andhra Pradesh

WORK PARTICIPATION RATE OF SCHEDULED CASTES

According to 1991 Census, 54.11 lakh persons were reported as workers, inclusive of main and marginal workers constituting 51.08 per cent of the total scheduled caste population of the State. Out of these 54.11 lakh of workers 51.72 lakhs are main workers which comes to 48.83 per cent and 2.39 lakhs workers are classified as marginal workers constituting 2.25 per cent of the total scheduled caste population of the State. The proportion of workers belonging to scheduled castes to the total workers worked out to 18.05 per cent. The main workers and marginal workers of scheduled caste constitute 17.27 and 15.72 respectively of the total main and marginal workers of the State.

Taking into consideration of main workers, the work participation rate in respect of the scheduled caste population in the State varies from the highest of 58.12 in Nizamabad district to the lowest of 28.63 in Hyderabad district. East Godavari district has the highest share of scheduled caste population i.e. 7.80 per cent but the work participation rate is 44.20 which is below the state average (48.83).

The work participation in respect of scheduled castes in the rural areas varies from the highest of 58.30 in Karimnagar district which shares 5.59 per cent of the total rural scheduled caste population of the State while the lowest of 46.49 in East Godavari district, which shares the highest rural population of 7.92 per cent of the rural scheduled caste population of the state.

The work participation rate in respect of scheduled caste population in the urban areas varies from 39.56 which is the highest in Nizamabad district and shares 1.83 per cent of total urban scheduled caste population of the State and the lowest of 27.47 in Adilabad district which shares

4.04 per cent of the total urban scheduled caste population of the State. Hyderabad has the highest share of urban scheduled caste population of 15.20 per cent but it has recorded the work participation rate of 28.63 which is below the State's average.

In Andhra Pradesh, the average work participation rate of scheduled caste male and female population based on main workers worked out to 54.95 and 42.52 respectively. The work participation rate of the both male and female in the rural sector is higher than that of urban sector.

About 86 per cent of male workers and 93 per cent of female workers live in rural areas. The work participation rate of females is significantly lower than the work participation rate of males both in rural and urban areas of the State.

The work participation rate of males in rural areas is the highest in Karimnagar with 60.35 followed by Medak (59.05) and Mahaboobnagar, (58.62). The work participation rate of females in the rural areas is the highest in Nizamabad district (57.75) followed by Karimnagar (56.21), and Mahaboobnagar (53.66) as against the State work participation rate of 56.83 for males and 47.62 for females.

The work participation rate for males in urban areas is the highest in Nellore district with 48.51 followed by Nizamabad (47.72) and Ranga Reddy (47.63). Where as the work participation rate for females in the urban areas is the highest in Mahaboobnagar district at 34.49 followed by 31.55 in Nizamabad and 25.77 in Kumool.

WORK PARTICIPATION RATE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

About 1991 Census 22.7 lakh persons were classified as scheduled tribe workers inclusive of main and marginal workers constituting 54.0 per cent of the total scheduled tribe population of the State. Out of the 22.7 lakh workers, 21.3 lakh workers were classified as main workers and 1.4 lakh workers were classified as marginal workers constituting 50.7 and 3.29 to the total scheduled tribe population of the State respectively. The percentage of total scheduled tribe (22.7 lakhs) workers to the total workers (334.18 lakhs) of the State is 6.79. The main workers and marginal workers of scheduled tribe population constitute 7.48 per cent and 2.80 per cent respectively to the total main and marginal scheduled tribe workers of the State.

The work participation rate in respect of scheduled tribe population in the State basing on main workers varies from the highest of 54.65 in Nellore district to the lowest of 31.39 in Hyderabad district. Khammam district which has got the highest share of scheduled tribe population of 13.31 has recorded work participation rate of 50.59 which is lower than the States average of 50.74.

The work participation rate in respect of rural scheduled tribe population of the State varies from 56.39 in Nellore to the lowest of 48.79 in Nalgonda district. Khammam district has the highest share of 13.58 per cent to the total scheduled tribe population of the State, but work participation rate of 51.69 is recorded which is below the states average work participation rate (51.92).

The work participation rate of scheduled tribes with regard to urban areas in Andhra pradesh varies from the highest of 46.25 in Nellore district to the lowest of 25.50 in Adilabad district. Guntur district has the highest share of urban scheduled tribe population i.e., 11.71 per cent and it is reported that the work participation rate is 41.80 which is above the scheduled tribe urban average work participation rate of the State (36.49).

The work participation rate of scheduled tribe males and females based in Andhra pradesh have been recorded at 56.85 and 44.38 respectively. Work participation rate of both males and females in the rural sector was reported to be higher than that of urban areas. The male work participation rate in both rural (27.63) and urban sectors(47.6) is higher than the female work participation rate in rural (45.99) and urban (24.34) areas.

Work Participation Rate of S.C. and S.T. Population in Anantapur District

Work Participation Rate of Scheduled Castes

According to 1991 Census, 2.29 lakh persons were reported as workers inclusive of both main and marginal workers constituting 50.77 per cent of the total scheduled caste population in Anantapur

district. This work participation rate of the district is slightly lesser than the State's average work participation rate (50.08 %). Out of these 2.29 lakh of workers, 2.19 lakhs are main workers which comes to 48.41 per cent of the total scheduled caste population of the district.

The marginal workers were reported as 0.1 lakh persons which accounted for 2.35 per cent of the total scheduled caste population of the district. In the total main work- force of the district, the scheduled caste main workers accounted for 15.8 per cent where as the marginal work -force accounted 12.0 per cent of the total marginal workers of the district. Taking into the consideration of the main workers, the work participation rate of the scheduled castes in the district, varies from a maximum of 58.0 per cent in Mudigubba mandal to a minimum of 38.8 per cent in Gooty mandal. The other mandals which have higher work participation rate with more than 55 per cent are Bommanahal, Guntakal, Tadipatri, Peddapappur, Pamidi, Garladinne, Putlur, Yellanur, Talupula, Bukkapatnam, Hindupur, and Amadagur. It is found that the mandals locating in northern and northeastern parts the district accounting higher work participation rate in scheduled castes. The mandals with very less work participation rate (<45) are Anantapur, Kadiri, and Tanakal. It is observed that the work participation rate is comparatively lesser in urban mandals.

The work participation rate of scheduled caste males i.e., the proportion of male main workers in the total male scheduled caste population is higher (54.3) than the work participation rate of scheduled caste females (42.2). Within the district the highest work participation rate of males is found in Amadagur mandal (63.0), while the lowest in Tadipatri mandal (39.4). The high (< 60) work participation rate of scheduled caste males is found in N.P. Kunta, Gandlapenta, Lepakshi, Talupula, and Mudigubba mandals. Many of these mandals are located in southeastern part of the district.

In the case of work participation rate of scheduled caste females the highest work participation rate is found in Bukkapatnam mandal (56.5) while the lowest in Anantapur mandal (32.4). Comparatively, the higher female work participation rate (<50) is found in Bommanahal, Vidapanakal, Vadiki, Tadipatri, Peddapappur, peddavadugur, Rayadurg, Kudair, Garladinne, Putlur Yallanur, Mudigubba, Talupula, Nallamada, Kothacheruvu, Puttaparthi, Hindupur, and Amadagur mandals. It is observed that the work participation rate both in males and females is found less in western, central and south-western parts of the district.

The work participation rate in respect of rural areas is higher (51.27) than the urban areas (46.51). The work participation rate of scheduled caste males in rural areas accounted for 55.87 and as in urban areas accounted 49.65. In the case of scheduled caste female work -force, the work participation rate is very higher in rural areas with 46.4 while it is very lesser in urban areas with

18.16. It shows that the work participation rate of scheduled castes is strikingly found high in rural areas than the urban areas. The work participation rate of females is deplorably poor in urban areas than in rural areas.

WORK PARTICIPATION RATE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

As per the 1991 Census, 55.04 thousand persons were classified as scheduled tribe workers inclusive of main and marginal workers constituting of 49.5 per cent of the total scheduled tribe population of Anantapur district. Out of 55.04 thousand workers, 51.6 thousand workers were classified as main workers and 3.5 thousand workers as marginal workers. In the case of main workers the work participation rate of scheduled tribes is less than the scheduled caste in the district. The percentage of total scheduled tribe workers to the total workers of the district is accounted for 3.74 per cent.

The work participation rate of scheduled tribe population in the district basing on main workers varies from a maximum of 66 in Yadiki mandal to a minimum of (30.1) in Peddapappur mandal. High

work participation rate of more than (>55) is found in Tadipatri, Rayadurg, Garladinne, Talupula, Kothacheruvu, Agali, and N.P Kunta mandals. Low work participation rate of > 41 is found in Gummagatta, Yellanur, Amarapuram, Parigi, Hindhupur, Lapakshi, Chilamathur and O. D Cheruvu mandals.

According to sex- wise, the work participation rate of male tribe population is higher (52.3) than the female scheduled tribe population (40). In the case of scheduled tribe male population the highest work participation rate is found in Tadipatri mandal (66.4) while the lowest in Lepakshi mandal (32.4). The high population rate of (> 60) male scheduled tribe is also found in N.P. Kunta, Talupula, Tadimarri, Putlur, mandals. In the case of female work participation, the highest work participation rate is found in Agali mandal with 62.2 while the lowest in Peddapappur mandal with (13.2). The high (>50) female work participation rate is found in Tadipatri, Bommanahal, Talupula, Kothacheruvu, Gudibanda, Rolla, Madakasira, and N.P. Kunta mandals. In a comparative account, the higher work participation rate of females than the males is found in Madakasira, Agali, Gudibanda, Kothacheruvu, C.K. Palle, Nallamada, Ramagiri, Rappthadu, Yellanur, Rayadurg, Kanekal and Bommanahal mandals.

In the total S.T. main workers of the district, the male workers accounted for 58.3 per cent while female workers accounted for 41.7 percent. Very high ratio of male ST workers in the total S.T. main workers is found in Peddapappur, Singanamala, Amarapuram, Chilamathur, O.D. Cheruvu, and Nallacheruvu mandals. In all these mandals the proportion of male workers is more than 70 per cent.

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आर्थिक सहभागिता में ग्रामीण महिलाओं का योगदान: एक भौगोलिक अध्ययन

डॉ. रूपा कुमारी*

प्रस्तावना

भारतीय समाज एक कृषि प्रधान समाज है जिसमें कृषक हस्तशिल्प में संलग्न कारीगर तथा द्वितीयक या निम्न सेवाओं में संलग्न व्यक्ति इस अर्थव्यवस्था के तीन प्रमुख अंग हैं। इन तीनों वर्गों में महिलाओं की भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण रही है। कृषि हस्तशिल्प से सम्बन्धित वस्तुओं के उत्पादन एवं विक्रय ने महिलाओं ने परम्परागत रूप से सक्रिय योगदान दिया है। अधिकतर बाजार स्थानीय प्रवृत्ति के थे या उन तक सरलता से पहुँचा जा सकता था। प्राचीन भारत में महिलाओं को आर्थिक जीवन में भाग लेने का जितना अवसर प्राप्त था वह मध्ययुगीन भारत में निरन्तर कम होता चला गया। पर्दाप्रथा के प्रचलन तथा स्त्रियों के क्रिया कलाप के सम्बन्ध में विकसित नवीन मान्यताओं एवं निषेधों के कारण स्त्रियाँ जीवन में अपेक्षाकृत कम भाग लेने लगीं।

ब्रिटिश कालीन समाज में महिलाओं की आर्थिक स्थिति की निम्नता का एक अन्य महत्वपूर्ण कारण ब्रिटिश औपनिवेशिक नीति के तहत कुटीर उद्योग और हस्तशिल्प का लोप था। इन कार्यों में महिलायें पर्याप्त मात्रा में लगीं हुई थीं अतः ये महिलाएं या तो बेरोजगारी या अर्द्ध बेरोजगारी की स्थिति में आ गयीं। परिवर्तन औद्योगिक व्यवस्था में नवीन आर्थिक मूल्यों का उदय हुआ जिसमें आर्थिक लाभ, सफलता और अर्जनात्मक उपलब्धि पर बल दिया जाने लगा किन्तु महिलाओं के सकेंत में सामाजिक मान्यताएँ पूर्ववत् बनी रहीं। ऐसी स्थिति में महिलाओं के सम्मुख नवीन आर्थिक व्यावसायिक संरचना में प्रवेश करना या उससे समायोजना करना कठिन था।

शासकीय एवं अशासकीय संगठनों में सक्रिय नियोजन एवं क्रियान्वयन के कारण महिलाओं की स्थिति में सुधार होने लगा है, लेकिन खेद की भी बात है कि भारतीय समाज में महिलाओं को आर्थिक एवं राजनीतिक क्रियाकलापों से पृथक रखा गया है तथा पत्नी एवं माता के रूप में उन्हें पुरुष की तुलना में कम शक्ति और विशेषाधिकार प्राप्त हैं पुरुषों एवं महिलाओं की असमानता मूलतः संरचनात्मक असमानता है तथा इसकी वैधता सांस्कृतिक आधार पर प्रस्तुत की जाती है। आर्थिक जीवन में महिलाओं की सहभागिता एवं पुरुष के समान आर्थिक अवसरों एवं अधिकारों से संबंधित विवाद मुख्यतः निम्नलिखित तीन बिन्दुओं पर केन्द्रित रहा है:

1. महिलाओं की आर्थिक पराधीनता और आश्रित स्थिति समाज में पुरुष और स्त्रियों के मध्य कार्यों का विभाजन है और इस कारण महिलाओं का शोषण होता है समान्यतः यह माना जाता है कि स्त्रियों

* पीएच. डी. (भूगोल) BRABU, मुजफ्फरपुर (बिहार)

का कार्य क्षेत्र पारिवारिक कार्यों तक ही केन्द्रित है तथा उन्हें सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक उत्पादन कार्यों से विरत रहना चाहिए। मार्क्स के अनुसार नारी मुक्ति और पुरुषों के बराबर उनकी समानता तब तक संभव नहीं है जब तक महिलाओं को केवल गृहस्थी के कार्य जो कि निजी कार्य है तक केन्द्रित रखा जाये तथा उन्हें सामाजिक रूप से उत्पादक कार्यों में संलग्न न किया जाये।

महात्मा गांधी ने स्त्रियों की निम्न दशा के सम्बन्ध में यह लिखा है कि स्त्रियों को केवल संतान उत्पन्न करने, पति की देखभाल करने और गृहस्थ कार्य को सम्पादित करने का माध्यम माना जाता है। उसे घर की दासी बना दिया गया है और जब वो काम करने के लिए जाती है तो उसे पुरुष की तुलना में कम मजदूरी दी जाती है। इस प्रकार से सामाजिक न्याय और मानव अधिकार का यह तकाजा है कि महिलाओं को उनके समस्या से मुक्त किया जाये एवं उन्हें आर्थिक रूप से सहभागी एवं स्वावलम्बी बनाया जाये।

2. यह तथ्य समाज के हित में है कि भारतीय संसाधन का पूर्ण एवं प्रभावशाली उपयोग किया जाये। विकास का पूर्ण लाभ तभी मिल सकता है जब महिलाओं को आर्थिक क्रियाकलाप से पृथक न रखा जाये एवं उन्हें विकास की व्यापक प्रक्रिया में सम्मिलित किया जाये। महिलाओं के प्रति भेदभाव मानवीय गरिमा तथा परिवार एवं समाज के कल्याण के विरुद्ध है। यह भेदभाव महिलाओं को पुरुष के समान राजनीतिक, सामाजिक, आर्थिक और सांस्कृतिक जीवन में भाग लेने से रोकता है साथ ही साथ इस इस अवरोध के कारण महिलाओं के व्यक्तित्व का पूर्ण विकास भी संभव नहीं हो पाता। किसी भी आर्थिक व्यवस्था का प्रमुख कार्य होता है, विभिन्न प्रकार के आर्थिक क्रियाकलापों के मध्य समुचित परिणात्मक संतुलन बनाये रखना। यह तभी संभव है जब पुरुषों और स्त्रियों को समाज में स्वतंत्रता प्राप्त हो। स्त्रियों की समान सहभागिता केवल स्त्रियों के विकास की नहीं वरन् सम्पूर्ण देश के विकास की एक आवश्यक पूर्व शर्त है। अतः स्पष्ट है कि मानवीय संसाधनों का विकास राष्ट्र के सामाजिक आर्थिक विकास के लिए नितान्त आवश्यक है। यह कार्य तभी संभव है जब स्त्रियों को आर्थिक जीवन में भाग लेने का पूर्ण अवसर प्राप्त हो।
3. सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राजनीतिक परिवर्तन के परिणामस्वरूप इस बात की आवश्यकता उत्पन्न होती है कि समाज के सभी सदस्यों को ज्ञान और क्रियात्मकता का लाभ प्राप्त हो। आधुनिक समाज में जनसंख्या और सामाजिक परिवर्तन के क्षेत्र में जो नवीन प्रवृत्तियाँ दृष्टिगोचर हो रही हैं, उसके अनुरूप परिवार और समाज में स्त्रियों की भूमिका को पुनर्परिभाषित करने की आवश्यकता है। विवाह की आयु: परिवार के आकार, नगरीकरण, जनसंख्या स्थानान्तरण, मूल्यवृद्धि, जीवन, स्तर की उच्चता और निर्णय प्रक्रिया में अपेक्षाकृत अधिक सहभागिता इत्यादि परिवर्तन के ऐसे क्षेत्र हैं जो महिलाओं की भूमिका और उत्तदायित्व में परिवर्तन की अपेक्षा करते हैं। सामाजिक संकटों में निवारण और सामाजिक व्यवस्था में संतुलन बनाये रखने के लिए महिलाओं की भूमिका में परिवर्तन आवश्यक है। ऐसा न होने पर सामाजिक परिवर्तन की प्रक्रिया सुचारु रूप से संचालित न हो सकेगी।

उपर्युक्त तीनों तर्कों के आधार पर इस बात की आवश्यकता का अनुभव किया जा रहा है कि महिलाओं को आर्थिक जीवन में अपेक्षाकृत सहभागी बनाया जाये तथा उनकी स्थिति पुरुषों के समकक्ष हो जाये।

समकालीन भारतीय समाज में महिलाओं की सहभागिता का विप्लेषण करने से पूर्व यह जाना आवश्यक है कि परम्परागत रूप से भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था में महिलाओं का क्या स्थान रहा है?

किसी भी जनसंख्या की सामाजिक परिस्थिति का सम्बन्ध उसके आर्थिक स्थान से अत्यन्त घनिष्ठ है। आर्थिक परिस्थिति का तात्पर्य आर्थिक क्रिया, कलाप में भागीदारी का अवसर, अधिकार एवं भूमिका से है। महिलाओं की आर्थिक परिस्थिति को समाज के विकास का एक महत्त्वपूर्ण सूचकांक माना जाता है किन्तु इसका तात्पर्य यह नहीं है कि सभी प्रकार की विकास प्रक्रियाएं महिलाओं के आर्थिक स्तर को उन्नत करती हैं। महिलाओं का क्रियाकलाप उन सामाजिक अभिवृत्तियों और संस्थाओं के द्वारा प्रभावित होता है जो किसी काल विशेष एवं स्थान विशेष में किसी सामाजिक वैचारिकी की उपज होती है। विभिन्न प्रकार की आर्थिक विकास के स्तर में यह सामाजिक वैचारिकी भिन्न-भिन्न होती है। उदाहरणार्थ—विकास के एक विशिष्ट स्तर में काम करने की क्षमता उच्च सामाजिक परिस्थिति का सूचक हो सकती है। विकास की दूसरी अवस्था में जब समाज असमान वर्गों में विभाजित हो जाता है तब आराम काम के स्थान पर सामाजिक परिस्थिति का सूचकांक बन जाता है। लैंगिक असमानता यद्यपि सामाजिक संरचना के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में व्याप्त है, किन्तु इसका जो स्वरूप आर्थिक जीवन में देखने को मिलता है, वह अन्य क्षेत्रों में नहीं।

मध्युगीन भारत में ब्रिटिश शासन की स्थापना के पश्चात् समाज सामन्तवादी युग में औद्योगिक युग में प्रवेश करता है। इस युग में उद्योग धन्धों का विस्तार होना प्रारम्भ हुआ। हाथ के स्थान पर मशीन के द्वारा उत्पादन बड़े पैमाने पर किया जाने लगा। फैक्टरी उत्पादन की प्रक्रिया प्रारम्भ हुई। इन सबका संचयी परिणाम यह हुआ कि महिलाओं उत्पादन के कार्यों में निरंतर कम सहभागी होने लगी। जब तक वस्तुओं का उत्पादन हाथ से होता था, महिलाओं की सहभागिता इसमें अपेक्षाकृत अधिक थी, किन्तु जब उत्पादन मशीन के द्वारा फैक्टरी में होने लगा तो महिलाओं के द्वारा अपने परम्परागत कार्यों को छोड़कर फैक्ट्री में जाकर काम करना कठिन होने लगा। साथ ही साथ औद्योगिक समाज की उत्पादन प्रक्रिया विकसित और विशेषीकृत होती है तथा इसके लिए विशेष प्रशिक्षण की आवश्यकता होती है। महिलाओं के लिए इस प्रकार का प्रशिक्षण सामाजिक मर्यादाओं और प्रतिबन्धों को तोड़कर प्राप्त कर पाना कठिन था। इस कारण भी महिलाओं की सहभागिता औद्योगिक अर्थव्यवस्था में अत्यन्त सीमित और संकुचित हो गयी। जहाँ तक कृषि में सलग्न महिलाओं की आर्थिक का प्रश्न है वह भी अपेक्षाकृत कम होती गयी। भूमि संबंधी जो नवीन व्यवस्था लागू की गयी जमींदारी या रैयतवादी व्यवस्था के नाम से जानी जाती है इस व्यवस्था में जमींदार न केवल कर वसूलने का कार्य करता था, वरन् वह भूमि का वैधानिक रूप से स्वामी भी बन गया साधारणतया जातिगत उच्चता और निम्नता के अनुरूप भूमि स्वामित्व के अधिकारों का वितरण हुआ।

1. उच्च जाति के सदस्य जमींदार बने ता इन्हें ब्रिटिश शासन के द्वारा पर्याप्त शक्ति सुविधा और विशेषाधिकार प्राप्त हो गया।
2. निम्न और मध्यम जाति के सदस्य भूमिहीन कृषक मजदूर के रूप में जीवन यापन करने के लिए बाध्य हुये। परम्परागत जजमानी व्यवस्था ने ब्रिटिश कालीन जमींदार व्यवस्था की वैधानिक सत्ता को सामाजिक आधार और शक्ति प्रदान करके कृषक मजदूर के शोषण मार्ग प्रशस्त किया। निम्न और माध्यम जाति की महिलाएं बेरोजगारी या सस्ते श्रम के द्वारा जमींदारी व्यवस्था को दृढ़ता प्रदान

करने लगीं। इन महिलाएं का कृषि उत्पादन की प्रक्रिया में यद्यपि महत्वपूर्ण स्थान था तथापि उन्हें इसका जो स्थान प्राप्त होना चाहिए था वह नहीं मिला।

स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारत में महिलाओं की आर्थिक सहभागिता के नवीन आयामों का विस्तार हुआ। एक ओर संविधान ने समानता का अधिकार प्रदान करके लैंगिक आधार पर की जाने वाली असमानता को सैद्धान्तिक रूप से समाप्त कर दिया है तो दूसरी ओर विकास कार्यक्रम विशेष रूप से महिलाओं के शैक्षणिक एवं आर्थिक विकास के लिए अनेक विशेष कार्यक्रम अपनाये गये हैं। इनके कार्यक्रमों के अतिरिक्त रोजगार के अवसरों में पर्याप्त मात्रा में वृद्धि हुई है। अतः स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात महिलाओं को आर्थिक शक्ति एवं स्वातंत्र्य के लिए नवीन परिवेश उपलब्ध हुआ।

विविध अध्ययनों से ज्ञात होता है कि उन महिलाओं की आर्थिक सहभागिता अपेक्षाकृत अधिक पाई जाती है जिसके परिवार का आर्थिक स्तर अपेक्षाकृत निम्न पाया जाता है। यह सर्वविदित होता है कि प्रत्येक देश में आर्थिक क्रियाओं में दो आधारों पर अंतर किया जाता है।

1. संगठित और
2. असंगठित क्षेत्र।

संगठित क्षेत्र में उद्योग का व्यापक जितने अधिक व्यापक पैमाने पर किया जाता है उतने व्यापक पैमाने पर असंगठित क्षेत्र में नहीं। असंगठित क्षेत्र में संगठित क्षेत्र की भांति मजदूर संघों तथा मजदूरों के हितों की रक्षा करने वाले कानूनों का अभाव होता है। चूँकि असंगठित क्षेत्र में मजदूर संघ या तो नहीं होते या निष्क्रिय होते हैं, अतः इस क्षेत्र के श्रमिकों को सौदेबाजी का वह अनुकूल अवसर प्राप्त नहीं होता, जो संगठित क्षेत्र के मजदूरों को प्राप्त है। असंगठित क्षेत्र में महिला श्रमिकों की बड़ी संख्या कार्यरत है। परम्परागत रूप से भारतीय समाज में महिला कार्मिकों का एक महत्वपूर्ण भाग कृषिक्षेत्र में संलग्न रहा है और कृषि कार्यों और स्व. रोजगार के क्षेत्र में इनकी संख्या निरन्तर बढ़ती जा रही है। असंगठित क्षेत्र में महिलाओं का स्व-रोजगार मुख्यतः छोटे-मोटे धंधे, खाद्य सामग्री की तैयारी या अन्य छोटे रोजगार जैसे बीड़ी बनाना, कपड़ों की सिलाई, लेस बनाना, अगरबत्ती, दियासलाई बनाना इत्यादि मुख्य रूप से केन्द्रित है। परिवार में केन्द्रित जिन उद्योगों में महिलाओं की संख्या पुरुषों से अधिक पाई जाती है, वे गन्ना, उद्योग, सूत कातना, जूट की वस्तुएँ बनाना, काफ़ी, रस्सी बनाना, रेशम की कीड़े पालना, मक्खन, घी, जैम, जेली बनाना और तम्बाकू सुती बनाना है।

असंगठित क्षेत्र महिलाओं के लिए असुरक्षित क्षेत्र है, इसमें उन्हें अधिक परिश्रम किन्तु श्रम पुरस्कार एवं कम उत्पादकता परन्तु लम्बी अवधि तक कार्य करना पड़ता है। किन्तु भारतीय आर्थिक एवं औद्योगिक संरचना के अन्तर्गत अधिकतर उद्योग धन्धे संगठित क्षेत्र में न होकर असंगठित क्षेत्र के हैं। अध्ययन के आधार पर ज्ञात हुआ कि विश्वास कार्यक्रम भी ऐसी आर्थिक क्रियाओं को प्रोत्सहित करते हैं जो कि असंगठित क्षेत्र के रोजगार के अवसरों को विस्तृत कर रहे हैं। उद्यमी का व्यक्तिगत लाभ भी इसी में हैं किन्तु वह उत्पादन का कार्य असंगठित क्षेत्र में करें क्योंकि इस क्षेत्र में कारखाना अधिनियम, श्रमिक अधिनियम इत्यादि कानूनों का हस्तक्षेप कम होता है तथा दूसरी ओर कम मजदूरी पर अधिक कार्य लेना संभव होता है। अध्ययन द्वारा यह विदित होता है कि महिला श्रम की आपूर्ति परिवार के आय के स्तर से नियोजित होती है, न कि मजदूरी की दर से। चूँकि अधिकतर महिला कार्मिक परिवार की निम्न आय के स्थिति के कारण प्रवेश करती

है इसलिए वे किसी भी प्रकार का कार्य और मजदूरी की कोई भी दर स्वीकार कर लेती है। असंगठित क्षेत्र की महिलाओं की आर्थिक व्यवस्था का विश्लेषण करके सामाजिक न्याय और नीति-निर्धारण के दृष्टिकोण से दो निष्कर्षों का प्रतिपादन किया है—

1. जनसंख्या का उत्तरोत्तर बढ़ता हुआ वश सीमान्त रेखा पर निवास कर रहा है।
2. असंगठित क्षेत्र में कम मजदूरी का श्रम उपलब्ध है इसलिए उद्यमी अपने अधिक से अधिक आर्थिक क्रियाकलापों को ऐसे क्षेत्रों में करना होगा।

इनका परिणाम यह होगा कि इन महिला कार्मिकों को आर्थिक विकास की प्रक्रिया का कोई विशेष लाभ प्राप्त नहीं होगा। यह स्थिति न केवल महिलाओं के लिए घातक है वरन, आर्थिक विकास की प्रक्रिया भी असंतुलित हो जायेगी।

परिणामतः भारत के सामाजिक, आर्थिक विकास की वृहद प्रक्रिया के संदर्भ में ग्रामीण महिला की स्थिति की विवेचना करते हुए ज्ञात होता है कि एक ओर तो सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक मान्यताओं, मर्यादाओं तथा पुरुष प्रधान समाज एवं पितृ-सत्तात्मक पारिवारिक संगठन के परिणाम स्वरूप महिलाओं की प्रतिबंधित आर्थिक, सहभागिता को विस्तृत करने में सामाजिक, आर्थिक विकास, ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण कार्यक्रम और महिला आरक्षण कार्यक्रम ने पर्याप्त मात्रा में योगदान दिया है। किन्तु दूसरी ओर विकास की इसी प्रक्रिया निष्कर्ष के रूप में हम यह कह सकते हैं कि यदि हम ग्रामीण महिलाओं की आर्थिक शक्ति एवं उनकी प्रभावशीलता का विस्तार चाहते हैं तो इसके लिए आवश्यक है कि पुरुष प्रधान समाज का नारी के प्रति दृष्टिकोण परिवर्तित हो। परिवार में महिलाओं के समाजीकरण एवं उसकी भूमिका के नवीन प्रतिमानों का विकास हो। यदि हम ऐसा करेंगे तो सही मायने में ग्रामीण महिलाएं आर्थिक रूप से सशक्त हो सकती हैं, जिसमें भारतीय समाज भी शहरी समाज की भांति आर्थिक रूप से मजबूत एवं सशक्त होगा।

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भारत में कृषि श्रमिकों की समस्याएँ एक समाजशास्त्रीय अध्ययन

डॉ. कुमारी बबीता सिन्हा*

भारत में कृषि श्रमिकों की समस्याएं

भारत की लगभग 53% आबादी कृषि गतिविधियों में संलग्न है और भारत में कृषि अब भी मानसून की कृपा पर निर्भर है। यहाँ, किसानों और खेतिहर मजदूरों की गतिविधियाँ मानसून की तीव्रता करती है। अगर मानसून अच्छा होगा तो सफल भी अच्छी होगी अन्यथा नहीं। कृषि श्रम को असंगठित क्षेत्र की श्रेणी में गिना जाता है, अतः इनकी आय भी तय नहीं होती है। इसलिए वे मात्र 150 रुपए प्रति दिन की दिहाड़ी की पूर्ण अनिश्चितता के साथ एक असुरक्षित और वंचित जीवन जी रहे हैं। कृषि मजदूर ग्रामीण पदानुक्रम में सबसे शोषित और उत्पीड़ित वर्गों में से एक हैं। यह वर्ग कई प्रकार की समस्याओं का सामना अपनी निजी जिंदगी में करता है।

कृषि श्रम की समस्याएं

- 1. कृषि श्रमिकों की उपेक्षा:** सन 1951 में कृषि (किसान साथ ही कृषि मजदूरों) कर्मचारियों की संख्या 97.2 मिलियन थी जो कि 1991 में बढ़ कर 185.2 मिलियन हो गई। जबकि श्रमिकों की संख्या 1951 में 27.3 मिलियन से बढ़कर 1991 में 74.6 मिलियन हो गई। इसका अर्थ यह है कि (i) 1951 से 1991 के बीच की अवधि में कृषि मजदूरों की संख्या में लगभग तीन गुना की वृद्धि हुई है। परन्तु अब हालत यह है कि देश के 50% किसान कृषि छोड़ना चाहते हैं। भारत में किसानों की संख्या 1951 में 70 मिलियन थी जो कि 2011 में 119 मिलियन बची थी।
- 2. मजदूरी और आय:** भारत में कृषि मजदूरी और कृषि श्रमिकों के परिवार की आय बहुत कम है। हरि क्रान्ति के आगमन के साथ, नगद मजदूरी की दरों में वृद्धि होना शुरू हो गई है। हालांकि, वस्तुओं की कीमतों में काफी वृद्धि हुई है, वास्तविक मजदूरी की दरों में उस हिसाब से वृद्धि नहीं हुई। वर्तमान में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में मनरेगा के तहत मजदूरों को 150 रुपए प्रति दिन दिहाड़ी मिल रही है।
- 3. रोजगार और काम की परिस्थितियों:** खेतिहर मजदूरों को बेरोजगारी और ठेके की समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ता है। साल के ज्यादातर समय में उन्हें बेरोजगारी रहना पड़ता है। क्योंकि खेतों पर कोई काम नहीं होता है और रोजगार के वैकल्पिक स्रोत भी मौजूद नहीं होते हैं।
- 4. ऋणग्रस्तता:** ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बैंकिंग प्रणाली और वाणिज्यिक बैंको द्वारा स्वीकृति की जांच प्रक्रिया के अभाव में, किसान गैर संस्थागत स्रोत जैसे साहूकारों, जमींदारों (कुछ मामलों में तो 40% से 50% तक ब्याज) से काफी उच्च दरों पर ऋण लेना पसंद करते हैं। इस तरह से बहुत अधि दर के कारण किसान कर्ज के दुष्चक्र में फसते चले जाते हैं।

* पीएच. डी. (समाजशास्त्र), मगध विश्वविद्यालय, बोधगया (बिहार)।

5. **कृषि श्रम में महिलाओं के लिए कम मजदूरी:** महिला कृषि श्रमिकों को आम तौर पर कठिन काम करने के लिए मजबूर किया जाता है और उनके पुरुष समकक्षों की तुलना में कम भुगतान किया जाता है।
6. **बाल श्रम की घटनाओं का बढ़ना:** भारत में बाल श्रम की घटना काफी उच्च और अनुमानित संख्या 17.5 करोड़ से लेकर 44 करोड़ तक भिन्न हैं। यह अनुमान किया गया है कि एशिया में बाल श्रमिकों का एक तिहाई हिस्सा भारत में हैं।
7. **प्रवासी श्रम में वृद्धि:** हरित क्रान्ति से सुनिश्चित सिंचाई क्षेत्रों में लाभकारी मजदूरी के रोजगारों के अवसरों में वृद्धि हुई है, जबकि विशाल बारिश अर्द्ध शुष्क क्षेत्रों में रोजगार के अवसर लगभग ठहर गए।

सरकार द्वारा किए गए उपाय

1. **न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम:-** न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम काफी समय पहले 1948 में पारित किया गया था और इसके बाद कृषि के लिए इसे लागू करने की आवश्यकता लगातार महसूस करी जा रही है। इसका मतलब यह है कि क्या अधिनियम कृषि क्षेत्र के लिए लागू नहीं हुआ है?
2. **बंधुआ श्रम का उन्मूलन:-** आजादी के बाद से, बंधुआ मजदूर की बुराई को समाप्त करने के लिए किये गए हैं क्योंकि यह शोषक, अमानवीय और सामाजिक न्याय के सभी मानदंडों का उल्लंघन है। भारत के संविधान में मौलिक अधिकारों के अध्याय में यह कहा गया है कि मनुष्यों में व्यापार और उन्हें भीख मांगने के लिए मजबूर करना निषिद्ध है और कानून के तहत सजा के पात्र हैं।
3. **आवास साइटों का प्रावधान:-** कृषि श्रमिकों के लिए गांवों में घर के लिए निर्माण स्थल प्रदान करने के लिए कई राज्यों में कानून पारित किया गया है।
4. **रोजगार उपलब्ध कराने के लिए विशेष योजनाएं:-** जवाहर ग्राम समृद्धि योजना (JGSY), और राष्ट्रीय खाद्य के लिए कार्य योजना (NFFWP), महात्मा गांधी ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी अधिनियम मनरेगा, काम के बदले अनाज योजना।
5. **विकास के लिए विशेष एजेंसियां:-** विशेष एजेंसियाँ—। लघु कृषक विकास एजेंसी (SFDA)—और सीमांत किसान और कृषि श्रमिक विकास एजेंसी (MFAL)— का गठन 1970-70 में देश के कृषि श्रमिकों की समस्याओं को हल करने के लिए किया गया था।
6. **ऋण योजनाएँ:-** व्यायवसायिक बैंकों द्वारा अपनी ऋण नीतियां इस प्रकार नहीं बनाई गई थी जिससे कृषि एवं ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों को पर्याप्त ऋण सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हो सकें। अतः इस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति की पूर्ति इन क्षेत्रों में ग्रामीण बैंकों की स्थापना आवश्यक थी। इनकी ऋण नीतियां एवं ऋण योजनाएं निम्न हैं—
 1. लघु एवं सीमांत कृषकों एवं कृषि श्रमिकों को ऋण।
 2. अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति वर्ग के ग्रामीणों को ऋण।
 3. ग्रामीण कारीगरों एवं लघु व्यवसायी को ऋण।

सुझाव

कृषि आधारित उद्योग-धंधे

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कृषि आधारित ऐसे उद्योग-धंधों की स्थापना की जानी चाहिए जिनमें न्यूनतम प्रशिक्षण से स्थानीय आबादी के व्यक्तियों को रोजगार मिल सके तथा किसानों के उत्पाद की उसमें खपत हो सके जैसे— फ्लोर मिल, राइस मिल, तेल कोल्हू, फलों से बनने वाले विभिन्न सामान, पापड़, बड़िया चिप्स एवं अचार आदि के उद्योग लगने चाहिए तथा उनको देश के दूसरे भागों में भेजने की व्यवस्था भी जानी चाहिए। ग्रामीण बेरोजगारी को ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में रोजगार उपलब्ध कराने के लिए वहाँ के स्थानीय उत्पाद को ध्यान में रखते हुए लघु एवं कुटीर उद्योगों की स्थापना भी की जानी चाहिए।

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भारत में जनजातियों की प्रमुख समस्याएँ: एक समाजशास्त्रीय अध्ययन

डॉ. कुमारी बबीता सिन्हा*

परिचय

सामान्य रूप में जनजातियों की समस्याओं को निम्नलिखित शीर्षकों के अंतर्गत विवेचित किया जा सकता है—

प्राकृतिक संसाधनों पर नियंत्रण की समाप्ति

ब्रिटिश शासन के आगमन से पूर्व जनजातियाँ प्राकृतिक संसाधनों (भूमि, जंगल, वन्य, जीवन, जल, मिट्टी, मत्स्य इत्यादि) के ऊपर स्वामित्व एवं प्रबंधन के निर्वाह अधिकारों का उपभोग करती थीं। औपनिवेशिक शासन के अधीन अधिकाधिक जनजातीय क्षेत्रों को शामिल किया गया है। भारत में औद्योगीकरण की शुरुआत तथा खनिजों की खोज ने जनजातीय क्षेत्रों को बाहरीजगत के लिए खोल दिया। जनजातीय नियंत्रण का स्थान राजकीय नियंत्रण द्वारा ले लिया गया। इस प्रकार जनजातियों की कभी न खत्म होने वाली विपन्नता का दौर शुरू हुआ। स्वतंत्रता के बाद विकास प्रक्रिया के साधनों के रूप में भूमि एवं वनों पर दबाव बढ़ता गया। इसका परिणाम भूमि पर से स्वामित्व अधिकारों की समाप्ति के रूप में सामने आया।

इसने बेमियादी ऋणग्रस्तता भूस्वामी, महाजन, ठेकेदार तथा अधिकारी जैसे शोषणकर्ता वर्गों को जन्म दिया। संरक्षित एवं वनों राष्ट्रीय पाक की अवधारणाओं ने जनजातियों में अपनी सांस्कृतिक जड़ों से कटने का भाव उत्पन्न किया और वे अपनी आजीविका के सुरक्षित साधनों से वंचित होते गये।

शिक्षा का अभाव

2001 की जनगणना के अनुसार, जनजातियों की कुलसंख्या का 70 प्रतिशत से अधिक भाग निरक्षर हैं। जनजातीय अंधविश्वास व पूर्वाग्रह, अत्यधिक गरीबी, कुछ शिक्षकों व अन्य सुविधाओं की कमी आदि ऐसे कारक हैं, जो जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में शिक्षा के विस्तार को बाधित करते हैं। शिक्षा के प्रसार के द्वारा ही जनजातियों को विकास प्रक्रिया में सच्चा भागीदार बनाया जा सकता है।

विस्थापन एवं पुनर्वास

स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात् विकास प्रक्रिया का केंद्र बिंदु भारी उद्योगों एवं कोर सेक्टर का विकास रहा है इसके परिणामतः विशाल इस्पात संयंत्र, शक्ति परियोजनाएं एवं बड़े बांध अस्तित्व में आये, जिन्हें अधिकतर जनजातीय रिहाइश वाले क्षेत्रों में स्थापित किया गया। इन क्षेत्रों में खनन सम्बंधी गतिविधियाँ भी तीव्र होती

* पीएच. डी. (समाजशास्त्र), मगध विश्वविद्यालय, बोधगया (बिहार)

गयीं। इन परियोजनाओं हेतु सरकार द्वारा जनजातीय क्षेत्रों की भूमि का विशाल पैमाने पर अधिग्रहण किया गया, जिससे जनजातीय लोगों के विस्थापन की समस्याएं पैदा हुईं। छोटा नागपुर, ओडीशा, प. बंगाल, छत्तीसगढ़ एवं मध्य प्रदेश के जनजातीय संकेंद्रण वाले क्षेत्र सबसे अधिक प्रभावित हुए। सरकार द्वारा प्रदान की गयीं नकद क्षतिपूर्ति की राशि व्यर्थ के कार्यों में अपव्यय हो गयी। औद्योगिक औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों में विस्थापित जनजातियों को बसाने के समुचित प्रयासों के अभाव में ये जनजातियां या तो निकट की मलिन बस्तियों में रहने लगीं या अकुशल श्रमिकों के रूप में निकटवर्ती प्रदेशों में प्रवास कर गयीं। शहरी क्षेत्रों में इन्हें जटिल मनोवैज्ञानिक समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ता है, क्योंकि ये गहरी जीवन शैली एवं मूल्यों के साथ सामंजस्य स्थापित करने में समर्थ नहीं हो पाती हैं।

स्वास्थ्य एवं कुपोषण की समस्याएं

आर्थिक पिछड़ेपन एवं असुरक्षित आजीविका के साधनों के कारण जनजातियों की कई स्वास्थ्य सम्बंधी समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ता है। जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में मलेरिया, क्षय रोग, पीलिया, हैजा तथा अतिसार जैसी बीमारियाँ व्याप्त रहती हैं। लौह तत्व की कमी, रक्ताल्पता, उच्च शिशु मृत्यु दर एवं जीवन प्रत्याशा का निम्न स्तर आदि समस्याएं कुपोषण से जुड़ी हुई हैं।

लैंगिक मुद्दे

प्राकृतिक पर्यायवरण के क्षय, विशेषतः वनों के विनाश व संसाधनों की घटती मात्रा के कारण, ने जनजातीय महिलाओं की स्थिति पर गहरा प्रभाव डाला है। खनन व उद्योग हेतु जनजातीय क्षेत्रों का खुलना तथा उनका व्यवसायीकरण होना जनजातियों के स्त्री-पुरुषों को बाजार अर्थव्यवस्था के हथकंडों का शिकार बनाने में सहायक सिद्ध हुआ है। इससे उपभोक्तवाद तथा महिलाओं को उपभोग की वस्तु समझने की अवधारणाओं को मजबूती मिली है।

पहचान का क्षय

जनजातियों की परंपरागत संस्थाओं एवं कानूनों का आधुनिक संस्थाओं के साथ टकराव होने से जनजातियों में पहचान के संकट की आशंकाएं पैदा हुई हैं। जनजातीय भाषाओं व उपभाषाओं की विलुप्ति भी एक विचार का विषय है, क्योंकि यह सुनिश्चित क्षेत्रों में जनजातीय पहचान के क्षरण का संकेतक है।

अनुसूचित जनजातियों का विकास

भारत में अनुसूचित जनजातियों की सामाजिक-आर्थिक दशा को सुधारने के लिए कई उपाय किए गए हैं। अनुसूचित जनजाति के विकास के लिए जनजाति उपयोजना का आरंभ पंचवर्षीय योजना की शुरुआत में वर्ष 1974-75 में किया गया। इसके तहत अनुसूचित जनजाति की बड़ी आबादी वाले 21 राज्यों तथा केंद्रशासित प्रदेशों को शामिल किया गया। इस विशेष रणनीति का उद्देश्य यह सुनिश्चित करना था कि केंद्र और राज्य स्तर पर चलाई जा रही विकास योजनाओं का उचित हिस्सा अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोगों तक पहुंचे। इसमें राज्य योजना की धनराशि ही नहीं बल्कि सभी केंद्रीय मंत्रालय / विभागों की धनराशि का लाभ भी अनुसूचित जनजाति को मिलना सुनिश्चित करने की बात की गई।

भारत सरकार ने जनजातीय उपयोजना के समर्थन में 1974 राज्यों/केंद्रशासित प्रदेशों में एससीए योजना लागू की है। इसका उद्देश्य पारिवारिक आय बढ़ाने के कार्यक्रमों में अंतर को दूर करना है। नतीजतन, सभी विकास कार्यक्रमों के तहत अनुसूचित जनजातियों को अधिक लाभ पहुंचाने के लिए उनके विकास हेतु नौवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में उपलब्ध धनराशि में महत्वपूर्ण वृद्धि हुई।

जनजातीय मामलों का मंत्रालय जनजातीय उपयोजना के तहत विशेष केंद्रीय सहायता, 21 जनजातीय राज्यों की सरकारों और दो केंद्रशासित प्रदेशों को उपलब्ध कराता है। इन राज्यों में पूर्वोत्तर राज्य—असम, मणिपुर और त्रिपुरा शामिल हैं लेकिन वर्ष 2003—04 से केंद्रशासित प्रदेशों के लिए जनजातीय उपयोजना को विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता के तहत धनराशि गृह मंत्रालय उपलब्ध करा रहा है।

भारतीय संविधान में अनुच्छेद 275 (1) के तहत अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याण को बढ़ावा देने और अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों में प्रबंधन के स्तर को बढ़ाकर, राज्य के अन्य क्षेत्रों के समान करने के लिए सुनिश्चित विशेष वित्तीय सहायता उपलब्ध कराने का प्रावधान किया गया।

जनजातियों की परंपरागत संस्थाओं एवं कानूनों का आधुनिक संस्थाओं के साथ टकराव होने से जनजातियों में पहचान के संकट की आशंकाए पैदा हुई हैं। जनजातीय भाषाओं व उपभाषाओं की विलुप्ति भी एक विचार का विषय है, क्योंकि यह सुनिश्चित क्षेत्रों में जनजातीय पहचान के क्षरण का संकेतक है।

दसवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान जंगल बाहुल्य गावों का विकास जनजाति विकास के क्षेत्र में एक अहम हिस्सा है। योजना आयोग ने प्रति गाँ रु15 लाख के औसत आंबटन के हिसाब से जंगल बाहुल्य गावों के विकास के लिए जनजातीय मामलों के मंत्रालय को रु 450 करोड़ आबंटित किए हैं। 12 राज्यों में लगभग 2474 ऐसे जंगल बाहुल्यगाँव हैं जिन्हें अभी राज्य का वन विभाग देखता है। ऐसा अनुमान है कि इन गावों में लगभग 2.5 लाख आदिवासी परिवार कहते हैं।

वर्ष 1998—99 में इन समूहों के समूचे विकास के लिए केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना शुरू की गई। योजना के तहत अन्य किसी योजना में शामिल नहीं की गई परियोजनाएं/गतिविधियां शुरू करने के लिए समन्वित जनजातीय विकास परियोजनाओं, जनजातीय शोभा संस्थाओं और गैर सरकारी संगठनों को वित्तीय सहायता उपलब्ध कराई जाती है।

लघु वनोत्पादों के लिए सहायता अनुदान कार्यक्रम क्षेत्र की योजना है। इसके तहत राज्य जनजातीय विकास सहकारी निगमों, वन विकास निगमों और लघु वन उत्पादक कार्यक्रम शुरू करने के लिए शत-प्रतिशत अनुदान दिया जाता है।

अनुसूचित जनजातियों के आर्थिक विकास की गति को तेज करने और उस पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने के उद्देश्य से राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति वित्त और विकास निगम को विभाजित कर, अप्रैल, 2001 में जनजातीय मामले के मंत्रालय के तहत राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित वित्त और विकास निगम की स्थापना की गई। इसे कंपनी अधिनियम की धारा 25 (ऐसी कंपनी जो लाभ के लिए नहीं है) के तहत लाइसेंस दिया गया

बहुराज्यीय सहकारी समिति अधिनियम, 1984 के तहत राष्ट्रीय स्तर के शीर्षस्थ निकाय के रूप में वर्ष 1987 में ट्राइफेड की स्थापना की गई।

बहुराज्यीय सहाकारी समिति अधिनियम, 2007 के अधिनियमित होने के बाद ट्राइफेड को इस अधिनियम में पंजीकृत कर इसे राष्ट्रीय सहकारी समिति के रूप में अधिनियम की दूसरी अनुसूची में अधिसूचित किया गया।

नए बहुराज्यीय सहकारी समिति अधिनियम, 2002 (इसे बहुराज्यीय सहकारी समिति के नियम 2002 के साथ पढ़ा जाए) सये सुसंगत बनाने के लिए अप्रैल, 2003 में ट्राइफेड की नियमावली में परिवर्तन किया गया। इसके अनुसार, ट्राइफेड ने जनजातियों में लघु वनोत्पाद और अधिशेष कृषि उत्पादों की खरीद बंद कर दी है। यह खरीद अब राज्य स्तर की जनजातीय सहकारी/समिति फेडरेशन द्वारा की जाती है। ट्राइफेड अब जनजातीय उत्पादों के लिए बाजार का विकास करने वाले सदस्य फेडरेशनों को सेवा प्रदान करने वाली इकाई के रूप में कार्य कर रहा है।

राष्ट्रीय जनजाति नीति

जनजाति मामलों के मंत्रालय द्वारा एक राष्ट्रीय जनजाति नीति तैयार की गई है। जिसमें जनजाति भूमि का पृथक्करण, प्रतिस्थान, पुनर्वास और जनजातियों की बसावट, जनजाति क्षेत्र में आवश्यक अवसंरचनात्मक विकास, संकटग्रस्त जनजाति समूहों का पुनर्निर्माण और विकास, जनजातियों का सशक्तिकरण और लिंग समानता का सुनिश्चितीकरण, जनजाति क्षेत्रों का प्रशासन, इत्यादि जैसे मामले शामिल हैं।

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भारत में जनजातियों की स्थिति: एक समाजशास्त्रीय अध्ययन

डॉ. कुमारी बबीता सिन्हा*

संदर्भ

कुछ समय पहले अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह की सेंटिनजीज जनजाति व्यापक चर्चा का विषय बनी हुई थी। माजरा कुछ यूँ था कि इस जनजाति के कुछ सदस्यों ने एक अमेरिकी पर्यटक की हत्या कर दी थी। गौरतलब है कि बाहरी दुनिया तथा बाहरी हस्तक्षेप के प्रति इनका रवैया अमूमन शत्रुतापूर्ण ही रहा है।

- इस प्रकार का वाक्या पहली आर देखने को नहीं मिला है। जब-जब बाहरी लोगों ने इन जनजातियों के साथ संपर्क साधने की कोशिश की तब-तब इन्होंने हिंसक तेवर अपनाए। इनके इसे रवैये के कारण देश की आजादी से पहले ब्रिटिश शासन ने इन्हें Criminal Tribes Act, 1871 के तहत क्रिमिनल जनजाति तक दर्जा दे दिया था और इनके बच्चों को 6 वर्ष की आयु के पश्चात् इनके माता-पिता से दूर कर दिया जाता था।
- हालाँकि आजादी के बाद भारत सरकार ने इनके क्रिमिनल जनजातियों के दर्जे को बदलकर गैर-अधिसूचित जनजातियाँ (De-notified /Tribes) कर दिया। ये जनजातियाँ मसलन डी-नोटिफाईड और नोमेडिकध्सेमि-नोमेडिक, सरल शब्दों में कहें तो घुमंतू जनजातियों आज भी कई समस्याओं का सामना कर रही हैं। समाज के अन्य सदस्यों के बीच इनकी दयनीय स्थिति किसी से छुपी नहीं है।
- ऐसे में सवाल उठता है कि आखिर क्या कारण है कि ये जनजातियाँ बाहरी लोगों से अपना संपर्क नहीं साध पाती हैं? क्यों वे आधुनिक ये आधुनिक दुनिया से अलगाव महसूस करती हैं? सवाल यह भी है कि ये जनजातियाँ किन-किन समस्याओं का सामना कर रही हैं? इस लेख में इन्हीं सवालों के जवाब तलाशने की कोशिश की गई है। यहीं पर एक और सवाल मन में कौंधता है कि जनजाति किसे कहते हैं? इसकी परिभाषा क्या है? इस लेख के माध्यम से हम इन्हीं कुछ प्रश्नों का जवाब तलाशने की कोशिश करेंगे।

भारत में जनजातियाँ

जनजातियाँ वह मानव समुदाय हैं जो एक अलग निश्चित भू-भाग में निवास करती हैं और जिनकी एक अलग संस्कृति, अलग रीति-रिवाज, अलग भाषा होती है तथा ये केवल अपने ही समुदाय में विवाह करती हैं। सरल अर्थों में कहें तो जनजातियों का अपना एक वंशज, पूर्वज तथा सामान्य से देवी-देवता होते हैं। ये अमूमन प्रकृति पूजक होते हैं।

* पीएच. डी. (समाजशास्त्र), मगध विश्वविद्यालय, बोधगया (बिहार)।

- भारतीय संविधान में जहाँ इन्हें 'अनुसूचित जनजाति' कहा गया है तो दूसरी ओर, इन्हें अन्य कई नामों से भी जाना जाता है मसलन—आदिवासी, आदिम-जाति, वनवासी प्रागैतिहासिक, असभ्य जाति, असाक्षर, निरक्षर तथा कबीलाई समूह इत्यादि। हालाँकि भारतीय जनजातियों का मूल स्रोत कभी देश के संपूर्ण भू-भाग पर फैली प्रोटो ऑस्ट्रेलॉयड तथा मंगोल जैसी प्रजातियों को माना जाता है। इनका एक अन्य स्रोत नेग्रिटो प्रजाति भी है जिसके वंशज अण्डमान—निकोबार द्वीपसमूह में अभी भी मौजूद हैं।
- गौरतलब है कि अनेकता में एकता ही भारतीय संस्कृति की पहचान है और इसी के मूल में निश्चित रूप से भारत के विभिन्न प्रदेशों में स्थित जनजातियों हैं जो विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में रहते हुए अपनी संस्कृति के जरिये भारतीय को एक अनोखी पहचान देती हैं।
- वर्तमान में भी भारत में उत्तर से लेकर दक्षिण तथा पूर्व से लेकर पश्चिम तक जनजातियों के साथ-साथ संस्कृति का विविधीकरण देखने को मिलता है। भारत भर में जनजातियों की स्थिति का जायजा उनके भौगोलिक वितरण को समझकर आसानी से जिया जा सकता है।

जनजातियों का भौगोलिक वितरण

भौगोलिक आधार पर भारत की जनजातियों को विभिन्न भागों में विभाजित किया गया है जैसे-उत्तर तथा पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र, मध्य क्षेत्र, दक्षिण क्षेत्र और द्वीपीय क्षेत्र।

- उत्तर तथा पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत हिमालय के तराई क्षेत्र, उत्तरी—पूर्वी क्षेत्र सम्मिलित किये जाते हैं कश्मीर, हिमाचल प्रदेश, दक्षिणी, उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, उत्तराखंड तथा पूर्वोत्तर के सभी राज्य इस क्षेत्र में आते हैं। इन क्षेत्रों में बकरवाल, गुर्जर, थारू, बुक्सा, राजी, जौनसारी, शौका, भोटिया गद्दी, किन्नौरी, गारो, खासी, जयंतिया इत्यादि जनजातियाँ निवास करती हैं।
- गर बात करें मध्य क्षेत्र की तो इसमें प्रायद्वीपीय भारत के पठारी तथा पहाड़ी क्षेत्र शामिल हैं। मध्य प्रदेश, दक्षिण राजस्थान, आंध्र प्रदेश, दक्षिणी उत्तर प्रदेश, गुजरात, बिहार, झारखण्ड, छत्तीसगढ़ ओडिशा आदि राज्य इस क्षेत्र में आते हैं जहाँ भील, गोंड रेड्डी, संधाल, हो, मुंडा, कोरवा, उरांव, कोल, बंजारा, मीणा, कोली आदि जनजातियाँ रहती हैं।
- दक्षिणी क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत कर्नाटक, तमिलनाडु केरल राज्य आते हैं जहाँ टोडा, कोरमा, भील, कडार, इरुला आदि जनजातियाँ बसी हुई हैं।
- द्वीपीय क्षेत्र में अमूमन अंडमान एवं निकोबार की जनजातियाँ आती हैं। मसलन—सेंटिनलीज, ऑंग, जारवा, शोम्पेन इत्यादि। हालिया चर्चा का विषय रहने के कारण यह जरूरी हो जाता है। कि हम एक सरसरी नजर सेंटिनलीज जनजाति पर डल लें।

सेंटिनलीज जनजाति

- यह जनजाति एक प्रतिबंधित उत्तरी सेंटिनल द्वीप पर रहने वाली एक नेग्रिटो जनजाति है। 2011 जनगणना आँकड़ों के अनुसार द्वीप पर इनकी संख्या 15 के आस-पास थी।

- जहाँ एक तरफ अंडमान द्वीप में चार नेग्रिटो जनजातियों—ग्रेट अंडमानी, ऑंगे ऑज, जारवा तथा सेंटिनलीज का निवास है तो वहीं दूसरी तरफ निकोबार में दो मंगोलॉइड जनजातियाँ मसलन—निकोबारी और शोम्पेन का निवास है।
- सेंटिनलीज के साथ ही अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह की अन्य जनजातियाँ—ग्रेट अंडमानी, ऑंगे, जारवा तथा शोम्पेन भारत की विशेष रूप से अति संवेदनशील जनजातीय समूहों यानी Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) में शामिल हैं।

“आज दुनिया की छठी सबसे बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्था का दर्जा भारत ने हासिल तो कर लिया है लेकिन अब भी एक तबका ऐसा है जो हाशिये पर है। इस तरीके के अंतर्गत वे जनजातियाँ आती हैं जो सुदूरवर्ती इलाकों में जीवन यापन कर रही हैं और कई समस्याओं को झेल रही हैं”

भारत के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में रहने वाली जनजातियों की समस्याएँ

जनजातियाँ ऐसे इलाकों में निवास करती हैं जहाँ तक बुनियादी सुविधाओं की पहुँच न के बराबर है लिहाजा ये बहुत सारी समस्याओं को झेल रही हैं।

- अगर बात करें सामाजिक समस्याओं की तो ये आज भी सामाजिक संपर्क स्थापित करने में अपने-पा को सहज नहीं पाती हैं। इसका कारण ये सामाजिक—सांस्कृतिक अलगाव, भूमि, अलगाव, अस्पृश्यता की भावना महसूस करती हैं। इसी के साथ इनमें शिक्षा, मनोरंजन, स्वास्थ्य तथा पोषण संबंधी सुविधाओं से वंचन की स्थिति भी मिलती है।
- आज भी जनजातीय समुदायों का एक बहुत बड़ा वर्ग निरक्षर है जिससे ये आम बोलचाल की भाषा को समझ नहीं पाती हैं। सरकार की कौन-कौन सी योजनाएँ इन तबकों के लिये हैं इसकी जानकारी तक इनको नहीं हो पाती है जो इनके सामाजिक रूप से पिछड़ेपन का सबसे बड़ा कारण है।
- इनके आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़ेपन की बात की जाए तो इसमें प्रमुख समस्या गरीबी तथा ऋणात्मक है। आज भी जनजातियों के समुदाय का एक तबका ऐसा है जो दूसरों के घरों में काम कर अपना जीवनयापन कर रहा है। माँ-बाप आर्थिक तंगी के कारण अपने बच्चों को पढ़ा-लिखा नहीं पाते हैं तथा पैसे के लिये बड़े-बड़े व्यवसायियों या दलालों को बेच देते हैं। जिहाजा बच्चे या तो समाज के घृणित कार्य को अपनाने हेतु विवश हो जाते हैं अन्यथा उन्हें मानव तस्करी का सामना करना पड़ता है। रही बात लड़कियों की तो उन्हें अमूमन वेश्यावृत्ति जैसे धिनौने दलदल में धकेल दिया जाता है। दरअसल जनजातियों के पिछड़ेपन का सबसे बड़ा कारण उनका आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़ापन ही है जो उन्हें उनकी बाकी सुविधाओं से वंचित करता है।
- धार्मिक अलगाव भर जनजातियों की समस्याओं का एक बहुत बड़ा पहलू है। इन जनजातियों के अपने अलग देवी-देवता होते हैं। इसका सबसे बड़ा कारण है समाज में अन्य वर्गों द्वारा छुआछूत का व्यवहार। अगर हम थोड़ा पीछे जायें तो पाते हैं कि इन जनजातियों को अछुत तथा अनार्य मानकर समाज से बेदखल कर दिया जाता था, सार्वजनिक मंदिरों में प्रवेश तथा पवित्र स्थानों के उपयोग पर प्रतिबंध लगा दिया जाता था। आज भी इनकी स्थिति ले-देकर यही है।

यही सब पहलू हैं जिसके कारण जनजातियों आज भी बाहरी दुनिया से अपना संपर्क स्थापित नहीं कर पा रही। इन्हीं सब समस्याओं का हल ढूँढने के लिये सरकार द्वारा अपनाए गए कुछ विकासात्मक पहलुओं पर चर्चा करना मुनासिब होगा।

जनजातियों के उत्थान के लिये सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदम

संविधान के पन्नों को देखें जहाँ एक तरफ अनुसूची 5 में अनुसूचित क्षेत्र तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के प्रशासन और नियंत्रण का प्रावधान है तो वहीं दूसरी तरफ, अनुसूची 6 में असम, मेघालय, त्रिपुरा और मिजोरम राज्यों में जनजातीय क्षेत्रों का उपबंध है। इसके अलावा अनुच्छेद 17 समाज में किसी भी तरह की अस्पृश्यता का निषेध करता है तो निति निदेशक तत्त्वों के अंतर्गत अनुच्छेद 46 के तहत राज्य को यह आदेश दिया गया है कि वह अनुसूचित जाति/जनजाति तथा अन्य दुर्बल वर्गों की शिक्षा और उनके अर्थ संबंधी हितों की रक्षा करें।

- अनुसूचित जनजातियों के हितों की अधिक प्रभावी तरीके से रक्षा हो, इसके लिये 2003 में 89 वें संवैधानिक संशोधन अधिनियम के द्वारा पृथक राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जनजाति आयोग की स्थापना भी की गई। संविधान में जनजातियों के राजनीतिक हितों की भी रक्षा की गई है। उनकी संख्या के अनुपात में राज्यों की विधानसभाओं तथा पचायतों में स्थान सुरक्षित रखे गए हैं।
- संवैधानिक प्रावधानों से इतर भी कुछ कार्य ऐसे हैं जिन्हें सरकार जनजातियों के हितों को अपने स्तर पर भी देखती है। इसमें शामिल हैं—सरकारी सहायता अनुदान, अनाज बैंकों की सुविधा, आर्थिक उन्नति हेतु प्रयास, सरकारी नौकरियों में प्रतिनिधित्व हेतु उचित शिक्षा व्यवस्था मसलन—छात्रावासों का निर्माण और छात्रवृत्ति की उपलब्धता तथा सांस्कृतिक सुरक्षा मुहैया कराना इत्यादि। इसी के साथ केंद्र तथा राज्यों में जनजातियों के कल्याण हेतु अलग-अलग विभागों की स्थापना की गई है। जनजातीय सलाहकार परिषद इसका एक अच्छा उदाहरण है।
- इन्हीं पहलों का परिणाम है कि जनजातियों की साक्षरता दर जो 1961 लगभग 10.3% थी वह 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार 66.1% तक बढ़ गई। सरकारी नौकरी प्राप्त करने की सुविधा देने की दृष्टि से अनुसूचित जातियों के सदस्यों की आयु सीमा तथा उनके योग्यता मानदंड में भी विशेषा छूट की व्यवस्था की गई है।
- हालिया सरकार ने भी जनजातियों के उत्थान की दिशा में महत्वपूर्ण कार्य किये हैं। मसलन अनुसूचित जनजाति (एसटी) के छात्रों के लिये एकलव्य आदर्श आवासीय विद्यालय योजना शुरू हुई है। इसका उद्देश्य दूरदराज के क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले जनजाति कन्या शिक्षा योजना निम्न साक्षरता वाले जिलों में अनुसूचित जनजाति की लड़कियों के लिये लाभकारी सिद्ध होगी।

इन सराहनीय कदमों के बावजूद देश भर में जनजातीय विकास को और मजबूत करने की दरकार है। यह सही है कि जनजातियों का एक खास समाज की मुख्यधारा में आने से कतराता है, लेकिन ऐसे में इनका समुचित विकास और संरक्षण भी महत्वपूर्ण हो जाता है।

आगे की रहा

- हालाँकि सरकार अपने स्तर पर जनजातियों की स्थिति को सुधारने की दिशा में बेहतर प्रयास कर रही है लेकिन शासन के कार्यों में और ज्यादा तब्दीली की जरूरत है। योजनाओं का लाभ जनजातियों तक नहीं पहुँच पाता है। इस रुकावट को दूर करना होगा।
- साथ ही जनजातियों के प्रति मीडिया की उदासीनता को खत्म करने की दरकार है। अमूमन देखा गया है कि जब तक जनजातियों से संबंधित कोई बड़ा हादसा नहीं हो जाता है अथवा कोई सरकारी हस्तक्षेप नहीं होता तब तक प्रायः मीडिया भी सचेत नहीं होती है। मीडिया को लोकतंत्र का चौथा स्तंभ माना गया है तो यह जरूरी हो जाता है कि वह समाज के हर तबके के प्रति अपने कर्तव्यों का पालन बखूबी करें। यहाँ पर राज्यसभा टी.वी चैनल द्वारा चलाये गए 'में भी भारत' कार्यक्रम लाजिमी हो जाता है। जनजातीय जीवनचर्या पर आधारित इस कार्यक्रम ने कुछ तक जरूर भारत के जनजातीय समुदाय की पहचान को मुखर करने का काम किया है।
- वहीं आर्थिक पहलुओं के स्तर पर इनसे जुड़ी समस्याओं को हल करने के लिये आदिवासी परिवारों को कृषि हेतु पर्याप्त भूमि देने तथा स्थानांतरित खेती पर भी रोक लगाने की आवश्यकता है। कृषि के आत्याधुनिक तरीकों से उन्हें अवगत कराना भी एक विकल्प है।
- इसके अलावा शिक्षा संबंधी समस्याओं को दूर करने हेतु यह जरूरी है कि आदिवासियों के लिये सामान्य शिक्षा तथा प्रशिक्षण की व्यवस्था की जाए। स्कूलों में उन्हें व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण दिया जाए जिससे कि शिक्षा ग्रहण करने के बाद उन्हें बेकारी की समस्या से न जूझना पड़े। कृषि, पशु-पाल, मस्य-पालन, मधुमक्खी, -पालन एवं अन्य प्रकार की हस्तकलाओं का भी उन्हें प्रशिक्षण दिया जाए।
- स्वास्थ्य संबंधी समस्याओं को हल करने के लिये आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में चिकित्सालय, चिकित्सक एवं आधुनिक दवाइयों का प्रबंधन भी जरूरी है। उनके लिये पौष्टिक आहार तथा विटामिन की गोलियों की व्यवस्था की जाए ताकि इनमें कुपोषण से होने वाली बीमारियों को समाप्त किया जा सके।
- जनजातियों की सबसे प्रमुख समस्याओं में से एक है- उनका सांस्कृतिक अलगाव। लिहाजा, उनकी इस समस्या को हल करने के लिये ऐसे विश्वविद्यालयों की स्थापना की जाए जहाँ आदिम कलाओं की रक्षा की जा सके। जनजातियों के लिये किये जाने वाले मनोरंजनात्मक एवं सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम उन्हीं की भाषा में हों। इसमें उनकी भाषा संबंधी समस्या का भी समाधान निहित है।
- रही बात समाज के सदस्यों की तो सभी आत नागरिकों का यह कर्तव्य होना चाहिये कि वे अपने हितों के साथ-साथ जनजातियों के हितों की भी रक्षा करें। जब ऐसा होगा तभी हम सेंटिनशील जनजाति जैसे विशेष समूह के मनोविज्ञान को समझ सकेंगे और उनके जीवन में बेवजह हस्तक्षेप नहीं करेंगे। साथ ही जो जनजातीय समुदाय संपर्क में आने को इच्छुक हैं उनका स्वागत करने में भी हिचकिचाहट नहीं होनी चाहिये।

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शिक्षित नारी: समृद्ध भारत की कुंजी

डॉ. रूपा कुमारी*

परिचय

सौभाग्य से विश्व के वृहद्वत्तम शिक्षा तंत्रों में से एक का परिवारिक सदस्य होने के नाते मुझे सम्पूर्ण देश की शिक्षण संस्थाओं के दीक्षांत समारोहों में जाने का अवसर मिलता रहता है। एक रुझान स्पष्ट रूप से सामने आता है कि हर क्षेत्र में हमारी बेटियाँ सर्वश्रेष्ठ प्रदर्शन कर रही हैं। बात डिग्रियों की हो, या फिर स्वर्ण पदक विजेताओं का विषय हो, यह औसतन साठ प्रतिशत से अधिक हमारी बेटियाँ का होता है। कहीं-कहीं तो यह 70-75 प्रतिशत से अधिक हो जाता है। मैं इसे एक अत्यंत शुभ संकेत के रूप में देखता हूँ। वस्तुतः विश्व के विकसित राष्ट्रों ने अपना गौरवमयी स्थान अपने देश की महिलाओं को समुचित आदर प्रदान करके ही हासिल किया है।

Keyword- सौभाग्य, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय, आदर्श माताएँ, संस्कारवान,

संपूर्ण विश्व 8 मार्च को अंतर्राष्ट्रीय महिला दिवस मनाने जा रहा है। राष्ट्र के निर्माण और विकास में स्त्रियों की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका को रेखांकित करते हुए स्वामी विवेकानन्द ने नारी को पुरुष के समकक्ष हुए कहा था, “जिस देश में नारी का सम्मान नहीं होता, वह देश कभी उन्नति नहीं कर सकता।” हमारे देश में वेदान्त ने स्पष्ट घोषणा की है कि सभी प्राणियों में एक समान आत्मा विराजमान है। इस नाते स्त्रियों और पुरुषों में कोई भी भेद संभव नहीं है। मेरा सदैव से यह मानना रहा है कि पुरुष का सम्पूर्ण जीवन नारी पर आधारित रहता है। कोई भी पुरुष अगर सफल है, तो उस सफलता का आधार नारी ही है।

वैसे भी देखा जाए तो जब कोई शिशु इस संसार में आता है, तो किशोरावस्था तक प्रथम गुरु के रूप में माँ से उसका सबसे अधिक संसर्ग होता है। यही कारण है कि स्त्री शिक्षा अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण है। समाज को संस्कारवान बनाने के लिए महिला शिक्षा उपयोगी ही नहीं, बल्कि अनिवार्य है। किसी भी सभ्य, विकसित और श्रेष्ठ समाज का निर्माण उस देश के शिक्षित नागरिकों द्वारा किया जाता है और नारी इस कड़ी का केवल महत्वपूर्ण आधार ही नहीं, बल्कि अनिवार्य शर्त है।

जिस तरह एक-एक कोशिका मिलकर जीवन का निर्माण करती है, वैसे ही प्रत्येक परिवार की छोटी-छोटी इकाईया मिलकर समाज का निर्माण करती हैं। सभी इकाइयों की ऊर्जा का स्रोत और सम्पूर्ण परिवार की केंद्र बिंदु नारी होती है। यदि नारी शिक्षित होती है, तो दो परिवार शिक्षित होते हैं और जब परिवार शिक्षित होता है, तो पूरा राष्ट्र शिक्षित होता है। यही कारण था कि महान विचारक रूसो कहते थे, “आप मुझे सौ आदर्श माताएं दें, तो मैं आपको एक आदर्श राष्ट्र दूंगा।”

* पीएच. डी. (भूगोल), BRABU, मुजफ्फरपुर (बिहार)।

अजर—अमर भारतीय संस्कृति से हमें नारी को अत्यंत सम्मान देने की प्रेरणा मिलती है। हमारी संस्कृति हमें सिखाती है, “**यत्र नार्यस्तु पूज्यन्ते रमन्ते तद् देवता**” अर्थात् जहाँ नारी की पूजा होती है, वहाँ देवता निवास करते हैं।

माता के रूप में नारी धरती पर अपने सबसे पवित्रतम रूप में है। माता यानी जननी। माँ को ईश्वर से भी बकर माना गया है। स्वयं ईश्वर की जन्मदात्री भी नारी हो रही है। चाहे भगवान राम हो, गणेश/कार्तिकेय हों, कृष्ण हों या गुरुनानक हों, सदैव माँ के रूप में कौशल्या, पार्वती, यशोदा जैसी देवी की आवश्यकता पड़ती है। मैं कई बार सोचता हूँ कि आज जब समाज में विभिन्न प्रकार की चुनौतियाँ यक्ष प्रश्न बनकर हमारे सम्मुख खड़ी हैं, ऐसे में नई पीढ़ी को इस बारे में आत्मावलोकन करने की आवश्यकता है कि कैसे संस्कार देने में कमी रह गई है जिस कारण समाज में विकृतियाँ आ रही है।

वैदिक काल की बात करें तो घोषा, लोपामुद्रा, सुलभा, मैत्रेयी और गार्गी जैसी विदुषियों ने बौद्धिक और आध्यात्मिक पराकाष्ठा के नए आयाम स्थापित किए। नई शिक्षा नीति में हमारा पूरा ध्यान इस बात पर केंद्रित है कि हमारी बलिकाएँ कहीं भी पीछे नहीं रहें। बच्चे सबसे अधिक माताओं के सम्पर्क में रहा करते हैं। माताओं के संस्कारों, व्यवहारों व शिक्षा का प्रभाव बच्चों के मन मस्तिष्क पर सबसे अधिक पड़ता है। शिक्षित माता ही बच्चों के कोमल व उर्वर मन मस्तिष्क में उन समस्त संस्कारों के बीज बो सकती है, जो समाज और राष्ट्र के उत्थान के लिए परम आवश्यक हैं। शिक्षित और विकसित मन मस्तिष्क वाली नारी अपनी परिस्थिति और परिवार के प्रत्येक सदस्य की आवश्यकता आदि का ध्यान रखकर घर की उचित व्यवस्था एवं संचालन कर सकती है। जीवन रूपी गाड़ी चलाने के लिए महिलाओं की भागीदारी अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है। सशक्त भागीदारी के लिए महिला शिक्षा की अत्यन्त आवश्यकता है। यदि नारी अशिक्षित, हो, तो वह अपने जीवन को विश्व की गति के अनुकूल बनाने में सदा असमर्थ रहेगी। यदि वह शिक्षित हो जाए, तो न केवल उसका पारिवारिक जीवन स्वर्गमय होगा, बल्कि समाज और राष्ट्र की प्रगति के युग का सूत्रपात भी हो सकेगा। भारतीय समाज में शिक्षित माता, गुरु से भी बढ़ कर मानी जाती है, क्योंकि वह अपने बच्चों को महान से महान बना सकती है।

भारत में नारी और पुरुष के बीच जब—जब फर्क आया, तब—तब उस फर्क की बड़ी कीमत हमें चुकानी पड़ी। वास्तव में गंभीरता के साथ देखा जाए, तो यह ज्ञात होता है कि भारत की समस्याओं का एक प्रमुख कारण नारियों की अशिक्षा रहा है। इसका फल यह हुआ कि जो राष्ट्र विश्व गुरु था, वही आज अपना पुराना वैभव, गौरव पाने हेतू संघर्षरत है। भारत सरकार हमारी बेटियों के कल्याण के लिए कुत संकल्प है। महिला सशक्तिकरण के लिए कई सारी योजनाएँ चलायी गई हैं। बेटे बचाओं बेटे पढ़ाओ योजना, महिला हेल्पलाइन योजना, उज्ज्वला योजना, सपोर्ट टू ट्रेनिंग एंड एम्प्लॉयमेंट प्रोग्राम फॉर वूमेन: वन स्टॉप महिला शक्ति केंद्र, पचायती राज योजनाओं में महिलाओं के लिए प्रतिनिधित्व देकर सरकार ने महिला सशक्तिकरण एवं विकास की एक नई इबारत लिखने की कोशिश की है। महिला शिक्षा हमारे राष्ट्र की सफलता एवं विकास की सीढ़ी है। महिला शिक्षा प्रत्येक परिवार, समाज, राष्ट्र के सामाजिक—आर्थिक विकास के लिए न केवल महत्वपूर्ण है, बल्कि परम आवश्यक है। महिला शिक्षा एक ऐसा सक्षम शस्त्र है, जो दुनिया को बदलने की क्षमता रखता है। नव भारत के निर्माण का नया अध्याय लिखने के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि हमारी प्रत्येक बेटे पढ़े और इस कुशलता से पढ़े कि वह वैश्विक प्रतिस्पर्धा में सर्वश्रेष्ठ प्रदर्शन कर सके। बेटियों को आत्मनिर्भर, आत्मविश्वासी

सफल बनाने की मुहिम में सरकार पूरी तत्परता से उनके साथ है। इसमें कोई संदेह नहीं कि नव भारत के सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास में विकास में महिला एक सक्षम उत्प्रेरक की भूमिका निभा सकती है।

क्यों है महिलाओं के लिए शिक्षित होना अनिवार्य ?

यदि किसी देश की महिलाएं शिक्षित हो जाती हैं तो वह देश अपने आप में ही शिक्षित हो जाता है। महिला शिक्षा एक ऐसा शब्द है, जो लड़कियों और महिलाओं में प्राथमिक, माध्यमिक, तृतीयक और स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा की स्थिति को दर्शाता है। दुनिया भर में स्कूल से बाहर 65 मिलियन लड़कियां हैं: उनमें से अधिकांश विकासशील और अविकसित देशों में हैं। दुनिया के सभी देशों, विशेष रूप से विकासशील और अविकसित देशों को अपनी महिला शिक्षा की स्थिति में सुधार के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठाने चाहिए, चूंकि महिलाएं राष्ट्र के विकास में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकती हैं।

महिलाएं एक समाज की आत्मा हैं, जिस तरह से उसकी महिलाओं के साथ व्यवहार किया जाता है उससे एक समाज का अंदाजा लगाया जा सकता है। एक शिक्षित पुरुष समाज को बेहतर बनाने के लिए बाहर जाता है, जबकि एक शिक्षित महिला, चाहे वह बाहर जाए या घर रहे, घर और उसके रहने वालों को बेहतर बनाता है।

1. बेहतर स्वास्थ्य और स्वच्छता

स्वास्थ्य महिलाओं के जीवन का अधिक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा है। यदि वे शिक्षित होंगे, तो वे स्वयं की देखभाल कर सकते हैं महिलाओं की मदद से पुरुषों की तुलना में उनसे परिवार के स्वास्थ्य के बारे में अधिक चिंतित है और स्वच्छता की भी बहुत समझ है। यहाँ तक कि कामकाजी महिलाएँ अपने परिवार के स्वास्थ्य के बारे में लगातार चिंतित रहती हैं और किसी भी कीमत पर इससे समझौता नहीं करती हैं।

2. महिलाओं को सामाजिक बहिष्कार को रोकता है

एक बालिका, जो आज स्कूल नहीं जाती है, वह अपने घर के साथ-साथ अन्य घरों में भी घरेलू कामों में घरेलू मदद के रूप में काम करती है, ज्यादातर केवल पैसे की छोटी राशि के लिए। एक अशिक्षित महिला या लड़की को घरेलू मदद के रूप में काम करने की सबसे अधिक होती है या अत्यधिक मामलों में देह व्यापार में धकेल दिया जाता है, पुरुषों या लड़कों के विपरीत, जो अशिक्षित होने के बावजूद आसानी से अकुशल मजदूर के रूप में कार्यरत हो जाते हैं।

3. समाज में गरिमा और सम्मान मिलना

एक महिला एक घर की गरिमा है, और एक समाज का न्याय इस बात पर निर्भर करता है कि उसकी महिलाओं के साथ कैसा व्यवहार किया जाता है और उन्हें कितना शिक्षित किया जाता है। यह केवल तभी है जब एक महिला अपनी गरिमा और सम्मान की रक्षा करने में सक्षम है, कि वह अपने परिवार की गरिमा और सम्मान की रक्षा करने में सक्षम होगी। एक अशिक्षित महिला को अपनी गरिमा के लिए बोलने की हिम्मत की कमी हो सकती है जबकि एक शिक्षित महिला इसके लिए लड़ने के लिए पर्याप्त आवश्वस्त होगी।

4. जीवन जीने का बेहतर मानक

परिवार के लिए बेहतर जीवन स्तर महिलाओं महिलाओं की शिक्षा के फायदों में से एक है। यह निष्कर्ष निकालने के लिए एक गणितज्ञ नहीं है कि दोहरे वेतन पर निर्भर एक परिवार एक माता-पिता की आय पर निर्भर परिवार की तुलना में अधिक सामग्री और खुश है।

इस प्रकार शिक्षा एक महिला के जीवन में एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाती है। इस कारण महिला शिक्षा किसी भी देश के विकास के लिए जरूरी है।

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भारत के जनजातीय समुदायों पर शाशा समिति

डॉ. कुमारी बबीता सिन्हा*

परिचय

भारत राज्य के लिये यह सुनिश्चित करना आवश्यक है कि समाज के सभी वर्ग देश की आर्थिक और सामाजिक समृद्धि में हिस्सेदारी करें। यह व्यापक रूप से स्वीकार किया जाता है कि भारतीय आबादी के एक बड़े हिस्से, विशेष रूप से जनजातीय (जनजातीय) समुदायों को, पिछले छह दशकों में कार्यान्वित विकास परियोजनाओं का पूरा लाभ नहीं मिला है बल्कि इस अवधि के दौरान कार्यान्वित विकास परियोजनाओं का उन पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है।

- प्रधानमंत्री कार्यालय ने वर्ष 2013 में **प्रो. वर्जिनियस शाशा (Prof. Virginius Xaxa) की अध्यक्षता में** एक उच्चस्तरीय समिति (HLC) का गठन किया।
- समिति को जनजातीय समुदायों की सामाजिक, आर्थिक, शैक्षिक और स्वास्थ्य स्थिति की जाँच करने और उनमें सुधार के लिये उपयुक्त हस्तक्षेपकारी उपायों की सिफारिश करने का कार्यभार सौंपा गया। समिति ने मई 2014 में अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की।

परिचय

अनुसूचित जनजाति (Scheduled Tribes-ST)

- भारत में जनजातीय आबादी संख्यात्मक रूप से एक अल्पसंख्यक समूह होने के बावजूद समूहों की विशाल विविधता का प्रतिनिधित्व करती है।
- जबकि जनजातियों की अपनी विशिष्ट संस्कृति और इतिहास है, वे भारतीय समाज के अन्य वंचित वर्गों के साथ अपर्याप्त राजनीतिक प्रतिनिधित्व, आर्थिक वंचना और सांस्कृतिक भेदभाव जैसे विषयों में समानताएँ रखते हैं।
- 'जनजाति' का श्रेणीकरण सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक आयाम को दर्शाता है, लेकिन 'अनुसूचित जनजाति' के रूप में श्रेणीकरण के राजनीतिक-प्रशासनिक निहितार्थ भी हैं।

*पीएच.डी. (समाजशास्त्र), मगध विश्वविद्यालय, बोधगया (बिहार)।

- अनुसूचित जनजाति की अधिकांश आबादी पूर्वी, मध्य और पश्चिमी पट्टी में संकेंद्रित है, जो नौ राज्यों - ओडिशा, मध्य प्रदेश, छत्तीसगढ़, झारखंड, महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात, राजस्थान, आंध्र प्रदेश और पश्चिम बंगाल तक विस्तृत हैं।
- उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र में लगभग 12 प्रतिशत, दक्षिणी क्षेत्र में लगभग 5 प्रतिशत और उत्तरी राज्यों में लगभग 3 प्रतिशत जनजातीय आबादी निवास करती है।

राजनीतिक और प्रशासनिक इतिहास

- उन्नीसवीं शताब्दी में जनजातीय विद्रोहों के परिणामस्वरूप जनजातीय क्षेत्रों को सामान्य विधियों के कार्यान्वयन से बाहर रखने की ब्रिटिश नीति का विकास हुआ।
- वर्ष 1833 के रेगुलेशन XIII ने गैर-विनियमित (नॉन-रेगुलेशन) प्रांतों का निर्माण किया, जिन्हें नागरिक (सिविल) एवं आपराधिक न्याय, भू-राजस्व के संग्रह और एवं अन्य विषयों में विशेष नियमों द्वारा शासित किया जाना था। इसने सिंहभूमि क्षेत्र में प्रशासन की एक नई प्रणाली की शुरुआत की।
- पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र में अंग्रेजों ने वर्ष 1873 में आंतरिक रेखा विनियमन (Inner Line Regulation) को उस बिंदु के रूप में लागू किया जिसके पार उपनिवेश के लिये प्रचलित सामान्य कानून लागू नहीं होते थे और इस क्षेत्र के बाहर रहने वाले शासितों (Subjects) का यहाँ प्रवेश करना सख्त वर्जित था।
- भारत सरकार अधिनियम, 1935 के अनुसार, गवर्नर जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में प्रत्यक्ष रूप से या अपने अभिकर्ताओं के माध्यम से नीति निर्धारित कर सकता था।
- स्वतंत्रता के उपरांत, वर्ष 1950 में संविधान (अनुच्छेद 342) के अंगीकरण के बाद ब्रिटिश शासन के दौरान जनजातियों के रूप में चिह्नित व दर्ज समुदायों को अनुसूचित जनजाति के रूप में पुनः वर्गीकृत किया गया।
- जिन क्षेत्रों में अनुसूचित जनजातियाँ संख्यात्मक रूप से प्रभावी हैं, उनके लिये संविधान में पाँचवीं और छठी अनुसूचियों के रूप में दो अलग-अलग प्रशासनिक व्यवस्थाओं का प्रावधान किया गया है।
- संविधान के अंतर्गत 'पाँचवीं अनुसूची के क्षेत्र' (Fifth Schedule Areas) ऐसे क्षेत्र हैं, जिन्हें राष्ट्रपति आदेश द्वारा अनुसूचित क्षेत्र घोषित करे। वर्तमान में 10 राज्यों - आंध्र प्रदेश, छत्तीसगढ़, गुजरात, हिमाचल प्रदेश, झारखंड, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, ओडिशा, राजस्थान और तेलंगाना में पाँचवीं अनुसूची के तहत क्षेत्र विद्यमान हैं।
- पाँचवीं अनुसूची के प्रावधानों को 'पंचायतों के प्रावधान (अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों पर विस्तार) अधिनियम, 1996' के रूप में और विधिक व प्रशासनिक सुदृढीकरण प्रदान किया गया, ताकि लोकतंत्र और आगे बढ़े।

- छठी अनुसूची के क्षेत्र (Sixth Schedule areas) कुछ ऐसे क्षेत्र हैं, जो पूर्ववर्ती असम और अन्य जनजातीय बहुल क्षेत्रों में भारत सरकार अधिनियम, 1935 से पहले तक बाहर रखे गए थे तथा बाद में अलग राज्य बने।
- इन क्षेत्रों (छठी अनुसूची) को संविधान के भाग XXI के तहत भी विशेष प्रावधान दिए गए हैं।
- **क्षेत्र प्रतिबंध (संशोधन) निरसन अधिनियम, 1976** ने अनुसूचित जनजातियों की पहचान में क्षेत्र प्रतिबंध की समाप्ति की और सूची को राज्यों के भीतर प्रखंडों और जिलों के बजाय पूरे राज्य पर लागू किया।
- ऐसे क्षेत्र जहाँ अनुसूचित जनजातियाँ संख्यात्मक रूप से अल्पसंख्यक हैं, वे देश के सामान्य प्रशासनिक ढाँचे का हिस्सा हैं। शैक्षणिक संस्थानों और सरकारी नौकरियों में आरक्षण के माध्यम से देश भर में अनुसूचित जनजातियों को कुछ अधिकार प्रदान किए गए हैं।
- पाँचवीं और छठी अनुसूचियों के दायरे से बाहर जनजातीय स्वायत्त क्षेत्रों के निर्माण के लिये संसद और राज्य विधानसभाओं को शक्तियाँ प्रदान की गई हैं। उदाहरण के लिये- लेह स्वायत्त पहाड़ी विकास परिषद, कारगिल स्वायत्त पहाड़ी विकास परिषद, दार्जिलिंग गोरखा हिल परिषद।

अनुसूचित जनजातियों और विभिन्न समितियों को परिभाषित करना

- वर्ष 1931 की जनगणना के अनुसार, अनुसूचित जनजातियों को 'बहिर्वेशित' और 'आंशिक रूप से बहिर्वेशित' क्षेत्रों में 'पिछड़ी जनजातियों' के रूप में जाना जाता है। वर्ष 1935 के भारत सरकार अधिनियम ने पहली बार 'पिछड़ी जनजातियों' के प्रतिनिधियों को प्रांतीय विधानसभाओं में आमंत्रित किया।
- संविधान अनुसूचित जनजातियों की मान्यता के मानदंडों को परिभाषित नहीं करता है और इसलिये वर्ष 1931 की जनगणना में निहित परिभाषा का उपयोग स्वतंत्रता के बाद के आरंभिक वर्षों में किया गया था।
- हालाँकि संविधान का अनुच्छेद 366 (25) अनुसूचित जनजातियों को परिभाषित करने के लिये प्रक्रिया निर्धारित करता है: "अनुसूचित जनजातियों का अर्थ ऐसी जनजातियाँ या जनजातीय समुदायों के अंदर कुछ हिस्सों या समूहों से है, जिन्हें इस संविधान के उद्देश्यों के लिये अनुच्छेद 342 के तहत अनुसूचित जनजाति माना जाता है।"
- अनुच्छेद 340 के तहत भारत के राष्ट्रपति द्वारा नियुक्त पहला पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग (काका कालेलकर आयोग, 1953) ने अनुसूचित जनजातियों को इस रूप में परिभाषित किया है: "वे एक अलग अनन्य अस्तित्व रखते हैं और लोगों की मुख्य धारा में पूरी तरह से आत्मसात् नहीं किए गए हैं। वे किसी भी धर्म के हो सकते हैं।"

- **एलविन कमेटी (1959)** का गठन सभी जनजातीय विकास कार्यक्रमों के लिये बुनियादी प्रशासनिक इकाई 'बहु-उद्देश्यीय विकास खंड' (मल्टी-पर्पज डेवलपमेंट ब्लॉक) के कार्यकरण की जाँच के लिये किया गया था।
- **यू.एन. डेबर आयोग** का गठन वर्ष 1960 में जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में भूमि अलगाव के मुद्दे सहित जनजातीय समूहों की समग्र स्थिति को संबोधित करने के लिये किया गया था।
- **लोकुर समिति (1965)** का गठन अनुसूचित जनजातियों को परिभाषित करने के मानदंड पर विचार करने के लिये किया गया था। समिति ने उनकी पहचान के लिये पाँच मानदंडों - आदिम लक्षण, विशिष्ट संस्कृति, भौगोलिक अलगाव, बड़े पैमाने पर समुदाय के साथ संपर्क में संकोच और पिछड़ापन - की सिफारिश की।
- **शीलू ओ समिति, 1966** ने एल्विन समिति की ही तरह जनजातीय विकास और कल्याण के मुद्दे को संबोधित किया।
- 1970 के दशक में गठित कई समितियों की सिफारिशों पर सरकार का जनजातीय उप-योजना दृष्टिकोण सामने आया।
- **भूरिया समिति (1991)** की सिफारिशों ने पेसा अधिनियम (PESA Act), 1996 के अधिनियमित होने का मार्ग प्रशस्त किया।
- **भूरिया आयोग (2002-2004)** ने पाँचवीं अनुसूची से लेकर जनजातीय भूमि व वन, स्वास्थ्य व शिक्षा, पंचायतों के कामकाज और जनजातीय महिलाओं की स्थिति जैसे कई मुद्दों पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया।
- **बंदोपाध्याय समिति (2006)** ने वामपंथी चरमपंथ प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में विकास और शासन पर विचार किया।
- **मुंजेकर समिति (2005)** ने प्रशासन और शासन के मुद्दों का परीक्षण किया।
- जिन मुद्दों पर उपर्युक्त समितियों ने विचार किया, उन्हें मुख्यतः दो श्रेणियों में रखा जा सकता है: विकास और संरक्षण, फिर भी इन दोनों ही विषयों में जनजातीय समुदायों के लिये प्राप्त परिणाम मिश्रित ही रहे हैं।

अध्ययन और विश्लेषण

पाँच महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दों: (1) आजीविका व रोज़गार, (2) शिक्षा, (3) स्वास्थ्य, (4) अनैच्छिक विस्थापन और प्रवासन, और (5) विधिक एवं संवैधानिक मामलों का अध्ययन शाशा समिति द्वारा किया गया है।

इन पाँच मुद्दों में से, पहले तीन मुद्दे ऐसे विषयों से संबंधित हैं जो जनजातियों के लिये उत्तर-औपनिवेशिक राज्य के विकास एजेंडे के मूल में रहे हैं: आजीविका व रोज़गार, शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य।

- भारत के योजनाबद्ध विकास के पहले चरण से ही इन सभी क्षेत्रों में जनजातियों के लिये विशेष रूप से संसाधनों का आवंटन किया गया है और इन मोर्चों पर विद्यमान समस्याओं के समाधान के लिये विशेष कार्यक्रम व योजनाएँ भी बनाई गई हैं।
- फिर भी इन क्षेत्रों में जनजातियों की वर्तमान स्थिति भारत के विकास मार्ग में एक महत्वपूर्ण अंतराल को प्रकट करती है। इससे सार्वजनिक वस्तुओं एवं सेवाओं की आपूर्ति के लिये संस्थानों और प्रणालियों की क्षमता पर भी सवाल भी उठता है।
- व्यापक विकासशील विस्थापन: दोषपूर्ण राष्ट्र-निर्माण प्रक्रिया के एक अंग के रूप में, जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में वृहत् पैमाने पर उद्योग, खनन, सड़क व रेलवे जैसे बुनियादी ढाँचा परियोजनाओं, बांधों व सिंचाई जैसी जलीय परियोजनाओं का विकास देखने को मिला है।
 - शहरीकरण की प्रक्रियाओं ने भी इनमें योगदान किया है।
 - इससे प्रायः आजीविका की हानि, बड़े पैमाने पर विस्थापन और जनजातियों के अनैच्छिक प्रवास की स्थिति बनी है।
- समिति द्वारा विश्लेषित एक अन्य महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा विधानों का कार्यकरण रहा है।
 - पंचायतों के प्रावधान (अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों पर विस्तार) अधिनियम (पेसा), 1996 और अनुसूचित जनजाति एवं अन्य परंपरागत वन निवासी (वन अधिकारों की मान्यता) अधिनियम (FRA), 2006, जनजातीय और वन समुदायों के प्रति ऐतिहासिक अन्याय के निवारण के लिये अधिनियमित महत्वपूर्ण पहलू रहे हैं, जिनसे उनकी वैधानिक स्थिति में परिवर्तन आया।
 - हालाँकि, कानून में मान्यता प्राप्त परिवर्तित परिस्थितियों को आत्मसात् करने में नीतियाँ और कार्यान्वयन सुस्त रहे हैं।
 - भविष्य के संशोधन के लिये इन विधानों और उनके उल्लंघनों का परीक्षण किया गया है।
 - भूमि अधिग्रहण, खाद्य सुरक्षा, निरोध व कारावास, विशेष रूप से कमजोर जनजातीय समूहों (PVTGs) और गैर-अधिसूचित जनजातियों की स्थिति पर भी प्रकाश डाला गया है।

अन्य अवलोकन

- एक विमर्श में जनजातीय लोगों की गरीबी सहित समग्र स्थिति के लिये उनके सामाजिक और भौगोलिक अलगाव को ज़िम्मेदार ठहराया गया है।

- एकीकरण और विकास: राष्ट्रवादी नेतृत्व ने इन दोनों आयामों (सामाजिक और भौगोलिक अलगाव) को चिह्नित किया और उन्हें संबोधित किया। भारतीय संविधान में अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिये निहित प्रावधान इस दोहरे दृष्टिकोण का प्रमाण हैं।
 - संविधान में उनके विकास के साथ-साथ उनके हितों की सुरक्षा और संरक्षण का भी प्रावधान किया गया है।
- हालाँकि, राज्य वास्तव में जनजातियों के एकीकरण के बजाय उनके सम्मिलन की नीति पर आगे बढ़ रहे हैं, जो दावे (विकास के साथ-साथ उनके हितों की सुरक्षा और संरक्षण) के विपरीत है।
- एकीकरण की नीति उनकी अलग पहचान के लिये सुरक्षा और संरक्षण का अवसर प्रदान करेगी, जो संविधान में निहित भावना के अनुरूप है।
- जनजाति विकास के लिये अपर्याप्त संसाधन आवंटन के तर्क को भी उठाया गया है।
- जनजातियों के अंदर सामाजिक विकास में कमी के लिये कार्यक्रमों के कमजोर कार्यान्वयन को एक अन्य कारण के रूप में पेश किया गया है।
- जनजातीय आबादी के कमतर विकास के संबंध में एक और तर्क जनजातीय जीवन के पारंपरिक सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक पहलुओं पर आधारित है।
- इस प्रकार जनजातीय संस्कृति के अनुरूप विकास को पुनः उन्मुख करने और जनजातीय विकास के लिये अधिक मानवीय दृष्टिकोण अपनाने की आवश्यकता है।

अपर्याप्त संसाधन आवंटन, अप्रभावी कार्यान्वयन या जनजातीय परंपराओं की चिंताओं से परे, राष्ट्रीय और क्षेत्रीय विकास के वृहत् प्रश्न से संलग्न होना अधिक आवश्यक समझा गया।

- झारखंड और ओडिशा राज्यों के पास बड़ी मात्रा में प्राकृतिक संसाधन तो हैं, लेकिन गरीबी रेखा से नीचे रहने वाले जनजातीय लोगों का प्रतिशत भी यहीं सबसे अधिक है।
- वर्ष 2004-05 में गरीबी रेखा से नीचे रहने वाले जनजातीय लोगों का अनुपात झारखंड में 54.2 प्रतिशत और ओडिशा में 75.6 प्रतिशत था।
- इन राज्यों में बड़े पैमाने पर खनन, औद्योगिक और बुनियादी ढाँचा परियोजनाओं के माध्यम से जनजातीय अलगाव पर काबू पाने की प्रक्रिया ने उनकी दुर्बलता और भेद्यता और बढ़ी दी है।
- आदिवासियों पर थोपे गए विकास के मॉडल पर भी सवाल उठाया गया है। आर्थिक उदारीकरण और जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में निजी निगमों के प्रवेश के साथ इस विकास के एजेंडे के व्यापक प्रोत्साहन का जनजातीय समुदायों द्वारा प्रबल प्रतिरोध किया गया है।

- जनजातियों को सुरक्षा प्रदान करने वाले नियम-कानूनों के साथ लगातार हेर-फेर किया जा रहा है और कॉर्पोरेट हितों को समायोजित करने के लिये इन्हें विकृत किया जा रहा है।
- आदिवासियों के प्रतिरोध का उत्तर राज्य के अर्धसैनिक बलों और संलग्न निगमों के निजी सुरक्षा कर्मचारियों द्वारा हिंसा से दिया जा रहा है।

इन निराशाजनक स्थितियों ने जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में वामपंथी अतिवाद (Left-Wing Extremism) के प्रसार का मार्ग प्रशस्त किया है।

वामपंथी अतिवाद (LWE)

- वामपंथी अतिवाद से गंभीर रूप से प्रभावित नौ राज्यों में से छह राज्य ऐसे हैं, जहाँ अनुसूचित ज़िले स्थित हैं।
- 83 वामपंथी अतिवाद प्रभावित ज़िलों में से 42 ज़िलों में अनुसूचित क्षेत्र मौजूद हैं।
- इन क्षेत्रों को निम्नलिखित विशेषताओं द्वारा चिह्नित किया गया है:
 - गंभीर उपेक्षा व अभाव, व्यापक गरीबी और खराब स्वास्थ्य व शैक्षणिक स्थिति।
 - एक ओर व्यापारियों और साहूकारों द्वारा शोषण और उत्पीड़न तो दूसरी ओर एक प्रभावी और संवेदनशील नागरिक प्रशासन की अनुपस्थिति।
 - विकास परियोजनाओं के लिये जनजातीय लोगों का बड़े पैमाने पर विस्थापन।
 - जनजातीय लोगों के लिये विशेष संवैधानिक और कानूनी प्रावधानों (पाँचवीं अनुसूची, जनजातीय भूमि के हस्तांतरण पर रोक और हस्तांतरित भूमि की पुनर्बहाली के लिये विभिन्न कानूनों और हाल के वर्षों में PESA, 1996 और FRA, 2006 जैसे कानून) के बावजूद उपरोक्त सभी परिदृश्य बने हुए हैं।
- 3 परिप्रेक्ष्य, जिनके माध्यम से क्षेत्र के वामपंथी अतिवाद को देखा जाता है:
 - पहला दृष्टिकोण इसे मुख्य रूप से एक राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा समस्या के रूप में देखता है, जिसे सैन्य कार्रवाई से संबोधित किया जाना चाहिये। इस दृष्टिकोण के परिणामस्वरूप जनजातीय समुदायों का अलगाव और बढ़ेगा, राज्य और लोगों के बीच भरोसे की कमी और बढ़ेगी तथा माओवादी मजबूत होंगे।
 - दूसरा दृष्टिकोण माओवादी गढ़ों और जनजातीय क्षेत्रों के बीच अतिव्याप्ति को निराशाजनक विकास प्रक्रियाओं के कोण से देखता और इसके एकमात्र समाधान के रूप में और अधिक विकास को देखता है।

- तीसरा दृष्टिकोण उपरोक्त दोनों दृष्टिकोणों का संयोजन है, जो बेहतर सार्वजनिक बुनियादी ढाँचे की स्थापना पर ध्यान देने के साथ ही क्षेत्र को सुरक्षित करने के लिये एक सैन्य कार्रवाई को आवश्यक मानता है।
- हालाँकि, एक चौथा दृष्टिकोण भी होना चाहिये, जो इस स्पष्ट स्वीकारोक्ति पर आधारित हो कि जनजातीय संसाधनों पर कब्जे के लिये सरकार और निगमों, दोनों के द्वारा कानून के साथ छेड़छाड़ की गई और इस स्थिति में सुधार की आवश्यकता है।
 - यह दृष्टिकोण स्वीकार करता है कि राज्य की विफलताओं और भरोसे की कमी ने इन क्षेत्रों में माओवादियों के प्रवेश को अवसर दिया और लोगों, विशेषकर दलितों और आदिवासियों के बीच कुछ समर्थन हासिल करने में उनकी मदद की है।
 - इस प्रकार कोई भी समाधान पिछली गलतियों के निवारण और न्याय की गारंटी के माध्यम से विश्वास-बहाली उपायों के साथ ही शुरू किया जाना चाहिये।

समिति ने विभिन्न सामाजिक-आर्थिक मापदंडों के आधार पर विषयगत खंड तैयार किये:

1. भौगोलिक और जनसांख्यिकीय ढाँचा

- 2011 की जनगणना: अनुसूचित जनजातियों की कुल जनसंख्या 10,42,81,034 है, जो भारत की जनसंख्या का 8.6 प्रतिशत है।
- **प्रारूप राष्ट्रीय जनजातीय नीति, 2006** भारत में 698 अनुसूचित जनजातियों को दर्ज करता है। वर्ष 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार, अनुसूचित जनजातियों के रूप में अधिसूचित व्यक्तिगत समूहों की संख्या 705 है।
- जनजातियों के पाँच व्यापक क्षेत्रीय समूह: हिमालयी क्षेत्र [(a) उत्तर-पूर्वी हिमालयी क्षेत्र, (b) मध्य हिमालयी क्षेत्र और (c) उत्तर-पश्चिमी हिमालयी क्षेत्र], मध्य क्षेत्र (बिहार, झारखंड, पश्चिम बंगाल, ओडिशा, मध्य प्रदेश और छत्तीसगढ़; जहाँ भारत के 55 प्रतिशत से अधिक जनजातीय लोग रहते हैं), पश्चिमी क्षेत्र (राजस्थान, गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र, गोवा, दादरा और नगर हवेली), दक्षिणी क्षेत्र (आंध्र प्रदेश, तमिलनाडु, कर्नाटक और केरल), द्वीपीय क्षेत्र (बंगाल की खाड़ी में अंडमान और निकोबार तथा अरब सागर में लक्षद्वीप)।
- पूर्वोत्तर को प्रायः एक विलक्षण और समांगी इकाई के रूप में देखा जाता है, जहाँ 200 से अधिक जनजातियों और उप-जनजातियों की अत्यधिक विविधता पाई जाती है, जिनमें से प्रत्येक की अपनी भाषा, संस्कृति और राजनीतिक संरचनाएँ हैं।

- पूर्वोत्तर भारत देश के अन्य हिस्सों की जनजातियों से, विशेष रूप से औपनिवेशिक और भारतीय राज्य के साथ उनके ऐतिहासिक संबंधों के संदर्भ में भिन्न है।
- द्वीपों को केंद्र सरकार के अंतर्गत केंद्रशासित प्रदेश के रूप में प्रशासित किया जाता है और ये ग्रेट अंडमानी, ऑंगे, जारवा और सैंटीनलीज जैसे कुछ सबसे छोटे जनजाति समूहों के निवास क्षेत्र हैं।
- **भाषा:**
 - **इंडो-यूरोपीय:** जनजातीय आबादी के मात्र एक प्रतिशत से कुछ अधिक लोग इस परिवार की भाषा बोलते हैं जिनमें भील और हल्बी दो प्रमुख समूह हैं।
 - द्रविड़ परिवार की भाषाएँ गोंड, खोंड, कोया, उरांव, टोडा आदि जनजातियों द्वारा बोली जाती हैं।
 - तिब्बती-बर्मी भाषाएँ हिमालय क्षेत्र और पूर्वोत्तर भारत की जनजातियों द्वारा बोली जाती हैं।
 - ऑस्ट्रो-एशियाई परिवार की भाषाएँ केवल संथाल, मुंडा और हो जैसे कुछ जनजातीय समूहों द्वारा बोली जाती हैं।
- अनुसूचित जनजाति समुदाय देश के लगभग 15 प्रतिशत क्षेत्र पर निवास करते हैं।
- सामान्य आबादी के 53 प्रतिशत की तुलना में अनुसूचित जनजातियों के 80 प्रतिशत से अधिक लोग प्राथमिक क्षेत्र में कार्यरत हैं।
- अनुसूचित जनजातियों का लिंगानुपात ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में प्रत्येक 1000 पुरुषों पर 991 महिलाओं और शहरी क्षेत्रों में प्रत्येक 1000 पुरुषों पर 980 महिलाओं का है, औसत 990 है।
- राज्यों में अनुसूचित जनजाति जनसंख्या के वितरण के संबंध में, मध्य प्रदेश 14.7 प्रतिशत के साथ पहले स्थान पर है, जिसके बाद महाराष्ट्र (10.1 प्रतिशत), ओडिशा (9.2 प्रतिशत), राजस्थान (8.9 प्रतिशत), गुजरात (8.6 प्रतिशत), झारखंड (8.3 प्रतिशत), छत्तीसगढ़ (7.5 प्रतिशत), आंध्र प्रदेश (5.7 प्रतिशत), पश्चिम बंगाल (5.1 प्रतिशत), कर्नाटक (4.1 प्रतिशत), असम (3.7 प्रतिशत), मेघालय (2.5 प्रतिशत) आते हैं। शेष अन्य राज्य 11.6 प्रतिशत जनजातीय आबादी का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं।
- ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अनुसूचित जनजाति जनसंख्या का अनुपात 11.3 प्रतिशत और शहरी क्षेत्रों में 2.8 प्रतिशत है।
- **विशेष रूप से कमज़ोर जनजातीय समूह (Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups-PVTGs)**

- PVTGs (पूर्व में आदिम जनजातीय समूह/PTG के रूप में वर्गीकृत) भारत सरकार द्वारा किया जाने वाला वर्गीकरण है जो विशेष रूप से निम्न विकास सूचकांकों वाले कुछ समुदायों की स्थितियों में सुधार को सक्षम करने के उद्देश्य से सृजित किया गया है।
- इसका सृजन डेबर आयोग की रिपोर्ट (1960) के आधार पर किया गया था, जिसमें कहा गया था कि अनुसूचित जनजातियों के विकास दर में असमानता थी।
- ऐसे समूह की प्रमुख विशेषताओं में एक आदिम-कृषि प्रणाली का प्रचलन, शिकार और खाद्य संग्रहण का अभ्यास, शून्य या नकारात्मक जनसंख्या वृद्धि, अन्य जनजातीय समूहों की तुलना में साक्षरता का अत्यंत निम्न स्तर आदि शामिल है।
- 1000 से कम व्यक्तियों की आबादी वाले PVTGs हैं: बिरजिया (बिहार), सेंटीनलीज़, गेट अंडमानी, ऑंगे, बिरहोर (मध्य प्रदेश), असुर (बिहार), मनकीडिया (ओडिशा), जरावा, चोलानैक्कन (केरल), शोम्पेन, सावर (बिहार), राजी (उत्तराखंड), सौरिया पहाड़िया (बिहार), बिरहोर (ओडिशा), कोरवा (बिहार), टोडा (तमिलनाडु), कोटा (तमिलनाडु), राजी (उत्तर प्रदेश)।
- **भारत का वन सर्वेक्षण, 2011:** देश में कुल वन क्षेत्र 692, 027 वर्ग किलोमीटर है। यह कुल भौगोलिक क्षेत्र का 21.05 प्रतिशत है।
 - एकीकृत जनजातीय विकास कार्यक्रम (ITDP) लगभग 411, 881 वर्ग किलोमीटर में फैला हुआ है। इस प्रकार देश का लगभग 60 प्रतिशत वन क्षेत्र जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में पाया जाता है।
 - हालाँकि इन वनों का अधिकांश भाग आरक्षित वनों और संरक्षित वनों के साथ-साथ वन्यजीव अभयारण्यों और राष्ट्रीय उद्यानों के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया गया था, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप जनजातीय समुदाय अधिकारविहीन हो गए और वन अधिकार अधिनियम, 2006 के पारित होने से पहले तक इस भूमि पर उनके प्रवेश का अतिक्रमण माना जाता था।
- **खनिज संसाधनों के संबंध में,** पर्याप्त जनजातीय आबादी वाले तीन राज्यों- ओडिशा, छत्तीसगढ़ और झारखंड में उल्लेखनीय खनिज भंडार (कोयला- 70 प्रतिशत, लौह अयस्क- 80 प्रतिशत, बॉक्साइट- 60 प्रतिशत, क्रोमाइट्स- 100 प्रतिशत) मौजूद हैं।
 - विज्ञान एवं पर्यावरण केंद्र (CSE) के अनुसार, शीर्ष खनिज उत्पादक जिलों में लगभग आधे जनजातीय जिले हैं।

- **बांध:** बांध निर्माण से विस्थापित होने वाले लोगों में से लगभग 40 प्रतिशत अनुसूचित जनजातियों के हैं। अनुसूचित जनजाति देश की आबादी के लगभग आठ प्रतिशत का गठन करती है और स्पष्ट है कि विस्थापित व्यक्तियों की संख्या के मामले में उनका सही प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं किया गया।
- **जनजातीय आबादी को प्रभावित करने वाले संघर्ष:**
 - भारतीय कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी (माओवादी) और भारतीय राज्य के बीच सशस्त्र संघर्ष, जो महाराष्ट्र, आंध्र प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, छत्तीसगढ़, झारखंड, बिहार, ओडिशा और पश्चिम बंगाल राज्यों के कुछ हिस्सों में जारी है।
 - हाल के वर्षों में, विशेष रूप से मध्य भारत में, इस प्रकार के संघर्ष में वृद्धि ही हुई है, जब देश ने छत्तीसगढ़ में सलवा जुद्ध नाम से ज्ञात उग्रवाद-विरोधी अभियान की शुरुआत की, जो माओवादियों से संघर्ष के नाम पर बलात्कार, हत्या, आगजनी, लूटपाट और भयादोहन के लिये ज़िम्मेदार है।
 - **पूर्वोत्तर:** पूर्वोत्तर में राज्य और जनजातीय समूहों के बीच, विभिन्न जनजातियों के बीच और जनजातियों व गैर-जनजातीय समूहों के बीच संघर्ष चल रहे हैं, जहाँ राज्य इन सभी संघर्षों में शामिल हैं।
 - सशस्त्र बल (विशेष अधिकार) अधिनियम, 1958 मणिपुर, असम और नागालैंड के साथ-साथ त्रिपुरा और अरुणाचल प्रदेश के कुछ हिस्सों में प्रभावी हैं।
- इन राज्यों में सशस्त्र बलों द्वारा अतिरिक्त-न्यायिक हत्याओं, बलात्कार और उत्पीड़न के कई मामले सामने आए हैं।

2. जनजाति: कानूनी और प्रशासनिक ढाँचा

अनुसूचित क्षेत्र

- अनुसूचित क्षेत्र (संविधान की पाँचवीं अनुसूची के तहत) से "ऐसे क्षेत्र अभिप्रेत हैं जिन्हें राष्ट्रपति आदेश द्वारा अनुसूचित क्षेत्र घोषित करें।"
- वर्तमान में 10 राज्यों - आंध्र प्रदेश, छत्तीसगढ़, गुजरात, हिमाचल प्रदेश, झारखंड, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, ओडिशा, राजस्थान और तेलंगाना में 'पाँचवीं अनुसूची के तहत अनुसूचित क्षेत्र' (Fifth Schedule Areas) विद्यमान हैं।

पाँचवीं अनुसूची

- पाँचवीं अनुसूची में अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों के प्रशासन से संबंधित उपबंध है।

- पाँचवीं अनुसूची के भाग ख में अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों वाले प्रत्येक राज्य में एक जनजाति सलाहकार परिषद (टीएसी) के गठन का प्रावधान है। टीएसी का कर्तव्य अनुसूचित जनजातियों के 'कल्याण और उन्नति' से संबंधित मामलों पर सलाह देना है, "जैसा कि राज्यपाल द्वारा उन्हें संदर्भित किया जा सकता है"।
- **जनजाति सलाहकार परिषद की कमियाँ:**
 - TAC केवल उन मुद्दों पर चर्चा कर सकते हैं और सिफारिश दे सकते हैं, जिन्हें राज्यपाल द्वारा संदर्भित किया जाता है।
 - यह केवल सलाहकारी क्षमता के रूप में कार्य करता है और इसके पास कार्यान्वयन की कोई शक्ति नहीं है।
 - परिषद जनजातीय आबादी के लिये जवाबदेह नहीं है, क्योंकि वे राज्यपाल या राज्य सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त किए जाते हैं।
- पाँचवीं अनुसूची ने जनजातीय क्षेत्रों को कहीं अधिक स्वायत्तता प्रदान की, लेकिन जनजाति सलाहकार परिषद स्वायत्त निर्णय लेने वाली एक संस्था के बजाय मात्र एक सलाहकारी निकाय बना रहा है।
- छठी अनुसूची के विपरीत, जहाँ स्वायत्त ज़िला परिषदों को कई महत्वपूर्ण विषयों में उल्लेखनीय विधायी, न्यायिक और कार्यकारी शक्तियाँ प्रदान की गई हैं, पाँचवीं अनुसूची जनजातीय क्षेत्रों के शासन को (मुख्यतः राज्यपाल) के पास संकेंद्रित रखती है।
- TAC कार्यप्रणाली के संबंध में नियमों का निर्माण राज्यपाल के बजाय राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किया गया है, जिसके कारण सत्तारूढ़ राजनीतिक दलों द्वारा इन निकायों का पूर्णरूपेण अधिकार हड़पने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।
- राज्यपाल की रिपोर्ट विस्थापन एवं पुनर्वास, विधि-व्यवस्था की समस्या, जनजातीय विरोध प्रदर्शनों, जनजातियों के उत्पीड़न और ऐसे अन्य मुद्दों को दायरे में नहीं लेती हैं। ये रिपोर्टें अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों में राज्य सरकारों की नीतियों के स्वतंत्र मूल्यांकन का अवसर नहीं प्रदान करतीं।
- बड़ी संख्या में ऐसे राज्य मौजूद हैं, जहाँ जनजातियाँ प्रखंड या गाँवों में एक बड़ी आबादी वाले प्रखंड या गाँवों का निर्माण करती हैं। उदाहरण के लिये, पश्चिम बंगाल, केरल, तमिलनाडु, कर्नाटक, गोवा आदि। इन राज्यों में जनजातीय क्षेत्रों को अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों के दायरे से बाहर रखा गया है।

भारतीय संविधान की पाँचवीं और छठी अनुसूची के बीच अंतर

- पाँचवीं अनुसूची भारत के वृहत हिस्से में अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों को निर्धारित करती है, जहाँ अनुसूचित जनजातियों के हितों का संरक्षण किया जाता है। अनुसूचित क्षेत्र में 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक जनजातीय आबादी मौजूद होती है।
- छठी अनुसूची उत्तर-पूर्वी राज्यों- असम, मेघालय, त्रिपुरा और मिज़ोरम के प्रशासन से संबंधित है।

छठी अनुसूची

- पूर्वोत्तर भारत, अनेक विविध जातीय समूहों का निवास स्थान है और रणनीतिक रूप से भूटान, चीन, म्याँमार और बांग्लादेश की सीमाओं पर स्थित है।
- खासी और मिजो समुदाय ने प्रथागत कानूनों, संसाधनों पर नियंत्रण और ऐसे ही अन्य कई मुद्दों पर स्वशासन का आह्वान किया, जबकि असम के बड़े राज्य से अलग होने की मांग भी की।
- यथास्थिति बनाए रखने और अलगाव के ब्रिटिश दर्शन को संविधान की छठी अनुसूची के माध्यम से पूर्वोत्तर के विकास और एकीकरण की नीतियों द्वारा प्रतिस्थापित किया गया।
- छठी अनुसूची स्वायत्त ज़िला और क्षेत्रीय परिषदों के निर्माण का प्रावधान करती है और इन स्वायत्त निकायों को विभिन्न विधायी, कार्यकारी और न्यायिक शक्तियाँ प्रदान करती है।
- छठी अनुसूची असम, मेघालय, त्रिपुरा और मिज़ोरम राज्यों के कुछ जनजातीय क्षेत्रों पर लागू होती है।
- छठी अनुसूची के अलावा, पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों पर अनुच्छेद 371A (नागालैंड), अनुच्छेद 371C (मणिपुर), अनुच्छेद 371G (मिज़ोरम) जैसे अन्य संवैधानिक प्रावधान भी लागू हैं।
- दो प्रकार के स्वायत्त ज़िला परिषद हैं: (1) छठी अनुसूची के तहत स्थापित, (2) राज्य विधान सभा के विभिन्न अधिनियमों द्वारा स्थापित।

स्वायत्त ज़िला परिषद:-

- **असम:** छठी अनुसूची के तहत स्थापित दीमा हसाओ, कार्बी आंगलोंग, बोडोलैंड।
- शिलांग क्षेत्र को छोड़कर मेघालय का संपूर्ण राज्य छठी अनुसूची के प्रावधानों के दायरे में आता है। प्रमुख क्षेत्र - खासी, गारो और जयंतिया पहाड़ी क्षेत्र।
- मिज़ोरम: चकमा, मारा, लाई।

- **त्रिपुरा:** जनजातीय क्षेत्र स्वायत्त ज़िला परिषद
 - राज्य अधिनियमों द्वारा स्थापित - असम (6), मणिपुर (6)।
 - उत्तर-पूर्वी भारत के बाहर - लेह स्वायत्त पहाड़ी विकास परिषद, कारगिल स्वायत्त पहाड़ी विकास परिषद, दार्जिलिंग गोरखा पहाड़ी परिषद।

राज्य	विधायी और प्रशासनिक संरचना
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	अनुच्छेद 371H. कोई स्वायत्त परिषद, पंचायती राज संस्थाएँ मौजूद नहीं।
असम	छठी अनुसूची, अनुच्छेद 371B. तीन स्वायत्त परिषद विद्यमान।
मणिपुर	अनुच्छेद 371C, मणिपुर पहाड़ी ग्राम प्राधिकार अधिनियम और मणिपुर पहाड़ी क्षेत्र ज़िला परिषद।
मिज़ोरम	छठी अनुसूची, अनुच्छेद 371G. तीन स्वायत्त परिषद विद्यमान।

- **छठी अनुसूची के तहत स्थापित स्वायत्त ज़िला परिषदों (ADC)का आकलन**
 - राज्य सरकारों ने यह दृष्टिकोण रखा है कि इन परिषदों को अपनी पारंपरिक भूमिका तक ही सीमित रहना चाहिये, जो कि जनजातीय संस्कृति, भूमि और पहचान की रक्षा करना है और इन्हें विकासात्मक गतिविधियों में संलग्न होने से बचना चाहिये।
 - कई मामलों में राज्य सरकारों ने जानबूझकर परिषदों के कामकाज को बाधित किया है, विशेष रूप से उनके लिये वित्त के प्रवाह को अवरुद्ध करके ऐसा किया गया है।
 - कानून बनाने और विकास कार्यक्रमों को लागू करने के लिये परिषदों को दी गई शक्तियों की वित्तीय स्वायत्तता के साथ संगतता नहीं है।

- छठी अनुसूची के प्रावधानों के अनुसार परिषदों के नियंत्रण में आने वाली सभी गतिविधियों और विभागों को अभी तक उनके पास स्थानांतरित नहीं किया गया है और न ही ज़िला ग्रामीण विकास एजेंसियों (DRDA) जैसी समानांतर संस्थाएँ मौजूद हैं।
- विघटन के बाद ADC के पुनर्गठन के लिये कोई अनिवार्य समय सीमा निर्धारित नहीं है और इसलिये उनका चुनाव अनिश्चित काल के लिये स्थगित होता रहता है।
- संविधान में 73वें संशोधन द्वारा महिलाओं के लिये सभी स्तरों पर कुल पंचायती सीटों के एक तिहाई पर आरक्षण का प्रावधान है, लेकिन पंचायतों के विपरीत परिषदों में ऐसे आरक्षण का कोई प्रावधान नहीं किया गया है।
- ADC की प्रतिनिधिक संरचना में आ रहे जनसांख्यिकीय परिवर्तन परिलक्षित नहीं हो रहे। यदि स्थिति की व्यापक समीक्षा नहीं की गई तो भविष्य में छठी अनुसूची क्षेत्र में संघर्षों के प्रमुख स्रोत के रूप में उभर सकती है।
- स्वायत्त परिषदों को राज्य वित्त आयोग के दायरे में लिया जाना चाहिये, जो कि समय-समय पर वित्तीय स्थिति की समीक्षा करने और राज्य और स्वायत्त परिषद के बीच संसाधन वितरण के उचित सिद्धांतों को निर्धारित करने के लिये सशक्त हो। वित्तपोषण को राज्य सरकारों के मनमाने विवेक पर नहीं छोड़ा जाना चाहिये।

विमुक्त, घुमंतू और अर्ध-घुमंतू जनजातियाँ

- वर्ष 1871 का आपराधिक जनजाति अधिनियम (CTA): लगभग 200 समुदायों को 'वंशानुगत अपराधी' मान लिया गया था और वे निगरानी, कारावास और घोर भेदभाव के शिकार थे। ऐसा तत्कालीन प्रचलित धारणा के आधार पर किया गया था कि अपराध एक आनुवांशिक लक्षण है, जो एक पीढ़ी से दूसरी पीढ़ी तक संचरित होता है।
- सीटीए को अखिल भारतीय आपराधिक जनजाति जाँच समिति (1949) की सिफारिश पर वर्ष 1952 में कानून की किताबों से हटा दिया गया और इसके उपरांत आपराधिक जनजाति विमुक्त, (डी-नोटिफाइड) जनजातियों के रूप में जाने जाने लगे
- घुमंतू और अर्ध-घुमंतू समुदाय विभिन्न पेशों का अभ्यास करते हैं, जिनमें चरवाही और छोटे जीवों का शिकार व खाद्य-संग्रहण प्रमुख हैं। वे नर्तक, कलाबाज, सपेरे, मदारी आदि के रूप में मनोरंजन के पेशे से भी जुड़े हैं।

विशेष रूप से कमज़ोर जनजातीय समूह (Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups- PVTGs)

- कुछ जनजातियों को जनजातीय समूहों के बीच उनकी अधिक 'भेद्यता' के आधार पर विशेष रूप से कमज़ोर जनजातीय समूहों (PVTGs) (वे पहले आदिम जनजातीय समूहों के रूप में वर्गीकृत थे) के रूप में चिह्नित किया गया है।
- PVTGs में वर्तमान में 75 जनजातीय समूहों को शामिल किया गया है, जिनकी पहचान निम्न मानदंडों के आधार पर की गई है: वन-निर्भर आजीविका, अस्तित्व का पूर्व-कृषि स्तर, स्थिर या घटती जनसंख्या।
- 2001 की जनगणना के अनुसार, इन 75 PVTGs की कुल आबादी 27,68,322 थी।
- सबसे अधिक संवेदनशील समूहों के रूप में अंडमान द्वीप समूह के शोम्पेन, सेंटिनलीज और जारवा, ओडिशा के बोंडो, केरल के चोलानैक्कन, छत्तीसगढ़ के अबूझमाड़िया और झारखंड के बिरहोर को चिह्नित किया गया है।
- पीवीटीजी की सूची में शामिल सभी जनजातियों को अनुसूचित जनजाति (एसटी) का दर्जा नहीं दिया गया है।
- केरल, कर्नाटक, तमिलनाडु, उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिम बंगाल जैसे पीवीटीजी राज्यों में अनुसूचित क्षेत्र नहीं हैं, जिससे इन जनजातियों की भेद्यता बढ़ रही है, क्योंकि इन्हें पाँचवीं अनुसूची और पंचायतों के प्रावधान (अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों पर विस्तार) अधिनियम, 1996 द्वारा प्रदत्त सुरक्षा और अधिकार प्राप्त नहीं हैं।
- पीवीटीजी के लिये पर्यावास अधिकार, जो वन अधिकार अधिनियम द्वारा गारंटीकृत हैं, प्रदान किए जाने चाहिये और परिभाषात्मक व प्रक्रियात्मक अस्पष्टता को दूर किया जाना चाहिये।

3. आजीविका और रोज़गार की स्थिति

- परंपरागत रूप से भारत में जनजातियों ने एक ऐसी अर्थव्यवस्था का अनुपालन किया, जो प्रकृति के निकट थी और स्वदेशी तकनीक का उपयोग करती थी। यह वनों और उनके प्राकृतिक आवास में उपलब्ध अन्य प्राकृतिक संसाधनों पर उनकी निर्भरता में परिलक्षित होता है।
- पारंपरिक जनजातीय अर्थव्यवस्था में, जनजातीय समूहों की विशिष्टता (क) वन-आधारित आजीविका, (ख) पूर्व-कृषि स्तरीय प्रौद्योगिकी, (ग) एक स्थिर या घटती जनसंख्या (घ) अत्यंत कम साक्षरता और (ङ) अर्थव्यवस्था के महज निर्वाह स्तर में चिह्नित की जाती है।
- पूर्व-स्वतंत्रता काल में झारखंड, ओडिशा और छत्तीसगढ़ की जनजातियों, जैसे-मुंडा, उराँव, संधाल एवं अन्य ने करारबद्ध मज़दूरों के रूप में असम के विशाल चाय बागानों की

ओर भी पलायन किया था किंतु, स्वतंत्रता के बाद उन्हें असम में अनुसूचित जनजातियों की सूची में शामिल नहीं किया गया है।

▪ **भारत का मानव विज्ञान सर्वेक्षण:**

- शिकार और खाद्य-संग्रहण का अभ्यास करने वाले समुदायों की संख्या में 24.08 प्रतिशत की गिरावट आई है, क्योंकि जंगल गायब हो गए हैं और वन्यजीव कम हो गए हैं।
- सरकारी और निजी सेवाओं, स्वरोजगार आदि में नियोजित अनुसूचित जनजातियों की संख्या में तीव्र वृद्धि हुई है।

▪ **भूमि स्वामित्व:** पारिवारिक स्वामित्व धारिता (एचओएच) पर एनएसएसओ द्वारा आयोजित सर्वेक्षण के 59वें दौर के अनुसार, भारत में प्रति परिवार 0.563 हेक्टेयर का औसत भूमि स्वामित्व है; अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिये यह औसत 0.708 है।

▪ 44.9 प्रतिशत अनुसूचित जनजाति परिवारों के पास बैंक खाते हैं, जो बैंकिंग सेवाओं का लाभ उठा रहे हैं, जबकि देश के सभी परिवारों के लिये यह प्रतिशत 58.7 है।

▪ **श्रम बल भागीदारी:**

- श्रमिक जनसंख्या अनुपात (WPRs - श्रमिक जनसंख्या अनुपात प्रति हजार व्यक्तियों पर नियोजित व्यक्तियों की संख्या के रूप में परिभाषित किया गया है।)
- NSSO (2012) के अनुसार, वर्ष 2004-05 और 2009-10 में, ग्रामीण पुरुष अनुसूचित जनजाति का श्रमिक जनसंख्या अनुपात क्रमशः 56.2 प्रतिशत और 55.9 प्रतिशत था, जबकि सभी समूहों के लिये यह अनुपात क्रमशः 54.6 प्रतिशत और 54.7 प्रतिशत था।
- श्रम बल भागीदारी दर (LFPR- इसे प्रति 1000 व्यक्तियों पर श्रम बल में शामिल व्यक्तियों की संख्या के रूप में परिभाषित किया गया है। कोई भी व्यक्ति जो काम कर रहा है या काम करने के लिये उपलब्ध है, उसे 'श्रम बल' का हिस्सा माना जाएगा।)
- श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय के श्रम ब्यूरो के तीसरे वार्षिक रोजगार और बेरोजगारी सर्वेक्षण (2012-13) के अनुसार, अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर अनुसूचित जनजातियों की श्रम बल भागीदारी दर 56.7 प्रतिशत के साथ उच्चतम है और यह समग्र श्रेणी में 50.9 प्रतिशत के साथ निम्नतम है।
- महिलाओं की श्रम बल भागीदारी दर अखिल भारतीय औसत 22.6 प्रतिशत की तुलना में 33.6 प्रतिशत के साथ अनुसूचित जनजातियों में सर्वाधिक है।

- **बेरोज़गारी दर:**
 - बेरोज़गारी दर (श्रम बल में प्रति 1000 व्यक्तियों में बेरोज़गारों की संख्या) और आनुपातिक बेरोज़गारी दर (कुल जनसंख्या में प्रति 1000 व्यक्तियों में बेरोज़गारों की संख्या)।
 - NSSO (2012) के अनुसार, वर्ष 2009-10 में पुरुषों की बेरोज़गारी दर और आनुपातिक बेरोज़गारी दर क्रमशः 17 और 10 थी, जबकि महिलाओं के लिये यह क्रमशः 9 और 3 थी।
- **आय:** भारत मानव विकास सर्वेक्षण (IHDS), 2004-05 के अनुसार, अनुसूचित जनजाति परिवारों की वार्षिक आय सामान्य जनसंख्या (72,717 रुपए) की तुलना में सबसे कम थी (32,345 रुपए)।
- **गरीबी:** अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिये पनागरिया एवं अन्य ने गरीबी की दर के अनुमान का अभिकलन प्रतिशत के रूप में ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में और संयुक्त (ग्रामीण और शहरी) क्षेत्रों में तेंदुलकर गरीबी रेखा से नीचे रखा। वर्ष 2011-12 की जनगणना के अनुसार जनजातीय आबादी का 45.3 प्रतिशत अभी भी गरीबी रेखा से नीचे है।

अनुशंसाएँ

- जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में कृषि आधारित प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों और संबंधित श्रम-गहन प्रसंस्करण उद्योगों को स्थापित करने की अत्यंत आवश्यकता है।
- जनजातीय किसानों के पास उपलब्ध भूमि के सार्थक उपयोग के लिये, उन्हें जैविक खेती और पर्यावरण-वानिकी के लिये प्रेरित किया जाना चाहिये।
- लोक-केंद्रित भागीदारी के साथ सूक्ष्म जलग्रहण विकास कार्यक्रम का कार्यान्वयन निर्धनता में कमी लाने का सफल तरीका हो सकता है।
- कानून के सख्त प्रवर्तन से जनजातीय भूमि के प्रत्येक प्रकार के हस्तांतरण पर रोक और पेसा कानून एवं विभिन्न राज्यों के अन्य संबंधित अधिनियमों के प्रावधानों के अनुरूप ऐसी भूमियों के स्वामित्व की पुनर्बहाली की जानी चाहिये।
- FRA, 2006 के तहत नई अधिग्रहित भूमि का उपयोग खाद्यान्न की खेती के बजाय इको-फॉरेस्ट्री में किया जा सकता है, जो अनुसूचित जाति के किसानों को अधिक लाभ दे सकता है।
- केंद्र सरकार की सेवाओं में अधिकांश रिक्तियाँ लंबित हैं और अनुसूचित जनजाति को पर्याप्त प्रतिनिधित्व प्राप्त नहीं है।
- इसलिये सरकार को सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में अनुसूचित जनजाति के लिये नौकरियों के संबंध में एक पारदर्शी नीति का पालन करना चाहिये।

- जनजातियों को अपने वन पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र और वन-आधारित आजीविका को पुनर्जीवित करके अपनी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिये अपने पारंपरिक ज्ञान का उपयोग करने के लिये प्रोत्साहित किया जाना चाहिये।

4. शिक्षा

- ब्रिटिश औपनिवेशिक शिक्षा नीति, जिसने जनजातीय आबादी की शिक्षा पर पर्याप्त ध्यान नहीं दिया, के कारण वर्ष 1951 में आदिवासियों की साक्षरता दर केवल 3.46 प्रतिशत थी।
- भेदभाव के एक स्थल के रूप में शिक्षा: जनजातीय बच्चों के लिये शिक्षण-पाठन हमेशा अनुकूल नहीं होता है। शैक्षणिक वातावरण जनजातीय बच्चों के विरुद्ध पारंपरिक सामाजिक पूर्वाग्रह से मुक्त नहीं है।
- 'निःशुल्क' शिक्षा की कमी: जनजातीय बच्चों को निःशुल्क शिक्षा देने में सरकार की विफलता निजी स्कूलों के लिये शोषणकारी अवसर प्रदान करती है। निजी शिक्षा संस्थान वाणिज्यिक हितों से निर्देशित होते हैं।
- **निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य बाल शिक्षा का अधिकार अधिनियम, 2009:**
 - यह अधिनियम किसी कारणवश प्रारंभिक शिक्षा छोड़ देने वाले बच्चों को उनके आयु अनुरूप उपयुक्त कक्षा में पुनर्प्रवेश देने का प्रावधान करता है और साथ ही उनके विशेष प्रशिक्षण या अतिरिक्त शिक्षण का भी प्रावधान किया गया है, ताकि वह अन्य बच्चों के समकक्ष लाया जा सके।
 - इसका कार्यान्वयन सामान्य रूप से और जनजातीय बच्चे के संदर्भ में विशेष रूप से करना सरकार के लिये एक कठिन कार्य है।
 - एक जनजातीय बच्चे को उसकी आयु अनुरूप उपयुक्त कक्षा में प्रवेश देने पर विशेष ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता होगी, क्योंकि ऐसा अन्य छात्रों के अध्यापन की कीमत पर होगा।
- अध्यापक और जनजातीय बच्चों को पढ़ाने का तरीका: आदिवासियों के सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक परिवेश को ध्यान में रखते हुए पाठ्यक्रम विकास और निर्देशात्मक सामग्री के उपयोग के अधिक प्रयास नहीं किए गए हैं।
 - राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण 2007-08 के आँकड़ों से पता चलता है कि आठवीं अनुसूची में शामिल बोडो, डोगरी और संथाली जैसी जनजातीय भाषाओं का उपयोग क्रमशः केवल 0.11 प्रतिशत, 0.02 प्रतिशत और 0.01 प्रतिशत आदिवासियों द्वारा शैक्षणिक रूप से किया जाता है।
- **आवासीय विद्यालय और जनजाति:**

- प्रभावी रूप से आदिवासियों को गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा प्रदान करने के एक तरीके के रूप में सरकार वर्ष 1950 से लेकर वर्तमान नीति तक प्रमुख स्थानों पर उनके लिये आवासीय विद्यालय और छात्रावास खोल रही है। आश्रम स्कूल, एकलव्य मॉडल स्कूल और कस्तूरबा गांधी बालिका विद्यालय इस दृष्टिकोण से संचालित प्रमुख योजनाएँ हैं।
- वे संस्थान भ्रष्टाचार, सुविधाओं के कुप्रबंधन और आवासीय बालिकाओं के यौन शोषण के लिये प्रायः समाचारों में आते रहते हैं।
- **जनजातियों के संबंध में शिक्षा और ज्ञान:**
 - जनजातियों पर पाठ्यपुस्तक सामग्री और उन्नत ज्ञान की भारी कमी है।
- **जनजातीय शिक्षा में समकालीन चिंताएँ:**
 - उच्च ड्रॉपआउट दर: विशेष रूप से माध्यमिक और वरिष्ठ माध्यमिक चरणों में जनजातीय छात्रों के बीच विद्यालय छोड़ने की दर बहुत अधिक है (स्कूल शिक्षा के आँकड़े, 2010-11 के अनुसार दसवीं कक्षा में 73 प्रतिशत, ग्यारहवीं कक्षा में 84 प्रतिशत और बारहवीं कक्षा में 86 प्रतिशत)।
- RTE अधिनियम के पहले और उपरांत कार्यान्वित 'नो-डिटेंशन पॉलिसी' जनजातीय समुदाय के छात्रों को पढ़ने, लिखने और अंकगणित में बुनियादी कौशल हासिल करने का अवसर नहीं देता। पृष्ठभूमि शिक्षा की यह अनुपस्थिति भी ड्रॉपआउट का एक कारण है।

'गुणवत्तायुक्त' शिक्षकों की कमी: RTE अधिनियम के तहत निर्धारित पात्रता मानदंड को पूरा करने वाले शिक्षकों की कमी भी जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में शिक्षा के अधिकार की पूर्ति में एक बाधा है। प्रशिक्षित शिक्षकों की कमी के कारण जनजातीय छात्रों की उपलब्धि का स्तर कम रहता है।

जनजातीय छात्रों के लिये भाषायी बाधाएँ: भारत में अधिकांश जनजातीय समुदायों की अपनी मातृभाषा है, लेकिन अधिकांश राज्यों में, कक्षा शिक्षण के लिये आधिकारिक/क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं का उपयोग किया जाता है, जिन्हें प्राथमिक स्तर पर जनजातीय बच्चे नहीं समझ पाते।

घुमंतू जनजातियों की शिक्षा: घुमंतू जनजातियाँ मौसम, व्यवसायों और आजीविका के अवसरों के आधार पर लगातार एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान की ओर गमन करती रहती हैं। इस कारण इस समुदाय के बच्चे प्राथमिक स्तर की स्कूली शिक्षा से वंचित रह जाते हैं।

अनुशंसएँ

- जनजातीय क्षेत्रों सहित कहीं भी शिक्षा का उद्देश्य बच्चों को अपने परिवेश और समाज की समझ प्रदान करना होना चाहिये और उनमें योग्यता का विकास किया जाए. ताकि

वे अपने स्थानीय समाज में अथवा जिनके पास इच्छा व क्षमता हो, राष्ट्रीय रोज़गार बाज़ार में आजीविका अर्जित कर सकें।

- लड़कियों की शिक्षा को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिये अधिक से अधिक लैंगिक ध्यान और सामाजिक गतिशीलता की आवश्यकता है। शिक्षकों की कमी: जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में शिक्षकों की अनुपस्थिति के वर्तमान संकट को दूर करने के लिये विशेष प्रयास किए जाने की आवश्यकता है, ताकि परीक्षा उत्तीर्ण अधिकाधिक योग्य शिक्षक उपलब्ध हों।
- नो-डिटेन्शन अथवा बच्चों के अगली कक्षा में प्रवेश पर अवरोध न रखने की नीति की समीक्षा की आवश्यकता है। जब छात्र, शिक्षक या छात्र के माता-पिता अगली कक्षा में जाने के लिये उपयुक्त कौशल सक्षमता के लिये ऐसे अवरोधन का अनुरोध करते हों तो उसे अवरुद्ध किया जाना उपयुक्त होगा।
- उच्च शिक्षा में आदिवासियों के कम प्रतिनिधित्व की समस्या को दूर करने के लिये, विशेष कोचिंग के माध्यम से प्राथमिक और माध्यमिक स्कूली शिक्षा को पुनर्जीवित करना आवश्यक है।
- एक नए सांस्कृतिक वातावरण के समायोजन की कठिनाइयों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, जनजातीय क्षेत्रों के स्कूलों के शिक्षकों को स्थानीय स्तर पर भर्ती किया जाना चाहिये।
- राज्य सरकारों को बहुभाषी शिक्षा के लिये एक नीति विकसित करनी चाहिये, ताकि स्थानीय भाषा में प्रारंभिक शिक्षा हो सके।
- पाठ्यक्रम में स्थानीय संस्कृति, लोककथाओं और इतिहास को शामिल करने से जनजातीय बच्चों के आत्मविश्वास का निर्माण करने और उनके जीवन में शिक्षा की प्रासंगिकता बढ़ाने में मदद मिल सकती है।
- सरकार को बारहवीं कक्षा तक के लिये वास स्थान के निकट स्थित (दस किलोमीटर के दायरे में) जवाहर नवोदय विद्यालयों, जैसे-सुसंचालित आवासीय विद्यालय स्थापित करने की आवश्यकता है।
- आवासीय विद्यालयों में, जो प्रायः छात्रों के यौन शोषण की घटनाओं के लिये समाचार में आते हैं, छात्रों को दुर्व्यवहार, उपेक्षा, शोषण और हिंसा से बचाने के लिये मज़बूत तंत्र का निर्माण किया जाना चाहिये।
- आश्रम स्कूल, एकलव्य मॉडल स्कूल और कस्तूरबा गांधी बालिका विद्यालय जैसी योजनाओं को बड़े स्तर पर बढ़ावा दिया जाना चाहिये।
- पंचायती राज संस्थाओं के माध्यम से शैक्षिक हस्तक्षेपों में समुदाय के समावेश को संस्थागत रूप देने की आवश्यकता है। लाभार्थियों के विभिन्न योजनाओं और लाभों के बारे में जानकारी ग्राम सभाओं और ग्राम पंचायतों को प्रदान की जानी चाहिये, जो पारदर्शिता लाएगी और उनके अधिकारों के बारे में जागरूकता बढ़ाएगी।

- छात्रवृत्ति के उद्देश्य से शिक्षा के दायरे का विस्तार किया जाना चाहिये और इसमें जनजातीय चित्रकला, कला, शिल्प, गीत, संगीत और नृत्य आदि शामिल होने चाहिये।
- यह अनुशंसा की जाती है कि पाँचवीं अनुसूची क्षेत्रों वाले प्रत्येक राज्य में UGC द्वारा विश्वविद्यालयों में एक जनजातीय पद (Tribal Chair) की स्थापना की जाए।

5. स्वास्थ्य

- **लिंग अनुपात:** देश में सामान्य जनसंख्या के लिये 938 की तुलना में 990 महिलाएँ प्रति 1000 पुरुष के साथ जनजातीय जनसंख्या के अनुकूल लिंगानुपात को दर्शाता है (भारत की जनगणना, 2011 के अनुसार)।
- **प्रजनन दर:** एनएफएचएस 3 (2005-06) के अनुसार, अनुसूचित जनजाति की आबादी के अंदर अनुमानित कुल प्रजनन दर (TFR) शेष आबादी के लिये 2.4 की तुलना में लगभग 3.1 थी।
- **रोग प्रारूप:** भारतीय चिकित्सा अनुसंधान परिषद (ICMR) अपने विभिन्न राष्ट्रीय संस्थानों और केंद्रों के माध्यम से विभिन्न राज्यों में कुछ जनजातियों के बीच कुछ रोगों पर आँकड़ें एकत्र करता है।
 - **कुपोषण-** जन्म के समय कम वजन, बच्चों का अल्प पोषण, वयस्कों के शरीर का निम्न आकार, एनीमिया, आयरन और विटामिन ए व बी की कमी।
 - **मातृ और बाल स्वास्थ्य समस्याएँ-** उच्च शिशु मृत्यु दर (IMR), पाँच वर्ष से कम आयु में मृत्यु दर (U5MR), नवजात मृत्यु दर (NMR), तीव्र श्वसन संक्रमण और दस्त।
 - **संचारी रोग-** मलेरिया, फाइलेरिया, तपेदिक, कुष्ठ, त्वचा संक्रमण, यौन संचारित रोग, एचआईवी, टाइफाइड, हैजा, दस्त-संबंधी रोग, हेपेटाइटिस, और वायरल बुखार।
 - **मानसिक स्वास्थ्य समस्याएँ-** विशेषकर उपद्रव प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में।

अनुशंसाएँ

- समिति ने कार्यक्रमों को बेहतर बनाने के लिये तीन प्रकार के मौजूदा संस्थागत तंत्र का उपयोग करने का सुझाव दिया है।
 - जनजातीय स्वास्थ्य सभा: ग्राम स्तर पर ग्राम सभा से लेकर राष्ट्रीय स्तर तक जनजातीय स्वास्थ्य सभाओं का प्रतिवर्ष आयोजन किया जाना चाहिये, जिसमें लोग (ग्राम स्तर पर) या उनके प्रतिनिधि (उच्च स्तर पर) भाग लें।

- जनजातीय स्वास्थ्य परिषद: इनका गठन कार्यक्रमों की योजना और निगरानी के उद्देश्य से निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों, गैर-सरकारी संगठनों, विशेषज्ञों और सरकारी अधिकारियों को शामिल करके किया जाना चाहिये।
- ऐसी परिषदों का गठन ब्लॉक या ITDP स्तर, ज़िला, राज्य और राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर किया जाना चाहिये।

राज्य स्तर पर जनजातीय सलाहकार परिषद: इन परिषदों के पास जनजातीय स्वास्थ्य परिषदों द्वारा तैयार की गई स्वास्थ्य योजनाओं को मंजूरी देने और कार्य निष्पादन की समीक्षा करने की शक्ति हो।

- भारत में विद्यमान लगभग 700 जनजातियों के बीच भारी विविधता को देखते हुए दूसरा प्रमुख सिद्धांत यह हो कि क्षेत्र-विशिष्ट और जनजाति के प्रति संवेदनशील स्थानीय योजना निर्माण हो। पेसा अधिनियम इसके लिये एक संस्थागत आधार प्रदान करता है।
- सदियों के वैज्ञानिक ज्ञान के अंतर को पाटने के लिये, अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों की स्वास्थ्य देखभाल के लिये 'स्वास्थ्य साक्षरता' के प्रसार को सर्वोपरि महत्त्व देना चाहिये, जहाँ व्यापक शैक्षिक विधियों, लोक मीडिया, आधुनिक मीडिया और स्कूल पाठ्यक्रम के माध्यम से इनका व्यापक प्रसार हो।
- आंगनवाड़ियों को प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य ज्ञान केंद्र में बदला जा सकता है।
- पारंपरिक ओझाओं व वैद्यों को दूर हटाने या अस्वीकार करने के बजाय उन्हें स्वास्थ्य देखभाल सेवा में शामिल करने अथवा उनका सहयोग लेने के एक संवेदनशील तरीके की तलाश करनी चाहिये।
- अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों में बाह्य क्षेत्रों के चिकित्सकों, नर्सों और अन्य तकनीकी कर्मियों को तैनात करने में होने वाली ज्ञात कठिनाइयों ने मानव संसाधनों की समस्या पैदा की है। इन अभ्यर्थियों को स्थानीय होना चाहिये, अनुसूचित जनजातियों से संबंधित होना चाहिये, स्थानीय जनजातीय बोलियों में प्रवीण होना चाहिये, योग्यता के आधार पर इनका चयन हो और कम से कम दस वर्षों के लिये स्थानीय अनुसूचित क्षेत्र में सेवा करने के लिये वे प्रतिबद्ध हों।
- **जनजातीय स्वास्थ्य योजना के प्रस्तावित लक्ष्य:**
 - वर्ष 2020 तक भारत में अनुसूचित जनजाति आबादी के लिये स्वास्थ्य और पोषण विषय में सहस्राब्दी विकास लक्ष्यों (2015) को प्राप्त करना।
 - वर्ष 2025 तक अनुसूचित जनजाति आबादी के स्वास्थ्य, स्वच्छता और पोषण की स्थिति को संबंधित राज्यों की गैर-अनुसूचित जनजाति के समकक्ष स्तर पर लाना।

- वर्ष 2025 तक सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य कवरेज (2011) पर उच्च स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ समूह द्वारा निर्धारित मानदंडों के अनुरूप अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों में स्वास्थ्य देखभाल के प्रावधान के लिये आवश्यक मानव संसाधनों का सृजन करना।
- वर्ष 2017 तक सभी स्तरों पर वार्षिक जनजातीय स्वास्थ्य योजनाएँ तैयार करना।
- अनुसूचित जनजाति की आबादी के अनुपात में कुल स्वास्थ्य क्षेत्र योजना और गैर-योजना बजट का 8.6 प्रतिशत वार्षिक आवंटन और व्यय करना, साथ ही जनजातीय स्वास्थ्य योजना के कार्यान्वयन के लिये टीएसपी के 10 प्रतिशत का आवंटन व व्यय।

6. भूमि हस्तांतरण, विस्थापन और बाध्य प्रवासन

- भारत के जनजातीय समुदाय पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में रहते हैं जो खनिज और वन आवरण से समृद्ध हैं। भूमि उनकी सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक व धार्मिक पहचान, आजीविका और उनके अस्तित्व का आधार है।
- परंपरागत रूप से, भूमि का स्वामित्व सामुदायिक रहा है और आर्थिक गतिविधियाँ झूम खेती सहित मुख्यतः कृषकीय रही हैं, जिसने समतावादी मूल्यों को बढ़ावा दिया और इसने उनके शक्ति संबंधों और संगठनात्मक प्रणाली को प्रभावित किया।
- यही वह परिप्रेक्ष्य है जिसके अंतर्गत जंगल तक पहुँच में कमी और अपनी भूमि से अनैच्छिक विस्थापन के कारण जनजातीय लोगों के जीवन में आने वाली तबाही को समझना आवश्यक है।
- रेलवे जैसे बुनियादी ढांचे के निर्माण हेतु वन भूमि के अधिग्रहण के लिये लाए गए भारतीय वन अधिनियम, 1865 (1878, 1927 में संशोधन) ने राज्य को व्यावसायीकरण के उद्देश्य से वन भूमि पर एकाधिकारवादी नियंत्रण का अवसर दिया।
 - स्वतंत्रता के बाद भी, इस अधिनियम के प्रावधान के अंतर्गत राज्य द्वारा सर्वोपरि नए अधिकारों के माध्यम से इस क्षेत्र के मूल निवासियों की कृषि को अवैध घोषित किया गया।

जनजातीय भूमि हस्तांतरण के तरीके:

- संविधान की पाँचवीं अनुसूची भूमि की सुरक्षा और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याण व उन्नति के लिये प्रावधान करती है।
- संविधान की छठी अनुसूची: स्वायत्त ज़िलों और स्वायत्त क्षेत्रों को भूमि के संबंध में, किसी भी वन (जो आरक्षित वन नहीं हों) के प्रबंधन के संबंध में, संपत्ति के उत्तराधिकार के संबंध में अधिनियम बनाने की शक्ति प्राप्त है।

- आरक्षित वनों और संरक्षित वनों को वैधानिक अधिकार चकबंदी के दायरे से बाहर लाकर जनजातीय लोगों के वन अधिकारों को समाप्त कर दिया गया।
- वन्य जीव संरक्षण अधिनियम, 1972, वन संरक्षण अधिनियम, 1980, वृक्ष निवारण अधिनियम और वन नीति, 1988 ने भी जनजातीय लोगों को प्रभावित किया।
- भूमि अधिग्रहण, पुनर्वास और पुनर्स्थापन अधिनियम, 2013 में सन्निहित उचित मुआवजे और पारदर्शिता के अधिकार ने समग्र पुनर्वास को कानूनी रूप से अनिवार्य बनाया और परियोजना से प्रभावित लोगों को इसके दायरे में लिया किंतु, इस नए कानून के अस्तित्व में आने से पहले तक सर्वोपरि अधिग्रहण अधिकार के दुरुपयोग से पर्याप्त नुकसान किया जा चुका है।

अनुशासण

- विस्थापन में कमी लाने के लिये राज्य द्वारा गंभीर प्रयास की आवश्यकता है। समग्र पुनर्वास के लिये एक अधिकार-आधारित दृष्टिकोण होना चाहिये।
- भूमि अधिग्रहण, पुनर्वास और पुनर्स्थापन अधिनियम, 2013 में सन्निहित उचित मुआवजे और पारदर्शिता का अधिकार अपने अभिप्राय में प्रगतिशील है। हालाँकि नए कानून में 'सार्वजनिक उद्देश्य' की परिभाषा बहुत व्यापक है और इससे अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों में और अधिक अधिग्रहण और विस्थापन को अवसर मिलेगा।
- भूमि अधिग्रहण के लिये सार्वजनिक-निजी भागीदारी प्रारूप भूमि के हस्तांतरण का एक अप्रत्यक्ष तरीका है।
- केंद्र व राज्य के सार्वजनिक उपक्रमों और केंद्र/राज्य सरकारों के पास बहुत सी अप्रयुक्त जनजातीय भूमि बेकार पड़ी है और जिस उद्देश्य से इनका अधिग्रहण किया गया था, वहाँ इनका उपयोग नहीं हुआ।
- सरकारों के ऊपर यह कानूनी बाध्यता होनी चाहिये कि वे ऐसी भूमियों को मूल भूस्वामी या उनके उत्तराधिकारियों को वापस करे अथवा इन भूमियों का उपयोग विस्थापित जनजातियों, आदिवासियों के पुनर्वास के लिये करें।
- जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में औद्योगिक और खनन परियोजनाओं से प्रदूषित हुई भूमि और जल स्रोतों पर ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है और सुधारात्मक उपाय अपनाने का दायित्व है।
- छत्तीसगढ़ और पूर्वोत्तर में संघर्ष/उग्रवाद से विस्थापित हुए जनजातीय लोगों को राज्य सरकार द्वारा उनके गांवों में पुनर्वासित किया जाना चाहिये और उन्हें आवास, सुरक्षित पेयजल, स्वास्थ्य व शिक्षा, कौशल विकास, बिजली की आपूर्ति, सिंचाई की सुविधा और कृषि की सुविधाएँ प्रदान की जानी चाहिये।

- **पेसा अधिनियम, 1996** के अनुसरण में सभी पाँचवीं अनुसूची क्षेत्रों के भूमि हस्तांतरण विनियमों/किरायेदारी कानूनों को उपयुक्त रूप से संशोधित किया जाना चाहिये, ताकि जनजातीय लोगों के लिये भूमि की पहचान, परीक्षण और पुनर्स्थापन में ग्राम सभा की भागीदारी सुनिश्चित हो सके।

7. विधिक और संवैधानिक मुद्दे

वन अधिकार अधिनियम, 2006

- भारतीय वन अधिनियम, 1927 और इसके पूर्ववर्ती अधिनियम 1878 में वन संसाधनों पर नियंत्रण राज्य में निहित था। वन क्षेत्र में कुल भूमि के 23 प्रतिशत में विस्तृत है और गुजरते वर्षों में वन समुदायों को अतिक्रमणकारियों और वन क्षेत्रों में उनकी गतिविधियों को 'वन अपराधों' के रूप में देखा गया।
- आदिवासियों, वन निवासियों एवं अन्य आश्रित समुदायों के ऊपर से अवैधता का बोझ हटाने में वन अधिकार अधिनियम (FRA) का लागू होना एक अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण कदम रहा।
- एफआरए यह निर्धारित करता है कि वन-निवासी अनुसूचित जनजातियाँ और अन्य पारंपरिक वन निवासी (OTFDs) को उनके अधिकारों की मान्यता और सत्यापन की प्रक्रिया पूरी होने तक उनके कब्जे की वन भूमि से बेदखल नहीं किया जा सकता। वन अधिकार समिति (FRC) ने ज़मीनी स्तर पर पाया कि अधिनियम के इस प्रावधान का उल्लंघन किया गया है।

पंचायतों के प्रावधान (अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों पर विस्तार) अधिनियम, 1996

- भूमि अधिग्रहण प्रस्तावों पर निर्णय करते समय सरकारी अधिकारियों द्वारा ग्राम सभा से केवल नाममात्र का परामर्श लिया जाता है।
- जाली और चालाकीपूर्ण तरीके से प्रस्तुत ग्राम सभा प्रस्तावों, भूमि अधिग्रहण से पहले सहमति की कमी और अन्य गंभीर मुद्दे अभी भी पेसा अधिनियम के कार्यान्वयन में बाधा बने हुए हैं।

जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में आपराधिक कानून का अनुपालन

- भूमि अधिग्रहण, विस्थापन और पूर्व मुद्दों को निपटाए बिना ही नई परियोजनाओं की शुरुआत ने विभिन्न प्रकार के विरोध को जन्म दिया है। स्थानीय लोगों की शिकायत रही है कि जब उनके सामने प्रस्तुत परियोजना के प्रस्ताव के विरुद्ध उन्होंने आवाज उठाई तो उनके विरुद्ध आपराधिक मामले दर्ज कर दिए गए।

सलवा जुड़म

- सलवा जुड़म (जिसे शांति मार्च अथवा शुद्धिकरण शिकार के रूप में अनुवादित किया जाता है) बस्तर क्षेत्र में कार्यान्वित एक सरकारी पहल थी। इसका गठन वर्ष 2005 में किया गया था, ताकि क्षेत्र में नक्सलियों की उपस्थिति का मुकाबला किया जा सके। इसका मुख्य आधार SPO (विशेष पुलिस अधिकारी) थे, जो स्थानीय जनजातीय युवा थे (16 वर्ष के किशोरों तक को इसमें शामिल किया गया), उन्हें भर्ती किया गया, उन्हें भुगतान किया जाता था, उन्हें हथियार दिए गए और नक्सलियों से लड़ने का काम सौंपा गया। इसके परिणामस्वरूप एक नागरिक संघर्ष का जन्म हुआ जिसने पूरे ग्राम के विस्थापन, बलात्कारों, शक्ति के दुरुपयोग, हत्याओं और घरों को जलाने जैसे दृश्य उत्पन्न किए।

नियामगिरी का अनुभव

- नियामगिरी की पहाड़ियों में विशेष रूप से कमज़ोर जनजातीय समूह 'डोंगरिया खोंड' का निवास है। डोंगरिया खोंड ने क्षेत्र में वेदांता एल्युमिनियम लिमिटेड द्वारा बॉक्साइट के खनन का पुरजोर विरोध किया। 18 अप्रैल, 2013 को सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने निर्देश दिया कि प्रस्तावित खनन से प्रभावित होने वाले अधिकारों पर ग्राम सभा का परामर्श व सहमति आवश्यक है।
- इस प्रस्तावित खनन को क्षेत्र की सभी ग्राम सभाओं द्वारा स्पष्ट रूप से खारिज कर दिया गया।

प्रवासन और शोषणकारी श्रम के मामले

- 2001-11 के दौरान शहरी जनजातीय आबादी में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि हुई है, जो कि उनके बाध्य प्रवासन ('पुश' माइग्रेशन) का संकेतक है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप बंधुआ मजदूरी के रूप में उनके शोषण की स्थिति बनी है।

अनुशासण

- छठी अनुसूची के प्रारूप का विस्तार पाँचवीं अनुसूची क्षेत्रों में स्वायत्त परिषदों के रूप में करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है, जैसा प्रावधान पंचायतों के प्रावधान (अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों पर विस्तार) अधिनियम, 1996 में किया गया है।
- हालाँकि PESA, 1996 और FRA, 2006 का अनुपालन अनिच्छा से ही हुआ है। इनके कार्यान्वयन की प्रक्रिया का समर्थन करने के लिये संस्थागत प्रणाली को सशक्त करने की आवश्यकता है, जिसमें ग्राम सभाओं को मज़बूत करना भी शामिल है।
- वन, वन उत्पाद और महिलाओं के जीवन के बीच घनिष्ठ संबंध को देखते हुए, एफआरए अधिनियम के प्रावधान अनुरूप ग्राम सभाओं में महिलाओं का प्रतिनिधित्व स्थापित करना आवश्यक है।

- सरकारी अधिकारी, जो जनजातीय भूमि की हानि को रोकने की एजेंसी थे, वे परियोजना अधिकारियों की ओर से मध्यस्थ की भूमिका में उतरते जा रहे हैं। इस प्रवृत्ति पर रोक लगाए जाने की आवश्यकता है।
- ऐसे मामले सामने आए हैं, जहाँ ग्राम सभा की सहमति फर्जी तरीके से प्राप्त की गई या जाली सहमति दर्ज कर दी गई। इस तरह के आचरण के लिये दंड की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये और ऐसी फर्जी सहमति के आधार पर आगे बढ़ी परियोजनाओं को जारी रखने की अनुमति नहीं दी जा सकती।
- संविधान का अनुच्छेद 243-ZC पाँचवीं अनुसूची क्षेत्रों और जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में नए नगरपालिकों के निर्माण का प्रावधान करता है। ऐसे कार्यान्वयन संसद द्वारा अधिनियमित कानून के माध्यम से आगे बढ़ने चाहिये।
- राज्यों और कंपनियों के बीच हस्ताक्षरित समझौता ज्ञापनों, जिनमें राज्य को पर्यावरणीय और वन सम्बन्धी मंजूरी देने का अधिकार है, की समीक्षा होनी चाहिये।
- सार्वजनिक नीति और अभ्यास को नियामगिरि के अनुभव और सलवा जुड़ूम के प्रतिकूल सबक के आधार पर तैयार किया जाना चाहिये।
- राज्य के एक उपकरण के रूप में आपराधिक कानून का उपयोग असहमति को दबाने के लिये किया जा रहा है। आदिवासियों और उनके प्रतिरोध के समर्थकों के विरुद्ध दर्ज मामलों की जाँच के लिये न्यायिक आयोग की नियुक्ति करने की आवश्यकता है। केवल ऐसा करके ही उन चिंताओं को संबोधित किया जा सकता है, जो राज्य द्वारा आपराधिक कानून के दुरुपयोग के बारे में बढ़ी हैं।
- विमुक्त जनजातियाँ माँग करती रही हैं कि उनके जीवन से कलंक और पूर्वाग्रह को दूर करने के लिये कदम उठाए जाएँ। वर्ष 1871 के आपराधिक जनजाति अधिनियम को वर्ष 1952 में निरस्त तो कर दिया गया, लेकिन इसके स्थान पर आदतन अपराधी अधिनियम (हैबिटेड ऑफेंडर्स एक्ट) लागू कर दिया गया। इस अधिनियम के अंतर्गत जनजातियों को कलंकित किया जाना जारी है। आदतन अपराधी अधिनियम को निरस्त किया जाना चाहिये और विमुक्त व खानाबदोश जनजातियों का पुनर्वास करना चाहिये।
- भिक्षुक विरोधी कानून करतब और कलाबाजी जैसी उनकी प्रतिभाओं को एक दंडनीय आचरण में बदल देता है। महिलाओं का पूरा समुदाय विकल्पहीनता की स्थिति में वेश्यावृत्ति की ओर धकेला जाता है। ऐसे कानूनों को निरस्त किया जाना चाहिये।
- बंधुआ मजदूरी और जनजातीय क्षेत्रों की महिलाओं की बड़े पैमाने पर मानव तस्करी पर रोक के लिये ठोस प्रयास की आवश्यकता है।

8. सार्वजनिक वस्तुओं और सेवाओं का वितरण

भारत में योजना प्रक्रिया ने अपनी स्थापना के समय से ही अनुसूचित जनजातियों सहित वंचित समुदायों को शामिल करने पर जोर दिया है। प्रारंभ में इसने अनुसूचित जनजातियों के विकास के लिये पर्याप्त संसाधनों को निर्देशित करने के साथ-साथ वस्तुओं और सेवाओं के वितरण के लिये संस्थानों और तंत्रों की स्थापना पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया।

- हालाँकि, ये पूरी तरह से जनजातीय लोगों के हितों की सेवा नहीं कर सके।
- पाँचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना (1974-79) के दौरान, जनजातीय उप-योजना (टीएसपी) की रणनीति को अपनाया गया।
- योजना आयोग द्वारा जारी दिशा-निर्देश के अनुसार, जनजातीय उप-योजना निधि को गैर-अंतरित और गैर-व्यपगत (Non-divertible and non-lapsable) होना था लेकिन टीएसपी के लिये निर्धारित अधिकांश धनराशि को अन्य क्षेत्रों और उद्देश्यों की ओर मोड़ दिया गया और उनमें से कुछ अनुचित उपयोग या प्रशासनिक मशीनरी की विफलता के कारण व्यपगत भी हो गए।
- उप-योजना दृष्टिकोण के अनुसार, केंद्र सरकार के लिये यह सुनिश्चित करना आवश्यक है कि उसके कुल योजना बजट में से कम से कम 8.6 प्रतिशत (2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार) अनुसूचित जनजातियों के विकास के लिये रखा गया हो।
- लेकिन अनुसूचित जनजाति की आबादी के अनुपात में जनजातीय उप-योजना (टीएसपी) के लिये बजट आवंटन में गिरावट गंभीर चिंता का कारण है।
- ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों से शहरी क्षेत्रों की ओर पलायन करने वाली अनुसूचित जनजाति अपनी पहचान, सामुदायिक एकजुटता, भूमि और राशन कार्ड जैसे अधिकारों और सामान्य संसाधनों से वंचित रह जाती है।

अनुशासक

- उत्तर-पूर्वी भारत सहित विभिन्न राज्यों में जनजातियों की फैली हुई आबादी और विस्थापित (बुनियादी ढाँचा परियोजनाओं, उपद्रवों आदि के कारण) आबादी मौजूद है, जिनके कार्यक्रमों के कार्यान्वयन के लिये कोई समर्पित एजेंसी मौजूद नहीं है। विशिष्ट जनजातीय समूहों की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिये छोटे-छोटे खंडों में नई सूक्ष्म एजेंसियों के गठन की आवश्यकता है।
- मनरेगा और एफआरए के कार्यान्वयन के लिये सहायक कर्मचारियों के अभाव के परिणामस्वरूप इन कार्यों की देखरेख के लिये उपलब्ध निधियों का कम उपयोग हुआ है।

- कई जनजातियाँ शहरी क्षेत्रों में पलायन कर गई हैं और वे मज़दूरी से निर्वाह कर रहे हैं। यह आवश्यक होगा कि राज्य उल्लेखनीय अनुसूचित जनजाति जनसंख्या वाले शहरी क्षेत्रों में सूक्ष्म परियोजनाओं के निर्माण की दिशा में काम करें।
- अधिकांश जनजातीय अनुसंधान संस्थान (TRI) वित्तीय और मानव संसाधन की कमी का सामना कर रहे हैं और उनके लिये अपने कार्यों को प्रभावी ढंग से पूरा करना कठिन हो रहा है। इन संस्थानों द्वारा अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण गतिविधियों को सशक्त और व्यापक बनाने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है।
- मानव विज्ञान सर्वेक्षण (AnSI) संस्कृति मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत कार्यरत कई संगठनों में से एक है। एएनएसआई का प्राथमिक कार्य जनजातियों का अध्ययन करना है। यदि इसे जनजातीय मामलों के मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत लाया जाए तो यह एक मज़बूत संगठन बन सकता है।
- संविधान के अनुच्छेद 275(1) के तहत राज्यों को अनुदान देने के लिये जनजातीय मामलों के मंत्रालय के लिये उपलब्ध निधि में पर्याप्त वृद्धि की आवश्यकता है, ताकि जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में संस्थानों को सशक्त करने और प्रशासन के उन्नयन के लिये मंत्रालय राज्यों को व्यापक सहयोग प्रदान कर सके।
- संक्षेप में जनजातीय समुदाय के मूल्यों और संस्कृति की उपेक्षा हो रही है, मौजूद सुरक्षात्मक विधानों का उल्लंघन हो रहा है, वे गंभीर भौतिक अभाव व सामाजिक वंचना तथा आक्रामक संसाधन अलगाव का सामना कर रहे हैं। इसलिये, इन मुद्दों का समाधान जनजातियों के हितों की रक्षा के लिये आवश्यक है।
- एक सशक्त नागरिक और एक कार्यशील, भागीदारीपूर्ण (महिलाओं की भागीदारी सहित) स्वशासन एक लोकतांत्रिक राष्ट्र के लिये सर्वोत्कृष्ट गारंटी है।
- जनजातीय लोगों और उनके पर्यावास के लिये सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रगति में उपयुक्त हिस्सेदारी, जिसमें स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा, आजीविका, पेयजल, स्वच्छता, सड़क, बिजली और स्थायी आय जैसी सुविधाओं की स्व-स्थाने (इन-सिटू) उपलब्धता हो।
- जनजातीय समुदायों की भूमि और वन अधिकारों की रक्षा उनकी आजीविका, जीवन और स्वतंत्रता की रक्षा करने के समान है।
- जनजातीय भूमि के प्राकृतिक संसाधनों पर अधिकार को संरक्षित किया जाना आवश्यक है। उन्हें केवल गाँवों की ग्राम सभाओं की सहमति से प्राप्त किया जाना चाहिये।
- हालाँकि, जनजातीय क्षेत्र राष्ट्र की अधिकांश प्राकृतिक और खनिज संपदा का संग्रह रखते हैं, लेकिन इन संसाधनों को उनकी इच्छा के विरुद्ध हस्तांतरित नहीं किया जा सकता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, जो समुदाय अपनी भूमि का हस्तांतरण करते हैं, उन्हें इसके संसाधनों से उत्पन्न धन और आय में हिस्सेदारी का अधिकार है। अतः उनके गृह क्षेत्र

में संसाधनों से सृजित धन में उन्हें एक उचित हिस्सा प्रदान करना कानून द्वारा तय किया जाना चाहिये।

- भाषा, संस्कृति और परंपराओं के संरक्षण और अस्मिता की हानि से स्वयं की रक्षा के उनके अधिकार को चिह्नित, संरक्षित, दर्ज करने और उन्हें एक गतिशील जीवित संस्कृति के रूप विकास करने का अवसर देने की आवश्यकता है।

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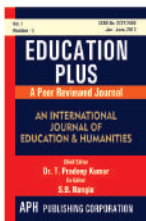
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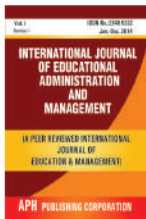
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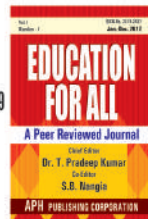
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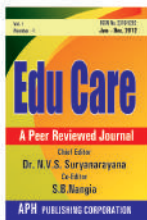
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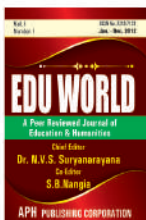
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