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COMMUNICATION: A SMART KEY FOR BUSINESS

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SUBJECT:

ABSTRACT

Communication in modern day workplace is all about being smart with your words, and organizations are constantly on the lookout for people who are masters of this art, since the value it adds to the organization is immense. The following article is an attempt to throw light on those striking issues and trends that are revolutionizing business communication for the internet generation, the major among them being: advances in technology, globalization, an increasing culturally diverse workforce and the adoption of team-based organizational structures. The future of business communication rests on them as all these trends are here to stay for long.

INTRODUCTION

The dawn of the new millennium has ushered in a new era of development and growth for the generation. Never before has the world been looked upon as a 'global village' in the real sense. Though, literally speaking, countries are still miles apart, the way in which the surge of Information and communication technologies (ICTs) has removed many of these gaps is simply staggering. This technology revolution has not only made our live easier but has also made our workplace much better. The corporate offices of today are going 'paperless', 'green' and more technology- friendly with each day. Not only this, the current workforce comprises people of varied color, creed, race and cultures, making the businesses truly global.

GLOBALIZATION

With the world becoming a global village, the national boundaries are gradually losing their significance and companies are competing in a global environment. This kind of expansion in business scope, activities and functions place a heavy demand on the communication skills and systems of the organizations to ensure that messages and information reach the designated person and place in proper time. The melting down of the parameters of space and distance requires firms to work and communicate in a 24 * 7 environment. Besides, it requires careful planning in designing and shaping the messages such that inter-cultural differences are ruled out as far as possible.

DIVERSE WORKFORCE

With domestic workforce becoming more diverse, an organization has to constantly deal with the issues pertaining to a heterogeneous workforce. The differences in employees range from physical abilities and gender to age, ethnic heritage and face. A work team now reflects people not only from different social and ecomic background but also from varied cultures and nationalities. Establishing smooth lines of communication among such varied mix of people is a big challenge. Ensuring synchronization between such heterogeneous group of people requires that the communication systems are designed in a way so as to overcome such cultural barriers.

TEAM-BASED ORGANIZATIONS

The 21st century workplace is sun by teams. In a recent survey of fortune 1000 companies, 83% reported that their firms use teams; teams are all about communication. The individualized working style is slowly being replaced by a group style of functioning wherein people with diverse skill sets and saecialities work together on a common task. In a team – setting interaction among fellow team members and more importantly with the team leader is essential for long –term sustenance and coordination. it is only through effective and smart communication that these diverse skill sets can be brought together to perform as one unit.

ADVANCES IN TECHNOLOGY

Technology has overpowered every aspect of business functioning and with each, passing day, new technologies and gadgets are flooding the markets making it important for the businesses to keep themselves abreast of all the new developments in the field of IT. This has again revolutionized the way communication is being handled by firms. The use of palmtops, PDAs , instant messaging, etc. makes it obligatory for the organizations to not only ensure that their employees are techno-friendly but also to provide them with adequate training in the usage of such communication technology for better reception and transmission of messages. With the advancements of technology, communication has become quicker, pervasive and impersonal.

COMMUNICATION TRENDS OF 21ST CENTURY BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS

Having discussed the contemporary business issues and their effect on the style of working and communication systems of the firms, now let's take a look at those present communication trends that are defining the ways of business interaction and shaping the corporate offices of our generation here, it is important to emphasize that the following points identify those current and future trends that have already started to show their impact on businesses across the world will be conducted and the role business communication is going to play in it. Following are the important developments that have taken place in the area of business communication.

USE OF IT IN COMMUNICATION

With the proliferation of technology and growth of telecommunications in the world, business communication has undergone a sea change. In earlier days, businesses were all about sending memos, letters , drafts and so on. Today the same is being performed through videoconferencing, e-mailing and voip, etc. in the internet era, there are various social networking and media websites available that are becoming extremely popular in the corporate circles nowadays. For example, procter &gamble set up ' your encore' to build useful social networks among its retirees to tap their talent.

GROWING SIGNIFICANCE OF CROSS-CULTURAL COMMUNICATION

In today's global business environment, more and more of us are required to understand people who come from countries and cultures differences from our own. Here, it is important to understand that it is not only the inter-cultural differences that are making communication difficult, but handling the intra-cultural and inter-racial communication is also becoming a tricky issue sometimes, people speaking the same language but coming from different countries have more problems in interaction than people speaking different languages, as is the case with a majority of US and UK employees.

INCREASING EMPHASIS ON INFORMAL/PARTICIPATORY COMMUNICATION

The rigid formal and structured communication pattern prevalent in the autocratic organizations of the yesteryears is no more in practice in organizations today. With employees being empowered and more and more emphasis being laid on developing bottom-up communication in line with the downwards communication channel, the communication in organizations is becoming more participatory and informal in nature. Today, bosses are friendlier than ever, and a growing need is being felt to develop employees' participation in management decision- making and developing new ideas.

COMMUNICATING IN GROUPS

More and more organizations are nowadays resorting to team-based style of functioning where work is distributed to specific teams. In such a group-centric approach, communication assumes prime importance. The degree and scope of communication in the latter case is much more than in an individualized working environment where tasks are performed by specific individuals. For developing effective teams, it is very important to ensure that the lines of communication between team members are strong and seamless, besides, an equal amount of attention has to be paid to concerns like conflict resolution and brainstorming, all of which are of group communication.

QUICKER AND WIDESPREAD COMMUNICATION

Rapid improvements in information technology have allowed us to exchange information and communicate almost everywhere, anywhere and anytime. With organizations expanding their operations across multiple countries, too much of this is Eicher consultancy services which has its offices at dispersed locations. It demands a strong and high level communication network for conducting business. The company installed an effective messaging service which helps communicate the information and decisions faster at widespread locations, leading to multiple benefits in terms of efficiency and communication. Communication systems that save time and are easy to implement are highly recommended. This has made business communication in modern-day business environment assume far-reaching importance.

CONCLUSION

What makes business communication so much important for a modern-day business organization is its ability to ease out several of the complexities that are facing the firms nowadays Besides ensuring increased efficiency and productivity in business by blending all the functional areas, it aids in helping the firms realize their international dreams and gain competitive supremacy. But having said all this, it should not be forgotten that implementing effective corporate communication is not a cakewalk. It takes a lot of practice and hard work to improve the lines of communication at the workplace especially in today's business environment which is ushered in by technology and globalization and characterized by dispersed work groups that operate away from the home office. The present day social, cultural, technological and state factors are already posing big challenges for the businesses in their endeavor to establish good business communication. Getting over these hurdles is currently on the priority of the soft skills experts in organizations.

A majority of the managers today agree that one of the essential prerequisites for ensuring success in business today is how smartly, articulately and succinctly one can communicate at the workplace. General electric is a good example of a company that has done wonders using smart communication techniques. GE is a diversified organization consisting of 14 divisions. They have implemented a system called " integrated Diversity." Under this communication system, GE's 14 separate business leaders report directly to the senior-most managers. This has helps GE streamline its functions and avoid duplication of work and information, besides ensuring faster decision-making.

With increasing business complexities, the future of new age firms will depend to a large extent on their organizational boundaries.

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FOUCAULT'S VIEWS ON PANOPTICON AND THE ROLE OF PANOPTICON IN THE DIGITAL ERA

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SUBJECT:

ABSTRACT:
This paper aims to analyze Mitchell Foucault's views about method of Panopticon and also deals with functions of panopticism in the current or modern era and also talks about Bentham's Panopticon in very short. Foucault also talked about other topics in the text but this particular third chapter in the text *Discipline and Punish* is very interesting. The Researcher has tried to bring some interesting ideas of Panopticon of Foucault and how his Panopticon serving in the digital era. This method of Panopticon known as a constant surveillance is being found everywhere in the current era. Most of the places are covered under constant surveillance. It helps to moderate behavior of criminal or any other person and sometimes it also suppressed the real behavior of the person and can disturb human being physically and mentally. Though, this constant surveillance became part of our everyday life in modern time.

Keywords: Michel Foucault, Panopticon, Digital Era, Behavior, Punishment, Prison

INTRODUCTION:

Michel Foucault, Paul Michel Foucault was a French philosopher, social theorist, historian of ideas and literally critic. He was a son of a surgeon. As a teenager he was rebellious by nature, who described himself as a "delinquent". He had persuaded his B. A. in psychology and M. A. in philosophy from Ecole Normale Superieure University France. In 1983, Foucault became ill and diagnosed with an HIV and died in 1984 of AIDS. After it French AIDS foundation was created in his honour by his partner Daniel Defert.

"Discipline and Punishment: The Birth of Prison", is the book by Foucault, published in 1975. It gives analysis of social and theoretical mechanisms due to which changes came into western system during the modern era. It is based on historical documents from France. He targets cultural changes that led to predominance of prison. Prison used as a tool of discipline as a new technical power which can easily be found in a places like school, hospital, army etc.

WHAT IS PANOPTICON?

"This Panopticon is a type of institutional building and system of behavior control. It is a disciplinary method took to life in the as a central surveillance tower within a circle of prison. This method allows each prisoner to be monitored by one security guard. "

A guard can see each inmate and all prison cells but from the tower of surveillance but prisoners can't see into the tower. Inmates will never can be knew whether or not they are being captured. The Panopticon as a work of an architecture allowed to watchman to observe without being observed. The social effect is that the prisoners were aware of the presence of authority at all times, even though they never knew exactly when they were being observed. The authority shifted from being a limited physical entity to being an internalized omniscience- the inmates moderate behavior themselves simply because someone might be watching, excluding the need for more physical power to accomplish the same task. Just a few guards were able to maintain a very large number of prisoners this way. Arguably, in the future there wouldn't even need to be any guards in the tower for security at all.

FOUCAULT'S VIEWS ON PANOPTICON:

In this text: the study of the origin of prison, Foucault tried to explored the invention of the Panopticon it is the way to guard other without being captured himself. Such a permanent gaze became tool for exercising power and this way induce " in the inmate state of conscious and permanent gaze". Foucault writers that:

"You need not force,
Only observe to contrain in the convict to the good behavior,
the madman to calm,
the worker to work,
the school boy to application of the regulations. "

And after regular and permanent watch eventually guards discovered that after period of constant surveillance inmates he began to regulate their behavior in a moderate way. They were not able to see guard even though they regulated own behavior by conscience. And in this way outer reality became habitual and internalized in their behavior. Foucault also compares this disciplinary surveillance to a mediaeval village which is under quarantine. Due to plague, official strictly separate everyone and kept patrolling streets to ensure that villagers must stay in the village and homes. If they caught villagers out of home, the punishment were death. In the village of Foucault, idea of constant watch created regulations in each minute behavior or things of everyday life. Foucault calls this method "disciplinary blockade". Similar to dungeon where all inmates is administered discipline could be absolute about matters of life or death.

At the first the Panopticon is a appropriate analogy of Foucault's conception of power because it describes its omnipresence and visibility. The watch-tower is central importance here. It observes all, but is also seen. The watch-tower is the predominant tool through which power is made to impregnate and transcend the each individual. So indeed, it is the watch-tower that assures the automatic functioning of power serving as it does to continue impress on the individual a feeling of being watched (Foucault 201). This surveillance requires being visible, or at the very least we should be aware of it since alert of the "gaze" assures it functioning and constrains the prisoner to become the "principle of his own subjection" (203). Such as, the "gaze" of the Panopticon is closely tied to Foucault's notion of power-knowledge, and alludes to it. The relationship of power-knowledge does not imply that power and knowledge are parable; rather it suggests that power is both a reason and a result of knowledge (Digeser 986). The concept that knowledge precedes power can be used to the Panopticon and in certain to the awareness of the "gaze" of the central watch-tower. So the functioning of power depends on the knowledge that the watch-tower is the place where the guards reside. In opposite, the idea that power precedes knowledge does not seem to be contained in the Panopticon device, and this is a sense in which the Panopticism is not a satisfactory analogy for Foucault's concept of power.

Secondly the power-knowledge relationship implies that power is products of knowledge (987). Knowledge, in this matter, can neither be objective nor guaranteed, since power offers the knowledge that is required to uphold norms (Digeser 988). It creates in the society a divide between a "normal" and "abnormal" by dichotomies like as sick-healthy or sane-insane. Moreover the idea that "madness," and in particular the criteria that serve to give judgment about whether someone is mad or not, is offered through the state—it does not just exist (Danaher et al., 26). His thought on "bio-power," which rainbow and rose suggested contains two poles—first focusing on the "anatamo- politics of the human being body, seeking to increase its forces and integrate it into efficient systems" and the second focusing on the entire population, seeking to ensure health, to minimize mortality, increase longevity; to produce, means an efficient, healthy and able work-force—in short by which this knowledge is put into effect (196). The main point of biopower is that whilst it does lead to the production of knowledge—which is one-half of the power-knowledge relationship—it leads also to organization that is, the application of disciplinary power, through the knowledge produced (Danaher et al., 26). So indeed, knowledge of, for example, the symptoms that give signal of depression, madness, or any disease in general, offers a basis for justifying the removal of those people with the corresponding symptoms from the public of society to the remote space within society of the hospital.

Foucault took Panopticon as a metaphor and through this metaphor he explored the relationship between social control and people in disciplinary condition and concept of power and knowledge. In Foucault's view power comes from observing others. It suggests the transition to a disciplinary power with every movement supervised and each event recorded. The outcome of this surveillance is acceptance of regulations. Appropriate behavior is not gained through surveillance but by Panopticon discipline and inducing population to get surety by exercised of this reality. The action of the observer is based upon surveillance and behavior, the more one observes the more powerful one becomes. Foucault said that:

***"by being combined and generalized,
they attained a level at which the formation of knowledge and increase in power regularly reinforce one another in a circular process. "***

For Foucault, true fear or danger was not necessarily that individuals were suppressed by social order. But were carefully fabricated in it, and because there was a penetration of power of individuals. Thus power becomes more flexibly exercised by tools of observation with knowledge following suit in search of "new objects of knowledge over the entire surface on which power is exercised."

BENTHAM'S PANOPTICON:

This concept of Panopticon was first introduced by philosopher Jeremy Bentham. It was outcome of his belief that power should be visible and it should be verifiable. He believed that this continues surveillance should exercise over all groups of society. As health preserved, morals should be reformed etc were subject of observation. Jeremy Bentham travelled to met his brother in Russia and while staying with his brother for two years he drawn out his idea of Panopticon in the letter and returning to England started developing concept of Panopticon with the help of his brother.

Foucault took Bentham's idea of Panopticon as a paradigm for modern system of moderate behavior.

This method of panopticon wasn't originally Bentham's. It was his brother's," says Philip Schofield, professor of the History of Legal and Political Thought and Director of the Bentham Project at UCL.

PANOPTICON IN THE DIGITAL ERA:

Today we recognize Panopticon in new technological form than in prison towers. Psychologist Shoshana Zuboff calls "surveillance capitalism". This method of Panopticon can be used as a disciplinary method and Zuboff suggested it can be used as marketing. Zuboff described PC's role as "Information Panopticon" which monitor the numbers of works being finished by each individual. Today this system of Panopticon seems more useful or applicable as employers can get programs track keystrokes of working staff from home to confirm that they truly are using hours of work. Parents too can have software to monitor mobile phones of their children. Governments have also passed laws all around world to collect internet data of suspicious people in attack of terror. Public transport cards are also useful in monitoring physical movement of the citizens of the country. This kind of monitoring data collection method is analogous with Panopticon because it is a single way avenue. When you are scrolling down newsfeed, browsing the web and also watching video sitting in front of your PC information is sent to your ISP.

The Face book is related to panopticism because of the reality that the site has rules & regulations for what we can or cannot post on the sites, just as institutions, like schools have. The Face book is acts as a moderate or disciplinary system that is monitored by all of us (Kennedy, 2009: 26). If someone is threatened by a picture or they were being bullied by someone or multiple people, The Face book can be notified. Such thing can arise when the Face book user clicks on options such a like for either a picture or comments and choose to report it to the Face book. And this helps to control the content post on the site, and those who abused their rights as a Face book user will be penalized or punished. It means that the abusive contents will be removed or the account can be removed from the Face book. And this brings such a results that an offender to no longer have the same user rights they were earlier allowed to have, excluding them from the Face book. So this thing we can relates to real life because as someone goes against the laws, they can be punished or arrested and put into jail, causing them to be excluded from the society. Means, every one of belonging to the Face book governs and controls it, keeping one another in check (Kennedy, 2009: 25), just as we do in the society. Usually we comments or likes on wall posts or pictures of people affirming to one another that we are agree for the same things, as well as notifies others when a user is crossing line. So, checking validity of our identities and monitoring our actions at online, just like institutions do in our real-life.

Each action taken by us on the Face book is controlled and monitored through the sites design, where users come together as an equal group to form an online institution (Kennedy, 2009: 22). As it becomes like routine of viewing one another's profiles, without each user being notified that their profile is being looked at, becomes a norm for the site (Kennedy, 2009: 23). And so that this idea relates to Foucault's views that "the panopticon is a machine for dissociating the see/being seen dyad: in the peripheric ring, one is totally seen, without ever being seeing; in the central tower, one sees everything without ever being seen" (1979: 201-202). Every user can have a seat in their own unique tower, looking at another user's profile or pictures without that users knowing. Such a curiosity of socially finding people's profiles is a common socially acceptable act on the Face book (Kennedy, 2009: 36). So this could mean looking at familiar profile, or a completely strange user who catches our interest.

Means, when a person is totally bored they normally go on the Face book to see if there is new anything happening on the news feed, then they go through their friend's profiles and then eventually they stray off on familiar profile and then another user's profile, where the act of looking and observing other profiles is done again and again out of curiosity and interest. Such a reciprocal surveillance or looking in each other's lives is not just common online, but as well publicly in society (Kennedy, 2009: 37). So the benefit of the Face book is that it allows people privacy to do it, for that people can continue to hold the power over those we "creep" on, keeping our identity unknown (Kennedy, 2009: 24) .

The act of looking at other user's profile, without their knowledge, can be finished by future or current employers. It can cause problems for users for the reality that if they were tagged in a photo that reflected unappreciated behavior, so as being overly intoxicated that speaks vulgar of a boss, this can reflects on the user, as these actions are done through the person who they are in the real life, resulting in them to either get dismissed, or lost the opportunity of getting again hired. So this kind of feature of the Face book makes people become aware of their own behavior, as they self monitor, not only what they do in their real lives, but what gets posted on their online lives. Because of it restrictions can be set at a users profile in order for specific users to see not see their profile wall, photos, or regulating how their identity is shown to other users. Thus, in the society we live in, everything we do has the possibility of being on the Face book, where our actions are not private, but become subjects to an online panopticon.

Profile pictures we upload on our page are an important part to our profile. As the fact that Face book is a representation of our real life selves, the photos we choose to upload describes to others about ourselves that what we find important, it includes what our values in life too. Some of us have developed this kind of need to choose the perfect or appropriate profile picture, which is the normally the most acceptable picture socially to represent ourselves to the rest of Face book world. For example, if someone who thoughts partying or having drink makes them look cool and sociable they will choose a profile picture of themselves at party bar with group, making show to other users viewing their profile to think that having party or drinking is a large part of their everyday lives. The person who may not party in reality as much as it is reflected through the pictures they post, though these pictures reflect the users identity and life to others whether it's true or only show off. Acceptance of such a user's pictures would be shown through comments, likes or some other way about the pictures. Suppose if there are no comments or comments are negative, most likely the pictures would be changed or removed, showing that we all monitor our profiles making sure that it is appropriate for the rest of Face book. And in this way Foucault's idea of panopticism provides great understanding for the way Face book is organized or its functions works and controls actions of Face book users. The aim of Panopticon is to make surveillance more strong in order to moderate behavior. In a society which is indulged with online culture there is a creation of virtual Panopticon through act of looking at profile of another user on Face book. There is a constant surveillance upon those who are constantly viewing others activities. As rules and regulations enforce making Michel's theory of Panopticon represented itself in the era of digital.

CONCLUSION:

Foucault as an outspoken critic of Panopticon gave his views on this method of Panopticon. His concept of Panopticon was based on Bentham's theory of panopticism. For Bentham this method of surveillance is highly efficient for a prison. For Foucault concept behind panopticism and the way they were manifested were actually of method western society went, in order to become "disciplinary society". Foucault's panopticism is about how power exercised.

Thus, the theory of panopticism is very well exercised in the digital era. Nothing is excluded by constant surveillance. It is available at everywhere and in everyday life.

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LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT POLICY

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SUBJECT:

ABSTRACT:
The terms Collection Development and Collection Building, are usually used interchangeably, but Collection Management is different from the above concepts. Collection Building is selection and acquisition of library materials based on user's actual needs and future requirements. Building suitable collections for scientific and technical libraries is a process of prime importance. Many users, when asked to evaluate scientific and technical libraries

INTRODUCTION

Collection development is the process of systematically building library collection to serve the varied needs of users such as studying, teaching, research, recreational, and so on. The process includes selection, acquisition, maintenance, assessment, and weeding or discarding of current and retrospective materials. It also includes planning of strategies to continue acquisition, and evaluation of collections to determine its relevance based on the needs of the library users. In the process, the library staff in the Collection Development Team has to ensure that material is not duplicated and that acquisitions are coordinated and managed in the most cost-effective manner across the entire library system

COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT POLICY

will list the strength of the collection as the major criteria. Science and technology collections are not the easiest ones to develop successfully in view of the complexity of the subjects involved, a large numbers of decision making is to be done because of the sizeable quantity of books and journals available. It is a task to select authentic resources from the'n' number of resources, which could run a risk of being inauthentic.

FUNCTIONS OF THE COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT:

a) User's Analysis
b) Selection Policies
c) Acquisition policies
d) Resource Sharing
e) Weeding

SELECTION CRITERIA AND TYPES OF MATERIALS

(i) Authority (Authenticity): The expertise and affiliation of the author regarding the subject of writing should be assessed.
(ii) Accuracy: The content of the document should be accurate and authentic. Wrong or misleading information can be disastrous in any documents. 9

(iii) Scope: The treatment to the subject, topic or theme of the document should be evaluated and correlated to the users of the library. The content should be balance in covering the extension and intension of the subject, topic or the theme of the book. In case of some shortage or limitation in the content, it should be mentioned in the preface of the document.
(iv) Organization: Information in the document should have been organised on the basis of some established characteristics or logic. Name of the chapters should reveal the purpose of the document. The consistency in writing and developing from general to specific topic make the reading interesting and easy in understanding. In the case of non-fiction book, an exhaustive index is expected.
(v) Format(Graphics): The graphics illustrations are common in the documents dealing with technical data. In this case, appropriate graph, colour pattern, size should be evaluated.
(vi) Bibliographies: Document should be supported by references in case of nonfiction book. The format of bibliography should be standard and information should be complete in
(vii) Users: While selecting a document, prospective users should be identified and ascertained that the material would be read by a large number of readers. The documents should be categorized as scholarly, popular, fiction, non-fiction, entertaining, introductory, advanced, etc.
(viii) Vocabulary: The vocabulary of the document should be to the level of the users for which it has been written.
(ix) Textbook: The textbook are mostly referred by the students for knowledge in the subject area. Hence, the textbook should be complete in terms of the syllabus of the subject. The content should be accurate and authentic. The organization of the content should be such that the students can understand easily.
(x) Fiction: In the case of a book of fiction, the author, title, style, theme, plot, setting, characters, and reviews should be evaluated.
(xi) Multimedia: The documents in audio, video or multimedia should be evaluated on the basis of format. There a number of formats for audio video materials. For example, an audio file has mp3, mid, wav, aif, etc, a video file could be mpg, mov, wmv, etc. The file format should be assessed on the basis of equipment the library has. The sound quality, frame rate in video, etc are main criteria to evaluate.

CONCLUSION:

Acquisition is an important function to develop collection for the library. The function is being concluded in four steps namely, selection, ordering, receiving and accessioning. The selection process depends upon the objectives of the library, long term and short term collection development programmes and users' needs. Collection development has developed as a subject in library and information science discipline. For developing an appropriate 17 collection for a library, it should have a sound acquisition policy and accordingly it should acquire the information sources till the policy becomes irrelevant for the library. It follows a standard process and maintains the records of the process followed.

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ELEMENTS OF ORIENTALISM IN OTHELLO

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SUBJECT:

ABSTRACT:
Investigating Orientalism has been the centre of the 18th century as the golden age for the representation of Oriental character, life and history. The English Renaissance had a particular interest in the Eastern world. This interest can be seen in the publication of the first major books on Oriental history, the translation of certain Oriental books and most notably the recurrent production of plays with oriental settings or subjects. Edward Said's Orientalism published in 1978, popularized the term "Orientalism". In this paper, the researcher has examined and evaluated Edward Said's Orientalism and also examined the elements of Orientalism in Shakespeare's Othello.

Key Words: Said, Discourse, Orientalism, Post Colonial, Shakespeare, Othello

MEANING OF THE TERM "ORIENTALISM":
The word 'Orientalism' came into strong prevalence with the publication of Edward Said's masterpiece Orientalism in 1978. Orientalism is a seminal and source textbook for understanding postcolonial approaches to literature. Major theorists and critics have acknowledged the importance of Said's work in shaping and defining the postcolonial field. Said opens his book by **Karl Marx's** quotes; **"They cannot represent themselves; they must be represented."** [1] As per the view of Said Orientalism is the concept of the west about their Asian and African colonies. The west prefers to consider their Asian and African colonies as the primitive anarchic entities. In short, Orientalism expresses the misinterpreted idea of the Asian and African colonies of the west. This concept was deliberately entertained by the west so as to agree with the political and economic aspects of imperialism. Orientalism is a study of near and far eastern societies, Culture, languages, custom, people, etc. by western scholars known as occident. Said firmly stated that European culture gained in strength and identity by setting itself of against the orient as a sort of surrogate or even underground self. Said stated that Orientalism is the political tool in the hand of the colonizer. Orientalism is basically re-reading history. Said says that **"He is first an oriental, second a human being and last again an oriental."** [2]

ELEMENTS OF ORIENTALISM IN OTHELLO:
Shakespeare has very consciously and skillfully woven the theme of Orientalism in Othello. Shakespeare was fully aware of the social, cultural, political and religious circumstances existing during his lifetime at the local, national and international levels. Venice was a city of near symbolic importance to Shakespeare as a place of civilization so cultured and so sophisticated as to approach decadence and Cyprus represents an outpost of that empire facing the threat of the Muslim Turks and all the great exotism of Africa with which Othello himself is associated.

The tragedy opens with the marriage of Othello and Desdemona. The images employed by lago to describe the coupling of Othello and Desdemona are revoltingly animalistic and sodomistic. As Iago says;

"Even now, now very now, an old black ram
Is tupping your white ewe." [3]

Iago the villain, a white Italian in a Christian culture, considers himself civilized, cultured and sophisticated and Othello black, rugged, uncivilized, uncultured and unsophisticated. He taunts Desdemona's father, Brabantio. "Tupping" is a word used specifically for the copulating of sheep. He purposefully uses this sodomistic, vulgar word and tells Desdemona's father that Othello, black, uncivilized, robust will have sexual intercourse with his daughter. The word "ram" means uncast rated male sheep. He uses these derogatory words to degrade Othello. His expression about Othello communicates his jealousy and hatred towards Othello - the Moor. It also communicates his sense of superiority. It is a representation of the Elizabethan attitude towards black, Arabians, Turks, etc. They were considered uncultured, unsophisticated and robust by the Elizabethan people. Iago further tells Desdemona's father that the devil means Othello will make him grandfather by becoming a father of Desdemona's child. During the Elizabethan period devils were thought to be black.

Roderigo, a Venetian gentleman, who loved Desdemona, uses the word "thick-lips" for Othello. It is the racist comment on Othello's appearance. The word "thick-lips" was specially being used for the black African during the Elizabethan period. Iago's speech is a proof of Occidental jealousy against the Orientals:

Brabantio thinks that if Othello and others like Othello are allowed in this respect, then they will be the rulers and real civilization will be destroyed. Here we experience the element of Orientalism comprehensively. We, as audience as well as readers can perceive the racial bias in Brabantio's view. Othello, of course is quite aware of the existing circumstances. He is brave, confident, adventurous, and loyal. Iago, having caught up with Othello, describes his meeting with Brabantio and pretends that he felt great indignation on Othello's behalf. Othello is quite calm in his response. He confidently tells lago that Brabantio's complaint will not be entertained by the ruling body of Venice and it really happens like that. When Desdemona was asked by the Duke to express her mind she whole heartedly speaks out:

'That I love the Moor to live with him,
My downright violence and storm of fortunes
May trumpet to the world. My heart's subdued
Even to the very quality of my lord.
I saw Othello's visage in his mind,
And to his honours and his valiant parts
Did I my soul and fortunes consecrate?" [4]

Desdemona's above mentioned speech expresses her deeper and unconditional love for Othello. She loves his merits and adventurous spirit. Othello is quite aware of it. Duke finally permits Othello and Desdemona's love and tells Brabantio that his son-in-law is far more fair than black.

"Let it be so.
Good night to everyone. (To Brabantio) And noble signior,
If virtue no delighted beauty lack,
Your son-in-law is far more fair than black." [5]

Duke, to whom Brabantio complains about Othello that Othello, the corrupter of the Venetian society has played some black magic on Desdemona and attracted her towards him understands virtues in Othello's personality and tells Brabantio that his son-in-law means Othello is far more fair and virtuous than black means other Arabians and Africans. Duke is wise and fair-minded towards virtues and human qualities in human beings in general.

Duke believes in Othello's bravery and adventurous spirit. He addresses him as "Valiant Othello". It is evidence that Duke recognizes virtues and human qualities among the blacks. He appoints Othello as a general to attack Ottoman, Turk the enemy of the whole Christian world. It is an illustration of Duke's deeper faith in Othello. He believes that Othello, the Moor will be the befitting general to attack and defeat Ottoman-Turk. It is also an illustration, which communicates that the Elizabethan people, especially the people of high rank had a policy to utilize the services of the blacks for the national purposes. Indirectly it was an opportunity to the blacks to mingle with the so-called cultured, civilized and sophisticated Venetians. It was a kind of orientation of the blacks and others than Venetians during the Elizabethan period. One of the Senators makes Duke and the rulers present for the emergency meeting aware of the strength and skills of Ottomites. He utters;

"If we make thought of this,
We must not think of the Turk is so unskillful." [6]

The above cited speech communicates that the Ottomites means Turks were equally strong, well-equipped and skilful during the Elizabethan era. There are numerous illustrations in Othello, we as audiences as well as readers understand the element of Orientalism through the perceptions of various characters.

Iago, a white Venetian, comments on Moors that they are changeable in their wills. It is a racial comment. He believes that if the Moors are offered money, they can change their wills. Indirectly, he tells Roderigo to be ready to offer money to Othello to change his wills of loving Desdemona. Iago's further calculation regarding Desdemona must change in course of time. He tells Roderigo;

"...Her eyes must be fed.
And what delight shall she have to look on the devil?
When the blood is made dull with the act of sport, these should be.
Again to inflame it and to give satiety a fresh appetite,
Loveliness in favour, sympathy in years, manners and beautifies:
All which the Moor is defective in.
Now for want of these required conveniences,
Her delicate tenderness will find itself abused,
Begin to heave the gorge, disrelish and abhor the Moor. [7]

Iago calculates that the marriage and love between Othello and Desdemona is not according to the Elizabethan social norms. He thinks that Othello is black, uncivilized, uncultured, unsophisticated whereas Desdemona is fair, civilized, cultured and sophisticated. There is no kind of equality according to him and according to the social norms regarding marriage of the Venetian society in sixteenth century. Therefore, he believes that Desdemona will very soon realize the error of her choice and rue her decision of marrying Othello. Othello himself acutely realizes the differences between Desdemona as a fair, civilized, cultured, and soft in conversation Venetian and himself. He utters:

"... Haply for I am black,
And have not those soft parts of conversation
That chamberers have, or for I am declined
Into the vale of years." [8]

Brabantio, Desdemona's father, a Senator complains to the Duke against Othello's eloping away with his daughter. He tells him;

"She is abused, stolen from me, and corrupted
By spells and medicines bought of mountebank's
For nature so preposterously to err,
Being not deficient, blind, or lame of sense,
Sans witchcraft could not." [9]

The words and expressions, "devil", "all which the Moor is defective in, abhor the Moor", etc uttered by lago represent the general attitude of the white Venetians towards the orients during the sixteenth century. Of course, these words and expressions are expressed by the villainous-minded, wicked-minded lago who could not see anything delicate, beautiful, virtuous and moral around him. There is no denying the fact that there must have been many good white men around him. However, his words and expressions about Othello can be taken as general observations and opinions of the common public of the Elizabethan age.

In Othello, Shakespeare has brought another Oriental character on the forefront. Being a Moor himself, Othello receives humiliating treatment from the members of the dominant and Occidental society. He belongs to a different race which means that he is the 'other'. The 'otherness' implies the meaning that he is a 'non-English' and a 'non-Christian' himself. Hence he differs from the natives in terms of colour, origin, religion, language and, of course, social status. He always receives a secondary treatment from them although he occupies a prominent place in the white military administration. Othello performs his duties of safeguarding the country meticulously. It is very interesting to notice that in spite of his Oriental background, Othello is given respect; but when he is considered on the basis of the issue in terms of inter-racial, sexual and marital union, it becomes a sentimental issue for all the people of Venice. They start giving him discriminating treatment as though his military position and his honest services for Venice are nothing and meaningless.

In the course of the action of the drama it is observed that Shakespeare has often designated the term 'Moor' to Othello. Nowhere is he addressed by his actual name. It provides ample proof that Shakespeare emphasizes on Othello's race and his relations with the Oriental region. It may be his intention to degrade him and not to award him his original and actual status. It seems contradictory that on one hand Othello has been given the highest military position and is often appreciated for his noble nature and on the other he is called with names which are particular to the Oriental world. He is called with various honorable titles like **'valiant Moor'**, '**brave Moor**', '**warlike Moor**', **'the Moor my lord**' and '**Moor... a full soldier**.' Up to this point, Othello doesn't face any kind of hatred from the Venetian civil society. It begins when he dares to marry a white woman that he becomes subject to prejudiced and discriminatory behavior from the same people who appreciated and praised him earlier. Through Desdemona, he wants to merge himself with the Occidental community. It is when he becomes a puppet in the hands of lago that he boils with anger and his barbaric nature is seen for which he is labeled as wild and uncivilized with a feature of Oriental.

CONCLUSION:

Othello is an attempt to bring the Occidentals and the Orientals close to one another and also to minimize the gap between them. The playwright has accomplished this by showering the heroic qualities like nobility, eloquence, diction, sobriety and trustworthiness to him. These qualities were thought specific only to the white men. The Moors, the Negroes and the blacks were thought to be devoid of these qualities. That's why it is observed that Othello has been placed in an important position as a commander of the Venetian military. He is admired and even moderately accepted largely in the political society of Venice. Othello's marriage with Desdemona proves to be a threat for the Venetian society. It created a danger of losing the propriety of its culture as the marriage would produce a hybrid generation. This thought created a sense of jealousy in the hearts of the Venetian people.

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SIGNIFICANCE OF NATURE IN "THE OLD MAN AND THE SEA"

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SUBJECT:

ABSTRACT:
The old man is unique in his relationship and understanding with the natural world. "The old man and the sea" includes many natural elements like- sea, birds,sun,moon,trees, sharks, turtles and jellyfish. It is man's conflict of overpowering forces in society. Significance of Nature plays an important role in human life as well as in the novella. Without nature there cannot be life. Earnest Hemingway shows us the natural elements as the characters of the novella.

Keywords: Nature, Pride , Luck , Conflict, Human

INTRODUCTION:
Earnest Miller Hemingway was born on 21st July in Oak Park Illinois, US. He was an American journalist, Novelist, Short story writer and Sportsman. The 20th century was strongly influenced by the Economical and Understated style which he termed in " The Iceberg Theory".

He published seven novels, six short story collections and two non-fiction works. Three of his novels. Four short story collections and Three non-fiction works were published posthumously. He produced most of his works between mid-1920s and mid-1950s. He also won noble prize in literature in 1954. After he left for the Italian Front to be enlisted as an Ambulance driver in World War 1.

He survived in 1954 after two plane crashes but this accident left him in major pain and ill health for rest of his life, In 1959 he bought a house in Ketchum, Idaho where in mid-1961 he ended his own life.

His one of the famous novels was " The Old Man and The Sea" which was published in 1952. It was a fictional novel which shows the story of a cuban fisherman and his understanding towards nature.

ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANCE OF NATURE:
Two aspects of reading 'Nature' is that of itself or the symbols. When we just look at how it is described in novella and how the old man's relation to this nature. Somehow both are different from each other. Hemingway talks about 'sea' as a character, 'bird' as a friend and, 'sharks' as the enemies. The old man was alone on the boat but as his view the nature was with him.Let's imagine their perspectives.

Sea: Though sea is a battlefield for old man, sea saves so many lives in it. Sea says........"The Old man-you are representative of the mankind and always referred me as cruel. You destroy my shelters lives. I give you so many place in my area. Toy get so many things from me. I just give you never demand anything and then I am cruel?"

"Man kind you never understand me , my pain, my suffering and then I never stop my work for you. After so much suffering from you, when I start giving reaction you all say that ' I am destroyer'. But....so called 'intellectual man' - first look at yourself.

THE SHARKS:

Sea is 'home' for sharks. The sharks are not an accident in sea but it is natural in 'sea'.
"He had come up from deep down in the water as the dark cloud of blood had settled and dispersed in the mile deep sea." 'This was a fish built to feed on all the fishes in the sea, that were so fast and strong and well armed that they had no other enemy.'

Fish marlin: Though marlin is small part of Nature. He played a vital role in the novella - 'The Old Man and The Sea'. It is fish Marlin who makes the Old Man 'Hero' of the novella.

Marlin says, "you killed me for pride and because you are fisher-man you did not kill the fish only to keep alive and sell for food." Because its human nature to be pleased and pleasured by showing their power over creatures which cannot fight back to them and hurting the nature. Nature can't be predicated. As we discuss that Santiago's nature and other element's of nature depends on situations (universe of nature.) But...universally, nature is not decided. Nature describe only as it is but somehow in this novel we find that -

"Nature is static in the whole novel. It is not beautiful as we think in our imagination. Really it is so cruel and brutal. However, the sea is not providing him enough catch to survive. He is able to catch the large marlin but sea will not allow him to have it and he returns to share with nothing but 'skeleton.' "Nature defeated him with his bad luck."

CONCLUSION:

Santiago after many attempts was not able to catch any fish but once he catches a fish Marlin and the fight between the natural element and human is shown here to describe the pride of human that he doesn't feel bad even after hurting a small creature of nature. Humans often destroy nature while nature always tries to help them. The fish taught Santiago the importance of nature and even the nature have life which no one is allowed to destroy.

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INFORMATION, INFORMATION NEED AND INFORMATION SEEKING BEHAVIOR : AN OVERVIEW

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SUBJECT:

ABSTRACT:
Human being is only gifted with intelligences among the animal kingdom. He puts all efforts to make his life comfortable by acquiring knowledge through various methods like observation, experiments etc. while doing this he makes use of available information by applying different methods. We have tried to explain the concepts related to Information, Information need and Information seeking.

KEY WORDS: Information, Information Need and Information Seeking Behavior

1. INTRODUCTION:

Information may be a basic want of soul. Information is required by all walks of life. Data's required for socioeconomic development. Folks want data for higher cognitive process. The sphere of knowledge seeking behavior in scientific discipline will generally be outlined as that that worries with deciding user's information desires, looking behavior and consequent use of knowledge. Disciplines involved with understanding however folks ask for and create use of knowledge, the channels they use to induce Information, and therefore the factors that inhibit or encourage data use include: the study of temperament in science, client behavior, innovation analysis, health communication studies, structure decision-making, and data necessities in system style.

2. INFORMATION:

Information is delineating as processed of structured information. It's one amongst the essential commodities required by the man in all walks of life. Info means that the communication of information regarding an occurrence of a given condition or the Unfold of knowledge derived from observations, study or expertise. The word Information is derived from Latin word 'Information' which means to "to give form to mind', 'instruct' or 'teach' (Doraswamy, 2017).

2.1 MEANING:

Buckland (1991) analyzed the lexicon meanings given within the English lexicon and came up with 3 distinguished meanings as following Information as a process: once somebody knows, what they understand is modified. During this modification "Information is that the act of data} communication of the knowledge or new of some truth or occurrence; the act of telling fact or fact of being told of one thing.

Information as knowledge: information is additionally wont to denote that that is perceived in **information as a process;** the knowledge communicated regarding some explicit truth, subject or event; that of that one is appraised or told, intelligence, news**.**
Information as a thing: the term info is additionally used attributively for objects like documents that are observed as information they're considered having the transmission information or act information that's instructive.

2.2 DEFINITION:
As per Kent Information is the feed stock for knowledge.
According to Oxford English dictionary, Information is communication of instructive knowledge, news of some fact or occurrence.
To have an extended read, few ideas well-mined from definitions of Wilson are given
Below: There are four ideas derived from the definitions. They are,
Information Behavior
Information Seeking Behavior
Information Search Behavior
Information Use Behavior

2.3: INFORMATION TYPES AND QUALITIES
According to Shera (1973) there are six types of information:
(1) **Abstract information:** It relates to ideas, theories and hypothesis concerning the Relationship that exists among the variables in a region

(2) Empirical information: It relates to knowledge and skill of analysis which can be drawn from oneself or communicated through others.
(3) **Procedural information:** this can be the information that is obtained, then manipulated And tested through investigation
(4**) Stimulatory information:** it's motivated by oneself or the surroundings.
(5**) Policy information:** it's centered on the choice creating method.
(6) Directive information: it's used for co-coordinating and sanctionative effective Cluster activity.

The qualities of knowledge as listed by Rojas (1982) are accessibility, Comprehensiveness, precision, compatibility, timeliness, clarity, flexibility, verifiability, truthful and quantitative etc. Thus, info is comprehensive, which may be used and accessed for generating new data. Precise, accurate, and competitive information is needed by researchers or users of the data.

3. INFORMATION NEED
Information is a private or a group's want to find and procure data to satisfy an acutely aware or unconscious want. Data want refers to individual user desires concerning information required by everyone. Data want is known as evolving obscure awareness of one thing from missing and as culminating in locating the knowledge that contributes for understanding and that means. (Doraswamy) Information behavior is that the study that features
(1) Information Behavior: Totality of human behavior in relevance sources and channels of data.
(2) Information Seeking Behavior: data seeking behavior is that the purposive seeking for information as a consequence of a requirement to finish some goal.

(3) Information Search Behavior: The micro-level behavior used by the knowledge searcher in interacting with system of all kind.
(4) Information Use Behavior; this is often contains of mental and physical acts concerned in incorporating information to existing cognitive content of someone.

4. INFORMATION SEEKING BEHAVIOUR

Information seeking behavior could be a method wherever folks search data and utilize identical to complete their pre-determined task. Information is largely structured or processed knowledge. Folks would like Information altogether walks of life. According to Sultana, Ayesha (2016) .The term information seeking behavior involves a collection of actions like information wants, ask for data, measure and choose information and eventually use this information. Information seeking is that the method engaged in by humans to alter their state of information. It's a high level task that's half learning or drawback finding. To hunt data implies the requirement to alter the state of one's data. As a result of the new information formats of knowledge sources and new information tools, users are expected to accumulate new data and skills in information looking out (Kaushik, 2011).

4.1 DEFINITION:

Information is regarded as a collection of raw data, consisting of symbols, signs, signals and surrogates that can be compiled into messages (text, audio, images, or digital) for communication. Seeking is an expression of want demand, need or requirement that entails looking for or fetching an item or information. Behavior is normally associated with the psychological and emotional status, dynamics and paradigm of an individual or organization in relation or reaction to internal and external stimuli.

Wilson says Information seeking behavior as purposive seeking of Information as a consequence of a need to satisfy some goal.

King notes Information Seeking Behavior is "a manner information in which a user conducts himself in relation to a given information environment"

Kritels writes "it refers to any activity of an individual that is undertaken to identify a message that satisfies a perceived need".

Girija Kumar emphasis the information seeking behavior is mainly concerned with the need, what kind of information and for what reason and how information is found, evaluated and used and how the needs can be identified and satisfied.

4.2: TYPES:

There are two styles of Information seeking behavior:

(1) Obligatory data seeking behaviour: Compelling statures force an individual to want necessary information. Skilled operating in numerous field ae forced to access the knowledge in their several field of expertization to become additional Informatics. Let's say Advocates, Engineers, Sociologists, psychologists etc.
(2) Discretionary Information Seeking: this sort is totally different from obligatory information seeking. It entails looking for information that will not be essential and/or whose supply isn't familiar with actually.

4.3 MODELS DEVELOPED:

Studies in Information seeking behaviors temfrom considerations encompassing, however individuals use information in their work environments. Information seeking behavior arises as a consequence of a necessity perceived by the knowledge user, who so as to satisfy it, makes demands upon formal or informal Information sources or services, leading to either success or failure

THE USER DEMANDS WILL CONCISELY BE TRANSLATED AS FOLLOWS:

• Content: Superior quality, exaggerated selection, reduced value and multiple selection formats
• Facilities: straightforward access to advanced market and merchandise info through easy-to-use interfaces and facility for looking content from a good vary of sources.
• Products: exaggerated provide of recent product, quicker access to and delivery of product.
• Recommendations and promotions tailored to readers' interests.
• Single publisher purpose of contact.

Information seeking behavior some models are developed
(1) Information Search behavior by Carol Kuhithau which incorporates half dozen stages concentrates on method
(2) Devid Ellis model concentrate on describing the activities than a method
(3) Episodic model developed by bishop J Belkin relies on intuition and insight and focus on interactions with Information
(4) abnormal state of information developed by bishop Belkin relies o the actual fact that research worker acknowledges a niche within the state of knowledge.
(5) Wilson's theory of data Behavior projected by Thomas Wilson proposed that the knowledge behavior covers all aspects of human information behavior. During this model searcher interacts with system.
(6) Data search developed by Stuart Card, E.D, H Chi and Peter Pirolli derived from social science theories. During this model data seeker uses links, summaries and pictures to estimate however shut they're to focus on data.
(7) Life within the spherical developed by Elfreda Chatman focuses on the truth at its most routine, foreseeable enough that
unless associate intial downside arises there's no purpose in data seeking method.
(8) Sense creating Model developed by Brenda Dervin focuses on the actual fact that data seeker is smart of unsure things. It describes however the knowledge seeker interpret the information use for the information connected selections.
(9) Principles of exertion relies on the principle the knowledge seeker priorities the foremost convenient path to acceptable information.

4.4 NEED FOR THE STUDY OF INFORMATION SEEKING BEHAVIOUR:

Information is acquired in the Libraries processed, hold on and preserved to be used and utilize. Its use generates information within the type of information. So as to satisfy information needs of the users libraries try terribly laborious to boost themselves by effort needed strategies and methodologies from time to time. Studies of the same. Facilitate them to formulate policies involving effort information sources, improve upon the services rendered and also the adoption of needed technologies.

5. CONCLUSION

Any organization or system puts an effort either to make itself suitable for the emerging requirements of the environment or to change the environment in which it exists. For any of such efforts the organization or system prefers an easier way of approach and cost. With respect to information seeking, the principle of least effort postulates that the information seeker chooses a course of action that will involve most convenient search method for information seeking. The user will apply the searching tools that are most familiar and easy to use so as to find results. This happens in spite of the user having proficiency in technical searching. Since libraries are user centric entities, the principles of least effort becomes important in planning the library system and conducting research in modern library concepts.

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NANO MATERIAL: INDISPENSABLE PROPERTIES AND APPLICATION

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SUBJECT:

ABSTRACT:

Nanotechnology is mix of research and innovation advancement at the nuclear, sub-atomic, or. The structures, gadgets and frameworks that made of nano molecule have novel properties macromolecular dimensions utilizing a length size of roughly coordinated hundred nm in any measurement and capacities as a result of their tiny size. They can be metallic, mineral, polymer-based or a blend of materials.

The method for synthesis of nano particles is top-down and bottom-up. Bottom up method are more prominent than the top down techniques. The few bottom up strategies are homogeneous and heterogeneous nucleation forms, microemulsion based amalgamation, vaporized union, shower pyrolysis and layout-based blend. The milling (or attrition) and thermal cycling are example of top-down method.

The innovation has great prospects over the therapeutic, pharmaceutical, biotechnology, building, assembling, broadcast communications and data innovation markets. These applications depend on variables, for example, their physical properties, tremendous surface zone and tiny size which offer conceivable outcomes for control and space to fulfil various functionalities. The present paper means to surveys the past work done and ongoing progressions in the field of nanotechnology.

KEYWORDS: Nanotechnology, Nanomaterials, Top-Down Approaches, Bottom-Up Approaches, Nano scale, Nano sensors, Biosensors

I INTRODUCTION

Nanomaterials are the set of particles or the substances where atlas one dimension is less than approximately 100nm. Nanostructured materials andnanophase/nanoparticle materials are the two kinds of Nanomaterials. Nanostructured materials are condensed bulkmaterials which is composed of grains of nanometre size rangebut nanophase/nanoparticle are dispersive nanoparticles [1]. Nanomaterials have properties that are significantly different and considerably improved relative to those of their coarser-grained counterparts. Theproperty changes result from their small grain sizes, the large percentage of their atoms in large grain boundary environments and the interactionbetween the grains. Nanotechnology is the design, fabrication and application of nanostructures or nanomaterials and the fundamental understanding of the relationships between physical properties or Phenomenon and material dimensions. It is seen that properties of these particles are quite sensitive to theirsizes [2].Metal nanoparticles have attracted a great interest in scientific research and industrial applications as catalysts owing to their large surface-to- volume ratios and quantum-sizeeffects [3, 4].Nanotechnology offers the promise of developing multifunctional materials that will contribute to building and maintaining lighter, safer, smarter, and more efficient vehicles, aircraft, spacecraft, and ships.

HISTORY OF NANOMATERIALS

The history of nanomaterials began immediately after the large bang when Nanostructures wereformed within the early meteorites. Nature later evolved many other Nanostructures like seashells,skeletons etc. Nano scaled smoke particles were formed during the utilization of fireside by early humans. The scientific story of nanomaterials however began much later. one in every of the primary scientific report is that the colloidal gold particles synthesized by Michael Faraday as early as 1857. Nanostructured catalysts have also been investigated for over 70 years. By the first 1940's, precipitated and fumed silica nanoparticles were being manufactured and sold in USA and Germany as substitutes for ultrafine lampblack for rubber reinforcements.Nanosized amorphous silica particles have found large-scale applications in many every-dayconsumer products, starting from non-diary coffee creamer to automobile tires, optical fibbers and catalyst supports. within the 1960s and 1970's metallic nano powders for magnetic recording tapes were developed. In 1976, for the primary time, nanocrystals produced by the now popular inert- gas evaporation technique was published by Granqvist and Buhrmann. Recently it's been found that the Maya blue paint could be a nanostructured hybrid material. The origin of its colour and its resistance to acids and biocorrosion are still not understood but studies of authentic samples from Jaina Island show that the fabric is formed of needle-shaped palygorskite (clay) crystals that form a superlattice with a period of 1.4 nm, with intercalates of amorphous silicate substrate containing inclusions of metal (Mg) nanoparticles. the gorgeous tone of the blue colour is obtained only if both these nanoparticles and therefore the superlattice are present, as has been shown by the fabrication of synthetic samples. Today nanophase engineering expands during a rapidly growing number of structural and functional materials, both inorganic and organic, allowing to control mechanical, catalytic, electric, magnetic, optical and electronic functions. the assembly of nano phase or cluster-assembled materials is typically based upon the creation of separated small clusters which then are fused into a bulk-like material or on their embedding into compact liquid or solid matrix materials. e.g. nanophase silicon, which differs from normal silicon in physical and electronic properties, may well be applied to macroscopic semiconductor processes to make new devices. for example, when ordinary glass is doped with quantized semiconductor ''colloids,'' it becomes a high performance optical medium with potential applications in optical computing.

II NANOMATERIALSPROPERTIES

It is seen that reactivity of nanoparticles increases with decreasein particle size, melting temperature of nanophase is considerably lower thantheir bulk counter parts and the colour of a nanoparticle (especiallysemiconductors) changes with its size. Two principal factors cause the properties [5-7] of nanomaterials to differ significantly from other materials: increased relative surface area, and quantum effects.

They exhibit-

Size effects - Depending on the material used to produce nanoparticles, properties like solubility, transparency, colour, absorption or emission wavelength, conductivity, melting point and catalytic behaviour are changed only by varying the particle size.

Surface effects - Properties like dispersibility, conductivity, catalytic behaviour and optical properties alter with different surface properties of the particle.

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- **Thermal Properties**

The thermal conductivity of nanomaterials is veryhigh, is due to the vibration of covalent bonds. Itsthermal conductivity is 10 times greater than the metal. The very high thermal conductivity of nanomaterial isalso due to minimum defects in the structure.

- **Mechanical properties**

Nanomaterials are very strong and withstand extremestrain. Most of the materials fracture on bendingbecause of the presence of more defects, butnanomaterials possess only few defects in thestructure.

- **Structural properties**

The large specific surface area of the nanoparticles is an important property related to reactivity, solubility, sintering performance etc. and is also related with the mass and heat transfer between the particles and their surroundings. Furthermore, the crystal structure of the particles may change with the particle size in the nanosized range in many cases. This is attributed to the compressive force exerted on the particles because of the surface tension of the particle itself. The critical particle size of the crystal structure and the size effect differ with the materials.

- **Optical properties**

In small nano clusters the effect of reduced dimensionality on electronic structure has the most profound effect on the energies of highest occupied molecular orbital (HOMO) which is valence band and the lowest unoccupied molecular orbital (LUMO), essentially the conduction band. The optical emission and adsorption occur when the transition of the electrons occur between these two states. Semiconductors and many metals show large changes in optical properties such as colour, as a function of particle size. Colloidalsuspense's of gold nano particles have a deep red colour which becomes progressively more yellow as the particle size increases. The interaction of electromagnetic radiation and the electrons in the conduction band around the nanoparticles

- **Magnetic properties**

Magnetic nanoparticles are used in a range of applications like imaging, bioprocessing, refrigeration as well as high storage density magnetic memory media. The large surface area to volume ratio results in a substantial proportion of atoms having different magnetic coupling with neighbouring atoms leading to differing magnetic properties. Bulk gold and platinum are nonmagnetic but at the nano size they act as magnetic particles. Au nanoparticles become ferromagnetic when they are capped with the appropriate molecules such as thiol. Giantmagnetoresistance(GMR) is a phenomenon observed in nanoscale multilayer's consisting of strong ferromagnetic (Fe,Co,Ni)and a weaker magnetic or non-magnetic buffer(Cr,Cu).It is usually employed in data storage and sensing.

- **Electronic properties**

The changes which occur in electronic properties as the system length scale is reduced are related mainly to the increasing influence of the wave-like property of the electrons (quantum mechanical effects) and the scarcity of scattering centres. As the size of the system becomes comparable with the de Broglie wavelength of the electrons, the discrete nature of the energy states becomes apparent once again, although a fully discrete energy spectrum is only observed in systems that are confined in all three dimensions. In certain cases, conducting materials become insulators below a critical length scale, as the energy bands cease to overlap. Owing to their intrinsic wave-like nature, electrons can tunnel quantum mechanically between two closely adjacent nanostructures, and if a voltage is applied between two nanostructures which aligns the discrete energy levels in the DOS, resonant tunnelling occurs, which abruptly increases the tunnelling current. Conduction in highly confined structures, such as quantum dots, is very sensitive to the presence of other charge carriers and hence the charge state of the dot. These Coulomb blockade effects result in conduction processes involving single electrons and as a result they require only a small amount of energy to operate a switch, transistor, or memory element. All these phenomena can be utilised to produce radically different types of components for electronic, optoelectronic and information processing applications, such as resonant tunnelling transistors and single-electron transistors.

III APPLICATIONS OF NANOMATERIALS

The nanoparticles could have many applications in biology and medicine, including protein purification, drug delivery and medical imaging[8]. The combination of nanotechnology and molecular biology hasdeveloped into an emerging research area: nano-biotechnology. For in vivo biomedical applications, the purity, disparity and stability of themultifunctional magnetic nanoparticles in a physiological environment arehighly important [9].Thestrong Plasmon absorption and photo thermal conversion of gold nanoparticleshas been exploited in cancer therapy through the selective localizedphoto thermal heating of cancer cells [10].Recently nanotechnology is very useful in the field of forensics wherenew techniques are able to provide either improved performance over existingmaterials or enable information to be gleaned from a crime scene that wouldnot otherwise have been possible. Manycommon materials also stick to the background, making a clear identification difficult. Nanotechnology is being used to engineer particles to overcome this problem [11].

- **Sunscreen and Cosmetics**

The traditional chemical UV protectionapproach suffers from its poor long-term stability. A Sunscreen based on mineral nanoparticles such astitanium dioxide offer several advantages. Titaniumoxide nanoparticles have a comparable UV protectionproperty. Nanosized titanium dioxide and zinc oxideare currently used in some sunscreens, as they absorband reflect ultraviolet (UV) rays and yet are transparentto visible light and so are more appealing to the

Consumer. Nanosized iron oxide is present in somelipsticks as a pigment. The use of nanoparticles incosmetics has raised a few concerns aboutconsumer safety.

- **Paints**

Incorporating nanoparticles in paints couldimprove their performance, for example by makingthem lighter and giving them different properties. Thinner paint coatings ('light weighting'), used forexample on aircraft, would reduce their weight, which Could be beneficial to the environment.

- **Displays**

The huge market for large area, highbrightness, flat panel displays, as used in television Screens and computer monitorsare driving thedevelopment of some nanomaterials. Nanocrystallinezinc selenide, zinc sulphide, cadmium sulphide andlead telluride synthesized by sol gel techniques arecandidates for the next generation of light-emitting Phosphors.

- **Batteries**

With the growth in portable electronicequipment (mobile phones, laptop computers, remote sensors), there is great demand for lightweight, high energydensity batteries. Nanocrystalline materialssynthesized by sol–gel techniques are candidates forseparator plates in batteries because of their foam-like(aero gel) structure, which can hold considerably moreenergy than conventional ones. Nickel–metal hydridebatteries made of Nanocrystalline nickel and metalhydrides are envisioned to require less frequentrecharging and to last longer because of their largesurface area.

- **Catalysis**

In general, nanoparticles have a high surfacearea, and hence provide higher catalytic activity. Catalysis is important to producechemicals. Nanoparticles serve as an efficient catalyst for somechemical reaction, due to the extremely large surface tovolume ratio. Platinum nanoparticles are now beingconsidered in the next generation of automotive catalytic converters because the very high surface areaof nanoparticles could reduce the amount of platinumrequired. Some chemical reactions are also carried outusing nanomaterials. For example, reduction of nickeloxide to the base metal Ni.

- **Medicine**

Nanotechnology has been a boon in medicalfield by delivering drugs to specific cells using Nanoparticles. The overall drug consumption and sideeffects can be lowered significantly by depositing theactive agent in the morbid region only and in no higherdose than needed. This highly selective approachreduces costs and human suffering. Nanotechnologycan also help to reproduce or to repair damaged tissue. "Tissue engineering" might replace today's conventional treatments like organ transplants orartificial implants. For example, bones can be regrownon carbon Nanotube scaffolds.The use of gold in medicinal preparations is not New. In the Indian medical system called Ayurveda, gold is used in several preparations. One popularpreparation is called Saraswatharishtam, prescribedfor the memory enhancement. Gold is also added incertain medical preparations for babies to Enhance their mental capability. Over 5000 years ago, Egyptians used gold in dentistry. In Alexandria,alchemists developed a powerful colloidal elixir knownas liquid gold, a preparation that was meant to restoreyouth. In china, people cook their rice with a gold coin in order to help replenish gold in their bodies.

- **Sensors of gases**

The gases like NO2 and NH3 can be detected based on increase in electrical conductivity ofnanomaterials. This is attributed to increase in wholeconcentration in nanomaterials due to charge transferfrom nanomaterials to NO2 as the gas molecules bind The nanomaterials.

- **Food**

Nanotechnology can be applied in theproduction, processing, safety, and packaging of food. A nanocomposite coating process could improve foodpackaging by placing anti-microbial agents directly onthe surface of the coated film. New foods are amongthe nanotechnology created consumer products comingonto the market at the rate of 3 to 4 per week.

According to company information posted on PEN'sWeb site, the canola oil, by Shemen Industries of Israel, contains an additive called "namedrops" designed tocarry vitamins, minerals and photochemical throughthe digestive system and urea.

- **Construction**

Nanotechnology has the potential to makeconstruction faster, cheaper, and safer. Automation ofnanotechnology construction can allow for the creationof structures from advanced homes to massiveskyscrapers much more quickly and at much lowercost. The Silica (SiO_2) is present in conventionalconcrete as part of the normal mix. When nano silica isadded to concrete the particle packing can be improvedmechanical properties. The addition of nano silica tocement based materials can also control the degradationof the fundamental C-S-H (calcium silicate hydrate)reaction of concrete caused by calcium leaching inwater as well as block water penetration and thereforelead to improvements in durability. The strength of Concrete can also be increase by adding haematite(Fe_2O_3) nanoparticles.

Steel has been widely available material and has amajor role in the construction industry. The use ofnanotechnology in steel helps to improve the properties of steel. The nano size steel produce stronger steelcables which can be used in bridge construction. The glass is also an important material inconstruction. There is a lot of research being carried outon the application of nanotechnology to glass. Titaniumdioxide (TiO_2) nanoparticles are used to coat glazingsince it has sterilizing and anti-fouling properties. Theparticles catalyse powerful reactions which breakdownorganic pollutants, volatile organic compounds, andbacterial membranes. Most of glass in construction ison the exterior surface of buildings. So, the light andheat entering the building through glass must beprevented. The nanotechnology can provide a bettersolution to block light and heat coming throughwindows. Coatings is an important area in construction. Coatings are extensively used to paint the walls, doorsand windows. Coatings should provide a protectivelayer which is bound to the base material to produce asurface of the desired protective or functionalproperties. Nanotechnology is being applied to paints toobtain the coatings having self-healing capabilitiesand corrosion protection under insulation. Since theseCoatings are hydrophobic and repel water from themetal pipe and can also protect metal from saltwaterattack.

- **Agriculture**

Applications of nanotechnology have thepotential to change the entire agriculture sector andfood industry from production to conservation, processing, packaging, transportation, and even wastetreatment.

- **Energy**

The most advanced nanotechnology projectsrelated to energy are storage, conversion, Manufacturing improvements by reducing materialsand process rates, energy saving and enhancedrenewable energy sources. Today's best solar cells havelayers of several different semiconductors stackedtogether to absorb light at different energies but they still only manage to use 40 percent of the Sun's energy.Commercially available solar cells have much lowerefficiencies (15-20%). Nanotechnology could helpincrease the efficiency of light conversion by usingnanostructures.

CONCLUSION

Nanotechnology has potential applications in many sectors including paints and coatings, textiles and clothing, cosmetics, food science, catalysis, etc. In addition, nanotechnology presents new opportunities to improve how we measure, monitor, manage. Nanotechnology has emerged as a growing and rapidly changing field. New generations of nanomaterials will evolve, and with them new and possibly unforeseen issues. Nanotechnology is the future of advanced development. It is everything today from clothes to foods there are every sector in its range we should promote it more for our future and for more developments in our current life.

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E- JOURNAL: ACADEMIC LIBRARY

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SUBJECT:

ABSTRACT:
A journal is an important resource for up-to-date information on all disciplines. In the present era, libraries are undergoing a dramatic transformation. On one side they are facing the challenges of high cost of publication, shrinking budgets, increasing cost of maintenance of collection, shortage of space and trained manpower. The technology is coming like a speeding train or tidal wave invertible and unstoppable on exponential the size of storage, a phenomenal increase in the processing speeds, decreasing cost of hardware and user friendly software. The paper briefly discusses the concepts, history and development of e-journals about academic library in the changing digital environment.

KEYWORDS: ACADEMIC LIBRARY, ELECTRONIC, JOURNAL, LIBRARIAN

INTRODUCTION:
Invention of printing machine by Gutenberg in 1452 is one of the milestones in human knowledge development. Since then all human knowledge and information are easily available through print media in the form of books, journals and other form of documents. But now a day's information generation is growing so fast in various new disciplines that print media cannot be able to run so fast in respect of time and cost, place is also vital problem to the library. At the Sometime Information Technology, computer and telecommunication technologies developed tremendously which directly affects the publishing industry and now societies are going to the paperless society. With the rapid development of Information Technology and the emergence of internet and multimedia, the information sources are now easily available in electronic form. It reached to the people in very less time, less cost and occupied no space compare to print sources libraries.

A journal played a central role in the creation and transmission of knowledge especially in the field of Science and Technology. Now a days it is changing its shape and media users and representation remarkably but the basic substance of a journal remains the same to publish at a regular interval the most recent communication notes queries and essays in order to enhance and expand the interchange and sharing the knowledge. But now a days the paper journal have faced a huge criticism because of peer review process, increasing cost, lack of selectivity and long publication delay. To overcome these problems journals are now available in electronic form and electronic media.

DESCRIPTION:
A journal is a periodical especially one containing scholarly article and or disseminating current information on research and development in a particular subject field.

- **ALA Glossary**

If this task is done by electronic media then it may be called e-journal. A journal produced and stored and scanned in a database and then retrieved through online then same thing is called 'online' journal.

E-journal is "one whose text input may be entered directly by file transfer from a computer or by other transfer mechanism in machine readable form whose editorial processing is facilitated by a computer and whose articles are thus made available in electronic form to readers"

- **Devid Pullinger and Brain Schakel (1990)**

HISTORY:
Vannevar Bush first described the 'e-journal' in 1967. Before that, as per UNESCO report published in the 1960 a first E-journal was created in the form of project named "To test networking computes as means of improving scientific communication". As a result of this project the first E-journal produced in the year of 1980 with the name of Mental Workload. In 1976 the New Jersey Institute of Technology come out with the first prototype E-journal CHIMO-a weekly read newsletter. Since 1991 by 1992 there was OJCCI (Online Journal of Current Clinical Trials) published E-Journal, It was the first peer-reviewed science journal with graphics and completely searchable full text. Probably Sondak and Schwarz were first published the electronic form of the scholarly journal. At present www and Internet help accelerated the activities of E-journal.

E-journal does the entire communication form authoring and submitting through referring and editing to publisher via latest technologies. The users accessed the system either through JANET (Joint Academic Network). Users can move different related articles of the same time using hypertext links and 'pop-up' various technical facilities. This provides instant access to the bibliographical details of reference. At least total 219 biochemical journal may be digitally scanned and stored only in a single CDROM. Now a day's E-journal arises based on LISTSERV software. In this system a central computer holds a list of subscribers when a new issue is available the system send a content page and abstract via-email, If the subscriber then request for the article through email then article automatically delivered by the software. There is much software available now.

PROCEDURE:
A journal is entrenched within the academic reward system. By publishing articles in a journal, an author not tenure, promotion or funding. Globalization has also led to interdisciplinary research. Now seen as the final repository of knowledge with in the academic disciplines, the trend of publishing articles in journals has increased. Journal titles are increasing two-fold every five years and the cost of journals is increasing due to inflation and rise in cost; so it is difficult for any single library to procure and maintain all journals under one roof. With the emergence of IT application in libraries and particularly on the internet, there is a transition or shift in libraries form traditional print journals to electronic journals. On the other hand electronic journals are preferred by libraries and users as they offer tremendous possibilities and advantages compared to the printed journals like multi access, shareable across labs, hyperlinks to related articles a or multimedia content and the downloading and printing of articles. Electronic journals also solve the major problems faced by the librarians such as postal delay, follow up of missing issues, binding, shelving etc.

Academic Libraries are providing electronic access to a wide variety of resources, including indexes, full-text articles and complete journals. Journals play a vital role in the distribution of primary information. Lot of journals from various fields are currently available electronically via web. Availability ranges from sites, which provide table of contents only, to those supplying the full text of every issue. Some journals only exist in their online format and others have two different versions. In case of subscription, they may be free or chargeable. The impact of e-journals on academic library collections, services and administration is complex. In India many famous publishing agencies are the publishers of these types E-journals, and they leading higher educational institutes in India are the subscribers of electronic journals. Librarians feel that the technology to solve the problems and take advantage of e-publications is either currently available or clearly under development.

ROLE OF LIBRARIAN:

The main tasks of an academic librarian in the print environment like providing and facilitating quick and easy access to information, selection and purchase of material, organizing them, providing information skill training, archiving etc are equally relevant in the electronic environment. Selection of web-based resources affects every division of the academic library. The transition from print to electronic journals for libraries poses a number of critical questions to academic librarians, and many authors have commented about electronic journals as follows;

- The electronic version of the journal cost more or less than the paper version.
- Licensing terms and who will negotiate them?
- How quickly make the transition to electronic journals?
- Discontinue print subscription.
- Electronic journal services will provide with mass of journals relevant to users.
- To link to several different e-journal services.
- To select the journals, with collection or bundled by the publisher or vendor.
- Electronic journal be integrated with local catalogue and other reference services, such as bibliographic databases, table-of-contents services and document delivery.
- Archives of older issues to be managed.
- Users and libraries navigate their way through the various payment structures associated with e-journals.
- Linkages between e-journal and print subscriptions.
- Sharing e-journals and articles through inter-library loan.
- What mechanisms can support users in accessing the e-journals through several different services?

ADVANTAGES:

An electronic journal providing following advantages;

- E-journals reach in the hands of users soon after its publication where as the print journals are taking much time to reach in the hands of users from the publishers.
- E-journals demands neither library space nor shelving cost nor can them be stolen from the library with 24 hours and seven days week availability.
- The major advantage of e-journal is their global distribution, their hyper text links, ability to access from different sites and the ability to search.
- E-journals provide the facility of down loading and printing the appropriate articles at the end users work.

- Cost involved in publishing and distribution of e-journal will be less than the print with purchase of back files of journals at very high rates in print media can be resolved on a reasonable rate.
- The particular article of e-journal can be browsed by more than one users and more than one place at a time.
- Problems of rate volume and out of stock issues / volumes of the Journals can be solved.
- Distribution and correspondence not limited by time and geographical boundary.

DISADVANTAGES:

An electronic journal providing disadvantages are follows;

- E-journals and articles are not physically present in the library.
- Difficulty to reading on computer screen.
- Security base it will not safe and sound for copyright.
- Publisher change their terms and conditions day to day.
- Lack of archiving and back files availability with responsibility.
- Pricing and electronic factors initial cost of software is high.

CONCLUSION:

We may conclude that the rapid development of Information Technology and the emergence of the internet, multimedia the information sources are easily available in electronic form and it reached to the people in very less time and less price. Academic libraries are facing challenges to continuous reduction in the subscription to scholarly journals and databases which affect the research and academic activity. Many academic libraries attached to institutions involved with various activities rely heavily on journals for information pertaining to their research, they have realized the importance of electronic sources of information in order to satisfy their clientele and among these e-journals have definitely an impact on academic libraries. The professional journals are available on net have provided a great research and development work in the academic institutions. Therefore, E-journals are useful and essential for academic libraries.

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IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON THE INDIAN ECONOMY AND WORKFORCE

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SUBJECT:

ABSTRACT:
The Indian economy has been drastically affected by the covid-19. The demand supply phenomenon has been almost stopped into the economy and the economy has been thrown back. It has also affected to the lives of all levels of workers either they may be bottom level of at top level each and every one are facing crises. Stress from completing the task and coping up with the household works is increasing day by day. And also the companies are facing the problems of cash-flow and supply chains. But the Indian Government is trying to recover all this by awarding the package to the economy which is discussed briefly into the paper.

KEYWORDS: COVID-19, MSMES, ECONOMY, INFRASTRUCTURE, SYSTEM, DEMOGRAPHY, DEMAND

INTRODUCTION:
With COVID-19 coming into the picture, the Indian economy is going through a major slowdown, which was evident over the recent quarters even before the crisis struck. In the third quarter of the current financial year, the economy grew at a six-year low rate of 4.7%. With all these problems hitting the world of work from multiple directions, companies are finding it difficult to sustain in this environment. They are forced to take tough decisions such as cutting down the salaries, giving pink slips to employees and opting for other cost-cutting measures. The outbreak has presented new roadblocks for the Indian workforce and especially for the daily wage and contractual workers. And also the pressure for the companies to provide salaries is there and the workers are shifting to their hometowns even after providing the wages to them.

SLOWDOWN IN DEMAND & SUPPLY OF GOODS AND WORKFORCE:
Coronavirus has disrupted the demand and supply chain across the country and with this disruption, it can be seen that the tourism, hospitality, and aviation sectors are among the worst affected sectors that are facing the maximum impact of the current crisis. Closing of cinema theatres and declining footfall in shopping complexes has affected the retail sector by impacting the consumption of both essential and discretionary items. As the consumption of any product or services goes down, it leads to an impact on the workforce. In the current scenario, with all the retailers closing down their services, the jobs of the employees are at a huge risk.

The financial market has experienced uncertainty about the future course and repercussions of COVID-19. An estimated Rs 10 lakh crore of market cap was reportedly wiped off due to the fall of sensex in the second week of March 2020. The fall has continued till date as investors resorted to relentless selling amid rising cases of coronavirus.

The supply-side impact of shutting down of factories resulted in a delay in supply of goods from China which has affected a huge number of manufacturing sectors which source their intermediate and final product requirements from China. Some sectors like automobiles, pharmaceuticals, electronics, chemical products etc were impacted big time.

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), has suggested that India's trade impact due to the COVID-19 outbreak could be around US$ 348 million. India is among the top 15 countries that have been affected most as a result of manufacturing slowdown in China that is disrupting world trade. For India, the overall trade impact is estimated to be the most for the chemicals sector at 129 million dollars, textiles and apparel at 64 million dollars, the automotive sector at 34 million dollars, electrical machinery at 12 million dollars, leather products at 13 million dollars, metals and metal products at 27 million dollars and wood products and furniture at 15 million dollars. As per UNCTAD estimates, exports across global value chains could decrease by US$ 50 billion during the year in case there is a 2% reduction in China's exports of intermediate inputs.

According to a survey by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry (FICCI), the immediate impact of COVID-19 reveals that besides the direct impact on demand and supply of goods and services, businesses are also facing reduced cash flows due to slowing economic activity which in turn is having an impact on all payments including to those for employees, interest, loan repayments and taxes.

MAJOR SURVEY RESULTS OF THIS PANDEMIC:

- A significant 53 per cent of Indian businesses indicate the marked impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on business operations even at early stages. But they were not able to deal with it.
- The pandemic has significantly impacted the cash flow at organizations with almost 80 percent reporting a decrease in cash flow which is warning for recession.
- The pandemic has had a major impact on the supply chains as more than 60 per cent respondents indicate that their supply chains were affected. The companies also highlighted that they are closely monitoring the situation and expect the impact of the pandemic on the supply chain to worsen further. And the economy will be pushed backward.
- Organizations have brought in a renewed focus on hygiene aspects concerning the pandemic. Almost 40 per cent have put in place stringent checks on people entering their offices and disinfection. Nearly 30 per cent organizations have already put in place Work-from-Home policies for their employees such as TATA groups.
- Nearly 42 per cent of the respondents feel that it could take upto 6 months for normalcy to return.

For some of the sectors, the work-from-home proposition is posing implementation challenges as it has a direct bearing on the business operations. This is particularly true for manufacturing units where workers are required to be physically present at the production sites, and services sectors like banking and IT where a lot of confidential data is used and remote working can enhance security threats. Hence, companies operating in these sectors are finding it difficult to implement work-from-home facilities without compromising on their day to day operations.

The industry members have also shared suggestions on possible actions that the government and RBI can take to contain the spread of coronavirus in India and mitigate the immediate concerns of the Indian companies.

IMPLICATIONS ON THE WORKFORCE AT ALL LEVELS:

Job losses and salary cuts are likely in the high-risk services sector, including airlines, hotels, malls, multiplexes, restaurants, and retailers, which have seen a sharp fall in demand due to lockdowns across the country. If the current global and domestic economic slowdown persists, it will impact demand and realization.Undoubtedly, with this crisis impacting the business around the country, it will create very challenging situations for the workforce. Companies are not meeting the revenue targets hence, forcing employers to cut down their workforce. The World Travel & Tourism Council has predicted 50 million tourism jobs getting eliminated because of the pandemic. Not only the employees of multinational companies, but daily wage workers have been impacted the most during this crisis.

The International Labor Organization has called for urgent, large-scale and coordinated measures across three pillars - protecting workers in the workplace, stimulating the economy and employment, and supporting jobs and incomes. Which could help the lower level as well as the upper level workforce to sustain in this pandemic.

According to a preliminary assessment report, nearly 25 million jobs could be lost worldwide due to the coronavirus pandemic, but an internationally coordinated policy response can help lower the impact on global unemployment.

While on one hand, Indian employees are losing their jobs and receiving a salary cut, there is also an assumption that the majority of expats have gone back from India and they will take time to return. Different sectors such as automobile, banking and manufacturing employ a large number of expats. Indian companies need expats for several industry verticals and job functions such as after-sales services, business development and market audits. Also there many organization declaring the bonus and other facilities to their workers to retain them into the organization because at the end of this pandemic expenses on recruiting the new employees could be saved. So the retention is the new policy for sustaining in this pandemic.

NEED FOR POLICY INTERVENTION INTO THE INDIAN ECONOMY:

There is an urgent need to take instant steps to not only contain the spread of the virus, but also to address the key pain areas of the industry which can help in minimising the impact of the outbreak on the Indian economy and businesses. The government will announce a large economic package and bold reforms to make India self-reliant and emerge from the setback of Covid-19 disruption.

The total package, including fresh measures and the earlier steps announced by the finance minister and the Reserve Bank of India, will be worth Rs 20 lakh crore, Modi said while addressing the nation.

Finance Minister NirmalaSitharaman had announced relief for the poor worth Rs 1.7 lakh crore and the Reserve Bank of India unveiled a series of liquidity measures and cut rates to their lowest since 2004 to help the economy during the stress stemming from the new coronavirus lockdowns.

The package is based on five pillars:

The fresh measures to make India self-reliant on all aspects will stress on:

- Economy: that makes quantum jumps
- Infrastructure: the identity of a modern India
- System: a 21st century technology-driven system
- Demography: a vibrant demography
- Demand: we must increase demand, improve supply chain

Focus On MSMEs,

The package will focus on land, labour, liquidity, and laws. India needs reforms to bring a rational tax system, simpler laws, better infrastructure, strong financial system, and initiatives to attract investments, Modi said. It is necessary India becomes an important part of the global supply chain, he said. The measures will focus on small businesses that employ crores of people, labourers, far

Vocal about Local

The pandemic has made India realise the importance of local manufacturing, local markets and local supply chains, Modi said. During the crisis, "'local' fulfilled our demand and saved us. The global brands were once local, and then became local to global. Here on, every Indian needs to be vocal about local by not just buying local products, but also promoting them," he said.

INCREASING INTERNET USE AND CYBER-CRIME DURING CORONAVIRUS PANDEMIC IN INDIA

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SUBJECT:

ABSTRACT: -

The global outbreak of the corona virus, which started in Wuhan city, China in late December 2019, has gripped all nations of the world. The effects of this corona virus are being felt in most of the nations of the world. The virus has killed millions of people worldwide and is still killing people in all nations of the world. Which is a matter of great concern. During the last five months, all the nations of the world have resorted to lockdown to prevent the spread of this virus. Citizens cannot move out of their homes during the lockdown period. So that the spread of the virus can be prevented. But due to this lockdown, trade, business, industry, everything in all the nations of the world, including India, was shut down. Such people have become prisoners in their own homes. But humans have never been home for so long. So, what to do at home? But the current era is the era of technology. In which the digital revolution is playing a big part in the construction of the modern age. These include computers, smartphones / mobiles as well as other electrical appliances. Which can be used more effectively through the internet. Many things like buying things online, making money, e-commerce, e-banking, e-business, online gaming, money transactions of online banks, social media, etc. are many things we are using through the internet. All of these things are being used extensively during this lockdown period. Many things like online meeting of businessmen due to closure of trade, education, industry etc., online meeting in educational institutions, online education of students, online transaction for all necessities of life, excessive use of social media etc. were used during this lockdown. Very advanced. As a result, cyber-crime is on the rise. Especially at this time when all the private as well as government institutions are closed most of the jobs are being done online by the employees sitting at home. The safety of private companies as well as government institutions is at stake. The important thing is that a person who commits a cyber-crime commits a crime from any part of the world with a computer, mobile or other electronic device and harms the person in front of him. The peculiarity of this is that cyber criminals do not even find the person easily. So, in the midst of this epidemic of the corona virus, humans have also had to deal with cybercrime. In the study presented here, we will discuss the increasing use of internet during this Corona virus epidemic in India and what types of cyber-crimes are taking place and how these crimes can be avoided as well as prevented and cyber-crime laws.

Keyword: - Use of Internet, Cyber-crime, Cyber Law, Corona Virus, Lockdown

INTRODUCTION: -

Corona virus has been spreading around the world for the past few months. The virus is infecting citizens of all nations around the world. All the nations of the world are fighting to get rid of this virus. Most nations have resorted to lockdowns to prevent the spread of the virus. Due to which it can be said that all human beings in the world have become prisoners in their own homes. As well as trade, business, education, everything has been shut down due to this lockdown. Humans can only go out to buy the necessities of their lives. The administration is strictly enforcing lockdowns to protect its citizens from the virus. So that human beings cannot go out of their homes as they wish. What would a human being do if he did it at home in such a time? Man must do something to pass his time. It is said that the present is the age of technology. Computers, mobiles, TVs and other electronic devices are being used by human beings and all these things are being used by human beings in this lockdown situation. The amount of internet that was being used in everyday life or through technology is increasing tenfold during this lockdown. But during this period, we are giving criminals a chance to commit more cyber-crimes than cyber-crimes. The cyber-crimes that took place before this epidemic period are becoming more prevalent during the lockdown.

The use of internet in every sector of society is increasing tremendously during the period of this corona virus. The Internet is being used by humans in many ways, especially in government or private companies, to hold meetings and lectures in educational institutions, to hold web seminars-conferences, to shop online, to connect with each other through social media. Which is beneficial to some extent as well as detrimental in that mainly cyber-crimes are happening and human beings are easily falling prey to it.

Cyber-crimes such as hacking another computer through IP (Internet Protocol) address of electronics (computer, smartphone / mobile), hacking mobile, stealing online identity (including personal information of the person as well as his bank account number, debit / Credit card information, net-banking information, social security, etc.), illegal downloading, industrial espionage, child pornography, cyber terrorism, spreading viruses on computers and mobiles, phishing (identity theft by sending e-mails), illegal Many crimes like selling, gambling online, breach of privacy etc. come under cyber-crime and many such crimes are being committed by cyber criminals during this lockdown period. Awareness among the citizens is very important at present to prevent these crimes.

OBJECTS: -

1. The purpose to alert all citizens to use the Internet with caution in the event of a lockdown during an outbreak of the corona virus.

2. The purpose to make the public aware of the various types of cyber-crimes that are on the rise in the current time of lockdown during the Corona virus epidemic.

3. The purpose is to provide information on cyber-crimes to all citizens living in the society.

4. The purpose is to study the laws currently in place to prevent and control cybercrime.

HYPOTHESIS: -

1. In this epidemic of corona virus, the internet will be overused by the citizens during the lockdown.

2. In the event of a lockdown in the Corona virus epidemic, the rate of cyber-crime will be very high and the public will be a big victim.

3. Most of the citizens living in the society will be unfamiliar with cyber-crimes.

4. Laws to prevent and control cyber-crimes will be more effective.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY: -

This research paper has been prepared using the theoretical research method. In which mainly secondary information has been used. Such as newspapers, magazines, books, websites etc.

Use of Internet through a various of electronics devices during the lockdown period: -

In the midst of this Corona virus epidemic, the Internet is being used in large numbers at home in a state of lockdown around the world. Speaking of the population of India, there are more than 130 crore people living here. Which ranks second in the world in terms of population after China. In India, over 80% of citizens use mobiles, computers or other electronic devices in their day to day transactions. Which has increased a lot during this lockdown period. In lockdown, all the people are spending their time through the internet with the help of TV, mobile, computer or other device as they are at home. Many web channels and applications such as Prime Video, Netflix, Amazon, Hot star, MX Player, Z5 etc. are being viewed online during this period using series, serials, movies etc. It also uses social websites and applications like Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, WhatsApp etc. Uses it by downloading applications to many different types of computers and mobiles. Playing online gaming among children has also increased a lot in this lockdown. Employees of government or private organizations are working from home through online internet. Educational institutions are teaching students using a variety of video and audio related applications. National - International seminars, workshops, conferences are all happening online through the internet. Big companies from home and abroad are meeting online. Businessmen are doing their work online. At present banks are also working with limited staff and are advising people to resort to internet banking or phone banking to get services. People are using many applications like Paytm, Phone Pay, Google Pay, etc. to get the necessities of life. Thus, the Internet is being used extensively all over the world, including India, and we are also using the Internet a lot.[1]

Various types of cyber-crimes increased during the lockdown period: -

In the above topic we saw that the internet is being used by humans in various ways during this lockdown period. But at the same time, we are giving very big opportunities to the cyber criminals. At present, all human beings from small children to the elderly are using the internet through mobile or computer in different ways according to their needs.

The number of cyber-crimes in lockdown is much higher than the number of cyber-crimes before the Corona virus epidemic.

If we classify cyber-crime, cyber-crime can be classified into four sections.

1. Crimes against a person
2. Crimes against property
3. Crimes against the government / organization
4. Crimes against society.

1. Crimes against a person: -

Cyber-crimes against individuals include various offenses such as broadcasting child pornography, harassment / harassment of anyone with computer use such as harassment by sending e-mails, harassment by texting on mobile etc. and theft of personal bank information as well as debit card, credit. Financial loss is inflicted on a person by obtaining card information. As well as a number of offenses such as breach of privacy etc. Which is one of the most important cyber-crimes known. The potential harm of such a crime to humanity can hardly be increased. This is a cyber-crime that threatens to undermine the development of the younger generation and is a problem that, if left unchecked, can do great harm in the long run.[2]

2. Crimes against property: -

Another classification of cyber-crimes is cyber-crime against all types of property. These types of crimes, such as computer crashes, virus spreads, intellectual property crimes, threats, salute attacks, etc., are more common. Such crimes are usually committed in financial institutions or for the purpose of committing financial crimes. An important characteristic of this type of crime is that it is very difficult to catch the culprit.

3. Crimes against the government / organization: -

The third type of cyber-crime classification is associated with cyber-crime against the government / organization. Cyber terrorism is a different kind of crime. The development of the Internet has shown that the standard of cyberspace is used by individuals and groups. Harassment of international governments as well as citizens of the country, hacking of government websites, misuse of military websites, theft of secret information of any country, etc. are some of the types of crimes that cause great harm to the government or organizations of the country. Such criminals are all over the world and can break the system in the world without consent at any time. An example of this is the investigation into the September 11 attacks on the World Trade Centre in New York, which revealed that the conspiracy was a terrorist activity linked to the net. In it, bin Laden carried out such a vicious conspiracy with the help of the Internet. Thus, many such crimes are committed against the government.

4. Crimes against society: -

The fourth type of cyber-crime related to cyber-crime is against society. This category includes crimes such as forging text, cyber terrorism, web jacking, misleading youth through pornography, financial crimes, selling illegal articles, misleading society, misleading youth, etc. In particular, counterfeit currency notes, revenue stamps, marksheets, etc. can be forged using computers and high-quality scanners and printers.

Now we will look at the different types of cyber-crimes taking place in lockdown as we have classified the above cyber-crimes.

1. Phishing: -

Phishing is an act of sending an e-mail to a user. Which is sent incorrectly with the intent to obtain the user's private information and is used for identity theft. In it the e-mail visits the user's website. Where you are asked to update a number of personal information, such as passwords, credit card numbers, back account numbers, etc., and are tempted to buy something. However, the website is fake and only created to steal user information. People are currently falling prey to such false e-mails in large numbers.

2. International Journal of Emerging Trends & Technology in Computer Science (IJETTCS)

2. Online gambling: -

There are millions of websites here. All overseas are hosted on servers, which offer online gambling. In fact, it is believed that many of these websites are in a really high position for money laundering. Cases of hawala transactions and money laundering have been reported on the internet. Such cases have escalated into lockdowns.

3. Child Pornography: -

Pornography is the act of displaying sexual acts out of sexual arousal. Definitions of pornography include pornographic websites, pornographic magazines used by computers, and Internet pornography on mobile phones. This includes child pornography in particular.

The Internet is widely used as a means of sexually abusing children. Children are victims of cyber-crime. Computers and internet have become a necessity of every home. Kids make easy use of the internet where a wealth of pornographic material is available. Podophiles attract the child by distributing pornographic material and exploit children on a large scale.[3]

4. Cyber fraud: -

Any act of fraud committed by a computer, computer system, computer network or internet related communication is considered as cyber fraud. Which is increasing a lot in times of lockdown.

5. Cyber Interference:

Messages are sent via e-mail to mentally harass the person. Online harassment and intimidation can take many forms. Women in particular are more prone to it. It annoys the person not physically but mentally. Cyber stalkers usually collect personal information like name, age, family background, telephone or mobile numbers, workplace etc. All this information is collected from internet resources. Such as e-mail, Facebook etc. from social media.

6. E-mail bombing: -

Email bombing is when a large number of e-mails are sent to the victim. As a result, the victim's e-mail account (in the case of an individual) or mail servers (in the case of a company or e-mail service provider) crashes.

7. Illegal entry and hacking: -

Illegal entry means any illegal entry into a computer, computer system and computer network or without the permission of any person. Hacking is any act of breaking into a computer or network by illegally infiltrating a computer system or network. Hackers use computer programs designed to attack a target computer. Some hackers hack for personal financial gain.

Such as stealing credit card information, transferring money from various bank accounts to their own accounts. Government websites are the most targeted website for hackers.

8. Web Hijacking: -

Web hijacking means forcibly taking control of another person's website. In this case the website owner loses control over his website and its content.

9. Internet time theft: -

This type of theft is usually perpetrated by another person using the Internet surfing household. This is done by entering the login ID and password.

10.Cyber Terrorism: -

Cyber terrorism targets military installations, power plants, air traffic control, banks, trial traffic control, communications networks, police, hospitals, etc.

The above mentioned as well as all other types of cyber-crimes are happening in large numbers during this lockdown.

The issue that has come up in cyber-crime during the lockdown period is fake news and rumours. By it the citizens are being misled. Just as the corona virus is spread from poultry, the virus is spread by vegetable sellers, the currency is spread by currency notes. As well as misleading the guidelines given by the government, sharing false information about the virus, etc., many rumours and news are being spread across the country.

Thus, cybercrime has taken a new shape in the time of lockdown during the epidemic of this corona virus and human beings are becoming victims of these cybercrimes in many ways, knowingly or unknowingly.

Laws to prevent and control cyber-crime: -

1. **Information Technology Act, 2000**
2. **Information Technology Act, 2008, including new amendments**

India enacted the first law on information technology in the year 2000. That IT. Act (Information Technology Act) is known as 2000. It is based on the model law of e-commerce given by UNCITRAL in 18. The introduction of IT Act 2000 has three objectives. The first to provide legal recognition for transactions made through electronic means, the second to provide electronic filing of documents with government agencies, and the third to amend specific laws. The IT Act 2000 legalized electronic documents and digital signatures and enabled legally valid and enforceable e-contracts. It also provides regulatory regulation to monitor certified authorities issuing digital signature certificates for violations of the provisions of the IT Act 2000 and to create civil and criminal liability.

As time went on, the method used to advance the method used by the Internet and computers evolved and new methods were developed. There was a need to amend the IT Act 2000 to introduce new types of cyber-crimes, and other barriers to IT. Paved the way for amendments to the Act 2000. This led to the passage of the Information Technology Reform Act 2006.
A law to provide legal recognition for transactions involving electronic data transactions and other means of electronic communication, commonly known as 'e-commerce', which uses alternatives to paper-based methods of communication and data collection.

3. Provision of Cyber Crime in Indian Penal Code, 1860

When I.T. When the Act 2000 was enacted, the Indian Penal Code 190 was also amended by its first appendix. It includes IPC. The word electronic record has been added to the new definition in Section 3 (a) of the Act. Apart from that, necessary additions have been made in Sections 13, 14, 15, 6, 17, 18, 206, 6, 7, 8, 8, 90, 9 and 9. Provision has been made to add electronic records. As cybercrime has expanded, so has the need to reform the IPC.

4. Provision regarding evidence of cyber-crime in Indian Evidence Act, 1872

IT The Indian Evidence Act has been amended by the second appendix to the Act 2000. That IT. There is another law amended by the Act. Prior to that, all evidence in court was merely physical. IT The Act recognized all electronic records and documents. All documents, including "electronic records", were transferred as part of the definitions in this Act. Words like digital signature, electronic form, secure electronic record, words used in IT Act, were included to make them part of law proof system.
The acceptability of electronic records as evidence presented in Section 3B of the Evidence Act is important. This is an extended section and is a landmark part of the law in the field of evidence. Which is made from a computer or electronic device.

Provisions on cyber-crime at the international level: -

1. Budapest Convention on Cyber-crime
First International Treaty, 23 Nov,2001

Budapest Convention, this is the first international agreement aimed at reducing computer-related crime by harmonizing national laws, improving investigative techniques, and increasing international cooperation.

2. United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime (2000)
3. Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989)
4. Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (2001)

Council of Europe Treaties

1. Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse (2007)
2. Additional Protocol to the Convention on Cybercrime Concerning the Criminalisation of Acts of a Racist or Xenophobic Nature Committed Through Computer Systems (2003)

Thus, all the above laws are related to cyber and the laws also require some new amendments.

Suggestion: -

1. The Internet should be used with caution amid this epidemic of corona virus.

2. Antivirus should be used to prevent the virus when using computers and mobiles in the office, home, shop or other places.

3. Personal information should not be given or sent to a stranger via email.
4. Security precautions should be taken while using various social media applications.
5. The guideline on cyber-crime given by the government should be followed.
6. Spreading fake news or rumours should be stopped.
7. Sharing personal information on social media should be avoided.
8. Various applications in mobile and computer should be updated frequently.
9. Online education medium websites, applications should be used with caution and false websites, applications should be avoided.
10. Children should be prevented from using the Internet excessively.
11. Efforts should be made by the government to make information related to cyber-crimes accessible to the general public.

UTILITY: -

This study is aimed at increasing the use of the Internet and cybercrime in India during the Corona virus epidemic. The general public, students and researchers will be informed about this and will be very useful in the future.

CONCLUSION: -

The corona virus is having a huge impact on the lives of people in all nations of the world. This increasing use of the Internet and cybercrime, especially during the lockdown period, is a matter of great concern. Due to the lockdown, trade, business, everything is closed all over the world at a time when humans are spending time using computers and mobiles. Humans are using the Internet in many ways in the current state of lockdown. In particular, the use of social sites, online teaching, webinars, workshops, conferences, online shopping, etc. The use of the Internet in many ways is very beneficial in recent times, but the risk of cyber-crimes is also high. Cybercriminals are finding many ways to commit cyber-crime in this period. In particular, money laundering, identity theft, misleading people by spreading false news and rumour's, hacking into computers and mobiles, etc. are being committed in various ways. Citizens themselves have to be aware to avoid all these crimes. The Internet must be used with caution. It is more important to spread awareness among the people of the society to prevent various types of cyber-crimes. So that ordinary citizens can avoid these cyber-crimes.

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E-COMMERCE: A STUDY WITH REFERENCE TO NAVSARI CITY

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SUBJECT:

ABSTRACT:
Now days, people are more aware about the online payments through mobile applications and there is a wider increase in growth rate. Mobile wallet is one of the options of online transaction. To study consumers' preference towards various forms of payment for e-commerce, Total 50 smart phone users who also use digital wallet for online payment have been considered as respondents. Convenience method has been applied to collect the data. The data has been analyzed by applying various statistical techniques like independent t-test, **Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, ,** multiple response frequency test **etc.** From the analysis, it has been observed that people of Navsari city more prefer mobile wallet as a mode of payment than that of the other payment options like credit card, debit card and net banking. It has been found that users of mobile wallet in Navsari city are satisfied with the services.

Key Words: E-commerce, Net Banking, Mobile Wallet, Satisfaction.

1. INTRODUCTION

Today, the term e-commerce is broadly used. Ecommerce is the exchange of goods and services enabled through an electronic method. E-commerce includes business to business, business to consumer, consumer to business and consumer to consumer. Consumers may choose different ways to pay for their ecommerce transactions based on their preference. It may be based on convenience, availability, security or for other reasons. There are various ways of making payments through electronic modes such as electronic wallets, smart cards, software wallets, credit cards, debit cards, net banking and more. There are three methods of payment when it comes to mobile payment. These three methods include Mobile Banking, Mobile POS (Point of sale) and mobile wallet. Among all these, the mobile wallet sector in India has been growing immensely post demonetisation. Mobile wallet is a virtual wallet service provided by service providers who are in the mobile wallet business. Mobile payment is a process of transferring money or making payments where a mobile phone is involved while initiating and confirming the payment. Mobile payment is a crucial driver for the growth of the e-commerce industry in India. Now consumers can shop online, buy movie tickets, railway tickets or flight tickets, pay the bills and do various other transactions. Mobile banking refers to using the online banking services on mobile banking app. Mobile Wallets such as PayTM, Mobikwik, FreeCharge,BHIM etc. are popular in India.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

People are more aware about the online payments through mobile applications and there is a wider increase in growth rate (Vidya shree DV et al., 2015). Mobile wallets are the futures of cash. The days when they are accepted at the 'Kirana' store, chemist shop and restaurant in India are not far. It means that the physical wallet is one step closer to becoming redundant (M. Manikandan and S. Chandramohan, 2015). Digital wallets are quickly becoming mainstream mode of online payment. Shoppers are adopting digital wallets at an incredibly rapid pace, largely due to convenience and ease of use. He has found three major factors which play an important role in consumer adoption are convenience in buying products online, brand loyalty and usefulness of digital wallet. He has also found that Security and safety of the funds is the most challenging issue for the users (Rathore Hem Shweta, 2016). M-wallets have emerged as the most significant contributor in pushing cashless and electronic payments. He has found no significant association between preferable products /services by the respondents and their opinion about overall usage of Mobile payments. He has also found no significant difference between gender of the respondents and their opinion about overall usage of Mobile payments (Sardar Ramesh, 2016).

3. PROBLEM STATEMENT

As time goes by, more and more people are using mobile wallet service for making a variety of online transactions. Today, consumers are faced with a number of choices when it comes to mobile wallets. So, from a mobile wallet service provider's point of view, it becomes essential to examine and identify the factors which influence consumers while deciding which mobile wallet company to choose. Moreover, it is also important to analyze whether investors with different demographic characteristics are influenced by different factors while choosing mobile wallet service provider. So this study attempts to identify the factors which influence and selection of mobile wallet service providers in Navsari city and how these factors are related to the demographic characteristics of investors.

4. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

As the popularity of mobile wallet as a payment method grows heaps and bounds in India, it is important for the mobile wallet service providers to examine which factors influence consumers while selecting a mobile wallet service provider. Mobile service providers can design their marketing campaigns around factors that are most relevant for the consumers in order to attract more consumers. This study becomes hugely relevant and significant in this regard.

5. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To study consumers' preference towards various forms of payment for e-commerce.
2. To analyze satisfaction level of users of digital wallet with the services provided to them.
3. To find out most important reason to use digital wallet as a mode of payment.

6. HYPOTHESIS

H_{01}: Consumers' preference towards various forms of payment for e-commerce is indifferent.
H_{02}: Users of mobile wallet are dissatisfied with the services provided to them.

7. METHODOLOGY

In order to achieve the objectives of the research, a structured questionnaire has been framed. Total 50 smart phone users who also use digital wallet for online payment have been considered as respondents. Convenience method has been applied to collect the data. The data has been analyzed by applying various statistical techniques like independent t-test, **Kolmogorov-Smirnov test,** multiple response frequency tests **etc.**

8. ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

The data has been analyzed and interpret by applying one-sample t-test, Kolmogorov-Smirnov test and multiple response frequency tests which help to get achieve research objectives.

1. One sample t-test

One sample t-test has been run to find out the consumers' preference towards various forms of payment for e-commerce. Mainly four forms have been considered for the study purpose namely debit card, credit card, net banking and mobile wallet. One sample t-test has been run with the following hypothesis;

H_{01}: Consumers' preference towards various forms of payment for e-commerce is indifferent.

Table 1 Various Forms of Payment for E-Commerce

Particular	**Frequency**	**Percent**
Debit Card	12	24.0
Credit Card	08	16.0
Net Banking	10	20.0
Mobile Wallet	20	40.0
Total	50	100
t-value	15.976	
Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	

Here, it can be observed from the table no.1 that consumers preference towards various forms of payments remain different. P value is less than .05 which indicates that null hypothesis cannot be acceptable. It means customers' preference towards selected forms of payment for e-commerce is different. Maximum customers (40%) prefer mobile wallet as a mode of payment followed by debit card (24%), net banking (20%) and credit card (16%).

2. Statistics of Kolmogorov-Smirnov test

To find out the satisfaction level of mobile wallet users, kolmogorov - smirnov test has been applied with the following hypothesis.

H_{02}: Users of mobile wallet are dissatisfied with the services provided to them.

Table 2 Statistics of Kolmogorov-Smirnov test

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
Customer Satisfaction	50	4.120	.453624	1.00	5.00
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z					1.412
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)					.022

Interpretation

Table No 2 indicates that customers are satisfied with the services of mobile wallet as the p value is less than 0.05.

3. Description of Multiple Response Frequency Test

To find out the most important reason to use mobile wallet as a mode of payment, users were asked to give 1 to 7 ranks. Multiple response frequency analysis has been done to get the answer. Following table shows the result.

Table 3 Description of Multiple Response Frequency Test

Particular	**Frequency**	**Percent**
Price	03	06
Convenience	12	24
Ease of use	10	20
Brand loyalty	04	08
Security	09	18
Privacy	05	10
Discount offers	07	14
Total	50	100

From the table no.3, it can be seen that 24% of the respondents uses mobile wallet because of its convenience whereas only 6% of the total respondents use mobile wallet for the prise which involves transaction fee, service fees etc. 20% prefer mobile wallet because of easy use and 18% of the total respondents use it because of security purpose. 14% of total respondents prefer to use it because of discount offer, 10 % of the total respondents give reason of privacy and 8% of the total respondents go with brand loyalty.

9. CONCLUSION

Now days, people are more aware about the online payments through mobile applications and there is a wider increase in growth rate. From the analysis of the data, it has been observed that people of Navsari city more prefer mobile wallet as a mode of payment than that of the other payment options like credit card, debit card and net banking. It has been found that users of mobile wallet in Navsari city are satisfied with the services. It also has been found that maximum respondents uses mobile wallet because of its convenience whereas minimum of them use mobile wallet for the prise which involves transaction fee, service fees etc.

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MEASURES TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT: HELPFUL FOR FARMERS IN DEALING WITH THE EFFECTS OF COVID-19 LOCKDOWN

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SUBJECT:

ABSTRACT

Currently, the Country is undergoing a grave crisis because of the COVID-19, so in this situation this is very difficult for the farmers to sale their produce and earn livelihood income. It is largely recognized that Agriculture is not an only remunerative occupation rather it is the primary source of livelihood for about **58** per cent of India's population. Therefore Modi government planned to double farmer's income in the next two years through various schemes, but as know the epidemic has not only hit manufacturing and services but also flick back the government's intending programme to double farmers' income by **2022**. Farmers are in dire straits after the arrest has resulted in disruptions in the food supply chain, labor shortages and a consequent drop in demand. The general pandemic has shocked farmers and the entire agricultural system. But recently, the ministry of agriculture has taken several steps, stating that the virus will have no negative impact on the agricultural sector. Here are some quick policy steps that can be taken to secure income and credit flows, i.e. direct acquisitions; direct money transfers to farmers that will help farmers fight COVID-19. So the main objective of research work is to emphasize the measures that can help farmers deal with impact of covid-19 lockdown. This is review paper and based on the secondary data sources which have been collected from the research papers, latest articles, websites, online news and government reports etc. The study also captured **PM Kisan** scheme as most ambitious measure, under which ensure 100% funding from Indian government, scheme provide income support of annually Rs 6000 to all farmer families across the country in per quarterly installments of Rs 2000.

Keyword: Covid-19, Epidemic, Agriculture, Measures, PM Kishan, Scheme, Farmer

INTRODUCTION

Covid-19 has a very negative impact on the economic state of India. the pandemic has obscured various economic activities with disorders in agricultural production, in the supply chain, in the market and in commerce. Farmers will be deeply affected at the moment of this pandemic situation and continue to have difficulties in bringing the product to the city of Mandis and getting a good price. If most of their produce remains in villages and remains largely unsold, food prices will continue to fall, forcing most of these farming families into poverty. Although some states make an effort to allow farmers to receive support by partially restoring agriculture and allied activities and helping them increase their supplies to the mandis, the forced presence of a blockade across the city (still present in most states) will not see any increase in the actual demand for cash crops (such as fruit, vegetables, cotton, sugar cane), resulting in very low or negative agricultural incomes. Mandi's systems are (and will continue to be) suffocated by large supplies, social distancing will suffer and a community of farmers will generate an anxiety pandemic.

Despite all these obstacles, the Minister of Agriculture, Narendra Singh Tomar, said that the country's agricultural sector is running smoothly despite the blockade of COVID-19 and that there will be no major impact on its growth in the current tax system, Unlike other sectors, the growth of agriculture and the allied sector was 3.7% during the 2019-2020 fiscal year. PM-Kisan ensures 100% financing from the Indian government. Under the Plan, income support of Rs. 6000 per year is provided to all farmer families across the country in three equal shares of Rs 2000 every four months. Meanwhile, the Niti-Aayog group of government experts has anchored the growth of the agricultural sector to 3 percent in the current budget in the hope of a good monsoon in the prevailing Covid-19 situation. The government declares the current closure situation in advance, the agricultural sector runs smoothly as there has been no shortage of cereals, vegetables and dairy products.

STUDY OBJECTIVE AND METHODOLOGY

- To emphasizes the measures that can help farmers deal with impact of covid-19 lockdown.
- Study is based on qualitative systematic reviews, secondary data sources which have been collected from the websites, research papers, latest articles, newspapers and government reports etc.

IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON THE INDIA'S AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

As the world stops and public life around the world stops, everyone has their eyes on the health systems affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. With the blockade expected to last longer, there are now concerns about food supplies and people are now scared. Corona's potential negative impacts on agricultural production, market stability and food supply are now visible on the surface, but it is still difficult to predict the exact quantification of the exact damage. However, looking at the current scenario based on fluctuating news, here is an overview of the impact on agricultural production and the economy. While Rabi's harvest season coincides with the stopping of the coronavirus pandemic, crops ready for harvest remain in the fields, due to the shortage of agricultural workers. Already in an unprecedented confluence of pressure, the agricultural economy is struggling to keep its head out of the water. Well, the timely intervention of the center and state government. It brought a great respite to the farmers of India. The absence of transport structures beats by vigilant highways that the blockade has a limiting effect on the movement of migrant workers and agricultural machinery. In addition, trucks and tractors do not include "agricultural machinery" by definition. Although many state governments have regulated the free movement of trucks, no regulations have yet been seen nationally. Due to the lack of transport and logistics facilities, the product remains in the fields by the grace of the Almighty. This leaves the farmer cut down with no alternative but to feed fresh produce to the cattle. Railways can play a turnkey role in transporting agricultural inputs from seed processing units to all states and agricultural production from rural pockets to cities.

The new features of the national platform for the agricultural market (e-NAM) launched by Shri Narendra Singh Tomar, minister of the Union for agriculture and farmers' well-being, rural development and Panchayati Raj aim to strengthen agricultural marketing by reducing need for farmers to have physical access to wholesale. mandis to sell their collected products; It is a welcoming move towards decongested mandis. Although equipped with smart phones, naive and naive farmers cannot reap the benefits of this ingenious move. As a result, streamlining crop supplies and sending operations remains a challenge. NGOs can volunteer to educate farmers on the use of these new features of the national agricultural

market platform (e-NAM). With a contribution of 16.5 percent to GVA (gross value added) and 43 percent of the population involved, the food and agriculture sector has immense potential to lift India out of the abyss of the economic crisis. Boosting farmers will certainly help India win the war against the corona virus pandemic by pulverizing life and livelihoods.
To increase the morale of farmers, more creative but safer and pragmatic solutions are needed. Therefore, the Center and state governments are now working in harmony to remedy farmers' complaints by introducing a series of measures every day, such as subsidies, including crop insurance for farmers, the free movement of agricultural credit, and unemployment for rural workers without land / migrants MANREGA, etc. Government is using every arrow in his quiver to ensure the health of farmers, continually sensitizing them to work in fields with covered faces while maintaining social distance.

IMPORTANT STEPS SUPPORTED BY GOVERNMENT

The blockage coincided with the time of harvest of the Rabi crops and affected both farmers and farmers both directly and indirectly. The epidemic is affecting global and national food systems, breaking the regional agricultural value chain and posing risks to the food security of families. Further extension of this blockade would have had a negative impact on this harvest season if it had not been for the timely action taken by the central government and various state governments. **Some measures have been taken in this regard-**

1. The Prime Minister actively discussed proposals to facilitate the selective closure of rural areas to allow for the Rabi harvest.

2. Based on the political instructions of the Indian government, various ministries/ departments of state governments have published implementation guidelines to facilitate the continuation of activities related to agriculture and related sectors.

3. ICAR has also issued an agro-advisory to maintain hygiene and social distancing among farmers working on their fields.

4. The Indian government has announced that the first part of the payment of PM-Kisan Yojana to farmers, namely Rs. 2,000 will be paid in advance to farmers, to the benefit of over 8.7 million Indian farmers.

5. Central and state governments have done much to allay fears in farmers' minds by rapidly announcing exemptions for the agricultural sector: seeds, workers and agriculture-related activities. States like Telangana, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh, among others, have been very active in this regard.

6. The railways have been isolated to facilitate the logistics of the transportation of agricultural products.

7. The government initiated a dialogue with exporters of agricultural products and allies to obtain a first-hand account of the problems encountered by exporters of these products and to take the necessary steps through significant interventions to promptly repair their problems.

8. Enabling critical agricultural activity, filling gaps in agricultural supply chains and ensuring the tranquillity of farmers is fundamental for the proper functioning of the supporting structure of our economy.

PM KISAN SCHEME: EXPAND AMBIT TO HELP FARMERS AGAINST COVID-19

The Pradhan Mantra Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana was announced in the 2019-20 interim budget on February 1, 2019. The program was expanded to support farmers during this pandemic period and an immediate measure substantially increases the assistance of direct income by 2,000. Rupees per quarter to farmers registered under the PM-Kisan Program, which will take care of the loan of farmers and provide them with disposable income. Producers will need monetary assistance to buy seeds, fertilizers and other inputs for the next sowing season to produce enough to keep the nation's barns full. They also need to take care of their families in these difficult times. In addition, it is necessary to ensure that all cereals and legumes that farmers bring to government purchasing centers are purchased and at the fixed support price. At the same time, the government should facilitate the timely availability of adequate quantities of quality seeds / sprouts and fertilizers for the next sowing season.

Farmers are deeply troubled after the closure caused disruptions in the food supply chain, labor shortages and led to a decrease in demand. The vast majority of the farming communities, including farm workers, tenants and peasant women, have no savings to draw on. They deserve priority attention. The situation in the horticulture and floriculture sectors is worse, as fruit, vegetable and flower producers are unable to find markets due to restrictions on circulation and falling demand. This resulted in not only an increase in the stocks of perishable products such as grapes, strawberries, watermelons, bananas, broccoli, lettuce, red radish and Chinese cabbage, but also a sharp drop in prices. Exotic vegetable growers in Northwest India have already started to throw away their products for use as animal feed and manure. Many who took out loans to invest in polyethylene houses and greenhouses fear debt. Exportable products such as spices are also facing a drop in demand and prices. According to the Food and Agriculture Organization, even before the COVID-19 coup, 113 million people on the planet were already struggling with severe food insecurity. They are the most vulnerable and face "a crisis within a crisis". If anything, the spread of corona virus has exposed diseases in the agricultural sector in India and the possibilities for farmers to work and deliver cereals to a growing population. The government wants the country to become digital, but the real backbone of the economy, namely agriculture and related sectors: lack of investments, infrastructure, modern structures, decentralized warehouses, markets, uninterrupted supply chains, uninterrupted Internet connections, energy, supply water and an efficient system of timely payments to farmers, etc. Clearly, the government will have to step back and review its program to double farmers' incomes over the next two years. It will first have to take steps to relieve producers of the economic crisis in which the pandemic pushed them. Unlike industry and production, farmers did not stop the production of cereals, legumes, milk, fruit and vegetables during the closing months. On the contrary, they are destined to give the country a record production of wheat, legumes, milk, fruit and vegetables.

The government has opened some supply centers for limited operations, but limiting the entry of farmers has led to late progress and long lines, making farmers uncomfortable. Therefore, in light of the farmer's situation, the government regularly takes effective measures against corona virus.

INCREASE IN ALLOCATION FOR DIRECT TRANSFER

Increase allowances for direct transfer to farmers through Prime Minister Kisan and include all those actively involved in agriculture, regardless of where they own a particular land or not, from Rs 6,000 to at least Rs 10,000 per agricultural family for this year (2020-21). This will immediately help most farmer families to be partially compensated for the losses observed in the months of March and April and provide them with some protection against the deflationary effect seen in agricultural prices due to the prolonged freeze.

So the cash strapped Indian farmer has played a key role through the corona virus crisis in keeping the country well provided and that should never be forgotten. If help is not given now, farmers will slip into debt and the agrarian crisis will deepen, which will be further bad for the country's overall economy.

CONCLUSION

Agriculture has an important place in the Indian economy and the government is also supporting it well. If our agriculture gets affected, the economy will also be affected. I concluded that these measures are helping farmers and whole agriculture sector of the country despite the lockdown, and most important this amazing cash strapped for Indian farmer has played a key role through the corona virus crisis in keeping the country well provided and that should never be forgotten. If help is not given now, farmers will slip into debt and the agrarian crisis will deepen, which will be further bad for the country's overall economy. Therefore, as cash strapped this initiative of government should be appreciated, surely it will be very helpful for the farmers.

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COVID -19 CHALLENGES FOR MSME SECTOR IN INDIA & REVIVE STRATEGY FOR MSME SECTOR POST -COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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SUBJECT:

PREFACE

The Indian economy has been hit hard by the ongoing Corona virus pandemic-driven global crisis. The entire world is passing through great uncertainty. There are, primarily, two major challenges that the Indian economy is facing at this juncture. First is to save the country from the spread of Corona virus (COVID-19), which is a health emergency. Saving lives is the most important, the principal concern of the government. Second is to save the economy from the unfolding economic uncertainty due to the dual effects of the Corona virus pandemic and the global and national lockdown.

The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic poses an extraordinary challenge to the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME) sector since this sector mostly comprises 'offline' enterprises relying on personal interaction and have much lower reserves of liquidity and less access to credit. The nationwide lockdown since 24 March 2020 is, therefore, certainly bound to break the back of the MSME sector. Given the widespread presence of MSMEs in the industrial and services sectors, the lockdown will have major interruption in the form of job losses, factory closures, and manpower shortages in the urban areas due to the mass exodus witnessed during the early days of lock down, increased bankruptcy and export order cancellations. The magnitude of the impact of COVID-19 has made many international organizations calling out for massive governmental support. Therefore, it becomes imperative on the part of government and financial sector to develop and implement multiple support systems for the enterprises in this sector

Key Points:
COVID-19 pandemic and its impact, MSMEs, Challenges, Potential Revive Strategy.

COVID-2019 AT MISERY GLANCE

The Covid-19 pandemic has strike the world at an extent and hustle that we have only seen up to now. Reality, as we are seeing it today, is way more frightening than fiction. The human cost of the corona virus is going to be unimaginably high. Worse, it's going to end up having a long tail too. The effect of the virus is likely to be seen long after medical science offers a cure or at least a vaccine for Covid-19. That's because the economic cost of shutting down large swathes of the world is going to be steep. The Indian economy has been experiencing noteworthy decelerate over the past few quarters. In the third quarter of the current fiscal, the economy grew at a six-year low rate of 4.7%. Investment and consumption demand had been languishing and a number of stimulus measures have been taken to bring back the economy on a growth path. There was a strong hope of recovery in the last quarter of the current fiscal. However, the new corona virus epidemic has made the recovery extremely difficult in the near to medium term. The outbreak has presented fresh challenges for the Indian economy now, causing severe disruptive impact on both demand and supply side elements which has the potential to derail India's growth story.

CHALLENGES OF MSMES AMID COVID PANDEMIC:

1. Operations Shorten

Amid COVID-19, There are many businesses have to cut down their operation activities. Businesses are facing shortage of resources during lockdown. Consequently, Business operations shorten during three months of lockdown. Add to this the fact that many of these companies have been asked to down shutters or curtail operations while still paying employees and that's apart from meeting costs for taxes, power, and other utilities.

2. High price / Cost

Indian MSMEs are likely to pay a high price / cost. Companies are while still paying employees and that's apart from meeting costs for taxes, power, and other utilities. Due to lockdown, Cost of resources are increased which influenced to cost of production. So, cost of goods is too high.

3. Quarantines and social gathering for human resources

Even without mandated mass quarantines, a highly contagious disease outbreak will naturally reduce travel, crowd gathering, and certain services and consumptions before a vaccine or a treatment is widely available. People may want to avoid crowded office buildings, turn to remote working, home entertainment, and online stores. It is immense challenges for business to manage human resources during lockdown.

4. Employees' Health protection

Businesses may want to protect their employees and cancel conferences and meetings and encourage remote working. Tourism, hospitalities, transportations, restaurants, rentals, optional personal services, and daycare facilities are likely to suffer. Health care settings may be overwhelmed by people with flu symptoms, but optional procedures and routine checks or other health spending may even see a downturn during the outbreak.

5. Stress and Anxious

There are anxious and stressful cases for business owner and employees. They are facing anxious and risk when life will return to regular life. Just as business takes steps to inform, reassure and maintain contact with employees.

6. Sustainability

There is nervous and stressful instance for business. Owner and employees are facing anxious and risk when life will return to regular life. Many business will to provide this encouragement without comprehensible information from government about re-open business, cancelled lockdown and modifying lockdown policy. All, however, government can access help lines and resources to business and their employees, specialize in addressing emotional and psychological challenges.

7. Tax and Reimbursement

MSMEs sector is having big challenges regarding GST and reimbursement. MSME representatives have appealed to the government for concrete action. This includes tax concessions, easy access to credit, GST write-offs, and reimbursement or concession for wage-guarantee.

8. Needs Helping Hand: Government Assist

MSMEs sector is looking assist from government. Government assists like as financial support, credit support, relaxation amid lockdown, etc. Centre Government is still preparing financial planning for all type of business. It will help to boost all business and economic activities in country.

9. Supply chain disturbance

It is a well-known fact that in the global supply chain, China plays a very pivotal role for India and its MSME sector as well, this sector is largely reliant on China for its material. In india, business units are not able to get require resources for operating activities. Even so, business doest not run smoothly during lockdown. Thus complete lockdown of China and partial lockdown of India has led to various issues ranging from shrinkage of exports, cessation of production, non-availability of manpower, the uncertainty of consumption, and liquidity squeeze in the market as well.

10. Lockdown and Restriction

Central government has announced lockdown 1.0 to 4.0 during 3 months (March to may). Government has made tough restrictions in whole country. It is difficult for business to manage all resources during lockdown. Nevertheless, all business including MSME sector is facing strict restrictions during lockdown.

POTENTIAL REVIVE STRATEGY

COVID-19 pandemic is foremost crisis in whole world. MSMEs sectors are facing many challenges during COVID-pandemic. It will have a profound impact on the world's social and political environments and on its economy. The corona virus epidemic in India can therefore affect both the demand and the supply sides of the world economy. There are few recommendations for the government and MSMEs based on my review of India experience. Considerations for Policymakers and MSMEs

1. Social distancing-based public health interventions, such as mass quarantines, extensive travel bans, and transportation system disruption, can shock the economy and shrink the market demand in the service sectors that are critical for many MSMEs that rely on visits by regular customers. When considering using these interventions, the cost on MSMEs should be considered.

2. MSMEs are financially more delicate and cash-strapped when market demand is down. Emergency funding programs that target MSMEs could be one important component of a response. Lower interest rates, deferred or waived taxes and fees, or easier lending policies could also help MSMEs stay afloat during the period of low market demand.

3. MSMEs could benefit from diversifying business platforms. Online-based platforms and virtual service provisions can help MSMEs sustain business during quarantines or travel bans. It would be helpful if policymakers could bring tax breaks and technical guidance to help MSMEs restructure their business operations.

4. The public health system could have a hotline or website to provide MSMEs with information on the epidemic, disease prevention methods, PPE resources, and testing sites (or provide mobile testing).

5. The government could consider setting aside additional funding for unemployment insurance payments in the event that MSMEs affected by the COVID-19 are forced to lay off employees.

6. Additional emergency funding could be considered to help MSMEs avoid bankruptcy or help the creditors of bankrupt MSMEs.

7. As MSMEs in definite sectors are deficiently affected by the supply chain disruptions mostly due to limited movements of goods, they need to be facilitated by the government along with industry bodies to restore or rearrange new supply chains domestically for the time being. The government should extend everything possible to help firms for local sourcing in case of disrupted imports.

8. Some of the labour intensive sectors such as garments, leather, footwear, marine products, gems & jewellery, apparel, etc. need special packages to survive and hold onto their men and machines

CONCLUSION:

The world is battling with contemporary awfulness like the COVID-19, which has left the entire world perplexed and in the stagger as to how one virus has brought the entire world to a standstill. This devastating virus which is declared by the WHO as the pandemic has taken over almost 195 countries in its grip. This virus is mounting a very serious threat to the global economy as well, which is already in grave peril. There is no doubt that the Indian economy, which is already sputtering, is growing at one of the lowest rates in the last six years. And now, a new set of economic challenges unleashed by this virus is leaving many sectors in tatters. Enchanting into reflection the widespread destruction wreaked by the COVID-19, the government needs to come up with a constant tracking mechanism and should announce immediate relief measures to shore up the confidence in this very important sector which has taken a beating due to a flurry of disruptions introduced by the government. A stimulus financial package is required to re-energise the market economy. Many countries have rolled out many new measures to save MSMEs from the COVID-19 threat. It is high time the government should do its bit otherwise it would be too late to undo the mistake. Overall the government should provide additional capital with relaxed norms to the MSME sector, which contributes significantly to exports, employment and GDP, along with wage and market support. With increasing mistrust and uncertainty with China, the world is looking towards India. Therefore, India is the best place to do business, both trade and investment, in a post-COVID era. To unlock such potential, we need to help domestic firms and strengthen the production networks so that they are in position to rise to the occasion in the post-COVID revival period.

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FACTORS INFLUENCING RETAIL INVESTORS' ATTITUDE TOWARDS INVESTING IN DIFFERENT INVESTMENT AVENUES: A STUDY IN SAURASHTRA REGION

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SUBJECT:

ABSTRACT

The retail investor plays an important role in the financial market because of the huge part of their savings are invested in the country. The investors' choice is always based on risk and return relationship. An individual invests in the financial market at high risk because they tend to look at the higher possible return from the investment. Researcher has identified the factors that investors value while making investment decisions regarding different investment avenues and type of behavior. With the aim of identifying the factors influencing the attitude of retail investors', the researchers have collected the data from 452 respondents, using structured questionnaire, of Saurashtra region. The research is analytical in nature. The source of data is primary.

Key words: Investor, Attitude, Investment Avenue, Financial market, Saurashtra.

INTRODUCTION

Investment behaviour is critical to an individual's future and that decision may be contingent on many factors. It has been argued that attitudes among other variables can predict the investment decision making process. People generally perceive themselves as better decision makers than they really are. In markets where heterogeneity of investors is relatively high, prices of stocks will depend on the overall expected returns and risk inclinations of the investors. However, this does not mean that an investor will always make sound decisions in stock trading. This is because emotions will not go away. Emotions will constantly affect investment decisions and lead to biases in judgments.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Ebenezer B et. al (2011) have analysed the factors influencing attitude of retail investors' towards investment in equity stocks. With the aim of identifying the factors influencing the attitude of retail investors', the researchers have collected the data from 200 respondents, using structured questionnaire, of the state Tamil Nadu. They have use factor analysis to analyses the data and concluded that the investors' attitude related to investment in equity stock is highly influenced by five factors, out of 26 factors covered by the researchers in the study, they are Investors' tolerance for risk, strength of the Indian economy, media focus on the stock market, political stability and government policy towards business.

Abdul and Syed (2016) have undertaken to examine the individual behavioral factors namely, Investor Optimism, Investment Ability, Investor Effort, Risk Appetite and its impact on investment decision making. The researchers have collected the data from 264 respondents were drawn from the population of 300 inventors, using structured questionnaire, of the karur district of the state Tamil Nadu. The result of data analysis have shown that out of four behavioral factors, three factors viz., Investment Ability, Investor

Effort, Risk Appetite are found to be significant predictors of investment decision – making behavior.

Hussein A Hassan (2006) has identified the factors influencing the UAE investor behaviour. Six factors were found the most influencing factors on the UAE investor behaviour. The most influencing factors were expected corporate earnings, get rich quick, past performance of the firm's stock. Researcher has found that somw factors were to be least influencing such as expected losses in international financial markets, family member opinion and gut feeling on the economy.

Hayat M. Awan and Shanza Arshad (2012) have identified the factors that investors value while making investment decisions regarding mutual funds and type of behavior they exhibit. Researchers have used AHP and factor analysis for screen out variables and then further their indexes are formulated and founded that Investment in mutual funds is somewhat not very much risky as investment in stock market. Mutual fund schemes are designed for smaller investors, age group and cities have different impact on fund selection schemes but income, education level and occupation has no effect. They concluded that attributes such as past performance of fund, reputation of company, withdrawal facility and Company services towards investor have greater impact on decision making. Investors are overconfident in term that they have selected best scheme. Investors are risk adverse, exhibit representativeness, status quo bias, and are conservative.

Amarjit S. Gill, et. al (2012) studied the factors that influence the decision of Indian investors to invest in the real estate market. Individuals from India were surveyed to find out their perspectives, feelings and beliefs on the factors that positively influence their decision to invest in the real estate market. The results showed that the investment expertise of investors, the investors' motivation from an advisor, the investment propensity of investors and the age positively influence the decision of Indian investors to invest in the real estate market. The findings of this study also showed that the investment behavior and the decision differ based on the age of the investors.

Jekaterina Kartasova (2013) conducted study to identify factor forming irrational individual investors' behavior on the Lithuanian stock market and to understand the logical interrelationship between those factors and individual investors' personal characteristics such as age, gender, investment experience and profession. Overall the results of the research showed that individual investors in Lithuania suffered from all basic behavioural biases but overconfidence, mental accounting, anchoring and herd behavior made strongest influence on their investment decision making process. Moreover, the study found that the impact of factors forming irrational individual investors' behavior depends on demographic variables such as age, experience, gender and profession.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

- The main objective of present study is to analyses the fundamental analysis for the investment decision making process.
- The objective of the study is examining the influencing variables are affected at the time investment evaluation and decision.

SOURCES OF DATA:

The primary data was collected from individual investors investing in various investment avenues residing in Saurashtra. Survey was conducted on 452 investors in different district of saurashtra through personal contacts and emails.

SAMPLE SIZE AND SAMPLING METHOD:
The sample size of the present study is 452 investors. Convenience – non probability sampling method was adopted, close ended questionnaire with 5-point Likert scale was distributed to 500 investors who are investors investing in the various investment avenues. Out of total 500 questionnaires 452 questionnaires were filled by the investors, 48 questionnaires were found incomplete. After screening of questionnaire and performing normality test for normal distribution, outliers were removing so at last 452 investors' responses were recorded for further analysis.

HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY:
Ho: There is no significant difference between the factor index of economic analysis, industry analysis and company analysis among (age, occupation and educational) of respondent.

TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES:
The researcher has used percentage analysis for the classification of respondents and to test the hypothesis one way Analysis of Variances have used.

Analysis and Interpretation:
Table: 1 A Table Showing Composition of Demographics in the sample

Variables	Particulars	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Gender	Male	301	66.6
	Female	151	33.4
Age group	Below 30	256	56.6
	31 to 40	109	24.1
	41 to 50	53	11.7
	Above 51	34	7.5
Education	Below HSC	56	12.4
	Graduate	185	40.9
	Post-graduate	140	31.0
	Above Post graduate	71	15.7
Occupation	Professional	191	42.3
	Business	47	10.4
	Service	86	19.0
	Other	128	28.3
Annual investment	Less than 100000	266	58.8
	100001 to 200000	103	22.8
	200001 to 300000	50	11.1
	More than 300000	33	7.3
Total		**452**	**100.0**

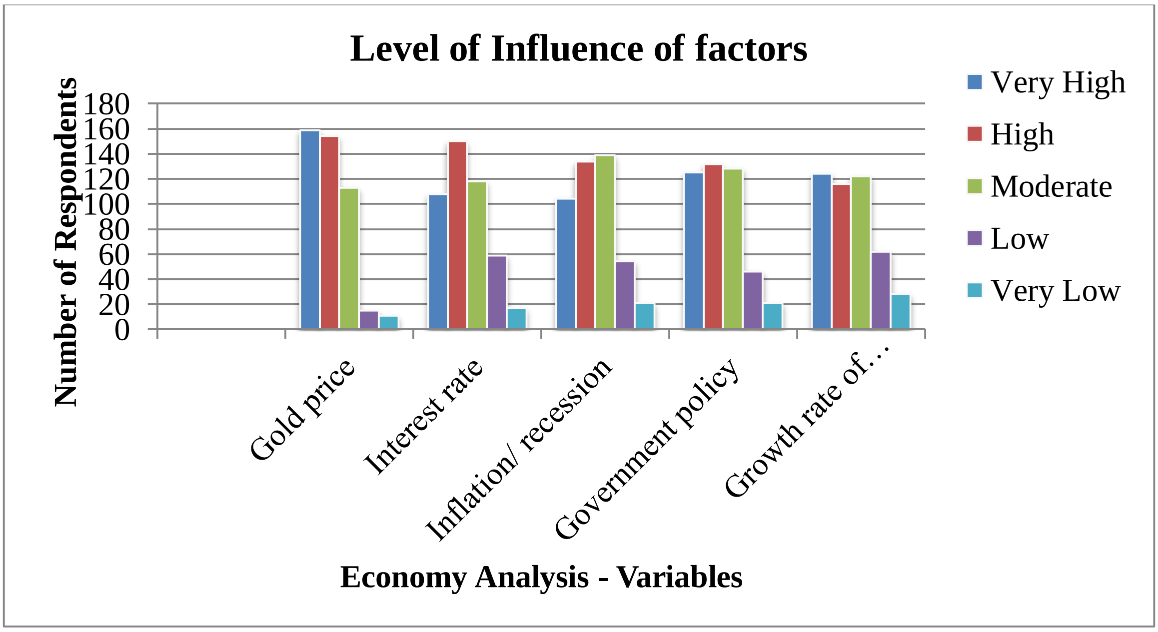
(Source: - Computed from the questionnaire)
Table 1 represents the composition of demographics in the sample. Total of 452 investors' responses were analyzed. The sample states that male constitutes of 66.6% of the total sample while female accounts for 33.4% of the total sample. Investors have been divided into four categories based on their age. Out of 452 sample investors, 256 are below 30 year, 109 are in 31 to 40 categories, and 53 are in 41 to 50 age group and 34are above 51 age group category. Investors have been classified into four category based on education level. Out of total sample, 56 investors are belongs to below HSC, 185 investors are comes under graduate category, 140 investors are in post – graduate group and 71 investors are in above post

graduate. As provided by table majority of the respondents are from the professional category, i.e. 191respondents. Investors have been placed into four groups based on their amount investment by them. Out of total sample 58.8% are from the category of less than 100000 and 7.3% are from the category of more than 300000.

Table: 2 Level of influence of the factors (Economy analysis) in investment evaluation and decision
(Source: computed from the questionnaire - primary data)

Economy Analysis (Factors)	Very High	High	Moderate	Low	Very Low	Total
Gold price	159 (35.2)	154 (34.1)	113 (25.0)	15 (3.3)	11 (2.4)	452 (100)
Interest rate	108 (23.9)	150 (33.2)	118 (26.1)	59 (13.1)	17 (3.8)	452 (100)
Inflation/ recession	104 (23.0)	134 (29.6)	139 (30.8)	54 (11.9)	21 (4.6)	452 (100)
Government policy	125 (27.7)	132 (29.2)	128 (28.3)	46 (10.2)	21 (4.6)	452 (100)
Growth rate of national income	124 (27.4)	116 (25.7)	122 (27.0)	62 (13.7)	28 (6.2)	452 (100)

Figure: Level of influence of the factors (Economy analysis) in investment evaluation and decision



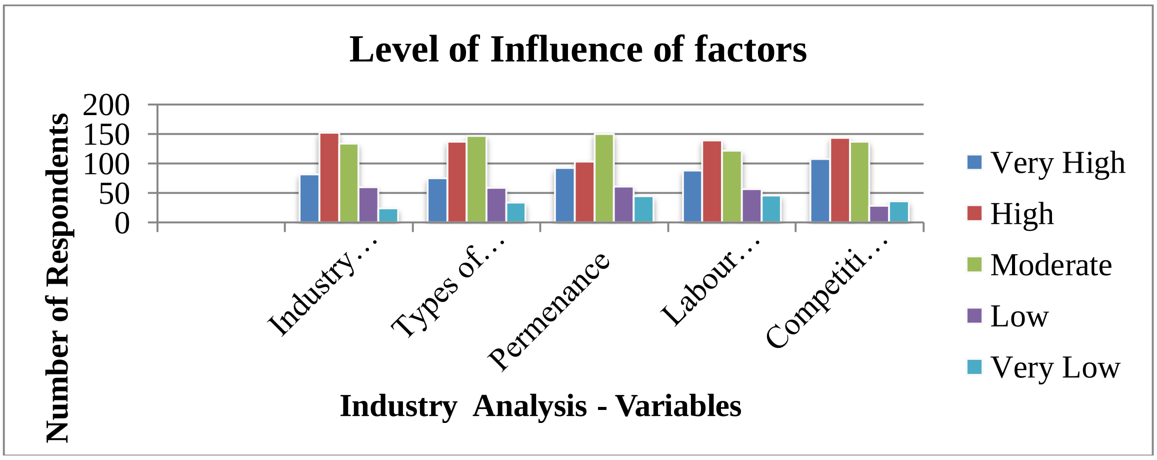
There are so many factors which are influence in the investment evaluation and decision making process. The above table and figure represents influence level of investors towards various factors (variables) of economy analysis which are affected to decision making of investment activity. The above table shows that out of 452 respondents 159 and 154 investors are believed that gold price is very high and highly affected to their decision respectively; few investors have i.e., 5% respondents are said that gold price has not much affected to their evaluation and decision. It is evident from the table that interest rate is also more affected to their investment activity because of majority investors prefers bank deposits also. From the above table it can be said that inflation/recession is affected moderate level to the investors. It can be interpreted that majority of inventors' consider that government policy is also more affected to their investment. It is clear that growth rate of national income is highly affected to the respondents. As it can be seen in the above, majority sample respondents prefer gold/silver in the Saurashtra region. Hence investors have to be more consider to gold price. It can be concluded that all factors of economy analysis are highly influenced in evaluation and decision of investors.

Table: 3 Level of influence of the factors (Industry analysis) in investment evaluation and decision

(Source: computed from the questionnaire - primary data)

Industry Analysis (Factors)	Very High	High	Moderate	Low	Very Low	Total
Industry life cycle	82 (18.1)	152 (33.6)	134 (29.6)	60 (13.3)	24 (5.3)	452 (100)
Types of industry	75 (16.6)	137 (30.3)	147 (32.5)	59 (13.1)	34 (7.5)	452 (100)
Permanence	93 (20.6)	103 (22.8)	150 (33.2)	61 (13.5)	45 (10.0)	452 (100)
Labour condition	88 (19.5)	139 (30.8)	122 (27.0)	57 (12.6)	46 (10.2)	452 (100)
Competitive condition	108 (23.9)	143 (31.6)	137 (30.3)	28 (6.2)	36 (8.0)	452 (100)

Figure: Level of influence of the factors (Industry analysis) in investment evaluation and decision



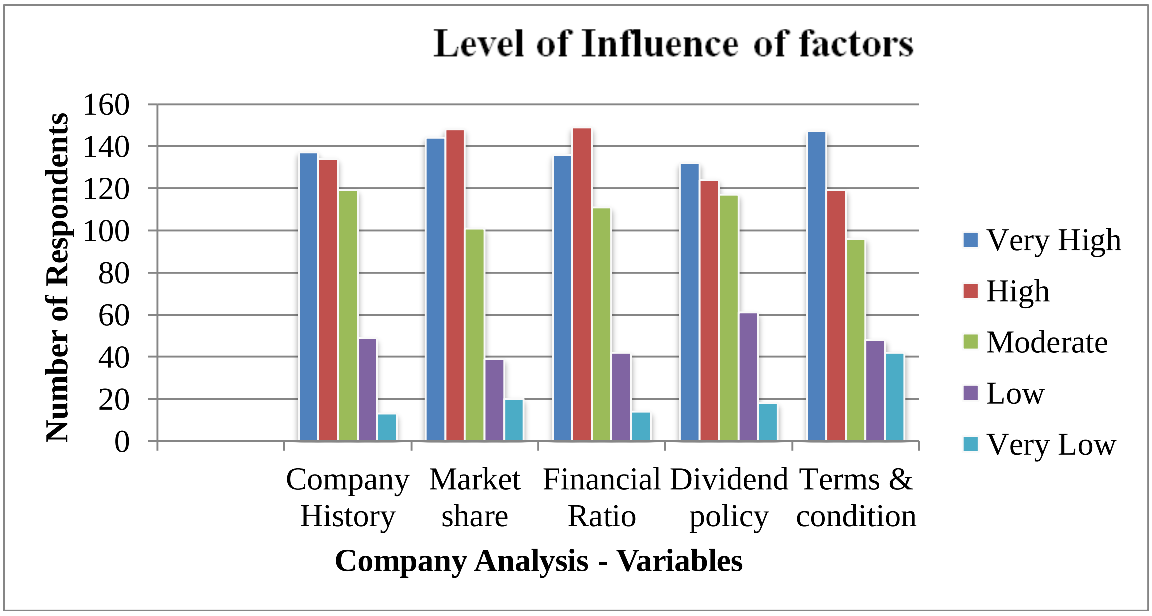
The above table and figure shows influence level of investors towards various factors (variables) of industry analysis which are affected to decision making of investment activity. It is evident from the table that industry life cycle is more affected to their investment activity From the above table it can be said that types of industry is affected moderate level to the investors. It can be interpreted that majority of inventors' consider that permanence of industry is not more affected to their investment. Majority of respondent (30.9%) said that labour condition factor is highly affected to the respondents. It can be clear that competitive condition is also influence at high level category. It can be concluded that in case of industry analysis all factors are high and moderately affected to the decision of investors.

Table: 4 Level of influence of the factors (Company analysis) in investment evaluation and decision

(Source: computed from the questionnaire - primary data)

Company Analysis (Factors)	Very High	High	Moderate	Low	Very Low	Total
Company History	137 (30.3)	134 (29.6)	119 (26.3)	49 (10.8)	13 (2.9)	452 (100)
Market share	144 (31.9)	148 (32.7)	101 (22.3)	39 (8.6)	20 (4.4)	452 (100)
Financial Ratio	136 (30.1)	149 (33.0)	111 (24.6)	42 (9.3)	14 (3.1)	452 (100)
Dividend policy	132 (29.2)	124 (27.4)	117 (25.9)	61 (13.5)	18 (4.0)	452 (100)
Terms & condition	147 (32.5)	119 (26.3)	96 (21.2)	48 (10.6)	42 (9.3)	452 (100)

Figure: Level of influence of the factors (Company analysis) in investment evaluation and decision



The above table and figure reveals influence level of investors towards various factors (variables) of company analysis which are affected to decision making of investment. It is evident from the table that company history factor is more influenced to their investment activity, majority respondents (30.3, 29.6 and 26.3 percentage) have consider very high, high and moderate level respectively. From the above table it can be said that market share is affected high level to the investors. It can be interpreted that majority of inventors' consider that financial ratios are prominent factors for investment. Majority of respondent (29.2%) said that dividend policy is highly influence factor to the investment decision. It can be clear that terms and condition is more influence at very high and high level category. It can be concluded that in case of company analysis all factors are highly affected to the decision of investors in which all factors are prominent variables affected to the evaluation and decision making process.

Table: 5 A Table showing result of influence of the factors in investment evaluation and decision

Sr. No	Variables	Proportion of respondents in sample			
		Very High	Percentage (%)	Very Low	Percentage (%)
1	Economic analysis	Gold price	35.2	Growth rate of national income	6.2
2	Industry analysis	Competitive condition	23.9	Labour condition	10.2
3	Company analysis	Terms & condition	32.5	Terms & condition	9.3

(Source: computed from primary data)

From the above the researcher has found that as per economic analysis variable gold price in the economic is highly affected to the investor in the investment evaluation decision making process, i.e., 35.2 of the total sample respondents. Growth rate of national income is not affected to the approximately 6 % investors of the sample investor out of total sample.

As per industry analysis, researcher has found that 23.9% respondents take into account competitive condition of the industry is highly affected at the time of investment evaluation decision making of investment. Whereas 10.2% respondents, labour condition is not highly affected to their investment decision.

As per company, researcher has found that majority of the i.e., 32.5% respondents take into account the term and condition is highly affected at the time of investment evaluation decision making of investment. Whereas 9.2% respondents, terms and condition is not highly affected to their investment decision.

Table: 6 A Table Showing Results of one way ANOVA with regard to demographic variables (age, education and occupation) and preference for investment avenues

	ANOVA						
Variables	**Source of variance**	**Sum of Squares**	**Df**	**Mean Square**	**F**	**Sig.**	**Result (Ho)**
(Economic analysis)							
Age	Between Groups	92.262	3	30.754	1.305	.272	Accept
	Within Groups	10559.641	448	23.571			
	Total	10651.903	451				
Education	Between Groups	164.465	3	54.822	2.342	.073	Accept
	Within Groups	10487.438	448	23.409			
	Total	10651.903	451				

Occupation	Between Groups	350.074	3	116.691	5.075	.002	Reject
	Within Groups	10301.828	448	22.995			
	Total	10651.903	451				
(Industry analysis)							
Age	Between Groups	138.760	3	46.253	1.966	.118	Accept
	Within Groups	10538.450	448	23.523			
	Total	10677.210	451				
Education	Between Groups	24.056	3	8.019	.337	.798	Accept
	Within Groups	10653.154	448	23.779			
	Total	10677.210	451				
Occupation	Between Groups	82.084	3	27.361	1.157	.326	Accept
	Within Groups	10595.126	448	23.650			
	Total	10677.210	451				
(Company analysis)							
Age	Between Groups	8.566	3	2.855	.094	.963	Accept
	Within Groups	13583.087	448	30.319			
	Total	13591.653	451				
Education	Between Groups	122.869	3	40.956	1.362	.254	Accept
	Within Groups	13468.783	448	30.064			
	Total	13591.653	451				
Occupation	Between Groups	94.869	3	31.623	1.050	.370	Accept
	Within Groups	13496.783	448	30.127			
	Total	13591.653	451				

(Source: computed from primary data)

H0 is accepted on applying ANOVA test for age, education qualification and occupation difference between the factor index of economy, industry and company analysis. It implies that there is no significant difference between the factor index of economy, industry and company analysis among age, education qualification, and occupation. In case of occupation and factor index of economic analysis null hypothesis is rejected. It reveals that there is significant difference among occupation and factor index of economic analysis.

LIMITATION OF THE STUDY:

- The study is primarily based on primary data collected from investors; the limitations of primary data are limitations of present research.
- The present study aims at studying the factors are influencing for investment avenues of investors in saurashtra region. The importance and relevance of conclusions and results is limited to this particular area only.

CONCLUSION:

Researcher has concluded that, out of total respondents' majority of the investors are consider the various factors at the time of investment. Out of the total 3 variables, namely economic, industry and company analysis it is found that there is no difference among. Hence this study is concluding that the as per the economic analysis gold price factor, as per the industry analysis competitive condition and as per the company analysis terms and condition or schemes are more influencing factors at the time of investment in the saurashtra region.

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FICKLENESS AND FRAGILITY OF HUMAN EMOTIONS IN ROBERT FROST'S "THE ROAD NOT TAKEN"

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SUBJECT:

ABSTRACT:

Life experience teaches us an inheritance of personal material object. "The Road Not Taken" by Robert Frost teaches us how to inhabit the act of life along with the qualities of fiction fragile combination. However it's a metaphor as well as to learn a lesson in life. It teaches a particular about struggle of choosing a path and walking over it. The poet symbolizes about our lives. The " Two roads diverged in a wood " where the poem starts and ends. A lonely path that the poet took possibly is the lesson to adapt in life.

Key words: Fickleness, Fragile, Human Emotion, Choice, Conflict.

INTRODUCTION:

Robert Lee Frost was born in San Francisco, USA on 26th March 1874. He was a Poet, Playwright and Poet Laureate of Vermont. Robert Frost was honoured with The Pulitzer Prize for Four times like, 1924 for New Hampshire: A poem with notes and Grace notes, 1931 for Collected Poems, 1937 for A Future Range, 1943 for A Witness Tree. He was also nominated for The Nobel Prize in Literature 31 times.

He wrote many poems entitled "The Gift Outright", "Stopping by the woods on a snowy day", "Briches" etc. But his most famous poem was "The Road Not Taken" which was published in 1916. This poem was inspired by his fellow writer and friend Edward Thomas. Thomas took this poem seriously and personally, He joined the World War 1. Thomas was killed two years later in Battle of Arras.

ANALYSIS OF HUMAN EMOTIONS:

The poem by Robert Frost "The Road Not Taken" is all about the dilemma of choices that humans face in their day to day life. Human's life is filled with alternate choices where they cannot all the paths. Frost allows the reader to connect with the poem through their emotions. Human have fragile nature that can be easily be broken or harmed. And fickle mind that leads them to confusion and mind changes.

"Two roads diverged in yellow woods,
And sorry I could not travel both,
And be one traveler, long I stood
And looked down one as far as I could
To where it bent in the undergrowth;"

Dilemma of making a proper decision, when humans want to but cannot choose all tracks. Fighting their own thoughts. They become fickle minded whether to choose this or that, mind and choice keeps on changing. Frost shows fickleness of his nature and the time he takes to decide which path would be right for him.

"Then took other, as just as fair,

And having perhaps the better claim,
Because it was grassy and wanted wear;
Though as for that the passing there
Had worn them really about the same,"

Frost decides which path he should travel on. And says both paths are just the same. Just like human emotions they easily give up in fear of getting hurt. Fragility of human emotions is shown here. They are afraid of making wrong choices but at some points they do and always end up making same choices that many people have tried. Consoling their conscience when they don't get what they want or would have got. A quote by famous American author Helen Keller "Be happy with what you have" but people deep down regret for what they don't find is human's fragile nature.

"And both that morning equally lay
In leaves, no step had trodden black.
Oh, I kept the first for another day!
Yet knowing how way leads on to way'
I doubted if I should ever come back."

Both paths are mentioned same, none of them are superior because they are not much damaged. In human emotions they trick themselves by saying "This is not what I want" or "I can do without it". They merely know that the other choice is never going to come back still their fragility of nature lets them stay at one decision and leave their conscience battling for choices.

"I shall be telling this with a sigh
Somewhere ages and ages hence:
Two roads diverged in woods, and I-
I took the one less travelled by,
And that has made all the difference."

Frost uses "Sigh" to show either relief or regret for not selecting the other path.

In second line again he misleads himself by the extraordinary knowledge of human tendency to generalize and dichotomize things with time. His clear acceptance of this advocates not fighting the fragility of human nature. Taking the less travelled or making choices which many people don't make is a clear sign that all choices and paths are taken by someone somewhere. Many see this title as "I took The Road Not Taken by others" but I interpret it as "I took one road but what about The Road Not Taken". Same with the human emotions they always think of the choice left or they did not select "what if" they took that path or made the other choice.

CONCLUSION:

Making the right choice is essential in human life. Last stanza of the poem talks a lot about poet's thoughts as well as some of confusion feeling zest. According to the poet it was a combined and compiled thought of the path that the poet chose. There is also a situation of dilemma of being afraid to choose wrong path and make incorrect decisions. Nevertheless combined thoughts take us to the direction which can also be a bed of roses or a lane of thorns.

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FUNCTIONS OF DIFFERENT SECTIONS OF A LIBRARY

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SUBJECT:

INTRODUCTION

Every library, irrespective of its size and type, acquires, processes, and makes available library material for use by the library users. Based on the acquired material, libraries offer various services to their respective users. A library needs a systematic organizational structure to perform its functions. The function-based structure is a common form of any library. It divides a library into functional divisions, sections, or units such as acquisition, technical processing, circulation, reference, maintenance, and so on.

ACQUISITION SECTIONS

The acquisition section in the library is an important functional unit of collection development. It acquires relevant reading materials or information sources, such as, journals, books, electronic books, and periodicals, which are useful for the existing and potential users. Information sources include books, manuscripts, serials, journals, periodicals, newspapers, standards, specifications, patents, thesis, dissertations, maps, atlas, globes, etc. which are deemed fit for serving the existing and potential users. Well-planned acquisition should keep an account of the available funds, storing and shelving area, technological infrastructure, and availability of the staff. It is impossible for a library to buy each and every information source published in the world. So, the acquisition should be planned in such a way that the best suitable material can be procured within available resources so that the objectives of the library can be achieved.

NEED AND PURPOSE OF ACQUISITION

The library has the responsibility to provide the best available information sources depending on the available financial resources. But, at the same time, the library has its limitations. A certain amount of fund is given to a library for acquiring specific information sources. Hence, the task of acquiring materials and information sources has to be accomplished within the limited resources. The information boom has led to a tremendous increase in the volume and variety of the information material published across the world. It is, thus, impossible for an individual library to acquire all the desired available material. These publications range from general books, textbooks, reference books, maps, atlases, globe, digital and multimedia based materials, etc. Therefore, acquisition of library material needs to be planned in a proper manner. A planned acquisition system is necessary to: • achieve the objectives of the library, • satisfy the needs of the users of the library, • acquire best available resources/ reading materials deemed fit for the library • acquire materials of preservation value within the scope of the library, and • acquire material within the available resources (fund, space and staff). To achieve the above mentioned purposes, a library requires a sound functional acquisition system.

SELECTION IN PUBLIC LIBRARIES

The objectives of the public library have already been discussed. A public library has a wide range of users which may include children, adolescent, youth, and old aged people. The need of the users may be based on their economic class (lower, middle and higher), professional association, educational level, habitats (rural, urban, hilly region, costal region, etc.), sociocultural and linguistic background, etc. The library is also expected to acquire the material relevant to the locality like, local history, politics, economy, socio-cultural threading, weather conditions, available professions, etc. As, a public library has the responsibility of serving the community and preserving the relevant information of the region, its approach in material selection is different from other kinds of libraries.

SELECTION IN ACADEMIC LIBRARIES

The academic library can be divided into three broad categories, viz. school, college and university Library. The guiding fators of the academic Library are based on the educational courses and the demands of the students, faculty members, and support staff. The selection policy of a school and college library is usually around the acquisition of textbooks, materials for general studies, personality development, career choices, teaching and learning resources, materials for the support staff. Since, the universities offer undergraduate, post graduate, and research programmes, the selection of material must be done with proper care.

SELECTION IN SPECIAL LIBRARIES

A special library is meant to serve the information needs of the parent organization of a library. Hence, the selection of information sources is based on the short term and long term programmes of the parent organization. The library selects the materials exhaustively for short term objectives of the organization to meet its programmes at hand. For example, if an organization takes up a research project on life style of urban spaces of India, the relevant material should be selected to support the programme. Considering the long term objectives, the library selects the materials of wider scope of the organization and supports the collection development of the core area as well as other relevant subject areas of the organization. Selection process should always focus on the long term collection development programmes of the library. On the basis of the acquisition policy, the materials should be scrutinized and lists prepared. Further approval of the selection committee or the competent authority should be taken into account and the process can be moved ahead to order the documents.

CONCLUSION:

In a library, the activities are grouped on the basis of job analysis into different sections, and thus executed. Such jobs are logically distributed among different sections. Usually, all kinds of libraries have seven basic departments and sections, which are: acquisition, technical processing, circulation, reference, periodicals, maintenance, administration, and accounts. Apart from these, depending upon the collection and services, some libraries also have archives, electronic collection and other sections.

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EXTENSIVE COVERAGE OF ONLINE LEARNING FROM THE CORONAVIRUS LOCKDOWN

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SUBJECT:

ABSTRACT: -

Education is the greatest need of human beings in the present age. Education spreads light in human life. There is a lot of change in the field of education in the society day by day, in which the exchange of information regarding education through the internet is very much seen. The use of technology in education has led to the development of many new methods, from which students can study at home.

The epidemic of corona disease has damaged the whole world. Most nations in the world resorted to lockdowns to prevent the spread of coronary heart disease, with a complete ban on all transactions and the movement of people internationally and internationally. In order to prevent the spread of coronary heart disease in our country, a complete lockdown has been declared from which all kinds of transactions of the people, business, industrial sector, educational sector, religious and social activities etc. have been stopped. Lockdown to prevent the spread of coronary heart disease has had a huge impact on the world of education, with curricula being incomplete, examinations failing and rhythms failing. Loudoun's adverse effects on the world of education led to the development of new methods of education, the lack of face-to-face education in the classroom. Educational institutions are constantly striving to exchange information and knowledge with students through the Internet. In the field of education, online study through the internet has seen a huge expansion in the last month.

Coronary heart disease has led to the development of Internet studies in the field of education. The rate of study through online video conferencing through the Internet has increased.

Keywords: - World of education, In the field, Internet, Medium, Video Conference

INTRODUCTION: -

The online video conferencing study through the internet has evolved from the adverse effects of Loudoun's education on preventing coronary heart disease transmission. Even students remain active.

During the Loudoun in general, there has been a huge increase in the number of studies in the field of education through the Internet, from which students can easily join international conferences and web seminars to gain knowledge. The fact that online studies are expensive and expensive for ordinary students can be considered as a positive aspect of the world of education.

OBJECT: -

1. The purpose is to make the society aware of the new methods in the field of education during the eradication of Corona virus.

2. Aims to inform students about online study during Loudoun.

3. The aim is to encourage the general students of Chewed to join more and more international and national web seminars, conferences.

HYPOTHESIS: -

1. Knowledge of new methods of education will be scarce among the people of the society during the outbreak of Corona virus.

2. The concept of online video conferencing study will be seen in the students.

3. Students will be participating in web seminar, conference in Osha proportion.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY: -

This research paper will be prepared using theoretical research methodology in which information will be obtained using secondary information i.e. books, current papers, website etc.

COVID-19: ONLINE CLASSES AND THE DIGITAL DIVIDE: -

As the Covid-19 infections rise in India, there is justified pressure to keep universities closed. Online teaching is something many institutions are contemplating, but do the Indian students have the network bandwidth for online learning? In this post, Acheron Mukhopadhyay argues that internet access at home is pitifully low in India, with 'day scholar' students, particularly those whose households belong to rural India, having the worst home internet access problems. Online teaching is therefore a non-starter for most institutes.

The fear of Covid-19 outbreak has shut down schools and universities in India. Online teaching is something many institutions are contemplating, but do the Indian students have the bandwidth for online learning? Preliminary data analysis indicates that online teaching is a non-starter for most students and institutions in India!

Don't worry, Zoom into their lives with online classes!' This has been the war cry of many a university during the current lockdown. Most Deans look hopefully at an online solution to the unexpected advent of Covid-19. The thought that nags all is that while it would be fairly easy to connect to one set of students, reaching others through the internet would be tough. Then, not only would pedagogy be compromised, but the inequity in terms of what one can deliver to students becomes glaring: a digital divide that is evident in teaching resources that a student has access to. That many public institutions have not even tried the online option point to such problems is becoming a source of real worry to administrators.

The matter is not so clear cut: while inequality of access to anything is ubiquitous in India, most students who reach tertiary institutions in India are likely to be a selected group of people, often the most privileged among their respective social groups. Perhaps it is possible to reach these students through the internet. But what are the facts?

Difference between at-home and in-general access to internet: -
According to data collected by the National Sample Survey as a part of the Survey on Education (2014), only 27% of households in India have some member with access to internet. Access to internet does not necessarily mean that a household actually has internet at home. In fact, only half of the households (47%) that have any access to internet own a computing device (including a smartphone). While direct estimates on how many households have internet access at home are hard to get, one can make a rough estimate by assuming that those who have internet at home report some internet access in general, and report possession of a device that can be used to go on the web. Using this definition, only 12.5% of the households of students in India have internet access at home. There is an urban-rural divide: 27% have access in urban areas and only 5% in rural areas. Given the current crises, this does not auger well for holding online classes for students who have gone back home. It is perhaps this view that makes people apprehensive about online classes.

The distinction between home and in-general access to internet is important during these times. The gap opens up starkly for some states of India. While 51% of rural households in Kerala have access to the internet through a myriad of sources, only 23% of rural households have access at home; the difference is even starker for states like Andhra Pradesh where 30% of rural households in Andhra Pradesh have access to internet but only 2% are likely to have access at home. In states like West Bengal and Bihar, which traditionally have a large number of migrant students, only 7-8% of rural households have any to access to internet; the proportion that have access at home being a miniscule number. Differences in internet access among urban households across states of India are less stark; however, that internet access at home can still be serious constraint among urban households is apparent as states like Bihar and West Bengal have only 18 and 21% (respectively) of urban households who can access the web at home.

As pointed out above, an argument can be made that students in tertiary education are a selected group, hence their connectivity at home may be much better. Around 85% of children who belong to urban households and study in universities have access to the internet, but only 41% are likely to have access at home; among children from rural households, there is internet access at home for only 28% of them. Such low access is a big worry as 55% of children studying in universities are from rural households. Thus, online teaching to such children through the internet would rule out teaching to a large proportion of children in rural India.

Many universities and institutes in this country have residential programmes. Almost 5 million students – constituting 15% of all university-level students – live away from their homes. A substantial chunk of them (55%) are from rural households. The current crisis has meant that hostels have been evacuated and students have been asked to go back home. These students are one of the primary prospective recipients of online teaching. These students are indeed a more selected lot but almost 48% of them do not have internet access at home. Only 42% of students who reside in rural areas have home access to the web, while 69% of such students who reside in urban areas can get online from home.

10 online learning resources by HRD Ministry you can use during Coronavirus lockdown
UGC has requested students to use their online education websites to study for free during the Coronavirus lockdown. Here are the HRD Ministry initiatives that can teach you for free!

Mission (UGC) said students and teachers in its address to take preventive measures, maintain social distancing and encouraged to utilize this time productively by engaging in online learning. There are many online education websites offering their content for free now and students who are sitting at home can make full use of this learning material.
There are several ICT initiatives of the MHRD, UGC and its Inter-University Centres (IUCs) - Information and Library Network (INFLIBNET) and Consortium for Educational Communication (CEC), in the form of digital platforms. These digital platforms can be accessed by the teachers, students, and researchers in Universities and Colleges for learning.
These ICT initiatives, which cover a broad range of subjects and courses, have been prepared by experts for providing an excellent learning experience to all.

Here is a list of 10 online learning websites and resources provided by the hard ministry to study for free during coronavirus lockdown:

1. SWAYAM Online Courses:

SWAYAM Online Coursesprovides access to teaching-learning resources. These resources were earlier delivered on the SWAYAM platform. Students or learners who registered on SWAYAM (swayam.gov.in) in the January 2020 semester can continue their learning as usual.

2. UG/PG MOOCs:

UG/PG MOOCs hosts learning material of the SWAYAM UG and PG (Non-Technology) archived courses.

3. e-PG Path Shala:

e-PG Path Shala hosts high quality, curriculum-based, interactive e-content containing 23,000 modules (e-text and video) in 70 Post Graduate disciplines of social sciences, arts, fine arts and humanities, natural & mathematical sciences.

4. e-Content courseware in UG subjects:

e-Content courseware in 87 Undergraduate courses with about 24,110 e-content modules is available on the CEC website at http://cec.nic.in/.

5. SWAYAMPRABHA:

Swayamprabha is a group of 32 DTH channels providing high-quality educational curriculum-based course contents covering diverse disciplines such as arts, science, commerce, performing arts, social sciences and humanities subjects, engineering, technology, law, medicine, agriculture, etc to all teachers, students and citizens across the country interested in lifelong learning.
These channels are free to air and can also be accessed through your cable operator. The telecasted videos/lectures are also as archived videos on the Swayamprabha portal.

6. CEC-UGC YouTube channel:

CEC-UGC YouTube channel provides access to unlimited educational curriculum-based lectures absolutely free.

7. National Digital Library:

National Digital Library is a digital repository of a vast amount of academic content in different formats and provides interface support for leading Indian languages for all academic levels including researchers and life-long learners, all disciplines, all popular form of access devices and differently-abled learners.

8. Shodhganga:

Shodhganga is a digital repository platform of 2, 60,000 Indian Electronic Theses and Dissertations for research students to deposit their Ph.D. theses and make it available to the entire scholarly community in open access.

9. e-Shodh Sindhu:

e-Shodh Sindhuprovides current as well as archival access to more than 15,000 core and peer-reviewed journals and a number of bibliographic, citation and factual databases in different disciplines from a large number of publishers and aggregators to its member institutions including centrally-funded technical institutions, universities and colleges that are covered under 12(B) and 2(f) Sections of the UGC Act.

10. Vidwan:

Vidwan is a database of experts which provides information about experts to peers, prospective collaborators, funding agencies policymakers and research scholar in the country. Faculty members are requested to register on the Vidwan portal to help expand the database of experts.

SUGGESTIONS: -

- All those involved in the field of education should insist on online study during Lokdavun.
- Students should participate in more and more web seminars, conferences.
- Students, search students should be constantly active from online study during Lokdavun.
- Educational institutions should keep in touch with the students through online study during the lockdown.

UTILITY: -

The present research paper "Expanding the scope of online education since the outbreak of Corona virus" will be useful to the conscious citizens of the society, students, research students.

CONCLUSION: -

The present time can be called the age of change and modern technology. Modern machinery methods are used in all fields. Radical changes have also taken place in the educational work and it can be felt that a whole new direction has been opened in the field of education during the Look down from the Corona virus. The number of web seminars and conferences has increased tremendously in the last few years. Online study proves to be very convenient for the society which is inexpensive and easily accessible to the general student.

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Author – Lorilee R. Sandmann and diann O. Jones

3. Open Educational Resources:
Policy, Costs and Transformation

Website

https://www.ideasforindia.in/topics/poverty-inequality/covid-19-online-classes-and-the-digital-divide-during-the-times-of-corona1.html

ROLE STUDY IN THE CONTEXT OF POLICE LAW IN THE OPERATION OF COVID-19 LOCKDOWN)ROLE OF POLICE ACTIVITIES)

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GUIDANCE
PRO.GAJENDRA C. THANKI

SUBJECT:

1.1 INTRODUCTION

An epidemic like Corona has raised the question of the protection of the people in the society. Section 4 of the Disaster Management Act of the Government of India has made provision for protection but the government has given many concessions in the matter of police operation.

Therefore, the present study researcher undertook to study the information through the people of Porbandar to get information on whether the operation of the police was proper.

1.2 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To formulate a questionnaire to know the response of the people of Porbandar district to the police operation.
2. To establish the credibility and authenticity of the questionnaire.
3. Examining the impact of sexuality, education and area on the response to police operations.

1.3 HYPOTHESES FOR STUDY

1. People's response to police performance on sexuality may not make a meaningful difference between the averages on the questionnaire.
2. There will be no meaningful difference between the averages on the questionnaire of the response of the people to policing between educated and uneducated people.
3. There will be no meaningful difference between the averages on the questionnaire of response to police performance of people in rural and urban areas.

1.4 TYPE OF THE STUDY

The present study was an experimental applied research based on practical method of research.

1.5 FIELD OF STUDY

The filds of the preset study were 'PoliceActivities.'

1.6 RESEARCH METHOD

In the present study, the reseracherthe survey method of reserach.

1.7 LIMITATIONS OF STUDY

1. The present study was conducted during the academic year 2020, So its results could change in future results.
2. The practice was limited to the school students in Porbandar city.

1.8 IMPORTANCE OF STUDY

1. The presented study will help Government control to Police.
2. Peoples will understand to PoliceActivities.

1.9 POPULATION AND SAMPLE

Population and smaple for the present study were as follows.

Population. Thspeoples, living in Porbandar city of year 2020-2021 were included in the population.

Sample. The study was carried out in one of whatshap and facebookgruops. The social mediasinstument was selected randomly. Hundredpeoples of porbandar city were selected randomaly as sample for the study.

1.10 TOOL USED FOR DATA COLLETION

Tool used for data collection for the present study was the questionnaire,made by researcher.

1.11 DATA COLLECTION PROCESS

The main purpose of the presented study was to investigate the performance of the police in lockdown. For this, information was obtained from the people through a questionnaire with twenty statements.

1.12 DATA ANALYSIS PROCESS

The study was given to all the hundredpeoples involved in the study and the questionnairewere obtained form the responses given by the peoples in the study. The information collected in the form of scores was statisiticallyanalysed. 't'- values were calculated to check the significance of mean difference of the scores obtained by thepeoples. The significance of achieved T-values were identified at both the levels 0.05 and 0.01. The analysis of collected data is shown in Table 1.0.

Table 1.0

Mean Attitude Criteria of Social Medias(in percentage) of The sample with

Sr. No.	Sex	Mean AchievementScores	S.D	T-value
1.	Boys	57.58	4.68	2.18
2.	Gilrs	65.58	1.46	2.65
3.	Educated	68.16	5.48	2.29
4.	Non-Educated	70.50	1.34	2.87
5.	Rural	58.56	3.58	2.48
6.	Urban	70.48	1.75	2.98
7.	ALL	55.84	7.28	3.47

1.13 CONCLUSION

1. The mean achievement score of all the peoples of the group taught by Gilrswas found significantly higher than the mean achievenment score of all the Boys of the questionnaire.
2. The mean achievement score of the poplesof the group taught by Educatedwas found

signifaicantly higher than the mean achievement score of the Non-Educatedof the questionnaire.

3. The mean achievement score of the poples of the group taught by Rural was found signifaicantly higher than the mean achievement score of the Urbanof the questionnaire.

1.14 EDUCATIONAL FACTS

At the end of the present study, the sponsors presented the following facts.

1. People can understand the police protection on covid-19.
2. People can learning by the police activitiesprotection and support them.
3. Government should protecation of people of city and give guidlines to police.

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Questionnaire of Police Activities

Sr.N	Statements	Yes	No
1	The law does not give the police any right to beat.		
2	There is no way to stop the people except to beat the police.		
3	The police can do anything to save people.		
4	The police can do excellent to prevent the corona epidemic.		
5	The police have been given a little leeway by the government to stop people.		
6	No one can do anything but beat the police.		
7	The police carried out the lockdown at the risk of their own lives.		
8	People should cooperate in the work of the police.		
9	Should protest against police atrocities.		
10	Police work in a lockdown is just as important as a doctor.		
11	The police have done a lot of oppression on the youth.		
12	Police have made several attempts to keep people at home.		
13	The police have been working day and night to rescue the people.		
14	The police always abuse their power.		
15	Police have taken disciplinary action against the weak peoples.		
16	Police operations are like a reward for lockdown enforcement.		
17	Police have only annoyed male characters.		
18	People are afraid of the police and tell lies.		
19	People try to discredit the police.		
20	There should be punishment for the inhumane behavior of the police.		

IMPACT OF COVID-19 OF INDIAN SANITATION ECOSYSTEM

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SUBJECT:

ABSTRACT:
The world is currently going through an epidemic of a disease called Covid-19 (corona) disease. Covid-19 which is a contagious disease spread from human to human and the number of infected people in the world is constantly increasing as no vaccine has been discovered yet. Corona has reported 5,607,726 cases in the world, 1,47,661 cases in India, 52,000cases in Maharashtra,16,277 casesin Tamil Nadu, 14,829cases in Gujarat.13,418 cases in Delhi. Therefore, the impact of this global epidemic will be seen in every region of the country. In the present paper, an attempt has been made to examine the possible impact of Covid-19 on the sanitation ecosystem in India. And to reduce this effect, as well as to facilitate recovery, various recommendations have been proposed. To prevent the effects of this epidemic, the government, the private sector, donors, all stakeholders involved in civil society organizations are fundamentally re-thinking their strategies, policies, approaches and ways of working to achieve the desired results.Understanding the importance of hygiene in this crisis and the importance of hygiene operations employee participation, potential strategic recommendations have been made to protect your hygiene staff. Thus, the present paper analyzes the current and potential future impact of Covid-19 on the Indian sanitation ecosystem.

Keywords:Covid-19, Sanitation, Impacts, Indian Ecosystem

INTRODUCTION:

The Covid-19 pandemic is impactingourlives,aswellasour social networks and transactions in ways that we are only now beginning to comprehend.Before the commencement of this year, all of us in the Indian sanitation ecosystem were looking forward to the next phase of India's WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) programmes (Swachh Bharat Mission 2.0, Jal Jeevan Mission, etc.) in the urban and rural sectors. This black swan event is now compellingusto fundamentallyre-imaginethe traditional ways of working and responding to the WASH needs of the Indian peoples, and consequently all thestakeholders involved in this critical national mission-governments, the private sector, donors and civil society organizations,haveto fundamentally re-think their strategies, policies, approaches, and ways of working, for attaining the desired outcomes.

India has now seen over 1,47,661confirmed cases, with several large cities such as Mumbai, Delhi and Indore emerging as significant hotspots. Covid-19 has impacted all sanitation stakeholders and it is a great concern that some of the most vulnerable, the most exposed, andthemostaffectedareIndia'ssanitationworkers.Itisessentialto pause for a moment and acknowledge the contribution of these cleanliness champions who are putting their own lives on the line and working on the frontlines for preventing the spreadofthevirusthuskeeping us safe and healthy. We must alwaysrememberthatitistheir workinexposedconditionsthat keepsussafeinourhomes.

The local, state and national governments are also responding with all their resources not only to contain the spread of the infection but also to ensure that essential services are being provided, apart from additional responsibilities like doorstep delivery and lockdown/isolation maintenance. Donors and development partners have also stepped forward,providingemergency response assistance, technical support to the government, etc. Furthermore, civil society organizations are playing a significant role notonly in supporting continuity of services in cities, but also supporting the urban poorandthe vulnerable communities who are most exposed to this crisis. Similarly, private sector players in the ecosystem are facing significant headwinds as capex projects have come to a halt and payments and liquidity are emerging as significant problemareas, apart from shortage of workers due to thelockdown.We believe that a concerted effort led by the government, and supported by all parts of this ecosystem, is the need of the hour to maintain themomentum that this sector has acquired inthe past five years, and to attain theoutcomesoftheprogramme, whicharesocriticalforensuring thesecurityandwell-beingofall Indians,asthepandemichasso dramaticallydemonstrated.

This crisis has also strikingly demonstrated that individual security and well-being are absolutely contingent on the health-security architecture ofsocietiesatlarge,andthatefficient and sustainable public sanitation systems are therefore a sine-qua-non for ensuring the welfare of all Indians.

CURRENT AND POTENTIAL IMPACTS:

Covid-19 has infected nearly 5.4 million people in more than 210 countries.Beyond the human tragedy, this pandemic has also ravaged the entire world economy. Human and economic cost is likely to be more significant for lower and middle-income countries,that generally have limited coverage and capacity of water supply and sanitation systems, lower healthcare capacity and larger informal sectors. Key findings are as below:

(1) National and State Governments:

i. Investment in thesector: A) Capital expenditure B)Operationalexpenditure.Government spending may declineintheshorttermandnewsanitation projects mightgetdelayed.
ii. Policy changes:Significant policy changes in sanitation not expected; however,increased focus on personalhygieneforeseen.
iii. Sanitation workers: Sanitation workers are at the frontline. Limited access toPPE,Healthcare and economicsafety nets affect themsignificantly.
iv. Change in sanitationfocus areas: No significant shift expected in theshort to mediumterm.

(2) Local Governments/Urban Local Bodies:

i. Investment in thesector:(i) Capital expenditure (ii)

Operationalexpenditure.Inevitablerevenue contraction is expected to limit local government's capacity fornew investments further, i.e,local governments may have to delay capital-intensiveprojects.

ii. Shortage of human resources: Reverse migration not expected to correct in shortterm,leading to a crippling shortage of contract labour.

iii. Supply of PPE: Overall short supply and focus on provisioning to healthcareworkers to significantly impact already slim provisioning.

iv. Safety of sanitation workers: A significant number of sanitation workers is in the informalsector, with no social or health safety net. Providing essential sanitation services in apandemic situationsignificantly exposes them to infection, exacerbatedby inadequateprovisioning of PPE.

v. Business continuity: There are no formal business continuity mechanisms at theLocal government level in case of exponential infection spread, will become anarea of concern.

vi. Quality of local governance: It is unknown whether the quality of localgovernance will improve; however, the same is imperative to deal withsimilar situations in the future.

vii. Impact on urban poor: Inadequate service delivery in urban slums,exacerbated by potential hotspots in particular due to limited possibility ofsocial distancing, will impact WASH services to urban poor,furthermagnified by loss of livelihood.

(3) Private Sector:

i. Constructionactivities: Almost all construction activity has come to a haltdue to the lockdown. Reverse migration will lead to labour shortages and isexpected to impact construction activities in the short to medium term.

ii. Cash-flow management: Constrained business operations and reducedresource utilization have led to revenue impact. Interim increase in costsassociated with supporting labour/contractor force duringCovid-19 has ledto a negative impact onprofitability.

iii. Businessopportunities: Opportunities for innovation towards making WASHsystems, communicable disease resilient. Collaboration between sanitation and healthcare private-sector companies to offer an integrated valueproposition.

iv. Business continuity:Supplychaindisruptionavailability andtransportationofrawmaterials, including cement, steel, chemicals andotherresources.

(4)International/national donor agencies:

i. Budget reallocation/reprioritisation of WASH: Existing budgetary outlaysnot to be impacted significantly; however, reallocation of Resourcestowards emergency response and healthcare is expected, especially for smallerdonors/foundations.

ii. New priority or focus areas: WASH expected to remain a priority (for thosewhere it is already a priority); however, focus on emergency response andlivelihoods is expected to increase in the short term.

(5) Citizens/civil society organizations:

i. Access tosanitation services: Increased willingness to pay for quality sanitationservices expected over the medium to long term. This will help to improve thefinancial viability of WASH services.

ii. Behaviour change for personal hygiene andsafe sanitationpractices: significant shift in behaviour related to personal hygiene anticipated, expectedto result in better and sustainable sanitation outcomes.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

(1)Guidelines and Advisories:

i. Covid-19 has brought to light areas that need to be strengthened to sustain ODF (Open Defecation Free). For example,communityandpublictoiletsareconsideredpotential hot spots of Covid-19. In light of the above, amodificationisrequiredto existingODF/ODF+guidelinestomakethese sanitation systems Covid-19resilient.

ii. On separate collection, transport and scientific disposalofbio-medicalandfecalAdvisory wastegeneratedfrom quarantinedhouseholds/communities.

iii. Changesinexistingpolicieswouldbe needed to align with health-related outcome.

iv. Development of an integrated waste- managementpolicyforoptimisingtheuse ofrecycledwaste.

v. Modifications to solid waste management plansarerequiredtomakethemCovid-19 resilientneedstobedevelopedbycities.

(2) Business continuity and return to normalcy:

i. Respond to the emergency need for sanitation services and prioritisethesame.Wastecollectionanddesludgingneedsto becarriedoutatregularintervalswithproperuseofPPE.

ii. Awarenessandsafetytrainingprogrammestobeorganisedfor sanitationstaff.

iii. Activitiesneedtobeundertakentoensurecontinuedoperation of FSTPs andSTPs.

iv. Sanitationworkersneedtobemotivatedtocontinuesanitation workingduringthiscrisis.Measuresneedtobetakentoretain and attract more sanitationworkers.

v. ResumeconstructionworkonexistingFSTPs,STPs,andother sanitation relatedprojects.

vi. Look at ways of availing userchargesforsanitation services for revenue generation and project sustainability.

(3) Protection of Sanitation Workers (Health and Livelihood):

i. An adequate supply of PPEs and enforce the use.

ii. Logistics arrangements and approvals for transportation PPEs need to be prioritized fast-tracked.

iii. Regular health check of sanitation workers need to be carried out and, if infected, self- isolation arrangements need to be made.

iv. Work in rotational shifts to reduce any possible exposure to the infection and avoid service disruption.

v. Exempt old and high-risk (from co-morbidity perspective) category sanitary workers from duty.

vi. Capacity building of sanitation workers to ensure mandatory usage of PPEs.

vii. Economic/healthcare safety nets (for example, life and health insurance) for sanitation workers and their families in the event of getting infected.

(4)Sustaining Behaviour change for safe Sanitation Practices.

i. IECcampaignsforincreasedawarenessamongcitizensintermsofhandwashing Hygiene,andsustaineduseoftoilets, and cleanliness of publicspaces.

(5)Protections of urban poor/ vulnerable communities.

i. Disinfectingandpropercleaningofcommunityandpublic toiletswiththeprovisionofsoapandsanitisationmaterial.

ii. Wastemanagementanddesludgingservicestofocusonslum anddenselypopulatedareasforcateringtoemergencyneeds.

iii. Provisionofindividualhouseholdtoilets (IHHL) for urban poor – transition from communityfacilities.

iv. Discouragecitizensfromrevertingtoopen defecation.

(6) Private Sector.

i. Ensurecontinuityofcontractsandpayments.

ii. Increaseandenhancepartnershipstoimproveshort-term servicedelivery.

iii. Promote private sector partnership and help build the technical capacity of city utilitiestoimplementsanitationprojects effectively.

iv. Focusonidentifyingpathwaystoimprove the financial and economic viability of sanitationprojects.

CONCLUSION:

Covid-19 at present there is an epidemic in the world and this epidemic has destroyed the world economy.In such circumstances the present paper is presented.Whose various potential effects will be seen e.g.Significant decline in government spendingexpected in short term, impacting new projects, No significant policy shiftsanticipated, Sanitation workers are in the frontline and are expected to be affected significantly, shortage ofPPE especially in smallertowns, Revenuecontractionatlocalgovernmentlevel impacting capacity forinvestments, Ongoing projects significantly impacted not only by delay in payments, but also a cripplingshortage of labour due to reversemigration, Revenue impact significant for private sector, leading to cash-flow issues,WASH services to urban poor significantly impacted, Fordonoragencies,shorttermbudgetarydiversionto healthcareandemergencyresponseexpected;WASH expected to remain priority in the medium to long termforthosewhereitisalreadyapriority,IncreasedwillingnesstopayforqualityWASH servicesexpectedinmediumtolongterm.As well as some recommendations have been made to overcome these various effects such as, Protecting our sanitation worker-Swachhta safety, Insurance and Financial Empowerment Scheme, Reinvigorating private sector participation in the sanitation ecosystem, Shift ODF strategy household toilets for all.

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"A STUDY OF IMPACT OF LEVERAGE ON COST OF CAPITAL OF THE SELECTED PHARMACEUTICAL COMPANIES OF INDIA"

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SUBJECT:

ABSTRACT:

Leverage is the very important comportant of financial decision making process. First researcher want to know the performance of pharmaceutical companies on the basis of leverage and cost of capital of the selected companies. So in this research paper researchern have taken two variables which is leverage and cost of capital of the pharmaceutical companies of india. In this study population is 20 top pharmaceutical companies but researcher have taken only 5 sample in this study which is first top five pharmaceutical companies on the basis of total assets and market capitalisation. The main variable in the study is operating leverage, financial leverage and cost of capital of the pharmaceutical companies of the India. So here purpose of the study is researcher want to know is there impact of leverage on cost of capital and performance of pharmaceutical companies of India, So that on the basis of objective researcher set 6 hypothesis. Researcher want to know the correlation between two variable so test apply CORRELATION. The second objective is to know the impact of leverage on cost of capital so researcher has used SIMPLE REGGRATION analysis. Researcher has find there is no significant relationship between leverage and cost of capital. Reseacher has also find there no impact of leverage on cost of capital.

Key words :- Leverage, Cost of capital, Correlation etc.

Introduction: The term leverage indicates the ability of any companies and its shows the effect of the investment technique in the financial management in which we are study the influence on theearnings for equity shreholders. The leverage refers to the use of fixed cost in an attempt to increase of profitability. The leverage indicates to ability of the any firm. So here manly three types of leverage are there its operating leverage , financial leverage, combined leverage and second componants cost of capital so here cost of capital is the return expected by the capital providers to the bussiness as a their contribution in the company. So cost of capital is used foe making investment decision, designing capital structure, evaluating the performance, for the formulating dividend policy. According to financial management here for determinants of cost of capital first is the cost of equity, cost of debentutre, cost of pref. share capital , long term loan, last is retained earnings.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:-

Sanjay bhayani(2011). An empirical analysis of financial leverage, earnig and dividend: A case study of maruti suzuki india ltd." Researcher found that there is a correlation between degree of financial leverage[DFL] and EPS the difference significant where as result of correlation coefficient at 5% level of significance showed that the difference is signifincant DFL.,PS,EPS,DPS.

Mukesh c. Ajmere(2012). "Leverage Analysis and Its impact on share price and earning of the selected steel companies of India-An empirical study"foud that The major objective of this paper is to analyze and understand the impact of leverage on the Market price of shares of the firm. This paper investigates the relationship between the leverage (financial leverage, operating leverage, operating leverage and combined leverage) and the earning per share and market price of share. In this study, selected Steel companies are taken for analysis an hypothesis are examined with the help of one-way ANOVA and t-test.

Sunita Sukhija(2011). "A study of leverage and profitability position of selected Textile companies"found that the leverage position in textile industries in india and examine the impact of leverage on EPS of the textile companies of india. So according to leverage overall leverage of lakshmi Mills ltd is higher profits indicates. Ensuring that any small change will lead to more reflection, the mean of EPS for Raymond Ltd. Is high as compared to the other five companies. Visaka Industries Ltd. shows an average performance during the study period.

Amit Kumar Arora(2013). "Leverage' an analysis and its impact of Profitability: A case study of Marico Industry Ltd. The study reveals that overall leverage of Lakshmi Mills Co. Ltd is maximum indicating higher profits and also ensuring that any small change will lead to more reflection, the mean of EPS for Raymond Ltd. Is high as compared to the other five companies. Visaka Industries Ltd. shows an average performance during the study period.

Jacob Sagi, U.C.Berkely and Mark Seasholes(2002). "The presence of financial leverage to the increased expected returns and future cash flows". They have exemplified that if a firm is operating in an industry that is subject to frequent changes in the business prospects, such a firm despite being able to use leverage successfully, will not pass on the increased profits to investors. The precautionary motive of holding cash takes over. The more volatile the nature of industry, the more reluctant the firm will be in sharing of the profits available for distribution. This however ensures that the future cash flows are taken care of. The paper also touches upon many other aspects such as real options and momentum and asset pricing which are not pertinent to this research work.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:-

The study should be undertakaken to achieve the following objective:

- To examine the correlation of three leverage with cost of capital
- To analyze the impact of leverage on cost of capital of the selected pharmaceutical companies.

RESEARCH DESIGN:

Title of the study:-

"A study of impact of leverage on cost of capital of the selected pharmaceutical companies".

Period of the study:-

The study is made for a period of five years from 2013-14 to 2017-18

HIPOTHISIS OF THE STUDY:-

- **H_0:-**There is **no** significant relationship between **Degree of operating leverage** and **cost of capital** of selected pharmaceutical companies during the study period.
- **H_1:-**There is **a** significant relationship between **Degree of operating leverage** and **cost of capital** of selected pharmaceutical companies during the study period.
- **H_0:-**There is **no** significantrelationship between **Degree of financial leverage** and **cost of capital** of selected pharmaceutical companies during the study period.
- **H_1:-**There is **a** significant relationship between **Degree of financial leverage** and **cost of capital** of selected pharmaceutical companies during the study period.

- **H_0:-**There is **no** significant impact of the **Degree of Operating Leverage**on **costof capital**of selected pharmaceutical companies during the study period.
- **H_1:-**There is **a** significant impact of the **Degree of Operating Leverage**on **cost of caapital** selected pharmaceutical companies during the study period.
- **H_0:-**There is **no** significant impact of the **Degree of financial Leverage** on **costof capital** of selected pharmaceutical companies during the study period.
- **H_1:-**There is **a** significant impact of the **Degree of financial Leverage**on **cost of caapital** selected pharmaceutical companies during the study period.

DATA ANALYSIS :-
CORRELATION OF DOL WITH COST OF CAPITAL(COC)
CORRELATION RESULT
TABLE:1.1

Industries	Correlation	Result
Sun pharma	-0.27	Negative
Cipla ltd	+0.87	Positive
Aurobindo	-0.033	Negative
Lupin ltd	-0.0073	Negative
Dr. Reddy labs.	-0.82	Negative

ANALYSIS:-
The above table shows the correlation.The sun pharma during the study period is -0.27 which is negetive. It means relationship between DOL and Cost of Capital is average effective. Which suggest there is minimum effect of DOL on Cost of Capital if increase in DOL then cost of capital will fall down but not total opposition. It is less opposition. And in case of Cipla ltd is highly corelated leverage with cost of capital because correlatio is +0.87 so its indicate high correlation between two variable (leverage and cost of capital) in given case. And in case of Aurobindo pharmaceutical companies is high negative correlated with the cost of capital and lupin is also same situation negative correlation between degree of operating leverage and cost of capital. In the period of the study Dr.Reddy is high negative correlated with the cost of capital during the study period.

IMPACT OF DOL ON COST OF CAPITAL(COC)
Degree of operating leverage TABLE :1.2

COMPANY	DEGREE OF OPERATING LEVERAGE AND COST OF CAPITAL				
	R^2	**Lenearequation**	**p.value**	**Seg^t 5%**	**H_0accept/reject**
Sun pharma	0.0728	Y=14.67-0.26x	0.6605	0.05	Accepted
Cipla	0.7563	Y=7.3422+2.77x	0.0553	0.05	Accepted
Aurobindo	0.0010	Y=14.66-0.13x	0.9578	0.05	Accepted
Lupin	0.0005	Y=11.25-0.146x	0.9907	0.05	Accepted
Dr.reddy	0.6683	Y=17.83-2.53x	0.0909	0.05	Accepted

ANALYSIS:-
The above table indicate the regression analysis of selected pharmaceutical companies.As per the above table we observe that p-value(significance F) in Anova table is more than 0.05 at the level of 5% significace. Therefore the H_0(null hypothisis is accepted its conclude that there is no significant impact of leverage on cost of capital. In case of cipla ltd. P-value is near by 0.05 so its significantly impact on cost of capital but in case of lupin ltd. Their p-value is

much more than so it is less impact on cost of capital. in other case same situation there is no impact of leverage on cost of capital.

CORRELATION OF DFL WITH COST OF CAPITAL(COC)

CORRELATION RESULT

TABLE: 1.3

Companies	Correlation	Result
Sun pharma	+0.20	Positive
Cipla ltd	-0.39	Negative
Aurobindo	-0.22	Negative
Lupin ltd	+0.21	Positive
Dr. Reddy labs.	-0.13	Negative

ANALYSIS:-

As per the above table correlation of degree of financial leverage with cost of capital low corelated to each other. As per the correlation sunpharma ltd is positive correlation +0.20 during the study period and lupin is also positive during the study period and other pharmaceutical companies negative correlationship with cost of capital. on the basis of degree of financial leverage is fixed charge is fixed so no more changes in the study period. Cipla company is negative corelated to the cost of capital when cost of capital is increase at that time no change in cost of capital. R= -0.39 in case of cipla but lupin correlation is positive R = 0.21.

IMPACT OF DFL ON COST OF CAPITAL(COC)

Degree of financial leverage

TABLE: 1.4

COMPANY	DEGREE OF FINANCIAL LEVERAGE AND COST OF CAPITAL				
	R^2	Lenear equation	p.value	Seg^t 5%	H_0accept/reject
Sun pharma	0.0382	Y=13.23+0.314x	0.7524	0.05	Accepted
Cipla	0.1505	Y=25.62-11.44x	0.5187	0.05	Accepted
Aurobindo	0.0440	Y=18.79-4.217x	0.7343	0.05	Accepted
Lupin	0.0440	Y=-18.88+29.09x	0.7347	0.05	Accepted
Dr.reddy	0.0175	Y=37.83-24.94x	0.8317	0.05	Accepted

ANALYSIS:-

The above table indicate the regression analysis of selected pharmaceutical companies.As per the above table we observe that p-value(significance F) in Anova table is more than 0.05 at the level of 5% significace. Therefore the H_0(null hypothisis is accepted its conclude that there is no significant impact of leverage on cost of capita. In case of financial leverage and its impact on cost of capital is same because of financial leverage is relationship between EBIT and EBT so its consider fixed charges so no major impact of leverage on cost of capital. The degree of financial leverage is no more different in all companies in the selected study period so here no deffence in the impact of leverage on cost of capital. When the leverage is increase at that time coat of capital is decrease because correlation is negative between two variable.

FINDINGS ON THE BASIS OF CO-RELATION:-

Corelation between leverage and cost of capital

TABLE: 5.3.5

TYPES OF LEVERAGE	COMPANIES	CO-RELATION	RESULT

Degree Of operating leverage with cost of capital	Sun pharma ltd	-0.27	Negative
	Cipla ltd	+0.87	Positive
	Aurobindo ltd	-0.033	Negative
	Lupin ltd	-0.0073	Negative
	Dr.reddy labs.	-0.82	Negative
Degree of financial leverage with cost of capital	Sun pharma ltd	+0.20	Positive
	Cipla ltd	-0.39	Negative
	Aurobindo ltd	-0.22	Negative
	Lupin ltd	+0.21	Positive
	Dr.reddy labs.	-0.13	Negative

FINDINGS ON THE BASIS OF REGRESSION ANALYSIS:-
Regression between leverage and cost of capital
TABLE: 5.3.6

Types of leverage	Companies	p-value	5% seg^t level	Hypothesis(H_0) (accepted /rejected)	Remark
Degree Of operating leverage with cost of capital	Sun pharma ltd	0.6605	0.05	Accepted	There is no significant impact of DOL on COC
	Cipla ltd	0.0553	0.05	Accepted	There is no significant impact of DOL on COC
	Aurobindo ltd	0.9578	0.05	Accepted	There is no significant impact of DOL on COC
	Lupin ltd	0.9907	0.05	Accepted	There is no significant impact of DOL on COC
	Dr.reddy labs.	0.0909	0.05	Accepted	There is no significant impact of DOL on COC
Degree of financial leverage with cost of capital	Sun pharma ltd	0.7524	0.05	Accepted	There is no significant impact of DFL on COC
	Cipla ltd	0.5187	0.05	Accepted	There is no significant impact of DFL on COC
	Aurobindo ltd	0.7343	0.05	Accepted	There is no significant impact of DFL on COC
	Lupin ltd	0.7347	0.05	Accepted	There is no significant impact of DFL on COC
	Dr.reddy labs.	0.8317	0.05	Accepted	There is no significant impact of DFL on COC

GENERAL FINDINGS:-

- The trend of sun pharma company is very flexible in case of degree of operating leverage.
- The trend of operating leverage aurobindo company is high in the year of 2013-14 but after than decresing during the study period.
- Degree of operating leverage indicate the relationship between conttribution and EBIT in all the companies variable cost is very flexible so contribution is also flexible this also effect on degree of operating leverage of the selected pharmaceutical companies.
- The trend of degree of financial levearge is very sensitive in the company of sun pharma ltd. Becaause their performance is increase at high degree of performance.
- In case of financial leverage performance are same because not wider change in intrest, through interest expensis its fixed level so all companies performance of degree of financial leverage is near by 1.01.
- Combined leverage is the combination of operating leverage and financial leverage.
- Combined leverage is very high in the year 2015-16 in the company of sun pharma ltd.
- The cost of capital is in between 10.7% to 15.7% in all the companies.
- There is no relationship between Cost of capital and leverage.
- There is relationship between positive as well as negative between leverage and cosrt of capital.
- Dr. reddy labs. Only in one company impact of leverage on cost of capital because in case null hypothesis is rejected. So its concluded that there is a significant impact of leverage on cost of capital.

SUGGESTIONS:-

Sun pharmaceutical ltd.:-

- The operating leverage of the firm is neagtive effect on the EPS. Hence firm should not increase of the fixed operating cost bearing assets in the firm and the decrease the fixed operating cost for increasing the EBIT of the firm.
- Sun pharmaceutical companies fixed cost is high so that profit is decrease, so first suggestions to sun pharma to reduce their fixed cost.
- Degree of financial leverage sun pharma company is 1.02 so first company should improve their financial leverage.

Cipla ltd.:-

- The financial leverage of cipla ltd is very low because of financial charges are more and EBIT is low so that first company should reduces financial charges.
- The variable cost of cipla ltd is increase during the study period 2013-14 to 2017-18. So that company should reduce thire variable cost.
- The cipla ltd cost of capital is continuose increase so it is not good sign of the company.

Aurobindo pharma ltd:-

- Theaurobindo pharmaceutical ltd. should improve thire degree of operating leverage.
- The aurobindos cost of capital is very high during the study period so must be reduse their cost of capital.
- The aurobindos corelation is negative so first company should convert in to positive corelation.

Lupin ltd :-

- The lupin ltd. Degree of operating, financial, combined leverage of the company is low, so that improve leverage through the study of income statement in the period of study.

- Only variable cost though company can improve their contribution.
- Companies sales increase so alredily companies profit increase.
- Company should improve assets and capitalisation rate.

Dr. Reddy labs.:-

- Dr. reddy company can improve profit throgh the increase of sales.
- Dr. reddy company cost of capital high in the year of 2015-16 so campany can reduse cost of capital through the more use of debt. As per the NI approach.
- The all leverage is low in all year so companies should improve leverage.

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3. Annual report : aurobimdo ltd.(2013-14 to 2017-18)
4. Annual report : lupin ltd.(2013-14 to 2017-18)
5. Annual report : dr. reddy labs. Ltd.(2013-14 to 2017-18)

THE IMPACTS OF COVID – 19 ON INDIAN ECONOMY AND SOCIAL LIFE

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SUBJECT:

ABSTRACT:
The COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in over 55.12 lakhs confirmed cases and over 3.46 lakhs deaths globally as on 25th may 2020. It has also sparked fears of future economic crisis and depression. Social distancing, self-isolation and travel restrictions forced a decrease in the workforce across all economic sectors and caused many jobs to be lost. Schools as well as college have closed down and the need of commodities and manufactured products has decreased. In contrast, the need for medical supplies has significantly increased. The food sector has also seen a great demand due to panic-buying and stockpiling of food products. In response to this global outbreak, we summarize the effects of COVID-19 on Indian economy and social life.

WHAT IS CORONA VIRUS?

- COVID-19 is a respiratory disease caused by a new or “novel” corona virus that was not identified in humans before December 2019. Corona viruses are a large family of viruses that usually cause mild respiratory illnesses such as the common cold.
- This virus mainly spreads from person to person through respiratory droplets that come from the nose and mouth when an infected person coughs or sneezes. The most common symptoms are fever, cough and difficulty breathing. Most people will recover on their own, but some people can develop more serious complications, such as pneumonia and require medical care or hospitalization. People who are at high risk for severe illness from this disease are those who are older, people who live in nursing homes or long-term care facilities, people with serious underlying medical conditions and those who are pregnant. However, anyone can get COVID-19 and your risk is not connected to race, society or nationality.

THE BEST WAY TO PREVENT GETTING COVID-19 IS TO AVOID BEING EXPOSED TO THE VIRUS:

- Wash your hands often with soap and warm water for at least 20 seconds.
- Use hand sanitizer with at least 60% alcohol when soap and water is not available.
- Avoid touching your eyes, nose and mouth with unwashed hands.
- Avoid contact with those who are sick by staying home and staying 6 feet away from others when you are doing essential household tasks like getting groceries.

HOW CAN WE STAY INFORMED?

- It is important to stay updated and informed on COVID-19 to avoid miscommunication or inaccurate information. Misinformation can create fear and unfriendliness that hurts people and makes it harder to keep everyone healthy.
- **Spread the facts:** It is also important to set limits on how much time you spend reading about COVID-19 and that you take some time to focus on other parts of your life.

Taking in a constant stream of alarming news can raise your stress and anxiety. COVID-19 seems to spread from person to person by the same mechanism as other common cold or influenza viruses – that is by face-to-face contact with a sneeze or cough or from contact with secretions of people who are infected. The COVID-19 pandemic is rapidly spreading to countries around the globe. Libraries, as a social institution, are responsible for ensuring public health awareness and the provision of up-to-date information to clinicians and managers. However, in the age of multiple information sources and diverse communication channels users do not always access the most valid information. It is estimated that there are 11 different types of information sources ranging from valid information to doubtful information. Experts in the field of infectious diseases suggest that during a pandemic virtual communication provides a good way to inform patients who are in isolation wards. Google Trends has become a useful tool for monitoring awareness about public health at both national and international levels.

MODES OF TRANSMISSION OF THE COVID-19 VIRUS

- Respiratory infections can be transmitted through droplets of different sizes: when the dewdrop particle is greater than 5 to 10 μm in span they are referred to as respiratory droplet, and when they are less than 5 μm in span, they are referred to as dewdrop nuclei. According to recent indication, COVID-19 virus is mainly transmitted between people through respiratory droplet and contact routes.

- Droplet spread occurs when a person is in close contact (within 1 meter) with someone who has respiratory symptom (e.g. coughing) and is therefore at risk of having his/her mouth and nose or eyes exposed to potentially infective respiratory droplets. So we can say that spreading of the COVID-19 virus can occur by direct contact with infected people and indirect contact with areas in the immediate environment or with items used on the infected person (e.g. stethoscope or thermometer).
- In the air transmission is dissimilar from droplet transmission as it refers to the existence of germs within droplet nuclei, which are generally considered to be particles less than 5μm in span, can remain in the air for long periods of time and be spread to others over distances greater than 1 m. There is proof that COVID-19 infection may lead to intestinal infection and be present in faeces. There have been no reports of faeces – oral transmission of the COVID-19 virus to date.

IMPLICATIONS OF RECENT FINDINGS OF DETECTION OF COVID-19 VIRUS FROM AIR SAMPLING:

- Still today some scientific researches provide initial evidence on whether the COVID-19 virus can be detected in the air and thus, some news outlets have suggested that there has been airborne transmission. These initial findings need to be interpreted carefully.
- There are reports from settings where symptomatic COVID-19 patients have been admitted and in which no COVID-19 RNA was detected in air samples. WHO is aware of other studies which have evaluated the presence of COVID-19 RNA in air samples, but more information are not yet available. Additional studies are required to find out whether it is possible to discover COVID-19 virus in air samples from patient rooms where no action treatments that create aerosols are ongoing. As facts emerges, it is vital to know whether viable virus is found and what role it may play in spread.

ROLE OF SOCIAL MEDIA DURING COVID-19:

- Social Media is playing very important role in event of COVID-19 and also in this lockdown time, because it spread the news and information rapidly about COVID-19 among the people around the world. It also spread awareness among the people who are not aware of what symptoms of the COVID-19 have. Recently nowadays all media Channel are showing a news of COVID-19 in the T.V that how many total cases were reported, how many positive and negative cases are there, how many lives were saved and how many person were died etc. But today the people who do not like to watch news channel in T.V they are become aware with the help of social media. Because according to researchers the number of social media users are more than that of watching a news Channel. Thus whatever information the government spreads on COVID-19 they can get a accurate and relevant result from social media only because the millions of people are subscribers in the Government page through social media

- In challenging situation like COVID-19, certain people who are in contact with each other by using social media so it help and support different organizations and individuals by collecting large amount of funds for the people with disabilities, working parents and children who have lost their care. Different organization and institutions are collecting relief fund from people through social media apps. Billions of people are ready to help government by sharing opinion on COVID-19 across various social platforms. In the past few weeks, we have seen various organizations, individuals; business uses social media to spread the awareness of COVID-19

IMPACT OF CORONA VIRUS ON THE INDIAN ECONOMY:

- In recent times an industry survey that are jointly conducted by FICCI and tax consultancy Dhruva advisor and took responses from many other companies across the sectors. It is said that businesses are grappling with "marvelous insecurity" about their future. According to the survey, COVID-19 is having a 'major impact' on Indian businesses, over the coming month's jobs are at high risk because firms are looking for some reduction in manpower. Additional, it is added that already COVID-19 crisis has caused an unprecedented collapse in economic activities over the last few weeks.
- The present situation is having a "high to very high" level impact on their business according to almost 72% respondents. Further, 70% of the surveyed firms are expecting down growth sales in the fiscal year 2020-21. One survey clearly said that without a substantive economic package is announced by the government of India immediately, we could see a permanent destruction of a large section of the industry, which may lose the opportunity to come back to life again."
- According to Du & Bradstreet, COVID-19 no doubt disrupted human lives and global supply chain but the pandemic is a severe demand shock which has offset the green shoots of revival of the Indian financial system that was visible towards the end of 2019. The revised Gross Domestic Product (GDP) estimates for India downwards by 0.2% points for the fiscal year 2020 to 4.8 per cent and by 0.5% for the fiscal year 2021 to 6 per cent. Further, it is stated that the extent of the actual impact will depend upon the harshness and duration of the outbreak.
- There are major channels of impact for Indian businesses according to the report namely linkages, supply chain and macroeconomic factors. Major business activities in the foreign markets are slow which shows a negative impact on the top line of these companies. Sectors that would be much affected includes logistics, auto, tourism, metals, drugs, pharmaceuticals, electronic goods, MSMEs and retail among others
- Additional, according to the World Bank's evaluation, India is expected to grow 1.5 % to 2.8%. IMF predictable growth of 1.9% for India in 2020 because the global economy is affected by the COVID pandemic, the worst recession since the Great Depression in the 1930s. Also, we can't ignore that the lockdown and pandemic hit several sectors including

MSME, hospitality, agriculture and connected sector. Lockdown in India will have a large effect on the nation mainly on utilization which is the biggest component of GDP. Decline in the urban deal can lead to a vertical fall in the spending of non-essential goods.

- Because of weak home spending and consumer sentiment, there can be a delay in investment which further adds difficulty on the growth. We can't afford no attention to that post-COVID-19, some economies are expected to adopt de-risking strategies and shift their industrialized bases from China. This can create opportunity for India.
- Opportunities will mainly depend on how rapidly the economy recovers and the speed at which the supply chain problems are addressed. Apart from given that robust safety nets for the defenseless, a focus on ensuring job continuity and job creation will be very important" and there is urgent need to activate resources to rouse the economy for increased demand and employment". According to survey "It is expected that the path of financial revival in India will be smoother and quicker than that of many other advanced countries".
- In terms of trade, China is the world's major exporter and largest importer. It accounts for 14% of world exports and 12% of world imports. Up to a large extent, it will impact the Indian industry. In imports, the dependence of India on China is huge. Of the top 20 products that India imports from the world, China possessed for a major share in most of them.
- India's total electronic products imports report for 48% of China. Around one-third of machinery and almost two-fifths of natural chemicals that India purchases from the world come from China. For automotive parts and fertilizers China's share in India's import is more than 25%. Around 70% of active pharmaceutical ingredients and around 90% of certain mobile phones come from China to India. As a result, we can say that due to the current epidemic of corona virus in China, the import dependence on China will have a significant impact on the Indian industry.

CHANGE IN GLOBAL SCENARIO DUE TO COVID – 19:

- According to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) the world's economy could grow at its slowest rate since 2009 this year because of the Corona virus outbreak. The OECD has forecast growth of just 2.4% in 2020, down from 2.9% in 2019.
- **Fall in Customer Demand:**

Many people will choose to avoid activities that might expose them to risk of infection, such as going out for shopping; restaurants and shop have all reported a fall in customer demand. Due to this the demand generated in the economy at Global level will fall down, due to this supply will also fall down so to make equilibrium i.e. (Demand = Supply) output will also reduce which reduce in GDP.

- **Travel Industry:**

The number of cases diagnosed is increasing around the world every day. Countries have made travel restriction for prevention of the virus's spread, impacting negatively to the travel industry massively.

- **A boost in sale of disinfectants**:

The disinfectant like Dettol, sanitizers are seen as providing protection against the spread of the disease, although its effectiveness has not yet been scientifically proven. Use of all these increase so demand and sale of it also increase.

- **The price of gold:**

Gold considered a "safe haven" in times of uncertainty, so price of it also increased. As Business confidence has come down which means investment in business or in financial market will come down and people try to make his investment safe in Gold. So if demand of Gold will increase so its price will also increase therefore its price hit a seven- year high in February 2020.

CONCLUSION:

- Based on the available evidence, WHO continues to recommend droplet and contact precautions for those people caring for COVID-19 patients. WHO continues to recommend airborne precautions for circumstances and settings in which spray generating procedures and support treatment is performed. These recommendations are consistent with other national and international guidelines, including those developed by the European Society of Intensive Care Medicine and Society of Critical Care Medicine and those currently used in Australia, Canada, and United Kingdom.

- At the same time, other countries and organizations, including the US Centers for Diseases Control and Prevention and the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control, recommend airborne precautions for any condition concerning the care of COVID-19 patients and consider the make use of medical masks as an suitable option.

'A STUDY ON FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE THROUGH CAMEL MODEL OF OLD PRIVATE SECTOR BANKS'.

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SUBJECT:

ABSTRACT

The development of an economy is mainly depends upon effective utilization of resources and efficiency of various financial sectors. Banking sector plays an effective role in development of any economy. Banks provides many services to cater needs of consumers. Thus, to ensure sound financial system evaluation of banking sector is very important. In the present study, attempt has been made to evaluate financial performance of banks. For study purpose, two old private sector banks are under taken. Their performance is measured with the help of CAMEL model and also performance is tested with the help of student T test. Form analysis it has been found that the performance of banks is not uniform over the period 2014 to2018.

Keywords: CAMEL Model, Banking Sector, Bank Performance

INTRODUCTION

The banking sector is the main lifeblood of any modern economy. It is one of the main important financial pillars of the financial sector, which plays a crucial role in the functioning of an economy. Banking sector is very vital for economic development of a country that it's financing requirements of trade; industry and agriculture are met with higher degree of commitment and responsibility. Thus, the development of a country is depends on the development of banking sector. The strength of an economy based on the strength and efficiency of sound financial and banking system.

The banking sector, being a basic and main component of financial system is the backbone of the modern economic system. Banks are one of the oldest financial institutions working in the financial system, which play a crucial and main role in the mobilization of deposits and disbursement of credit among the various sectors of the economy. Research studies emphasized and suggested the functions of financial sector in economic development and expressed that there is a positive correlation between economic growth and development of financial system. From the above discussion it is cleared that the role of banking system is an important for capital formation in the country and it necessitates that banks must be more closely watched and measured for their economic efficiency, effectiveness and performance.

CAMEL MODEL

The CAMELS rating model is depends on the evaluation of performance of the banks and financial institutions by scrutinizing its balance sheet, as well as, profit and loss statement on the basis of each component. CAMEL rating is a concise and main tool for researchers, policy makers and regulators. This rating assures a bank's healthy conditions. To examine a bank's performance using CAMELS rating model, information is gathered from different sources like financial statements, funding sources, macroeconomic information, budget and cash flow projection, and business operations. This model measures the overall financial position and performance of the bank.

The CAMEL rating is a supervisory rating system originally developed in the U.S. to measure a bank's overall condition. It's applied to every bank and credit union in the U.S. (approximately 8,000 institutions) and is also implemented by outside the U.S. various banking supervisory regulators. The ratings are assigned depends on a ratio analysis of the financial statements, combined with on-site examinations made by a designated supervisory regulator. In the U.S. these supervisory regulators it include the Federal Reserve, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, the National Credit Union Administration, and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

The banks were judged by using five different components under the acronym C-A-M-E-L:

C – Capital Adequacy	A – Asset Quality	M – Management Soundness
E – Earnings Capacity	L – Liquidity	

The banks received a score of'1' to'5' for each and every component of CAMEL and a final CAMEL rating representing and the composite total of the component CAMEL scores as a access of the bank's overall condition. The system of CAMEL was revised in 1996, when agencies added an additional parameter 'S' for assessing "sensitivity to market risk", thus making it 'CAMELS' that is in vogue today.

LITERATURE REVIEW

1. **S.Panboli and Kiran Birda (2019),** they examined in their study 'Camel Research of Selected Private and Public Sector Banks in India'. This research examines the execution of certain private and public sector banks. Five banks from private sector viz. ICICI, HDFC, Axis, YES, Kotak Mahindra and five banks from public sector viz. SBI, PNB, BOB, UBI and Canara bank were chosen for this analysis. The data were gathered for a period from 2012-2013 to 2016-2017 (5 years). CAMEL analysis was applied towards measuring the performance. Based on CAMEL rating, HDFC & AXIS Bank are considered as performing above average; whereas PNB & Canara Bank is seen as below average.
2. **Jagjeet Kaur and Harsh Vineet Kaur (2016),** they studied 'Camel analysis of selected public sector banks'. For the purpose of the research ten years data (2004-05 to 2013-14) of ten public sector banks will be taken. The public sector banks will be selected on the basis of market capitalization. On the basis of Camel rating, Bank of Baroda and PNB are considered the most stable banks; Indian Bank and IDBI banks, Canara Bank & SBI are considered average, and the Union Bank , Bank of India, Syndicate Bank & CBI are considered below average.
3. **Nilesh J. Lakhtaria (2013),** he examined 'A Comparative Study of the Selected Public Sector Banks through CAMEL Model'. The researcher would like to analyze the performance of three public sector banks namely, Bank of Baroda (BOB), State Bank of India(SBI) and Punjab National Bank(PNB) for the period of three years(2010-2012) in the Indian banking sector. Researcher shows that Bank of Baroda is standing at first rank, Punjab National Bank is on Second and State Bank of India is on Third position for this study period through CAMEL approach.

RESEARCH DESIGN

1. Title : The title of the present study is as under :
'A Study on Financial Performance through CAMEL Model of Old Private Sector Banks'.

2. Objective of the study : The objective of the present study is as under :

- To analyze and interpret the financial performance of the selected banks.
- To suggest measures, based on the study results & to suggest measures to improve the financial performance of the banks under study.

3. Sample of study :

In this study, the following two banks have been taken as sample out of 12 old private sector banks. For selection of banks lottery system as a sampling technique is used.

1. City Union Bank   2. Karnataka Bank

4. Data Collection :

- This study is based on the **secondary data** and is limited to the period of five years.
- The data are taken from the **published annual reports** of the selected Private Sector banks.
- Other information are collected from the **official websites.**

5. Period of Study :

The period for evaluating performance through CAMEL in this study is five years, i.e. from 2014 to 2018.

6. Tools & Technique :

- Accounting tools

The researcher has used CAMEL model to evaluate the performance of banks with the help of some ratios.

- Statistical tools

To test the hypothesis the researcher has used **student t test.** It include…

✓ Mean
✓ Standard deviation
✓ 'T' test

DATA ANALYSIS :

The CAMEL rating model is based on the evaluation of performance of the banks and financial institutions by measuring its balance sheet, as well as, profit and loss statement on the basis of each component. Which are….

C – Capital Adequacy
Debt Equity Ratio
A – Asset Quality
Total Investments to Total Asset Ratio
M – Management
Total Advance to Total Deposit Ratio
E – Earnings & Profitability
Dividend Pay-out Ratio:
L – Liquidity
Liquidity Asset to Total Asset

CAPITAL ADEQUACY - C

Financial institution which is based on capital facilitates depositors in forming their risk perception about the institutions. It is important for bank to maintain depositor's confidence & preventing the bank from going bankrupt. The following ratios measure capital adequacy:

Debt Equity Ratio:

This ratio indicates the degree of leverage that bank has. It indicates how much of the bank business is financed through debt and how much through equity. This is calculated by traking proportion of total asset liability to net worth. Higher the ratio shows less protection for the creditors and depositors in the banking system

Debt Equity Ratio = Borrowings/ (Share Capital + reserves

Table No 1.1(Amount in crore)

Year	City Union Bank			Karnataka Bank		
	Debt	**Equity**	**Ratio (%)**	**Debt**	**Equity**	**Ratio (%)**
2014	22969	2025	11.34	43977	3052	14.41
2015	25176	2696	9.34	48448	3389	14.30
2016	28200	3052	9.24	52809	3690	14.31
2017	31701	3570	8.88	58984	5143	11.47
2018	35775	4163	8.59	64963	4994	13.01

(Source: Annual Report of City Union Bank & Karnataka Bank for the period of 2014 to 2018)

'T' Test calculation

Unit	**N**	**Mean**	**S.D**	**'T' Calculated**	**'T' Table Value**
CUB	5	9.48	1.18	31.05	2.306
KB	5	13.5			

D.F. 8

HYPOTHESIS TESTING

Hypothesis based on 'T' test…

H_0 = There would be no significant difference in average percentage of debt equity ratio in selected units.

H_1 = There would be significant difference in average percentage of debt equity ratio in selected units.

Here, the calculated value of 'T' is 31.05, while table value of 'T' is 2.306 which is less than the calculated value. So the null hypothesis is rejected. Thus, the results are not as per expectations.

ASSETS QUALITY - A

The quality of assets is important aspect to assess the degree of financial strength of a bank. The following ratios are required while measuring assets quality:

Total Investments to Total Asset Ratio:

This ratio indicates the amount of investments bank has made from its assets. This ratio is useful to decide the financial strength of the bank.

Total Investments to Total Asset = Total Investments / Total Asset

Table No 1.1 (Amount in crore)

Year	City Union Bank			Karnataka Bank		
	Total Investments	**Total Asset**	**Ratio (%)**	**Total Investments**	**Total Asset**	**Ratio (%)**
2014	5954	24994	0.24	15227	47029	0.32
2015	6365	27871	0.23	15988	51837	0.31
2016	6324	31252	0.20	16257	56500	0.29
2017	7031	35271	0.20	20220	64127	0.32
2018	7879	39937	0.20	15444	70374	0.22

(Source: Annual Report of City Union Bank & Karnataka Bank for the period of 2014 to 2018)

'T' Test calculation

Unit	N	Mean	S.D	'T' Calculated	'T' Table Value
CUB	5	0.21	0.03	25	2.306
KB	5	0.29			

D.F. 8

Hypothesis Testing

Hypothesis based on 'T' test…

H_0 = There would be no significant difference in average percentage of total investments to total assets ratio in selected units.

H_1 = There would be significant difference in average percentage of total investments to total assets ratio in selected units.

Here, the calculated value of 'T' is 25, while table value of 'T' is 2.306 which is less than the calculated value. So the null hypothesis is rejected. Thus, the results are not as per expectations.

MANAGEMENT – M

Sound management is one of the most vital factors behind financial institutions' performance. The ratios used to evaluate and measure management efficiency are described as under:

Total Advance to Total Deposit Ratio:

This ratio shows the efficiency and ability of the banks in converting the deposits available with the banks into high earning advances.

Total Advance/ Total Deposit

Table No 1.1 (Amount in crore)

Year	City Union Bank			Karnataka Bank		
	Total Advance	**Total Deposit**	**Ratio (%)**	**Total Advance**	**Total Deposit**	**Ratio (%)**
2014	16097	22017	0.73	28345	40583	0.70

2015	17966	24075	0.75	31680	46009	0.69
2016	21057	27158	0.78	33902	50488	0.67
2017	23833	30116	0.79	37004	56733	0.65
2018	27853	32853	0.85	47252	62871	0.67

(Source: Annual Report of City Union Bank & Karnataka Bank for the period of 2014 to 2018)

'T' Test calculation

Unit	N	Mean	S.D	'T' Calculated	'T' Table Value
CUB	5	0.78	0.04	48.67	2.306
KB	5	0.68			

D.F. 8

Hypothesis Testing

Hypothesis based on 'T' test…

H_0 = There would be no significant difference in average percentage of total advance to total deposit ratio in selected units.

H_1 = There would be significant difference in average percentage of total advance to total deposit ratio in selected units.

Here, the calculated value of 'T' is 48.67, while table value of 'T' is 2.306 which is less than the calculated value. So the null hypothesis is rejected. Thus, the results are not as per expectations.

EARNINGS & PROFITABILITY – E

Earnings and profitability, the prime and main source of increase in capital base, is examined with regards to interest rate policies and adequacy of provisioning. Which are as follows:

Dividend Pay-out Ratio:

Dividend pay-out ratio shows how much the percentage of profit banks shared with its shareholders. The more the ratio will increase the goodwill of the bank in the share market will strengthen more.

Dividend/ Net profit

Table No 1.1 (Amount in crore)

Year	City Union Bank			Karnataka Bank		
	Dividend	**NP**	**Ratio (%)**	**Dividend**	**NP**	**Ratio (%)**
2014	54	347	0.16	75	311	0.24
2015	66	395	0.17	94	451	0.21
2016	72	445	0.16	94	415	0.23
2017	000	503	000	000	452	000
2018	20	592	0.03	113	326	0.35

(Source: Annual Report of City Union Bank & Karnataka Bank for the period of 2014 to 2018)

'T' Test calculation

Unit	N	Mean	S.D	'T' Calculated	'T' Table Value
CUB	5	0.10	0.11	4.43	2.306
KB	5	0.21			

D.F. 8

Hypothesis Testing

Hypothesis based on 'T' test…

H_0 = There would be no significant difference in average percentage of dividend pay-out ratio in selected units.

H_1= There would be significant difference in average percentage of dividend pay-out ratio in selected units.

Here, the calculated value of 'T' is 4.43, while table value of 'T' is 2.306 which is less than the calculated value. So the null hypothesis is rejected. Thus, the results are not as per expectations.

LIQUIDITY – L

Liquidity is another noteworthy aspect which expresses the financial performance of banks. Liquidity means the ability of the bank to honor its obligations toward depositors. The following ratios are required to assess the liquidity:

Liquidity Asset to Total Asset:

Liquidity shows bank ability to meet its financial obligations as they come due. The proportion of liquid asset to total asset shows the overall liquidity position of the bank.

Table No 1.1 (Amount in crore)

Year	City Union Bank			Karnataka Bank		
	Liquidity Asset	Total Asset	Ratio (%)	Liquidity Asset	Total Asset	Ratio (%)
2014	2180	24994	0.09	2338	47029	0.05
2015	2537	27871	0.09	2614	51837	0.05
2016	2601	31252	0.08	3045	56500	0.05
2017	2879	35271	0.08	3274	64127	0.05
2018	2637	39937	0.07	3601	70374	0.05

(Source: Annual Report of City Union Bank & Karnataka Bank for the period of 2014 to 2018

'T' Test calculation

Unit	N	Mean	S.D	'T' Calculated	'T' Table Value
CUB	5	0.08	0.01	13	2.306
KB	5	0.05			

D.F. 8

Hypothesis Testing

Hypothesis based on 'T' test…

H_0 = There would be no significant difference in average percentage of liquidity asset to total asset ratio in selected units.
H_1 = There would be significant difference in average percentage of liquidity asset to total asset ratio in selected units.
Here, the calculated value of 'T' is 13, while table value of 'T' is 2.306 which is less than the calculated value. So the null hypothesis is rejected. Thus, the results are not as per expectations.

FINDINGS BASED ON RATIO ANALYSIS

According to data analysis & statistical tool, the major findings are as follows.

- Debt Equity Ratio in average of City Union Bank is 9.48 & the average ratio of Karnataka Bank is 13.5 during the period of study. The Debt Equity Ratio of Karnataka Bank is more than the City Union Bank, which shows Karnataka Bank uses more debt compare to its equity.
- Total Investments to Total Asset Ratio of City Union Bank in average is 0.21 whereas the average ratio of Karnataka Bank is 0.29, which is more compare to City Union Bank, higher the ratio higher will be the profitability position of the bank.
- Total Advance to Total Deposit Ratio in average of City Union Bank is 0.78 & the average ratio of Karnataka Bank is 0.68 during the period of study. The Total Advance to Total Deposit Ratio of City Union Bank is more than the Karnataka Bank, which shows ability of bank in converting the deposits available with the bank into higher earning advances.
- In the Dividend Pay-out Ratio, the average ratio of City Union Bank is 0.10 & the average ratio of Karnataka Bank is 0.21. Here, Dividend Pay-out Ratio of the Karnataka Bank is more compare to City Union Bank, which shows goodwill of the bank.
- Liquidity Assets to Total Assets Ratio, the average ratio of City Union Bank is 0.08 & average ratio of Karnataka Bank is 0.05 during the period of study. The average ratio of Karnataka Bank is less compare to City Union Bank, which shows lacking in liquidity position of the bank.

FINDINGS BASED ON STUDENT 'T' TEST

Researcher applied student 'T' test & following conclusions is obtain in the table as follows.

Sr No.	Financial Indicators	Calculated Value	Table Value	H0 Accepted or Rejected
A	**Capital Adequacy**			
1.	Debt Equity Ratio	31.05	2.306	Rejected
B	**Asset Quality**			
2.	Total Investments to Total Asset Ratio	25	2.306	Rejected
C	**Management**			
3.	Total Advance to Total Deposit Ratio	48.67	2.306	Rejected
D	**Earnings & Profitability**			

4.	Dividend Pay-out Ratio	4.43	2.306	Rejected
E	**Liquidity**			
5.	Liquidity Asset to Total Asset Ratio	13	2.306	Rejected

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY :

Following are the limitations of research study.

- This study is limited to five years information of the select banks only.
- The study is completely based on the ratios calculated from the balance sheets, profit and loss account and other financial statements and reports
- This study covers only select financial performance parameters covered under CAMEL framework and does not take all possible financial factors.
- The study is limited to select 2 private sector banks only.
- Time and resource constraints.
- The study is depends on secondary data only.
- Thus, above all are limitations during our research study. Despite of these limitations research work is accurate which measures financial performance of the banks.

SUGGESTIONS :

✓ Debt Equity Ratio of Karnataka Bank is more as compare to City Union Bank. So there is need to reduce debt because this ratio indicates less protection for creditors & depositors in the banking system.

✓ The Total Investments to Total Asset Ratio of Karnataka Bank is more than the City Union Bank, it is not good for bank because higher ratio adversely affect the profitability of bank

✓ Total Advance to Total Deposit Ratio of Karnataka Bank is less than City Union Bank. It is advisable for bank, to increase the ratio because it measures bank's management efficiency & ability to converting deposits into high earning advances.

✓ Dividend Pay-out Ratio of City Union Bank is less than the Karnataka Bank. The bank needs to increase this ratio because this ratio indicates profit shared with shareholders & higher the ratio higher will be goodwill of the bank.

✓ Liquidity is curse to the image of the bank. Here, the Liquidity Asset to Total Asset Ratio of Karnataka Bank is less than the City Union Bank. So, it is advisable to increase the ratio because it measures the ability of bank to meet its financial obligations as they come due.

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A STUDY ON ACCOUNTING OF HUMAN ASSET V/S PHYSICALASSETS

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SUBJECT:

ABSTRACT

The term Human resource shows the total of all the components such as skills, creative abilities, innovative thinking, intuition, imagination, knowledge and also experience possessed by all the people. Fortunately or unfortunately, till now generally accepted system of accounting this important asset, viz., the human resources or asset has not been evolved. In view, organizations are giving more importance to methods of performance management, training and development appraisal and rewards,etc. the employees.

The basic objective and findings of the paper is to study on comparative analysis of Human Resources accounting practices, to identify the issues and challenges in respect of physical assets and lastly, to give suggestions on the basis of findings of the study for enhancing managerial capability of person who are working to the organization.

Key words: Important of human Resources, Physical Assets, Human Resource and its accounting

INTRODUCTION

Development of the concept of Human ResourceAccounting:

"Human Resource Accounting" is the bud of various research studies which has conducted in the areas of accounting and finance with organization. Human resource is an asset whose value gets appreciated or increased over the period of time provided placed, applied and alsoto developed in the right direction. Till the recent past, organizations took few efforts and also to assign monetary value to human resource in its accounting practices in company. Behavioral scientists initiated efforts to develop and appreciate appropriate methodology for finding out the value of human resource or asset to the organization. They were against the conventional accounting practice for its failure to value the human resource of an organization along with physical resources of the organization.

The older concept was being suggested that expenditure on human resource is treated as a **charge against revenue** as it does not create any physical asset to company. At present there is a change in this concept and the expenses incurred on any asset (as human resources) should be treated as capital expenditure as it generated benefits which can be derived for a longer period of time and could be measured in terms of monetary value.

The people i.e. employees are the most important assets of an organization but the value of this asset yet to be appeared in financial statements. It does not also get included in management information systems. Conventional accounting of human resources took note of all the expenses of Human capital formation which does not seem to be correct or meeting the actualneeds whichever is needed for them.Human Resource Accounting is the measurement of the cost and value of the employee to the organization. It involves measuring costs incurred by the organizations to recruit, select, hire, train and develop employees as well as judge their economic value whichever occurred to theorganization.

DEFINITION OF HUMAN RESOURCEACCOUNTING:

1. The American Accounting Society Committee on Human Resource Accounting has said that:

"Human Resource Accounting is process of identifying as well as measuring data about human resources and communicating this information to the interested parties." In simple terms, it is an extension of the accounting principles and practices of matching costs and revenues and of organizing data to communicate relevant information in financialterms means in statement.

2. Mr. Woodruff Jr. Vice President of R. G. Batty Corporation defines:

"Human Resource Accounting is an attempt to identify as well reporting investments made in human resources of an organization that are presently not currently accounted for in conventional accounting practice. Basically it is an information system that tells the management what changes over time are occurring to the human resources of the business organization."

In short, human resource accounting is the art of valuing, recording as well as presenting systematically the amount of human resources in the books of account of an organizational financial statement. This definition brings few characteristic which are:

1. To value human resource
2. Recording in the books ofaccount

Disclosure of the information in the financial statements of thecompany.

RESEARCHMETHODOLOGY

Objective of thestudy

Human resource accounting identifies, quantifies and also reports the amount of expenditure occurred and the capital employed to recruit, train and to familiarize and develop the human resources or asset. The Human Resource Accounting can be benefited through improving the social security measures.So there is an emerging need to evaluate Human Resource to study the Human Resources accounting practices.

- To get the importance of HRA with respect physicalresource.
- To identify and also examine the issues and challenges of HRA with reference to physicalassets.
- To give suggestions based on the findings of the study, which will revise the status of humanresources.

The current accounting system is not able to minutely evaluate employee's capability as well knowledge. This is indirectly affecting the future investments of a company, as cost on human resource development and recruitment increases in every preceding year for the organization.

TITLE OF THE STUDY:

"A STUDY ON ACCOUNTING OF HUMAN ASSET V/S PHYSICALASSETS"

METHOD FOR DATACOLLECTION:

The **secondary data** has been used for the study. Researcher has used the data tocollect through various Journals, Govt. Statistics and publication on Social Security and unorganized sector In India, books on Human Resource Accounting, newspapers andwebsites.

DATA ANALYSIS:

On the basis of the analysisnecessary findings and recommendations will be drawn and suggestions will be made to key agencies working under increment effectiveness of HR Accounting in improving the status of social security of unorganizedsector inIndia.

IMPORTANCE OF HUMAN RESOURCEACCOUNTING:

- Human Resource Accounting provides useful information to the management, financial analysts and employees as well as interested party.
- It helps for deciding the transfers, promotion, training and retrenchment of humanresources.
- It assists to evaluate the expenditure incurred for imparting further education and training in employees in terms of the benefits derived by thecompany.
- It helps to identify the causes of high labour turnover at various levels and taking preventive decision and measures to containit.
- It helps in locating the real cause for low return on investment, like improper or under-utilization of physical assets or human resource or sometimesboth.
- It provides valuable information for persons who are interested in making long term investment in thefirm.

THE MAIN OBJECTIVES OF HR ACCOUNTING SYSTEM

- To monitor effectively the use of human resources by theorganization.
- To analysis the human asset i.e. whether such assets are conserved, depleted orshould be appreciated.
- To help in the development of management principles, and proper decision making for the future by classifying financial consequences of variousinterested practices.

In all, it facilitates valuation of human resources, recording the valuation inthe books of account and disclosure of the information in the financialstatement of the company.

LIMITATIONS OF HUMAN RESOURCE ACCOUNTING:

- There is no proper clear-cut and specific procedure and also not guidelines for finding cost and value of human resources of an organization. The systems which are being adopted have certain drawbacks too.
- The period of existence of human resource is uncertain and hence valuing them under uncertainty in future seems to beunrealistic for the organization.
- There is a fear that HRA may not be humanized and manipulateemployees.

For an example an employee with a comparatively low value may feel discouraged and develop a complex which itself will affect his competency towork towards to factory itself.

- As human resources are not capable of being owned, retained and as well utilized, unlike the physical assets, there will be definitely problem for the management to treat them as assets in the strictsense with their work.

- There is constant fear of opposition from the trade unions to the management also.
- In spite of all its significance and necessity, tax laws do not recognize human beings asassets so it is also one of limitation.
- There is no universally accepted method of human assetvaluation with Indian industry.

CHALLENGES FOR THE ORGANIZATION

These challenges include developing employee's skills, effectively using new technology, developing new organizational structures as well as building cultures that foster learning and innovation for the management. These obviously have a great deal to do with human resource development and its planning. These challengesinclude:

1. Changing workforcedemographically.
2. Competing in a globaleconomy with the current phase.
3. Eliminating the skillsgap between workforces.
4. Meeting the need for lifelong individuallearning and their skill.
5. Facilitating organizationallearningaptitude.

TYPES OF HUMANASSETS

The Human assets are in intangible form and within the inside of human resourcesso that there may be different ways in which these can be classified. Let us briefly discuss these to identify how these contribute to individual efficiencies.

Intellectualcapital.

The first element of the human capital is intellectual capitals which can be defined as individual level and also at organizational level. At the individual level, it refers to his knowledge, skills and also their expertise. It may be in the form of specialized knowledge, tacit knowledge and skills, cognitive complexity and learning capacity for employee also.

Socialcapital

Social capital is derived from the relationship network, both internally andexternally. From organization's point of view, social capital is related to thestructure,quality, and flexibility of the human networks which can be generated through joint departments and functions, long-term employment and also to the internal culture.

Emotionalcapital

Emotional capital involves self-confidence, ambition, courage, risk taking ability and also risk. It is reflected in what is described as a 'can do' spirit for their own confidence. Individuals need self-confidence based on self-esteem & courage to convert their knowledge and relationships into effective actions and efficient environment.

Spiritualcapital

Spiritual capital is the recent development in the practice of human resource management and its value also. Spiritual capital is assuming increasing values, ego, and approach to work match with the organization. All these forms of human capital are not isolated rather these are interrelated. Therefore, while measuring human capital, all these types must be taken together. Human resource accounting makes attempt to measure this different capital also.

WHYHRA?

According to Likert (1971), HRA serves these are the following purposes in an organization:

It furnishes cost/value data for creating management selections regarding feat, allocating,developing, and maintaining human resources so as to realize cost-effectiveness;It permits force to watch effectively the employment of human resources;It provides a sound and effective basis of human plus management, that is, whether or not the plus is appreciated, depleted or conserved;It helps within the development of management principles by classifying the monetary consequences of varied practices.

Basically, time unit could be a management tool that is meant to help senior management in understanding the long run value and profit implications of their HR selections so higher business selections will be taken.

If such accounting isn't done, then the management runs the chance of taking selections that will improve profits within the short run however may additionally have severe repercussions future.

For example, fairly often Organizations rent tykes from outside on terribly high salaries due to an on the spot business demand. Later on, however, they notice that the de-motivating impact of this progress the present old workers has caused long run damage by reducing their productivity and by making regular payment distortions across the structure.

HRA conjointly provides the time unit professionals and management with data for managing the human resources expeditiously and effectively. Such data is important for activity the important time unit functions of feat, developing, allocating, conserving, utilizing, evaluating and satisfying in a very correct method. These functions are the key transformational processes that convert human resources from ‘raw’ inputs (in the shape of people, teams and therefore the total human organization) to outputs within the style of merchandise and services. HRA indicates whether or not these processes are adding price.

Furthermore, in a very business setting wherever company social responsibility is speedily gaining ground, HRA reflects the extent to that organization contributes to society’s human capital by investment in its development? Finally, in AN era wherever performance is closely connected to rewards and, therefore, the performance of all groups/departments/functions has to be quantified to the extent attainable, time unitA helps in activity the performance of the HR perform in and of itself.
The human resource investment consists of the followingitems.

1. Expenditure on advertisement ofrecruitment.
2. Selection. cost
3. On the job trainingexpenses.
4. Contribution to PF.
5. Educational or tourexpenses.
6. Medicalcost.
7. Employee’s WelfareFund.
8. Post retirement cost onemployee.

All these items influence directly or indirectly the human resources and the productivity of the company.

Indian Context ofHRA
The idea of HRA wasn't new in Asian nation. HRA was pioneered by the general public sector firms like Asian nation significant Electricals Ltd. (BHEL) and Steel Authority of Asian nation (SAIL) manner back within the Nineteen Seventies. However, the idea didn't gain abundant quality and acceptance throughout that point.
The ICAI has thus far not developed any specific accounting principle on measuring and reportage of value and worth of time unit. The Indian firms Act, 1956, conjointly has not expressly provided for speech act of time unit values within the monetary statements of the businesses.
In spite of associate degree absolute unfavorable atmosphere in Asian nation within the methodology of introducing the reportage on HRA, a number of the general public restricted firms area unit following the time unit Accounting practices currently in Asian nation. The Bulgarian monetary unit and Schwartz model was the foremost well-liked and adopted with a bit modifications by some Indian firms. However, firms like SAIL adopted Flamholtz's cost model.
The current register isn't able to give the particular worth of workers capabilities and information. This indirectly affects future investments of a corporation, as every year, the value on human resource development and enlisting will increase. The human resource register generates data on varied aspects of human resources (such as acquisition, development, allocation, utilization and replacement) within the same manner the monetary register is for physical assets. So, it conjointly measures the worth of human.resources to the organization in terms of financial units.

MAJOR ISSUES OF HUMAN RESOURCEACCOUNTING
The traditional accounting procedures, which have been practiced since long have come to stay as acceptable norms and rules for the company. As a result, whenever a new accounting system is developed or accepted, it is pitted against the strengths of the traditional system, which is considered to be comparatively objective and free from any bias and partiality. Similarly, in the case of human resource accounting also, it is argued that it with traditional resource as it cannot be included with in the traditional definition of ahuman asset.

In the recent past, it has been observed that the value based measures of HRA are finding more acceptances with so many good authors approach being progressively used in the organization directly or indirectly.

However, this approach depends heavily on the measurement of an individual's or a group's contribution of valuation toward the good managerial decision for the management. But, measurement of contribution, especially at the managerial levels, is quite a difficult task. As a result, this factor proves to be a hindrance in the development of the concept of Human resource accounting as whole.

The physical assets can be owned and traded by an organization but the human assets cannot be owned and trended and can be only utilized in this regard. The physical assets have some realizable value of its retirement but on the other hand the human resources do not have any such value as physical asset. They may involve payments of retrenchment, compensation, gratuity and also other benefits. Human resources is an appreciating asset since manpower improves with time, with due regard to their ageing constraint, but for physical asset its increasing value at the time of its installation, starts immediately depreciating with the time by time taken with the use of the organization.

PRACTICES ANDPERCEPTIONS

Indian companies focus on 'Return on Investment' (ROI), with very few concrete steps being taken to track 'Return on Knowledge'. What is needed is measurement of abilities of all employees in a company, at every level, to produce value from their knowledge and capability. "Human Resource Accounting (HRA) is basically an information system that tells management what changes are occurring over time to the human resources of the business.

HRA also involves accounting for investment in people and their replacement expenditure, and also the economic value of people in an organization",the current accounting system is not able to provide the actual value of employee capabilities and knowledge with their skills. This indirectly affects future investments of the company, as each year the cost on human resource development and recruitment increases.

The benefits of adopting HRA were good. It helps an organization to take managerial decisions based on the availability and the necessity of human resources with the firm. When the human resources were quantified, it gave investors and other stakeholder's true insights into the organization and its future potential to beneficiary of the management. Proper valuation of human resources helped organizations to eliminate the negative effects of redundant labor in the organization. This, in turn, helped them to channelize skills, talents, knowledge and experience of their employees more efficiently and effectively.

Indian corporations target 'Return on Investment' (ROI), with only a few concrete steps being taken to trace 'Return on Knowledge'. what's required is measure of talents of all staff members in a very company& organization, at each level, to provide worth from their data and capability. "Human Resource Accounting (HRA) is essentially associated with the system that tells management what changes square measure occurring over time to the human resources of the business. HRA additionally involves accounting for investment in folks and their replacement prices, associated additionally the value of individuals in an organization", says P.K.Gupta, the director of strategic development worldwide operations of legato Systems, India. this accounting isn't able to give the particular worth of worker capabilities and data.

This indirectly affects future investments of the corporate, as every year the price on human resource development and accomplishment will increase. The benefits of adopting HRA were manifold. It helps a corporation to require social control selections supported the provision and therefore the necessity of human resources. once the human resources were quantified, it gave investors and different stakeholders true insights into the organization and its future potential. correct valuation of human resources helped organizations to eliminate the negative effects of redundant labor. This, in turn, helped them to channelize skills, talents, data and skill of their staff a lot of with efficiency

LIMITATIONS OF STUDY

- This study is based on secondary data.
- Only theoretical point views have been cover under these study.

The findings and conclusions will be based on knowledge and experience of the respondents sometime may subject tobias.

CONCLUSION

It concluded that the success of any organization depends on how best the scarce physical resources are utilized by the Human Resource in the organization. What is important here is that the physical resources are being activated by the Human Resources as the physical resources cannot be acted on their own. Therefore, the efficient and effective utilization of inanimate resources depends largely on the quality, calibre, skills, perception and character of the people, that is, the Human Resources working in it indirectly working with the organization.

The term Human resource at macro level indicates the sum of all the components such as skills, creative abilities, innovative thinking, intuition, imagination, knowledge and experience possessed by all the people who are working on the factory. An organization possessed with abundant physical resources may sometimes miserably fail unless it has right people, Human Resources, to manage its affairs. Thus, the importance of human resources cannot beignored.

Unfortunately, till now, in many organizations it was generally accepted system of accountingviz., the Human Resources has not been evolved with these systems. For a long period, the importance of Human Resource was not taken care of seriously by the top management of organizations with their benefits. Therefore, it becomes imperative to pay due attention on the proper development of such an important resource of an organization as whole.

It terminated that the success of AN any organization depends on however best the scarce physical resources area unit utilised by the Human Resource. what's necessary here is that the physical resources area unit being activated by the Human Resources because the physical resources cannot act on their own. Therefore, the economical and effective utilization of inanimate resources depends mostly on the standard, calibre, skills, perception and character of the folks, that is, the Human Resources operating in it.

The term Human resource at macro level indicates the total of all the parts like skills, artistic skills, innovative thinking, intuition, imagination, information and knowledge possessed by all the folks. a corporation possessed with rife physical resources could typically miserably fail unless it's right folks, Human Resources, to manage its affairs. Thus, the importance of human resources can't be unnoticed. Unfortunately, till now, in several organisations it had been typically accepted system of accountin viz., the Human Resources has not been evolved.

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A STUDY ON FARMER'S QUERIES AT KISAN CALL CENTRE OFSURAT DISTRICT, GUJARAT STATE

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SUBJECT:

ABSTRACT

A study on Farmer's Queries atKisan Call Centre conducted in Surat district of South Gujarat. Surat district has Ten Tehsils (Talukas) respectivelyBardoli, Chorasi,Kamrej, Mahuva, Mandvi, Mangrol, Olpad, Palsana, Surat city and Umarpada. We have used Secondary data for present Study on Number of Queries (Calls) Raised by farmers on Kisan Call Centre. Data collected from Secondary Source of Government site GOV.DATA.IN for the period of January 2018 to December 2019. Variables viz. Sector, Category, Crop, Type of Query, District and Block were used to know details of farmer's queries on Kisan Call Centre. Statistical tools like percentage, frequency, Rank, average, Chart (Descriptive Statistics) were used to analyse and interpretation of data. Study Revelled that total number of calls (no. of queries) of Kisan Call Centre during the period of January-2018 to December-2019 was 2176 queries raised by farmers of Surat district during 2 Years. Data shown that year by year no. of calls are increasing, As compared to previous years in 2019 there were very high no. of calls raised by farmers, it was 50% increased as compared to year 2018. Majority of Queries raised by farmers were for Agriculture and Horticulture Sector, only few queries for Animal husbandry and Fisheries. It was observed that Highest Queries 449 (Calls) raised by farmers in Suratcity and 332 Queries in Bardoli, followed other blocks respectively Olpad, Mangrol, Mandvi, Chorasi, Kamrej. It was found that overall 0.04% Queries (Calls) of the total Population (Surat District) on KCC. It was observed 25% no. of calls for Government Schemes, approx. 20% of total calls for Weather and approx. 15% of total calls for Plant Protection and Cultural Practices and only 5% calls for Fertilizer use and availability.

Keywords:-Kisan Call Centre, Farmer'sQuery, Farmers, Agricultural Advisory Services, Surat....

INTRODUCTION

Surat is large city beside the Tapiriver in Gujarat State. Surat is famous for Diamond and textile industries with that also active in Agriculture sector. Surat is primarily an agricultural district with paddy and Sugarcane as the predominant crops. Other major crops cultivated are wheat, jowar, groundnut, vegetables etc. As per NABARD report 2016 - 17, about 65% of land holdings or with small and marginal farmers and the average size of the holding is 2.02ha. Major sources of irrigation are wells, tube wells and canals. Surat district has been leading producer of milk products. Animal husbandry particularly dairy is the most suitable subsidiary occupation.

Agriculture sector is the main source of income in India; it is a backbone for Indian economy. The study on farmer's queries on Kisan Call Centre (KCC) of Surat District is important to improve productivity. Farmershas too much queries raised on his mind from his day to day Agriculture activity related to government scheme, Crops, Weather, New Seeds, Crop decease, etc.

Government of India launched Kisan Call Centre (KCC) scheme in 21st January, 2004, to provide extension services to the Indian farmer's community. The Kisan Call Centre is a good scheme of information communication technology in agriculture. The purpose of the Kisan Call Centre is quick respond to farmer's queries in local language. To provide free telephonic Agricultural advisory services to the farming community the service can be availed from 6:00 AM to 10:00 PM in their respective local language by tall free no. 1800-180-1551. [1]

There are total three levels in Kisan Call Centre. Farmers call on KCC in Level-I (handled by Agricultural Graduates in local language) Majority of queries solved by them. When queries cannot be solved by the level-I agents then calls transferred to Level-II, Subject Matter Specialist form KrishiVigyan Kendra – KVK and KrishiBhavan. When farmers will not fully satisfy in level-II, his problem would be recorded. After that Finally Level-III is operated by Subject Matter Specialist – SMS from Nodal Office. [1]

Keeping all factors in mind, present study was conducted to know farmer's queries on Kisan Call Centre for further Improvements.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

S. Kavitha and N. Anandaraya (2017) wanted to know constraints and suggestions as perceived by the Kisan Call Centre, They concluded that more than Three fourth of the respondents were not getting up to date information as well as they need location specific information. Poor connectivity is one of the major constraints faced by the farmers. [2]

Ganesh Das (2016) studied on Perception of Kisan Call Centre (Famer Call Centre) by the farming community, He concluded that majority of respondents were having primary education and they were more knowledgeable and taking more advantage of Kisan Call Centre in Agriculture. Middle age group Respondent was more involved professionally in agricultural sector. Majority of respondent perception on KCC were high. [3]

Shely Mary Koshy and N. Kishore Kumar (2016) Studied on Attitude of farmers towards Kisan Call Centre, They found that Respondents have favourable attitude towards Kisan Call Centre as well as awareness of KCC, Satisfaction with KCC, Utilization of KCC and Digital Divide were found positive attitude toward KCC. Farmers are also seeking for quick and easy to access services in this fast moving world. [4]

ParmarVirendrakumarSomabhai (2014) Studied on Knowledge and Attitude of Farmers towards the use of Kisan Call Centre in South Gujarat Region, he found that majority of respondent had medium level (61%) of knowledge about Kisan Call Centre. While 28% of the respondents had low and 0.50% of respondents had high level of knowledge about KCC. He found that more than half of the respondents were having moderate attitude towards KCC and followed 20.50% having unfavourable attitude, 18% and 4% of respondents having favourable. Strongly Favourable and only 0.50% have strongly unfavourable attitude.[5]

P. Adhiguru, P. S. Birthal and Ganesh Kumar (2009) studied on Strengthening Pluralistic Agricultural Information Delivery System, They found that only 40% farm household accessing various information sources at all India level also noted that they have been mainly depend on the private sources like other progressive farmers and input dealers than extension services for vital information. [6]

METHODOLOGY

- **Locale of the study**

Present study was conducted inSurat district of South Gujarat State. (Block viz. Bardoli, Chorasi,Kamrej, Mandvi, Mangrol, Olpad, Palsana, Surat city and Umarpada)

- **Data Collection**

Data Collected from secondary Sources, Data of Total number of farmer's calls (Queries) on Kisan Call Centre in Surat districtof South Gujarat State. Data collected from Government Database of Kisan Call Centre (DATA.GOV.IN) from January 2018 to December 2019.

- **Variables used**

Variables viz. Sector, Category, Crop, Type of Query, District and Block wereused to know details of farmer's queries on Kisan Call Centre.

- **Statistical tools used**

Statistical tools like percentage, frequency, Rank, average, Chart (Descriptive Statistics) used to analyse and interpretation of data.

Result & Discussion

Table-I: Year wise no. Of Queries

Year	2018	2019	Total
No. of Queries	749	1427	**2176**
Percentage (%)	34%	66%	

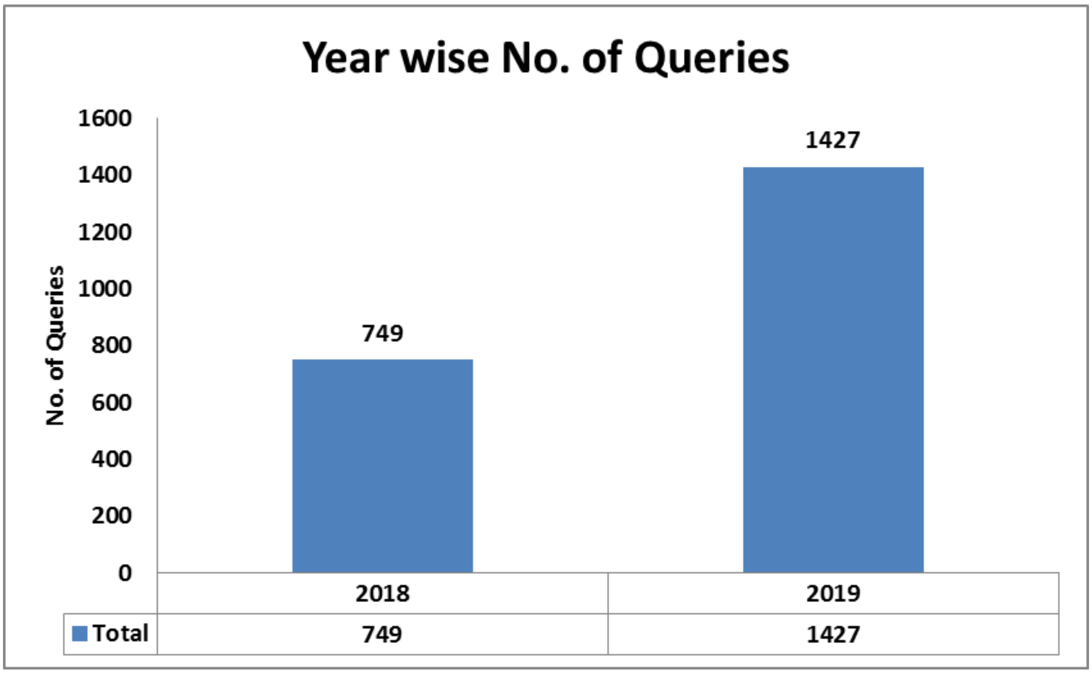
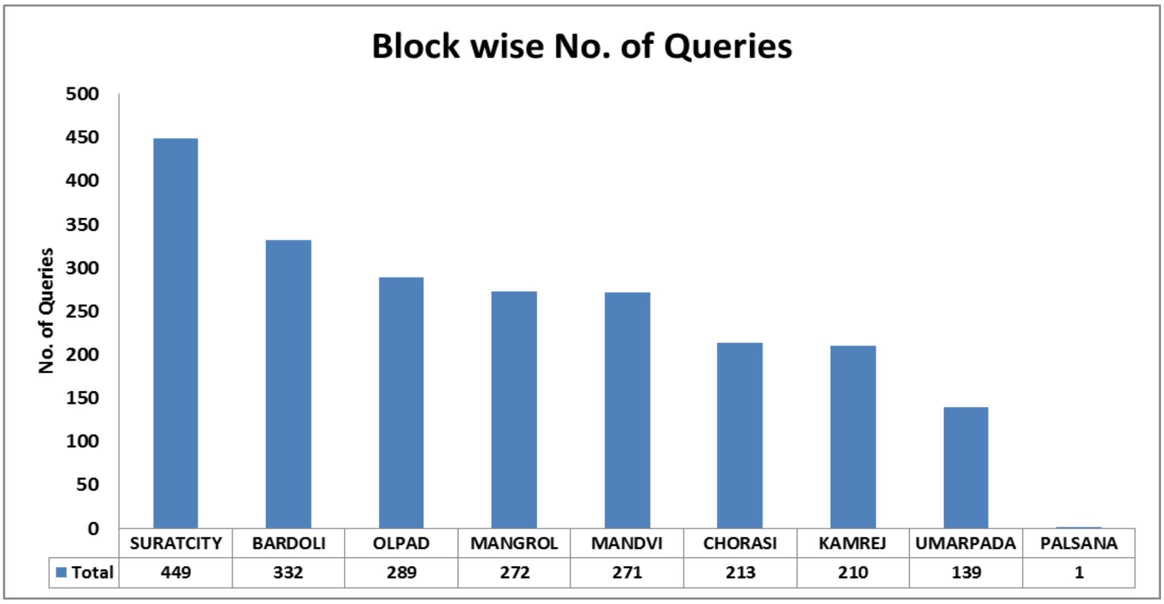


Table -I Provides Information about Total number of Queries (Calls) of Kisan Call Centre during the period of January-2018 to December-2019. It was observed that Total 2176 queries raised by farmers of Surat district during 2 Years. There were 34% (749 Queries) of the total queries in 2018 and 66% (1427 Queries) of total queries in 2019. We can see approx. 50% queries increased in 2019 as compared to year 2018.

Table-II: Block wise no. Of Queries

Block Name	SURA TCITY	BAR DOLI	OL PA D	MAN GROL	MAN DVI	CHO RASI	KA MRE J	UMAR PADA	PALS ANA	Grand Total
No. of Queries	449	332	289	272	271	213	210	139	1	**2176**
Percentage (%)	**21%**	**15%**	**13 %**	**13%**	**12%**	**10%**	**10%**	**6%**	**0%**	



Table–II shown that Highest Queries 21%(449 Calls) raised by farmers in Suratcity and 15% queries(332 calls) in Bardoli, followed other blocks respectively Olpad, Mangrol, Mandvi, Chorasi, Kamrej and Umarpada were having average 230 queries raised by farmers on KCC and last only 1 Query from Palsana.

Table-III: Proportion of no. Of Queries by Block wise Population

Block Name	No. of Queries	Population	Proportion
UMARPADA	139	83723	0.17%
BARDOLI	332	224164	0.15%
OLPAD	289	196846	0.15%
MANDVI	271	195949	0.14%
MANGROL	272	209054	0.13%
KAMREJ	210	184906	0.11%
CHORASI	213	229277	0.09%
SURATCITY	449	4467797	0.01%
PALSANA	1	145052	0.00%
Total	**2176**	**5936768**	**0.04%**

We have seen Frequency of calls in Table-II and also in Bar Chart, Frequency wise the highest calls in Surat then Bardoli, Olpad, Mangrol, Mandvi, Chorasi, Kamrej, Umarpada and Palsana. But here we took Population Proportion, so we can see overall 0.04% Queries (Calls) of the total Population (Surat District) on KCC. Here, we can see the order of block wise queries was changed. Highest proportion is 0.17% in Umarpada, then Bardoli was same Stage in both ways, it was 0.15%. Followed were Olpad, Mandvi, Mangrol, Kamrej, Chorasi, Suratcity and last Palsana. Suart city was highest as total no. of queries but when we can see as population proportion wise it was second last.

Table-IV: Sector wise no. Of Queries

Sector	AGRICULTURE	HORTICULTURE	ANIMAL HUSBANDRY	FISHERIES	Grand Total
No. of Queries	1615	533	23	5	**2176**
Percentage (%)	**74%**	**24%**	**1%**	**0%**	

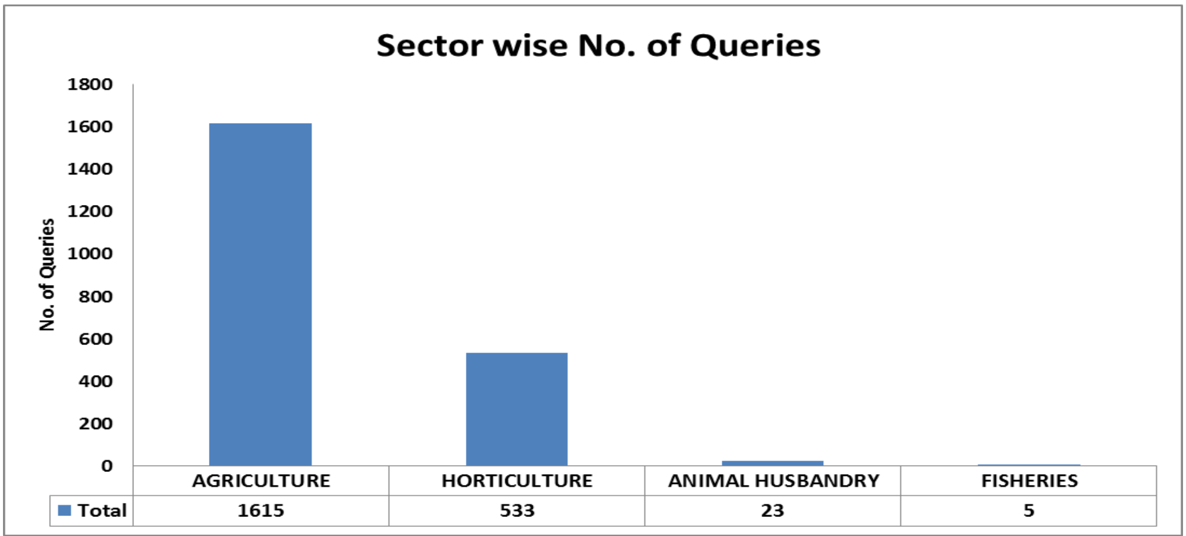


Table-IV Shown that Sector wise no. of queries with Proportion, we can see in above Bar Chart majority queries of farmers are in Agriculture sector, it is 1615 queries. There were 74% queries in Agriculture Sector and 24% queries of Horticulture. It was observed those only 23 queries of Animal Husbandry and 5 queries of Fisheries Sector.

Table-V: Top 5 Queries raised by Farmers

Rank	Query Type	No. of Queries	Percentage
1	Government Schemes	567	26%
2	Weather	425	20%
3	Plant Protection	355	16%
4	Cultural Practices	319	15%
5	Fertilizer Use and Availability	118	5%
6	Others	392	18%
Total		2176	

Table-V indicating the top 5 queries, it was observed that approx. 25% no. of calls for Government Schemes, approx. 20% of total calls for Weather and approx. 15% of total calls for Plant Protection and Cultural Practices and only 5% calls for Fertilizer use and availability.

CONCLUSION:

Total number of Queries (Calls) of Kisan Call Centre during the period of January-2018 to December-2019 was 2176 queries raised by farmers of Surat district during 2 Years. It was observed that year by year no. of calls are increasing, As compared to previous years in 2019 there were very high no. of calls raised by farmers, it was 50% increased as compared to year 2018. Majority of Queries raised by farmers were for Agriculture and Horticulture Sector, only few queries for Animal husbandry and Fisheries. It was observed that Highest Queries 449 (Calls) raised by farmers in Suratcity and 332 Queries in Bardoli, followed other blocks respectively Olpad, Mangrol, Mandvi, Chorasi, Kamrej. It was found that overall 0.04% Queries (Calls) of the total Population (Surat District) on KCC. It was observed 25% no. of calls for Government Schemes, approx. 20% of total calls for Weather and approx. 15% of total calls for Plant Protection and Cultural Practices and only 5% calls for Fertilizer use and availability.

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અનાવિલ જ્ઞાતિના પ્રતિભાવંતી વ્યકિતઓના જીવનની રૂપરેખા

ધરા બી. વૈદ્ય
પીએચ.ડી.વિદ્યાર્થી (ઈતિહાસ) વીર નર્મદ દક્ષિણ ગુજરાત યુનિવર્સિટી, સુરત.

SUBJECT:

- પ્રસ્તાવના
- સામાજિક ક્ષેત્રે યોગદાન આપેલા અનાવિલોનો ફાળો
- રાજકીય પ્રગતિ સાધેલ અનાવિલોનું યોગદાન
- પ્રતિભાશાળી અનાવિલ વ્યકિતઓ દ્વારા આર્થિક ક્ષેત્રે પ્રદાન
- સમાપન

પ્રસ્તાવના:

કોઈપણ વર્ગની સામાન્ય પ્રણાલિકાઓ, ગુણો અને સાંસ્કૃતિક વિશેષતાઓના કારણે તેને એક પ્રકારનું વિશિષ્ટ સ્વરૂપ મળે છે. ગુજરાતની અસ્મિતામાં જેમનો ફાળો સવિશેષ રહયો છે. સામાજિક, આર્થિક, સાંસ્કૃતિક, શૈક્ષણિક, ધાર્મિક, ઔદ્યોગિક ક્ષેત્રે અદ્વિતીય પ્રણાલિકા, કૌશલ્ય અને ખુમારી પ્રગટાવીને નોંધપાત્ર સિદ્ધિઓ હાંસલ કરનારા કેટલાક અજરામર અનાવિલ સ્ત્રી–પુરુષોની જીવનકથાનું વર્ણન છે.

માનવમાત્રને જીવનવિકાસ માટે પ્રેરણાની આવશ્કયતા છે. હજારો, વિદ્યાર્થીઓ, યુવકયુવતીઓ અને પ્રૌઢો સુદ્ધાને પણ પ્રેરણા પુરી પાડે છે. જીવનચરિત્રનું શૈક્ષણિક મુલ્ય ઘણું ઉચું હોય છે.

વાપીથી તાપીનો વિસ્તાર લીલીછમ હરિયાળી વનરાજીઓથી અને ફળફળાદીથી સમુદ્ધ છે. આ પ્રદેશની વસ્તીમાં ખેતીપ્રધાન અનાવિલ જ્ઞાતિ અગ્રસ્થાને છે. તેમનો પ્રચંડ, પુરુષાર્થ, પરિશ્રમી, નિષ્ઠા સચ્ચાઈ, સ્વમાન, સમર્પણની ભાવના અને ખુવારીભરી જીવન પ્રસિદ્ધને કારણે અનેક વિભુતિઓ જગપ્રસિદ્ધ સાધુસંતો, દેશનેતાઓ, રાજનીતિઓ, શિક્ષણ શાસ્ત્રીઓ, ન્યાયાધીશો, વકીલો, ઉદ્યોગવીરો, કવીઓ, ડોકટરો છે. તેમણે દેશ વિદેશે અનેક ધ્યેય સિદ્ધિ કરીને ખ્યાતિ મેળવી છે તથા તેમને મળેલી અદ્દભુત સફળતા અંગેની વાતથી આજની યુવાપેઢીને પ્રેરણા આપે છે. માર્ગદર્શન આપે છે.

મહાદેવભાઈ દેસાઈ, નારાયણ દેસાઈ, મોરારજી દેસાઈ જેવા લોકોએ બાંધછોડ કર્યા વિના ગાંધી વિચારના અહિંસામૂલક દર્શનને વૈશ્વિક સ્તરે વિકસાવી આવા અનાવિલોએ સમાજમાં, દેશમાં આગવી વિશેષતા પ્રાપ્ત કરી છે.

સામાજિક ક્ષેત્રે યોગદાન આપેલા અનાવિલોનો ફાળો:

અનાવિલ જ્ઞાતિઓ સામાજિક ક્ષેત્રે ઘણો ફાળો આપ્યો છે. અનાવિલ જ્ઞાતિમાં કેટલાક સંતો થઈ ગયા. સમાજસુધારકો, દીવાનો, ન્યાયવિદો થઈ ગયા. અનાવિલોએ આશ્રમની સ્થાપના કરી કેળવણી ક્ષેત્રે પણ ઘણાએ ફાળો આપ્યો શાળાઓ ખોલી, યોગક્ષેત્રે તેમજ વિદ્યાક્ષેત્રે પણ ઘણા અનાવિલોએ ફાળો આપ્યો.

સંતોમાં શ્રી ગાંડા મહારાજઃ
સમાજ અને સંત વચ્ચેનો સંબંધ એક જ વાકયમાં કહેયો હોય તો કહી શકાય કે સમાજમાંથી સંત નીપજે અને સંત સમાજને સર્જે.

એમનો જન્મ ૨૯–૧૧–૧૮૩૮માં સુરત જિલ્લાના તલંગપુર ગામમાં થયો નામ તેમનું કલ્યાણજી ડાહયાભાઈ વશી હતું અને લાડકુ નામ 'ગાંડો' હતું. પહેલેથી જ તેમનુ ઘ્યાન સાધુ–સંતોની સેવામાં અને લગતી પ્રભુભજનમાં હતું. માતા–પિતાને સંતોષી સંસાર છોડયો. ગુરૂ આજ્ઞા લઈ ભરૂચમાં નર્મદા કિનારે અલગ રહી યોગાભ્યાસ કર્યો. ગુરૂકૃપાથી સાધનાના એક એક સોપાન ચઢતા ગયા અને ગુરુના અંતિમ આદેશ અનુસાર સંન્યસ્ત ગ્રહણ કરી. ગાંડા મહારાજમાંથી 'શ્રી યોગાનંદ સરસ્વતી'થયા અને ગુજરાત અને જન્મભૂમિનો ત્યાગ કર્યો. મહારાષ્ટ્રમાં પરભણી જિલ્લાના ગુંજ ગામને કેન્દ્ર બનાવી જીવનના એ અંતિમ આઠ વર્ષ પરિભ્રમણ કરતા રહ્યા. ગુરૂદેવ વાસુદેવાનંદ સરસ્વતીએ સ્થાપેલી પ્રણાલી અનુસાર કાર્યોને સુદ્ઘ કરી દત્તભકિતનો મહિમા ગાયો માત્ર આઠ વર્ષમાં એમણે ત્યાં એટલો પ્રબળ લોકાદર પ્રાપ્ત કર્યો જે આજે એમના અંતિમ નિર્વાણ(તા.૬–૪–૧૯૨૯)ના આટલા વર્ષો પછી શ્રી યોગાનંદ સરસ્વતી એક જાગૃત દૈવત તરીકે પૂજાય છે. એમની નિર્વાણ સંવત્સરીના ઉત્સવ પર સાત–સાત દિવસ સુધી લાખો માણસોનો મહેરામણ એ નાનકડા ગામમાં છલકે છે.

ગાંડા મહારાજ દઢ ગુરુભકિત અને ગુરૂચરણે અશેષ આત્મસમર્પણના પર્યાય જેવા હતા.

સમાજસુધારક મુકુંદજી આર્ય(મલવાડાકર)
તા.પ મી નવેમ્બર ૧૮૮૨ના રોજ મકનજીનો જન્મ થયો. તેમના મામા નિઃસંતાન હોવાથી તેઓ મામા સાથે રહયા. તેમણે મકનજીને ધર્મના સંસ્કાર આપ્યા. શાળામાં ફાળો ન આવતા ઘરે અભ્યાસ ચાલુ રાખ્યો. એમને શ્રી હરિભાઈ દેસાઈએ દયાનંદ સરસ્વતીનું પુસ્તક આપ્યું. તેઓ આર્ય સમાજના રંગે રંગાયા. પાકા આર્ય સમાજી બન્યા. અમલસાડ ગામે સનાતની પંડિતો અને આર્યસમાજી પંડિત વચ્ચે ચાર દિવસ સુધી શાસ્ત્રાર્થ ચાલ્યો. ગામેગામના અનાવિલો શાસ્ત્રાર્થે સાંભળવા આવ્યા. આર્ય સમાજ તરફથી શ્રી મકનજીભાઈએ આગળ પડતો ભાગ ભજવ્યો.

એમણે પોતે એક વિધવા સાથે પુનર્લગ્ન કર્યું અને બીજી કેટલીય વિધવાઓના પુનર્લગ્ન કરાવ્યા. અસ્પૃશ્યતા નિવારણ માટે તેમણે તનતોડ પ્રયત્ન કર્યા. એમનું ઘર હરકોઈ માટે હરિજન સુધ્ધા માટે હરહંમેશ ખુલ્લુ રહેતું. 'કન્યા બ્રહમચર્યાશ્રમ' કાઢનાર સૌથી પહેલા મકનજી હતા. અજાણ્યા જંગલમાં કોઈ સુવાસિત ફૂલડું ખીલે અને કરમાઈ જાય તેમ ગુજરાતના એક આ બહાદુર નરે પોતાની જીવનલીલાથી સુવાસિત કર્યો.

ન્યાયવિદો : ધીરૂભાઈ એ.દેસાઈઃ
ધીરૂભાઈ દેસાઈનો જન્મ ૧૯૨૦માં સુરત જિલ્લાના ઓલપાડ તાલુકાના દિહણ ગામમાં થયો હતો. સુરતની હાઈસ્કુલમાં ભણ્યા. ૧૯૪૨માં સુરતની એમ.ટી.બી. કોલેજમાં ભણ્યા. ૧૯૪૪માં સુરતની લૉ કોલેજમાંથી કાયદાની ડિગ્રી લીધી. ટુંક જ સમયમાં સુરતના નામાંકિત વકીલોમાં તે આગવી હરોળમાં બેસવા લાગ્યા. અંગ્રેજી ભાષા પર પ્રભુત્વ અને સાક્ષીઓની ઉલટ તપાસ (હઃ((ભશ્બ?ય્ઘબ્ત્ઃઘ)લેવાનું અદ્‌ભુત કૌશલ્ય ધરાવતા હતા.

ન્યાયમૂર્તિ તરીકે ૧૯૬૦માં શરૂઆત કરી જજ તરીકે ઉજ્જવળ સેવા આપી. ૧૯૬૮માં ગુજરાત હાઈર્કોટના ન્યાયમૂર્તિ તરીકે બઢતી મેળવી. ગુજરાતના તમામ કર્મચારીઓના પગારપંચની રચના કરવા ધીરૂભાઈને નીમવામાં આવ્યા અને એ લોકપ્રિય બનતા 'દેસાઈપંચ અહેવાલ' તરીકે પ્રસિદ્ઘ થયો. શ્રી ધીરૂભાઈની

નોંધપાત્ર અદાલતી કાર્યવાહીની કદર કરીને ભારત સરકારે તેમને ૧૯૭૭માં સર્વોચ્ચ અદાલતના ન્યાયમૂર્તિ પદે બઢતી આપી.

ત્યારબાદ ૧૯૮૩માં મેકિસકો મુકામે 'ન્યુકલીઅર આર્મામેન્ટ એન્ડ યુ.એન.કન્વેશન્સ' ઉપર મુખ્ય સંબોધન કરવા માટે જસ્ટિસ દેસાઈને નિમંત્રણ મળ્યું હતું. આમ, જસ્ટિસ દેસાઈએ સોયવેટ યુનિયન, જર્મન, ડેમોકેટ્રિક રિપબ્લિક બલ્ગોરિયા, સ્વિઝર્લેન્ડ અને અમેરિકા સહિતના ઘણા દેશોનો પ્રવાસ ખેડયો અને ત્યાંની સામાજિક પરિસ્થિતિનો ઉંડો અભ્યાસ કર્યો.

તેમની નિવૃત્તિ પછી પણ તેમની કદર કરીને ભારત સરકારે તેમને 'લો કમિશનના ચેરમેન' પદે નિયુકત કર્યા હતા.

આવા બીજા ન્યાયવિદ જસ્ટિસ વસંતભાઈ દેસાઈ હતા. વસંતરાય એટલે વ્યકિતત્વની અખિલાઈ, વસંતરાય એટલે વિદ્વતા અને વાત્સલ્યની મૂર્તિ. ઝામ્બિયાની સ્વાતંત્ર્ય ચળવળમાં સહભાગી બનનારા એક ભારતીય જેમણે સ્વતંત્ર્ય ઝામ્બિયાના ઈન્ડસ્ટ્રિઝ રિલેશન્સ કોર્ટના ડેપ્યુટી ચેરમેન તરીકે ત્યાંની હાઈકોર્ટના જસ્ટિસ તરીકે વર્ષો સુધી નોંધપાત્ર સેવાઓ આપી. અભૂતપૂર્વ આદર સન્માન મેળવ્યું.

સ્વ.દયાળજીભાઈ એ આશ્રમની સ્થાપના કરનાર તરીકે આગળ આવ્યા. સ્વ.દયાળજીભાઈ સુરત અને દક્ષિણ ગુજરાતની રાષ્ટ્રીય ચળવળના અગ્રણી બુલંદ સાદે ડકકા ઓવારે હજારોની મેદનીને શિસ્તબદ્ધ રાખનાર, ગાંધીના સાદે પોતાની સમગ્ર મિલ્કત દેશને ચરણે ધરી દેનાર આગવા અનાવિલ એટલે સ્વ.દયાળજીભાઈ અને અનાવિલ આશ્રમ પર્યાયસમા બની રહયા અને ઉરૂલિકાંચનવાળા મણિભાઈ એટલે અનાવિલ આશ્રમ ઉદ્યાનનું મહેકતું ચંદનવૃક્ષ.

કેળવણીક્ષેત્રે ડૉ. કુંવરજીભાઈ ગો નાયક અને છોટુભાઈ દેસાઈએ ખૂબ ફાળો આપ્યો અને શાળાઓની સ્થાપના કરી. યોગક્ષેત્રે શ્રી યોગેન્દ્રજીએ ઘણા એવા યોગક્ષેત્રો બહાર પાડયા.
આમ, અનાવિલ જ્ઞાતિમાં કેટલાક પ્રતિભાવંતી વ્યકિતઓએ ઘણા એવા સામાજિક કાર્યા કરી અનાવિલ જ્ઞાતિને ઉજ્જવળ બનાવવાના પ્રયત્નો કર્યા હતા.

રાજકીય પ્રગતિ સાધેલ અનાવિલોનું યોગદાન

રાજકીય ક્ષેત્રે અનાવિલોએ ખૂબ મહત્ત્વનો ફાળો આપ્યો. રાજકીય ક્ષેત્રે સત્યાગ્રહો, પ્રધાનશ્રી, ધારાસભ્યો, રહસ્યમંત્રી, પ્રખર ધારાશાસ્ત્રી, આદિજાતી સેનક તેમજ કેટલાક એવા સૈનિકો જેઓ ગાંધીપ્રેમી હતા. જેઓ આજની યુવાપેઢીને માર્ગદર્શન આપે એવા કાર્યો કર્યા.

પ્રધાનશ્રી : મોરારજીભાઈ દેસાઈઃ

તેમનો જન્મ ઈ.સ.૧૮૯૬ના ફેબ્રુઆરી માસની ૨૯મી તારીખે વલસાડ પાસે ભદેલી ગામમાં થયો. ૧૯૧૭માં એમણે બી.એ.ની પરીક્ષા માનસહિત પ્રથમવર્ગમાં પસાર કરી. પછી મુંબઈ સરકારના મહેસૂલી ખાતામાં ડેપ્યુટી કલેકટરની નોકરી મળી. પંચમહાલમાં ડેપ્યુટી કલેકટર તરીકે હતા ત્યારે ત્યાં હિંદુ–મુસ્લિમનું હુલ્લડ ફાટી નીકળ્યું. તોફાનને એમણે દાબી દીધું. ઈ.સ.૧૯૩૦માં તેમણે સરકારી નોકરીનું રાજીનામું આપી દીધું. ગાંધીજીના શિષ્ય બન્યા. હિંદી રાષ્ટ્રીય મહાસભાના સભ્ય બન્યા. પ્રાંતિક કોંગ્રેસ સમિતિના મંત્રી બન્યા. ૧૯૩૬માં શ્રી બાળગંગાધર ખેરના પ્રધાન મંડળમાં મહેસૂલ ખાતાના પ્રધાન બન્યા. ૧૯૪૧માં વ્યકિતગત સત્યાગ્રહમાં પસંદ થયા. ઈ.સ.૧૯૪૨માં 'હિંદ છોડો' ના આંદોલનમાં ત્રણ વર્ષ સુધી જેલમાં રહયા. ૧૯૪૭માં મુંબઈ સરકારના મહેસૂલમંત્રી અને ગૃહમંત્રીના ખાતા સંભાળ્યા. મધ્યસ્થ સરકારમાં ઉદ્યોગ પ્રધાન

અને નાણાં ખાતાના પ્રધાન તરીકે કામ કર્યું. ભારતના રાહબરોમાં એમનું નામ આગળ પડતું હતું. ભારતના તેઓ લોખંડી પુરુષ હતા. એમનું વ્યકિતત્વ પ્રભાવશાળી હતું. લગભગ ૭૪ વર્ષની ઉંમરે પણ યુવાનને શરમાવે એવો જુસ્સો અને તમન્ના એમનામાં માલૂમ પડતા રહયા.

ભારત સરકારના વડાપ્રધાન તરીકે તેઓ ખૂબ જ સફળ રહયા. મોરારજીનું સમગ્ર જીવન મૂલ્યનિષ્ઠ, નીડર તથા ઉલ્લેખનીય જીવન રહયું. વડાપ્રધાન તરીકેની તેમની કામગીરી યાદગાર નીવડી. અનાવિલ જ્ઞાતિને તેમણે ભારે ગૌરવ અપાવ્યું.

એડવોકેટ શ્રી ભુલાભાઈ દેસાઈ:
વલસાડ નજીક ભદેલી ગામમાં ઈ.સ.૧૮૭૭ના ઓકટોબરની ૧૩મી તારીખે શ્રી ભુલાભાઈનો જન્મ થયો. એમના પિતાશ્રી જીવણભાઈ દેસાઈ એક સારા ખેડૂત હતા. શ્રી ભુલાભાઈએ સોળમે વર્ષે પહેલે નંબરે મેટ્રિકની પરીક્ષા પસાર કરી હતી. ઈ.સ.૧૮૯૭માં ઈતિહાસ અને અર્થશાસ્ત્રના વિષયો લઈને પહેલા વર્ગમાં બી.એ. થયા. ૧૮૯૯માં ભાષા અને સાહિત્ય લઈને એમ.એ. થયા. ઈ.સ.૧૯૦૫માં એડવોકેટની પરીક્ષા એમણે પસાર કરી. ઈ.સ.૧૯૧૬–૧૭માં એમણે રાજકારણમાં પ્રવેશ કર્યો. મુંબઈની હોમરૂલ લીગના મંત્રીપદે લગભગ ત્રણ વર્ષ રહયા. ત્યારપછી સ્વદેશી પ્રચારની પ્રવૃત્તિ ઉપાડી. ૧૯૨૮માં બારડોલી સત્યાગ્રહની લડતમાં પ્રશંસનીય કામ કર્યું. ૧૯૩૧માં નડિયાદમાં મળેલી ગુજરાતી સાહિત્ય પરિષદનું પ્રમુખપદ સંભાળ્યું. ૧૯૩૭માં મુંબઈ મહાસભા સમિતિના પ્રમુખ થયા. રાષ્ટ્રીય મહાસભાની કાર્યવાહક સમિતિમાં પણ એમની નિમણૂંક થઈ. હિંદુ–મુસ્લિમ ઝઘડાનો નિકાલ લાવવાનો પ્રયાસ પણ એમણે કર્યો. આઝાદીની લડતમાં જેલવાસ પણ એમણે કર્યો.આ દેશભકત પુરુષનું કામ તો ખરુ શ્રી સુભાષચંદ્ર બોઝની આઝાદ હિંદ ફોજના સૈનિકો પર અંગ્રેજ સરકારે કેસ ચલાવ્યો તે સમયનું છે. આ પ્રથમ પંકિતના એડવોકેટ અને દેશ સેવકનું અવસાન ૬ મે ૧૯૪૬ને દિવસે થયું.

ભારત સરકારના વડાપ્રધાન તરીકે તેઓ ખૂબ જ સફળ રહયા. મોરારજીનું સમગ્ર જીવન મૂલ્યનિષ્ઠ, નીડર તથા ઉલ્લેખનીય જીવન રહયું. વડાપ્રધાન તરીકેની તેમની કામગીરી યાદગાર નીવડી. અનાવિલ જ્ઞાતિને તેમણે ભારે ગૌરવ અપાવ્યું.

રહસ્યમંત્રી મહાદેવભાઈ દેસાઈ:
ઓલપાડ તાલુકાના સરસ ગામમાં ઈ.સ.૧૮૯૨માં ૧લી જાન્યુઆરીએ એમનો જન્મ થયો. મૂળ ગામ દિહેણ ૧૯૧૦માં મહાદેવભાઈ એલ્ફિસ્ટન કોલેજ, મુંબઈમાંથી બી.એ.થયા. ૧૯૧૩માં એલ.એલ.બી.ની પરીક્ષા પસાર કરી. ૨૨ વર્ષની ઉંમરે લોર્ડ મોલીના 'ઓન કોમ્પ્રોમાઈઝડ'નો અનુવાદ કરી રૂા.૧૦૦૦/–નું ઈનામ મેળવ્યું. મહાત્મા ગાંધીજી એક સારા ઝવેરી હતા. એમણે મહાદેવભાઈ રૂપી હીરાની કદર કરી. મહાદેવભાઈ મહાત્મા ગાંધીજીના શિષ્ય બન્યા. હનુમાનજીએ રામચંદ્રની જેમ સેવા કરી તેમ મહાદેવભાઈએ ખડેપગે ગાંધીજીની સેવા કરી. આઝાદીના ઈતિહાસમાં મોહન–મહાદેવની જોડી અમર બની ગઈ. દેશભકત મહાદેવભાઈએ કેટલીય વાર જેલના કપરાં દુ:ખો વેઠયા.
મહાદેવભાઈ પ્રથમ પંકિતના સાહિત્યકાર હતા. એમણે ગુજરાતી સાહિત્યને સમૃદ્ધ બનાવવામાં અવિસ્મરણીય ફાળો આપ્યો છે. તા.૧૫મી ઓગષ્ટ ૧૯૪૨ને દિને પ્રખર દેશ સેવક મહાદેવભાઈનું હૃદયરોગથી અવસાન થયું.

આદિજાતિ રોનક છોટુભાઈ ડાંગી જેમણે પોતે અનાવિલ હોવા છતાં ડાંગમાં વસીને ડાંગને એક અનેરો પ્રદેશ બનાવ્યો અને ડાંગના લોકોમાં શિક્ષણ આપી એમણે ઘણા આગળ આવવા ખૂબ મહેનત કરી.
ગાંધીજીના સાથી પરાગજીભાઈ દેસાઈ એ પણ કેટલાક સત્યાગ્રહમાં આગળ પડતો ભાગ ભજવ્યો.

ઈશ્વરભાઈ છોટુભાઈ દેસાઈ, કલ્યાણજી મહેતા, કીકુભાઈ નાયક, ઠાકોરભાઈ મણિભાઈ દેસાઈ, દયાળજીભાઈ નાનુભાઈ દેસાઈ, ધીરૂભાઈ દેસાઈ, ભીમભાઈ નાયક, લાલભાઈ ડાહયાભાઈ નાયક જેવા અનાવિલ દક્ષિણ ગુજરાતના સ્વાધીનતા સંગ્રામના પાયાના કાર્યકરો છે. એમણે બારડોલી સત્યાગ્રહ, દાંડીકૂચ, ધરાસણા સત્યાગ્રહ, ૧૯૪૨ની હિંદ છોડો લડત, અતિવૃષ્ટિ કારણે આવેલ ૧૯૨૭નું રેલસંકટ આવા તમામ સત્યાગ્રહમાં ભાગ લઈ તમામ રચનાત્મક પ્રવૃત્તિમાં ભાગ લીધો અને મહત્ત્વની ભૂમિકા ભજવી. આ તમામ કાર્યકરોની રાષ્ટ્રભકિત અને રાષ્ટ્ર સેવા વિરલ અને પ્રેરણાદાયી હતી.

પ્રતિભાશાળી અનાવિલ વ્યકિતઓ દ્વારા આર્થિક ક્ષેત્રે પ્રદાન

અનાવિલ જ્ઞાતિના કેટલાક એવા વ્યકિતઓ છે કે જેમણે ઉદ્યોગક્ષેત્રે, કામગાર ક્ષેત્રે, કર્મક્ષેત્રે, વિદ્યાક્ષેત્રે, કલાક્ષેત્રે, સહકારક્ષેત્રે, ઘણી એવી કામગીરી બજાવી મહત્ત્વની ભૂમિકા ભજવી અને અનાવિલ જ્ઞાતિનું નામ રોશન કર્યું છે.

ઉદ્યોગ ક્ષેત્રે– અનિલભાઈ નાયક (લ ર્ ત)

અનાવિલ સમાજનું એક બહુમૂલ્ય રત્ન શ્રી અનિલભાઈ એમ.નાયક આજે દેશ–વિદેશમાં જેનું મોટું નામ છે. લાર્સન એન્ડ ટુર્બ્રો એવી વિશાળ કંપનીના ચેરમેન અને મેનેજિંગ ડિરેકટર જેવા બહુ જ મોટા પદ પર આરૂઢ છે. ૧૯૬૫માં જુનિયર એન્જિનિયર તરીકે આ કંપનીમાં જોડાયા. ધીરે ધીરે ૧૯૯૯માં તેઓ મેનેજિંગ ડિરેકટર પદે નિમાયા. ત્યારે રૂા.૭૪૭૪ કરોડના રેવન્યુ પર કંપનીનો નેટ નફો રૂા. ૩૪૨ કરોડનો હતો.

થોડા વર્ષો પહેલા રૂા.૩૦,૦૦૦ કરોડના રોકાણ પર કંપનીનો નફો રૂા.૨૩૨૫ કરોડ સુધી પહોંચ્યો.

શ્રી અનિલભાઈ એ ભારતના 'બિઝનેશ લીડર ઓફ ધી યર' નો બહુમૂલ્ય એવોર્ડ પ્રાપ્ત થયો છે. જે એમની સ્પષ્ટ વિચાર સરણી સાહસિક યોજના ક્ષમતા, સુસંકલન શકિત અને વ્યાપાર ક્ષેત્રે સફળતાની સિદ્ધિ દર્શાવે છે. અને એમને ઘણા ક્ષેત્રે દાન કરી આર્થિક સહાય કરી છે. ખારેલમાં શાળા માટે ૨૦૦૦૦ ચોરસ ફુટ ક્ષેત્રવાળું મકાન બાંધી આપ્યું. ૯૦ લાખ રૂપિયાની જંગી રકમ એકઠી કરી આપી. આમ સહકાર ક્ષેત્રે પણ લાલભાઈ નાયકે પણ લોકોની ઘણી મદદ કરી. ખંડુભાઈ કરસનજી દેસાઈ પણ ઘણી મદદ કરી. અનાવિલોએ પોતાની જમીન પર સરકારને દાન આપી હતી. આર્થિક ક્ષેત્રે પણ ઘણી સહાય કરી. હાલમાં કોરાના વાયરસની રસીના પ્રયોગ માટે પોતાનું શરીર દાનમાં આપી દેનાર કિશોરભાઈ નાયક પણ અનાવિલ છે.

સમાપનઃ

આમ, દેશને ગુલામીમાંથી છોડાવવામાં તેમજ ગાંધીજી સાથે રહેવામાં ઘણા અનાવિલોનો ફાળો છે. અનાવિલ જ્ઞાતિએ દેશને તેમજ ઘણા લોકોને આર્થિક, સામાજિક, રાજકીય, ધાર્મિક ક્ષેત્રે મદદ કરવામાં અનાવિલોએ મહત્ત્વની ભૂમિકા ભજવી છે. અને આ અનાવિલો દક્ષિણ ગુજરાતના પાયાના કાર્યકરો હતો. કેટલીક નારીઓએ પણ આ સમાજને આગળ લાવવા માટે ખૂબ જ અગત્યની ભૂમિકા ભજવી છે અને કલાક્ષેત્રે, સિનેક્ષેત્રે અને રાજકીય ક્ષેત્રે પણ ઘણી આગવી વિશેષતાઓ પ્રાપ્ત કરી છે.

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BLENDED LEARNING: AN INNOVATIVE APPROACH DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN INDIA

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SUBJECT:

INTRODUCTION

Education is vital to the pace of the social, political and economic development of any nation, so effective teaching is very essential. Effective teaching is important because teaching is based on helping children progress from one level to another in a more sociable interactive environment and to get the approach right to get students to be independent learners. Effectiveness does not mean being perfect or giving a wonderful performance, but bringing out the best in students.

Traditional method relies mainly on textbooks while the modern method relies on hands-on materials approach. In traditional method, presentation of materials starts with the parts, then moves on to the whole while in the modern approach, presentation of materials starts with the whole, then moves to the parts. Traditional method emphasizes on basis skills while modern method emphasizes on big ideas[1]

Traditional learning almost always involves a 'sage-on-the-stage', who is the teacher, communicating with a group of students in a brick and mortar facility. The students gather together in physical classrooms within the facility during a certain timeframe (e.g. 8am-2pm) to learn about specific topics, subjects or get specific hands-on job training and experience. While many schools are incorporating more and more technology into the physical classrooms to enhance learning, handwritten note-taking, along with some assignments and exams are still often required to be completed with pen and paper. [2]

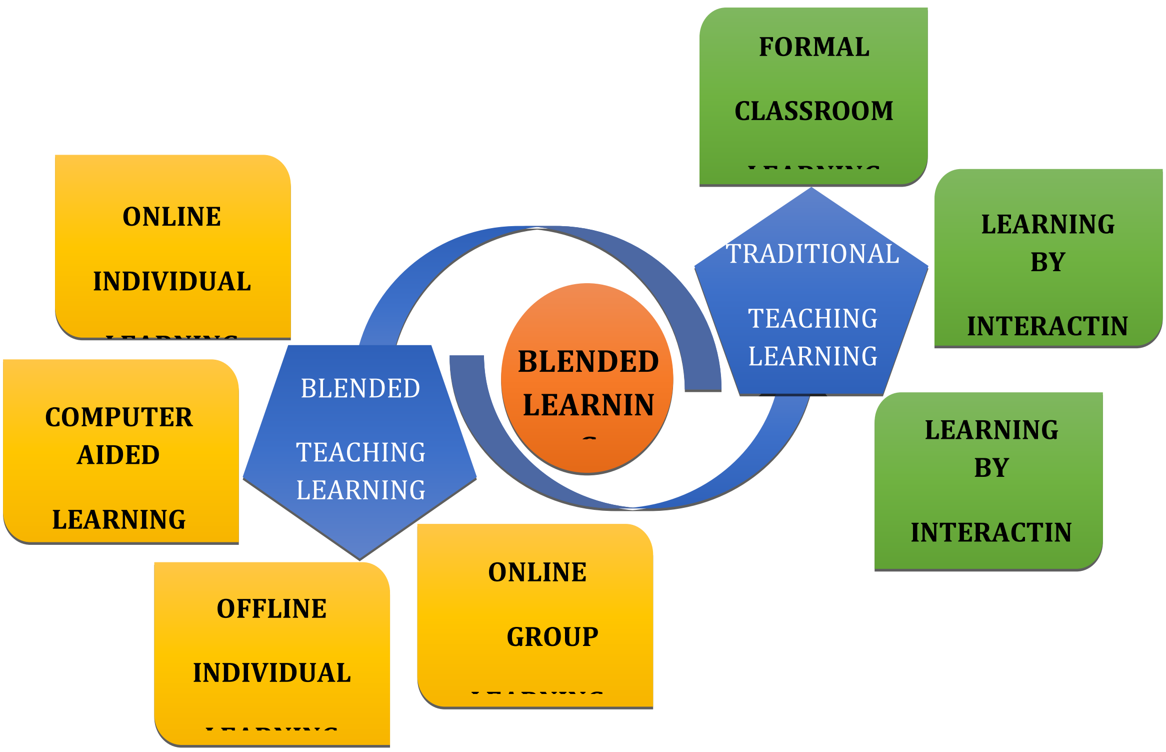
- The COVID-19 has resulted in schools shut all across the world. Globally, over 1.2 billion children are out of the classroom.
- As a result, education has changed dramatically, with the distinctive rise of e-learning, whereby teaching is undertaken remotely and on digital platforms.
- Research suggests that online learning has been shown to increase retention of information, and take less time, meaning the changes coronavirus have caused might be here to stay.

While countries are at different points in their COVID-19 infection rates, worldwide there are currently more than 1.2 billion children in 186 countries affected by school closures due to the pandemic.[3] In many developed countries, blended learning is a well-established practice. It has enabled these countries to adapt to the demands of the current pandemic. Digital remote learning and teaching is backed up by dependable infrastructure and skilled, motivated teachers.[4]

Blended learning is an **approach** to education that combines online educational materials and opportunities for interaction online with traditional place-based **classroom** methods. It requires the physical presence of both teacher and student, with some elements of student control over time, place, path, or pace.

Blended learning is an innovative concept that embraces the advantages of both traditional teaching in the classroom and ICT supported learning including both offline learning and online learning. It has scope for collaborative learning; constructive learning and computer assisted learning (CAI). Blended learning needs rigorous efforts, right attitude, handsome budget and highly motivated teachers and students for its successful implementation. As it incorporates diverse modes so it is complex and organizing it is a difficult task.

In blended learning both teachers and students need support. Teachers need to work to transist the blended learnig enviornment. In this type of learning students learn independently. So students are fecilitated to become independent learner as well as self-menager. Blended learning includes online as well as offline teaching learning process. Teachers' need to encourage students for content based learning, learning by doing diffrent activities. Students also required additional assistance in understanding internet protocols especially those of cybersafety and intellectual property. Intercultural understanding was also an area that required guidance. Students can also engage expert non-teachers (paraprofessionals) to assist with specific content teaching, for example scientists, especially through the use of Web 2.0 technologies.[5]
The blended learning inclueds learning processes as follows:



Types of
Blended Learning

1. **Station Rotation Blended Learning :**Station-Rotation blended learningallows students to rotate through stations on a fixed schedule, where at least one of the stations is an online learning station.

2. Lab Rotation Blended Learning: The Lab Rotation' model of blended learning, similar to "Station Rotation".

3. Remote Blended Learning *(also referred to as* Enriched Virtual***):***In Enriched Virtual blended learning, the student's focus is on completing online coursework while only meeting with the teacher intermittently/as-needed.

4. Flex Blended Learning: The 'Flex' is included in types of Blended Learning and its model is one in which a course or subject in which online learning is the backbone of student learning, even if it directs students to offline activities at times.

5. The 'Flipped Classroom' Blended Learning: Perhaps the most widely known version of blended learning, a 'Flipped Classroom' is one where students are introduced to content at home, and practice working through it at school supported by a teacher and/or peers. In this way, traditional roles for each space are 'flipped.'

6. Individual Rotation Blended Learning : The Individual Rotation model allows students to rotate through stations, but on individual schedules set by a teacher or software algorithm.

7. Project-Based Blended Learning : Blended Project-Based Learning is a model in which the student uses both online learning—either in the form of courses or self-directed access—and face-to-face instruction and collaboration to design, iterate, and publish project-based learning assignments, products, and related artifacts.

8. Self-Directed Blended Learning : In Self-Directed blended learning, students use a combination of online and face-to-face learning to guide their own personalized inquiry, achieve formal learning goals, connect with mentors physically and digitally, etc.

9. Inside-Out Blended Learning: In Inside-Out blended learning, experiences are planned to 'finish' or 'end up' beyond the physical classroom, but still require and benefit from the unique advantages of both physical and digital spaces.

10. **Outside-In Blended Learning:** In Outside-In blended learning, experiences are planned to 'start' in the non-academic physical and digital environments students use on a daily basis, but finish inside a classroom.

11. Supplemental Blended Learning: Students complete either entirely online work to supplement their day-to-day face-to-face learning, or entirely face-to-face learning experiences to supplement the learning gained in online courses and activities.

12. Mastery-Based Blended Learning : Students rotate between online and face-to-face learning (activities, assessments, projects, etc.) based on the completion of mastery-based learning objectives.[6]

Implimentation of Blended Learning

Implementing blended teaching is not an easy task. It requires certain fundamental preparations in all the elements of teaching learning process- teacher, student, content designing, and infrastructure. The following are the basic requirements for implementing a successful blended learning. [5]

a. Well trained teachers
b. Teachers with scientific attitude
c. Teachers with wider outlook and positive approach towards change
d. Complete facilities like well-furnished computer lab, internet connection, provision for video chatting

e. Students have access to internet at their private computers
f. Flexibility in the system
g. Fully aware and agreed Parents
h. Formative evaluation and continuous internal assessment

Implementing blended learning needs a full dedication on the part of educational authorities and managements of educational institutes. It needs a well-planned design that include all from individuals top to bottom of the educational hierarchy. For preparing educational institutes for blended learning we will need to increase educational budgets, it can be done by taking help of NGOs and also coordinating with the industrial and corporate sector. These sectors can be motivated to give their financial inputs for blended learning execution as these sectors will be most benefited if, the output from these educational institutes are more efficiently groomed for the global market. The other very important issue that has to be considered is development of right type of attitudes towards this ground-breaking concept in all those who are concerned with educational system. [5]

ADVANTAGES OF BLENDED LEARNING FOR STUDENTS

Increase student interest: when technology is integrated into school lessons, learners are more likely to be interested in, focused on, and excited about the subjects they are studying. Subjects that might be monotonous for some – like math and science, while also increasing information retention.

Keep students focused for longer: The use of computers to look up information & data is a tremendous lifesaver, combined with access to resources such as the internet to conduct research. This engagement and interaction with the resources keeps students focused for longer periods then they would be with books or paper resources, this engagement also helps develop learning through exploration and research.

Provides student autonomy: The use of eLearning materials increases a student's ability to set appropriate learning goals and take charge of his or her own learning, which develops an ability that will be translatable across all subjects.

Instill a disposition of self-advocacy: Students become self-driven and responsible, tracking their individual achievements, which helps develop the ability to find the resources or get the help they need, self-advocating so they can reach their goals.

Promote student ownership: Blended learning instills a sense of 'student ownership over learning' which can be a powerful force propelling the learning, It's this feeling of responsibility that helps the feeling of ownership.

Allow instant diagnostic information and student feedback: The ability to rapidly analyze, review and give feedback to student work, gives the teacher the ability to tailor his teaching methods and feedback for each student while improving time efficiency.

Enables students to learn at their own pace: Due to the flexibility of blended learning and the ability to access internet resources allows students to learn at their own pace, meaning a teacher can help speed up the learning process or give more advanced resources if necessary.

Prepares students for the future: Blended learning offers a multitude of real-world skills, that directly translate into life skills, from:Research skills, Self-learning, Self-engagement, Helps to develop a 'self-driving force', Better decision making, Offers a larger sense of responsibility, Computer literacy[7]

ADVANTAGES OF BLENDED LEARNING FOR TEACHERS

Teaching is less expensive to deliver, more affordable and saves time.Blended learning offers flexibility in terms of availability. In other words, blended learning enables the student to access the materials from anywhere at any time while enjoying the benefits of face-to-face support and instruction.Access to global resources and materials that meet the students' level of knowledge and interest.

Self-pacing for slow or quick learners reduces stress, increases satisfaction and information retention.E-learning allows more effective interactions between the learners and their instructors through the use of emails, discussion boards and chat room.Students have the ability to track their progress.Students can also learn through a variety of activities that apply to many different learning styles.

E-learning could improve the quality of teaching and learning as it supports the face-to-face teaching approaches.Blended learning also improves other factors for the teacher including:More engaged students, Better information and feedback on work, Team teaching, Extended time with students, More leadership roles, Focus on deeper learning, Motivate hard to reach kids, New options to teach at home, More earning power, Individualized professional development plans

Improved Teaching Conditions

Blended learning tears down the traditional bricks and mortar approach to teaching, which can improve conditions such as:Reduced Isolation, More opportunities for collaboration, Meaningful professional development, Better student data, Improved Time efficiency, Role-differentiation

The authors of Issues in Digital Technology in Education: Blended Learning (Wikibooks, 2009) have identified four broad principles of education design for blended learning. These are:

- A thoughtful integration of face-to-face and fully online instructional components
- Innovative use of technology
- Re-thinking the way we teach
- Sustained assessment and evaluation of blended learning.
- According to Bonk and Graham (2006) in their Handbook of Blended Learning, blended learning should be approached as a fundamental redesign of the instructional model with the following characteristics:
- A shift from teacher-centred to student-centred instruction in which students become active and interactive learners (this shift should apply to the entire course, including face-to-face contact sessions)
- Increases in interaction between student-teacher, student-student, studentcontent, and student-outside resources. [8]
- The concept of blended learning can not be defined precisely as different scholars put different content into the term, though all of researchers agree that blended learning is an integrated learning experience that is controlled and guided by the instructor whether in the form of face-to-face communication or his virtual presence. Technological innovation is expanding the range of possible solutions that can be brought to bear on teaching and learning. Whether we are primarily interested in creating more effective learning experiences, increasing access and flexibility, or reducing the cost of learning, it is likely that our learning systems will provide ablend of face-to-face and computer mediated experiences.

Future learning systems will be differentiated not based on whether they blend but rather by how they blend. This question of how to blend is one of the most important we can consider as we move into the future. Like any design problem this challenge is highly context dependent with a practically infinite number of possible solutions. [9]

CONCLUSION

To conclude it can be said that blended learning is to some extent is the solution to problems prevailing in our educational system. If implemented in a well-planned, organised way with right type of attitudes it can become the future of our educational system. It is in our own benefit that steps for adapting blended learning are soon initiated.

All students no matter their age learn differently and teaching methods should reflect this, by designing teaching programmes in a way that reaches visual, auditory and kinetic learners alike.

With the heavy integration of technologies, we'll be able to improve teaching, information retention, engagement, responsibility and enjoyment. Students never outgrow their learning styles, meaning blended learning is more important than ever, no matter what the industry is, from schools to corporations, in all walks of life.

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ડાયસ્પોરાની વિભાવના અને તેની વિકાસની રૂપરેખા

ડૉ.સંજયકુમાર પી.રાણા
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SUBJECT:

પ્રસ્તાવના:

માનવ સમાજ ચોકક્સ ભૌગોલિક વિસ્તાર, સંસ્કૃતિ તથા સાર્વભૌમત્વ ધરાવતો વિશાળ પ્રજાકીય સમૂહ છે. સામાન્ય રીતે સમાજનો અભ્યાસ તેમાં વસતા સભ્યોના સંદર્ભમાં કરવામાં આવે છે, પરંતુ તાજેતરના સમયમાં સમાજનો અભ્યાસ તેના મૂળ વતનીઓ પરંતુ હાલમાં પરદેશમાં રહેતા લોકોના સંદર્ભમાં કરવાનો એક નવો પ્રવાહ શરૂ થયો છે. આ પ્રવાહને ડાયસ્પોરા સ્ટડીઝ કહેવાય છે. ભારતના તથા પરદેશના સામાજિક વૈજ્ઞાનિકો દ્વારા ભારતીય સમાજનો મૂળ ભારતીય પરંતુ હાલમાં પરદેશમાં વસેલા ભારતીય વસાહતીઓના સંદર્ભમાં અભ્યાસ કરાય છે. આવા અભ્યાસને ઈન્ડિયન ડાયસ્પોરા સ્ટડીઝ તરીકે ઓળખવામાં આવે છે. પંજાબી, ગુજરાતી, તમિલ, તેલુગુ તથા કેરાલિયન બિન–નિવાસી ભારતીયો ઈંગ્લેન્ડ, અમેરિકા, કેનેડા, આફ્રિકન દેશો, અખાતી દેશો, મધ્યપૂર્વ અને દક્ષિણ એશિયાના દેશોમાં સંખ્યાત્મક તથા કાર્યાત્મક રીતે મહત્ત્વના વસાહતી સમુદાયો રચે છે. પરદેશમાં રહેતા આ બિન–નિવાસી ભારતીયોની સંખ્યા બે કરોડથી પણ વધુ છે તથા તેઓ વિશ્વના ૧૧૦ દેશોમાં પથરાયેલા છે. આમ, સમગ્ર માનવજાતનું ભૌતિક મૂલ્યાંકન એટલે ડાયસ્પોરા. પણ અહીં સામાજિકક્ષેત્રને મર્યાદિત દેશ–દેશાંતરની લાક્ષણિકતાઓમાં એક દેશ બીજા દેશના માનવ સમુદાય સાથે જોડાય ત્યારે આવી કોઈ પરંપરાનો ચીલો ચિત્રાઈ.

ડાયસ્પોરાની વિભાવના

ઈન્ડિયન ડાયસ્પોરા શબ્દ ભારતમાંથી સ્થળાંતર કરી પરદેશમાં વસેલા ભારતીયો માટે વપરાય છે. ડાયસ્પોરા શબ્દ બે ગ્રીક શબ્દો ડાય (Dia meaning through) અને સ્પેઈરો(Speiro meaning scatter) માંથી ઉદ્દભવેલ છે. આ શબ્દ મૂળભૂત રીતે પોતાની માતૃભૂમિ ઈઝરાયલમાંથી વિસ્થાપિત થઈ સમગ્ર જગતમાં ફેલાઈ ગયેલ જયુઈશ (યહૂદી) લોકો માટે વપરાયેલો હતો. અમેરિકન સમાજશાસ્ત્રી વોલ્ટર કેનોર ડાયસ્પોરાની બદલાયેલી તથા વિશાળ વ્યાખ્યા આપતા જણાવે છે કે "ડાયસ્પોરા પોતાની માતૃભૂમિ (મૂળ દેશ) ની બહાર રહેતા લોકોના એક ચોકક્સ સમૂહને સૂચિત કરે છે." આ જ સંદર્ભમાં વિલિયમ સેફોન જણાવે છે કે "વર્તમાન સમયમાં ડાયસ્પોરા ખાસ કરીને ડાયસ્પોરિક સમુદાય મૂળ દેશમાંથી હાંકી કઢાયેલા છે. " વર્તમાન સમયમાં ઈન્ડિયન ડાયસ્પોરાને સારા અર્થમાં સમજવા માટે તેની સાથે જોડાયેલા તથા તેમાં સમાવિષ્ટ થયેલા ઈમીગ્રેશન (Emigration)ના ખ્યાલને સમજવો પણ અત્યંત આવશ્યક છે. ઈમીગ્રેશન (બાહ્ય સ્થળાંતર) કોઈ એક દેશમાંથી (મૂળ દેશ) બીજા દેશમાં (પરદેશ) વ્યકિત કે વ્યકિતઓના સમૂહ દ્વારા આર્થિક કામ માટે કરાતા સ્થળાંતરની પ્રક્રિયાને સૂચવે છે. આંતરદેશીય સ્થળાંતરની આ આર્થિક – સામાજિક પ્રક્રિયામાં માનવવસ્તીની પુનઃ વહેંચણી, રહેઠાણીય પરિવર્તન વ્યાવસાયિક પરિવર્તન તથા સામાજિક સાંસ્કૃતિક પરિવર્તન સામેલ હોય છે. આમ સમગ્ર રીતે અર્થઘટિત કરતાં, ઈન્ડિયન ડાયસ્પોરા અને ભારતમાંથી અન્ય દેશોમાં જઈ વસેલા ભારતીય વસાહતી સમૂહો જેવા કે ભારતીય નિર્વાસિતો તથા આર્થિક પ્રગતિ માટે જઈ વસેલા વંશીય, પ્રજાતીય, પ્રાદેશિક, ભાષાકીય, ધાર્મિક તથા જ્ઞાતિ સમૂહોમાંથી આવતા સ્થળાંતરિતોનો સમાવેશ કરે છે જેઓ રહેઠાણીય, વ્યાવસાયિક તથા સામાજિક – સાંસ્કૃતિક પરિવર્તનો દ્વારા

રેખાંકિત થયેલા હોય. ભારતમાં ઈન્ડિયન ડાયસ્પોરામાં સામેલ વ્યક્તિઓને બિનનિવાસી ભારતીય (N.R.I.) તરીકે તથા સરકાર દ્વારા પ્રવાસી ભારતીય તરીકે ઓળખવામાં આવે છે.
ગુજરાતમાંથી પરદેશ ગયેલા સ્થળાંતરિતો માટે ગુજરાતી ડાયસ્પોરા અથવા બિનનિવાસી ગુજરાતી (N.R.G.) જેવા શબ્દો વપરાય છે.

ડાયસ્પોરા : ભારતીય સંકલ્પના

એક ગઝલ દ્વારા ભારતીય ડાયસ્પોરાનાં અનુભૂતિ ઘટકો અને લાક્ષણિકતાઓને જોઈએ.

પ્રસ્તુત કૃતિ વૈશ્વિક ડાયસ્પોરિક અનુભૂતિને તો પ્રગટ કરે છે જ પણ ભારતીય સંદર્ભે **ગૂર્જર સંસ્કારિતા** સંદર્ભે કઈ રીતે ભિન્ન છે તે અનુભવે ખબર પડે છે.

પરદેશમાં વસ્યો છતાં જીવ્યો વતન સ્મરણમાં
પડછાયો વસે જેમ કે લીલાશ કેરો રણમાં
ભીનાશ જેવું ક્યાં છે આ દેશની હવામાં ?
આંખો પલળતી મારી, જઈ ગામના ઝરણમાં
લોચન બબળતી માનાં વાળે મને વતનમાં
ને હું ઊગી જઉ છું, પરદેશ ભીની ક્ષણમાં
આંગણની ધૂળ આપી કોઈ શકન કરાવો
રસ્તે હું નીકળ્યો છું, પરદેશી આચરણમાં
ઘર, ગામ કે વતનથી છૂટો પડયો નથી હું,
જીવું છું હું વિદેશમાં, ગુજરાતી વ્યાકરણમાં

શબ્દોની ભાષા જ માનવી ના ગળે ઉતરે, પરંતુ તે સ્વદેશી હોય તો એ શબ્દો તેના પોતાના લાગે. આમ ડાયસ્પોરા પણ પોતાનું છે, પરંતુ પરિસ્થિતિ અનુસાર તેમાં માનવીય અને ભૌગોલિક પરિવર્તન થાય છે ત્યારે તે પરિવર્તનોથી તે મનુષ્યને આનંદ આવે એમાં કોઈ શંકા નથી. ભારતીય સમુદાય જયારે પોતાના વિચારોની કે ઉત્સવોની પરંપરા એક વૈશ્વિક સ્તરે પોતાની ધન, બળ અને કળથી પરંપરા સર્જે છે ત્યારે ત્યાં ભારતીય વિચારધારા પ્રગટે છે. જયારે સામાજિક સંશોધનની વાત કરીએ ત્યારે ફકત ભારતીય સમુદાયને કેન્દ્રમાં રાખીને ડાયસ્પોરા પર વિચારીએ તો તે ફકત સંકુચિત વિચારધારામાં ફેરવાઈ જવાની સંભાવના રહે છે. પરંતુ વિશ્વમાં જયારે ભારતીય સમુદાય પોતાની આગવી છટા પ્રગટાવે છે ત્યારે તેની સમક્ષ બીજા દેશોના પણ લોકો આ વિભાવનામાં પ્રગટ થાય ત્યારે વૈશ્વિક ડાયસ્પોરા પ્રગટે છે. આમ, ડાયસ્પોરાને પશ્ચિમના વિવેચકો કે સમાજશાસ્ત્રીઓએ જે સંકલ્પના બાંધી છે તેને વિસ્તારપૂર્વક સમજાવીયે તો ચોકકસ વિશ્વના ઐતિહાસિક અને સાંસ્કૃતિક પરિવેશને સમજવાનો પ્રયત્ન કરીએ.
આમ, ડાયસ્પોરાની સંકલ્પના એક સંકુલ અને અર્થોત્પાદકની ગરજ સારે છે. એટલે અહીં વ્યાપક અભ્યાસની અનુકૂળતા સર્જે છે જેથી તે બાબત અન્વયે વિવિધ વિચારધારા ભિન્ન સ્વરૂપે પ્રગટે એમાં કોઈ શંકા નથી. પશ્ચિમની પરંપરા અને સંસ્કૃતિ ભારતીય સંસ્કૃતિથી ઘણી ભિન્ન સ્વરૂપ ધરાવે છે જેથી ડાયસ્પોરાની સંકલ્પના ભિન્ન વિચારમાં હોવાની જ. ભારત ચેતના કેન્દ્રી અને પારદર્શિક જીવન સંચારણામાં આસ્થા ધરાવે છે. તેથી આપના જીવન તત્વજ્ઞાનોથી સંચારિત જીવનબોધને આધારે સૂક્ષ્મજીવન અને પરલૌકિકજીવન આસ્થાઓ અને પરમ સત્યને પ્રગટાવે છે અને પોષે છે, તેથી તેનું સ્વરૂપ ભાવ અને બોધપ્રધાન છે. જયારે પાશ્ચાત્ય સંસ્કૃતિ ચિત્તકેન્દ્ર અને ઈહલોકાભિમુખ જીવન સંચરણમાં વિશ્વાસ ધરાવે છે તેથી એમનું જીવન વિચારધારાઓ અને વાદોથી સંચારિત જીવન વ્યવસ્થાઓને આધારે સ્થૂળજીવનરીતિ અને ચૈતસિક વિશ્વાસો અને તથ્યોને પ્રગટાવે છે અને પોષે છે તેથી તેનું સ્વરૂપ અર્થ (meaning) પ્રધાન છે.

ભારત ભાવ અને અર્થમાં સમાન વ્યાપ્તિઓ ધરાવે છે જયારે પ્રાશ્ચાત્ય વિચારકો માત્ર અર્થને જીવનના કેન્દ્રમાં સ્થાપે છે. તેથી 'દેશ' 'વતન' 'માતૃભૂમિ' જેવા શબ્દો ભારત માટે ચૈતન્ય પ્લાવિત અનુભૂતિ ખંડો છે, ભાવખંડો છે જયારે પશ્ચિમ માટે આ શબ્દો ચિત્તપ્લાવિત હોવાથી અહમ્ અને વિચારખંડો છે. તેથી પાશ્ચાત્ય 'સ્થિતિ' માંથી જન્મેલા 'અભાવ' ને નિરૂપે છે જયારે ભારતીય ડાયસ્પોરા પોતે સ્વીકારેલી 'વિચ્છેદાવસ્થા' માંથી જન્મતા 'ભાવાવેશ' ને નિરૂપે છે. પાશ્ચાત્ય ડાયસ્પોરા વિષમ સ્થિતિઓનું નિર્માણ છે, જયારે ભારતીય ડાયસ્પોરા સ્વેચ્છાએ, વિકાસપથ પર ગતિમાન થવા, સાહસ પ્રગટાવવા 'સ્વીકારેલી વિચ્છેદાવસ્થા' છે.

પાશ્ચાત્ય ડાયસ્પોરાઓએ પોતાની સ્થિતિ અને પરિસ્થિતિઓ સ્થિર કરવામાં તાકાત લગાવવી પડે જયારે ભારતીય ડાયસ્પોરાઓએ ભાવસ્થિતિઓને સ્થિર કરવા પ્રયાસ કર્યા. પરિણામે બાપુની કથાનાં આયોજનો, સ્વામીનારાયણ ધર્મનો જીવન અને સંસ્કાર રક્ષકબળ તરીકેનો વિશ્વવ્યાપી ફેલાવો, વિદેશમાં તહેવારોની ઉજવણી અને ડિસેમ્બરમાં નાતાલ ટાણે ગુજરાતમાં એન.આર.આઈ.ઓનું દેશમાં આગમન આ વસ્તુને સૂચવે છે.

તેથી જ 'ભારતીય ડાયસ્પોરા' ઓના સ્વરૂપને ઓળખાવતા પહેલાં તેમના આંતરજગતનો અભ્યાસ કરી, તેનાં ઘટકો અને લાક્ષણિકતાઓ તારવવા જોઈએ અને ઈતિહાસ કરવો જોઈએ.

(૧) ભારતીય તત્ત્વજ્ઞાન અને પૌરાણિકતાનો વિચ્છેદ

(૨) ભારતીય ભાવવિશ્વ, સંસ્કારિતા અને મૂલ્યજીવનનો વિચ્છેદ

આમ કરવાથી 'ભારતીય ડાયસ્પોરાનો ઈતિહાસ' પાછે પગલે આપણા સાંસ્કૃતિક મૂળને ઓળખાવે. બ્રહ્મ અને બ્રહ્માંડ, રામ, કૃષ્ણ, અગસ્ત્ય, અહલ્યા, શબરીથી માંડીને આપણા સમાજ જીવનમાં વિચ્છેદાવસ્થા અનુભવતી કોઈ વિધવાની ભારતીય સંકલ્પના મુજબ ડાયસ્પોરા ગણાવી જોઈએ.

ડાયસ્પોરાની વિકાસરેખા

પ્રાચીન સમયથી માનવી સ્થળાંતર કરતો રહયો છે. શિકાર, પશુઓ માટે ઘાસચારાની શોધ, પાણીની શોધ, ખેતી માટે ફળદ્રુપ જમીનનું આકર્ષણ, કુદરતી પ્રકોપ, રાજકીય કે ધાર્મિક કારણોસર, સંરક્ષણના હેતુસર માનવી પોતાનું નિવાસસ્થાન બદલતો રહયો છે. ઓદ્યૌગિક ક્રાંતિ પહેલાં જયારે યાંત્રિક વાહનોની શોધ થઈ ન હતી ત્યારે માનવીની ગતિશીલતા ઓછી હતી. પણ ઔદ્યોગિક ક્રાંતિ પછી ટેકનિકલ અને આર્થિક વિકાસની સાથે સાથે માનવીની ગતિશીલતા વધી છે. માનવીની ગતિશીલતા વધવાથી સ્થળાંતર વધુ પ્રમાણમાં થાય છે. આમ, માનવીના ઈતિહાસ જેટલો જ વસ્તીના સ્થળાંતરનો ઈતિહાસ પણ પ્રાચીન છે. સ્થળાંતરથી સંસ્કૃતિઓનું મિશ્રણ શકય બને છે અને તેમાંથી કેટલીકવાર નવી સંસ્કૃતિનો વિકાસ પણ થાય છે. સતત વસ્તીના આગમન અને નિર્ગમનથી દેશ શકિતશાળી બને છે.

વસ્તીનું સ્થળાંતર મુખ્યત્વે વયજૂથો પર આધાર રાખે છે. યુવાન વસ્તીઓનું સ્થળાંતર વધુ પ્રમાણમાં જોવા મળે છે. યુવાન વસ્તી આર્થિક આકર્ષણને લીધે તથા સહેલાઈથી નવી પરિસ્થિતિમાં કે વાતાવરણમાં અનુકૂલન સાધી શકતા હોવાથી, વધુ પ્રમાણમાં સ્થળાંતર કરે છે. વયજૂથ એ સ્થળાંતરમાં અગત્યનો ભાગ ભજવે છે.

સ્થળાંતરથી વસ્તીમાં ફેરફાર થાય છે. સ્થળાંતરને લીધે જે તે પ્રદેશની વસ્તીમાં વધારો કે ઘટાડો નોંધાય છે. સ્થળાંતર, વસ્તી અને સંપત્તિની અસમતુલા દૂર કરવામાં ભાગ ભજવે છે. સ્થળાંતર સાંસ્કૃતિક પ્રસરણનું એક સાધન છે. તેનાથી બે સંસ્કૃતિઓનો સમન્વય થાય છે. સ્થળાંતરથી વસ્તીનું પુનઃવિતરણ થાય છે તથા વસ્તી હંમેશા અતિવસ્તીવાળા પ્રદેશો તરફથી ઓછી વસ્તીવાળા પ્રદેશો અને ઓછી રોજગારીવાળા ક્ષેત્રો તરફથી વધુ રોજગારોવાળા ક્ષેત્રો તરફ સ્થળાંતર કરે છે. સ્થળાંતરથી જુદા જુદા વસ્તી જૂથોમાં સામાજિક, આર્થિક સાંસ્કૃતિક, રાજકીય અને ભાષાકીય અનુકૂલન શકય બને છે.

બિનનિવાસી ભારતીયો પણ પ્રવાસી, સ્થળાંતરીતો છે. જેઓ એક પ્રદેશમાંથી બીજા પ્રદેશમાં, એક દેશમાંથી બીજા દેશમાં સ્થળાંતર કરે છે. ભારતીય સંસ્કૃતિના ઈતિહાસમાં જોઈએ તો હિન્દુસ્તાનમાં અનેક

પ્રજાઓ સ્થળાંતરીત તરીકે કે પ્રવાસી તરીકે આવી અને હિન્દુસ્તાનમાં વસવાટ કરવા લાગી હતી. મોગલો, મુસલમાનો, તુર્કી, પોર્ટુગીઝ, બ્રિટીશરો, આર્યો, સિંધ વગેરે પ્રદેશના લોકો પ્રવાસી તરીકે ભારતમાં આવ્યા. ભારત બ્રિટીશરો કે મોગલોના સમયમાં સૌથી સમૃદ્ધ પ્રાન્ત હતો. બ્રિટીશરો અહીં વેપાર અર્થે આવ્યા. અંતે રાજકીય સત્તા પ્રણાલી વિકસાવી અને ભારત પર ૨૦૦ વર્ષ રાજ્ય કર્યુ.

બ્રિટીશરોના સમય દરમ્યાન જ વિલાયતી શિક્ષણ મેળવવાનો પ્રારંભ થયો હતો. ગાંધીજી, રાજા રામમોહનરાય, એની બેસન્ટ, સ્વામી દયાનંદ સરસ્વતી વગેરે એ વિલાયતી શિક્ષણ મેળવેલું હતું. આ વિલાયતી શિક્ષણના પરિણામે જ ભારતીય સંસ્કૃતિમાં પરિવર્તનના બીજ રોપાયા. સમાનતા સ્વતંત્રતાના મૂલ્યો પ્રભાવી બન્યાં. આમ, પરાપૂર્વથી જોઈએ તો સ્થળાંતર એ ભારતીય સંસ્કૃતિમાં વણાઈ ગયું.

આધુનિકરણ, ઔદ્યોગિકરણ, શહેરીકરણ અને શિક્ષણના વિકાસના પરિણામે માનવ સતત ઉદ્યમશીલ બન્યો છે. સાહસિક બનવાના કારણે વધુ ધન કમાવાના હેતુસર અન્ય પ્રદેશોમાં સ્થળાંતર કરવા લાગ્યો. શરૂઆતમાં આ સ્થળાંતર એક પ્રદેશમાંથી બીજા પ્રદેશમાં, એક રાજ્યમાંથી બીજા રાજ્ય પુરતું સિમિત હતું. માનવીની સતત આર્થિક વિકાસ સાધવાની ઘેલછાને કારણે આ સ્થળાંતર એક દેશમાંથી બીજા દેશમાં થવા લાગ્યું. આ સ્થળાતરને કારણે જ ભારતીયો પ્રવાસી કહેવાયા અને અંતે બિનનિવાસી ભારતીયો તરીકે પરિભાષિત થયા.

એક દેશમાંથી બીજા દેશમાં સ્થળાંતર કરવા પાછળ push and pull factor કામ કરે છે. ભારતમાં પ્રવર્તતી ગરીબી, બેકારી આ ભારતીયોને વિદેશ તરફ ધકેલે છે. તેઓ એવું માને છે કે આટલી જ મહેનતે વિદેશમાં વધુ કમાવી શકાય છે. તેથી તેઓ સ્થળાંતર તરફ આકર્ષાય છે. જયારે વિદેશી સંસ્કૃતિ અને વિદેશી ચલણ ભારતીયોને આકર્ષિત કરે છે. વિદેશી ચલણનું ભારત દેશમાં નાણાંકીય મૂલ્ય વધવાને કારણે તેઓ સતત વિદેશમાં જવા માટે ખેંચાતો હોય છે. આમ અહીં push and pull factor બિનનિવાસી ભારતીયો માટે અગત્યની ભૂમિકા ભજવે છે.

ઓછામાં ઓછા વીસ મિલીયન ભારતીયો બિનનિવાસી ભારતીયો તરીકે વિદેશમાં વસવાટ કરે છે. ભારતમાંથી અમેરિકા, યુ.કે., લંડન, ઓસ્ટ્રેલિયા, આફ્રિકા અને સાઉદી દેશોમાં સતત સ્થળાંતર થઈ રહયું છે. અહીં સૌ પ્રથમ સ્ટુડન્ટ વિઝા પર જવાનો પ્રયત્ન થાય છે. ત્યારબાદ ત્યાં કામ મેળવીને સ્થાયી વસવાટ કરે છે. વિદેશમાં શરૂઆતમાં તેઓ શોપ કે મોટેલમાં સર્વિસ કરે છે ત્યારબાદ પોતાની મોટેલ કે શોપ ઊભી કરવાનો પ્રયત્ન કરે છે. વિદેશી સંસ્કૃતિનું અનુકરણ કરે છે.આ અનુકરણમાં સૌ પ્રથમ તેઓ પોતાનું નામ તથા અટક બદલે છે. ત્યાંની જીવનશૈલી સ્વીકારે છે. તેનો અર્થ એવો નથી કે તેઓ વિદેશી થઈ ગયા છે. વિદેશમાં રહને પણ પોતાના વતનનો સંપર્ક રાખે છે, પરંપરાગત ખેતીનો વ્યવસાય કરે છે. વિદેશી નાણાંની મદદથી ભારતમાં જમીનો ખરીદે છે. પરિણામે ભારતીય જમીનોનું નાણાંકીય મૂલ્ય ઉંચું આવે છે. વિદેશમાં રહેતો હોવા છતાં પોતાના સંતાનોના લગ્ન ભારતીય સનથે કરવાનો આગ્રહ રાખે છે. માત્ર આર્થિક બાબતો જ અગત્યની છે. પૈસા એકત્ર થયા બાદ એટલે કે નાણાંકીય સદ્ધરતા મેળવ્યા બાદ પોતાના દેશમાં જ સ્થાયી વસવાટ કરવાનું વિચારે છે.

અહીં જયારે બિનનિવાસી ભારતીયોની સમાનતામૂલક સમાજની રચનામાં તેની ભૂમિકાને જોઈએ છીએ ત્યારે કેટલીક બાબત તરફ ધ્યાન ખેંચાય છે. જેવી કે..

➢ બિનનિવાસી ભારતીયો વિદેશના સમાનતામૂલક સમાજનું નિર્માણ ભારતમાં પણ થાય તેવું ઈચ્છે છે તો બીજી બાજુ તેઓ મિશ્ર શાળાને બદલે કન્યાશાળા અને કુમારશાળા, સ્ત્રી–પુરુષ જેન્ડર આધારિત ભેદભાવો આજે પણ પ્રભાવી જોવા મળ્યા છે. જે સમાજ રચનામાં અવરોધક બને છે.

➢ બિનનિવાસી ભારતીયોએ સમૂહલગ્નોમાં દાન કરે છે જે પ્રસંશનીય છે, પરંતુ એક ચર્ચા કરવી અનિવાર્ય છે કે આ દાન જે તે જ્ઞાતિ–સમૂહોના લગ્નો માટે છે. સમગ્ર સમાજના તમામ લોકો માટે નથી. આમ પણ પરંપરાગત જ્ઞાતિમૂલ્ય પ્રભાવ જોવા મળે છે. જો બિનનિવાસી ભારતીયો પોતાની જ્ઞાતિ, ધર્મના

બંધનોની રચના કરશે તો કોઈ એક જ જ્ઞાતિ વધુ પ્રભાવશાળી બનશે. અહીં જ્ઞાતિ કે ધર્મના બંધનોને બદલે સર્વગ્રાહી માનવ સમાજની મદદ કરવાની ભાવના આવશ્યક છે.

➢ બિનનિવાસી ભારતીયો કોઈપણ પ્રકારનાં જ્ઞાતિ, ધર્મનાં બંધનો સ્વીકાર્યા વિના મારા વતનના દરેક નાગરિકોની પ્રગતિ થાય તેવી ભાવના સાથે વતનમાં પોતાનું રોકાણ કરે, દાન આપે તો તે સમાજ સંપૂર્ણપણે વિકાસ પામે.

બિનનિવાસીઓના સંપર્કના પરિણામે પરંપરાગત મૂલ્યોમાં પરિવર્તન નોંધાયું છે. પતિસેવા, જીવનસાથીની પસંદગીના ખ્યાલોમાં પરિવર્તન આવ્યું છે. લોકોની જીવનશૈલી આધુનિક બની છે. ભૌતિક આધુનિકતાની સાથે સાથે વૈચારિક માનસિક આધુનિકતા આવવાને પરિણામે સમાજમાં એક પ્રકારનો વિશાળ દ્રષ્ટિકોણ વિકાસ પામ્યો છે. જેનાથી માત્ર વ્યકિતગત નહીં, પરંતુ સામાજિક વિકાસના બીજ વવાયાં છે. જે આવતી કાલે વટવૃક્ષ બનીને સમગ્ર માનવસમાજના કલ્યાણ માટે કાર્ય કરશે.

આમ, બિનનિવાસી ભારતીયો વિદેશમાં વસવાટ કરે છે પણ તેમનો સાચો પ્રેમ પોતાના દેશ પ્રત્યે છે. તેથી જ દેશના વિકાસ માટે દાન આપે છે. અને પોતાના વતનનું ઋણ ચૂકવે છે.

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ગુજરાતના કુટીર ઉદ્યોગોમાં કોવિડની અસર૧૯-

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SUBJECT:

ABSTRACT :

વૈશ્વિક સ્તરે કોવિડને લીધે લોકોનું જીવન અસ્થિર થયેલું છે૧૯-. કોરોનાવાયરસ સમગ્ર વિશ્વમાં ફેલાયેલું છે અને વિશ્વ આરોગ્ય સંસ્થા)WHO(દ્વારા મહામારી કેહવામાં આવી છેઆ ચેપી રોગને લીધે ઘણી આર્થિક . અને આજ સુધી કોરોના .પ્રવૃત્તિઓ બંધ થઈ ગઈ છે તેની સાથે સામાજીક પ્રવૃત્તિઓ પણ બંધ થઈ ગઈ છે સામે લડવા માટે કોઈ ઈલાજ નથી, કોઈ દવા શોધાઈ નથીકોરનાવાઇરસને લીધે વિશ્વના દેશો અને ભારત . પર આર્થિક અસર જામાવી છેભારતના દરેક .તેણે લીધે વિશ્વના ઘણા ભાગોમાં મંદીની સ્થિતિ સર્જાઈ છે . ચીનમાંથી આયાત થતી વસ્તુમાં મુખ્યત્વે .ક્ષેત્રમાં મોટાભાગના ઉત્પાદનનો ચીનથી આયાત કરવામાં આવે છે ઇલેક્ટ્રીક સાધનો, દવાઓ, રસાયણિક ખાતર, કાર્બનિક રસાયણો, ઓટોમોટિવ ભાગ વગેરે ચીનમાંથી આયત કરે છેચીન માંથી આયત થવાને કારણે ભારતના મોટાભાગના ઉદ્યોગ ઉપર અસર જોવા મળે છે ., તેની સાથે ગુજરાતના ઔદ્યોગીક ઉત્પાદનમાં તેની માઠી અસર થઈ છે .

Keywords: સૂક્ષ્મ, લઘુ અને મધ્યમ એકમો)MSME(, નાના પાયાના એકમો)SSI(, કુટીર અને ગ્રામદ્યોગ, કોવિડ.૧૯-

1. પ્રસ્તાવના :

કોઈપણ દેશના આર્થિક વિકાસને માપવા માટે રાષ્ટ્રીય આવકમાં થતો વધારો અને રોજગારીના ધોરણને તપાસવામાં આવે છેભારતની રાષ્ટ્રીય આવકમાં ફાળો આપવામાં ખેતીક્ષેત્રનું પ્રદાન ઘણું અગત્યનું . ૬૫ દેશના .ભારત એક ખેતી પ્રધાન દેશ છે .છે% (આશરેપરંતુ આ .લોકો આ ક્ષેત્રમાં રોકાયેલા જોવા મળે છે (આ ઉપરાંત રાષ્ટ્રીય આવકમાં મોટા પાયાના ઉદ્યોગોનો ફાળો .ક્ષેત્રમાં છૂપી બેકારીનું પ્રમાણ વધુ જોવા મળે છે તેમજ તેની સામે રોજગારીનું પ્રમાણ ઓછું હોય છે .પંરતુ આ ઉદ્યોગો વધુ મૂડીરોકાણ માગી લે છે .પણ રહે છે, જયારે ભારત એક વિકાસતો દેશ છે તેથી તેની સામે રોજગારી આપવાનો પ્રશ્નો ઊભો થાય છેખેતી ક્ષેત્રે . અબજો .વર્ષના ચાર મહિના જ કામ મળે છે બાકી સમય બેકાર રેહવું પડે છે (ખેતમજૂરો) રોકાયેલ કામદરોને રૂપિયાના મૂડીરોકાણ થી ઉદ્યોગો શરૂ થયા પરતું જેટલું મૂડીરોકાણ કરવામાં આવ્યું તેટલા પ્રમાણમાં રોજગારી મળતી નથીભારતમાં .જીવન આપી શકશે:તેથી ગ્રામદ્યોગ અને કુટીર ઉદ્યોગ દ્વારા જ ગામડાઓને પુર્ન . માનવ શકિતનો વધુમાં વધુ ઉપયોગ કરવા માટે .તેનો સંપૂર્ણ ઉપયોગ કરવાની જરૂર છે .માનવબળ વિશેષ છે કુટીર ઉદ્યોગ તેમજ લઘુ ઉદ્યોગ ઘણો મહત્ત્વનો ફાળો આપે છેપરંતુ .વિશ્વમાં વસ્તુના ઉત્પાદનનો પ્રશ્નો નથી . કુટીર .જીવન ધોરણ ઉંચુ લાવવા માટે કુટીર ઉદ્યોગો અપનાવવા અતિ જરૂરી છે .તેની વેહંચણીનો પ્રશ્ન છે ઉદ્યોગો અને લઘુ ઉદ્યોગોમાં સંપત્તિ અને સાધનોની વધુ માણસોમાં વેહંચણી થાય“બહુજનહિતાય” ધ્યેય વાળી

આર્થિક પદ્ધતિ જ સમાજને ઉંચે લાવી શકશેદર વર્ષે નવા બેકારોને રોજગારી આપવા માટે કરોડો રૂપિયાનું . ઓછી મૂડીરોકાણએ વધુ માણસોને રોજગારી આપવા માટે કુટીર ઉદ્યોગો .મૂડીરોકાણ આપણી પાસે નથી, લઘુ ઉદ્યોગો અપનાવવા જરૂરી બને હોય છે.

સમગ્રવિશ્વના વિકસિત અને વિકાશીલ બંને દેશોમાં, કુટીર અને ગ્રામદ્યોગોને અસરકાર સાધન ગણવામાં આવે છે. કુટીર ઉદ્યોગો સામાન્ય રીતે અંસગઠિત હોય છે અને નાના ઉદ્યોગો હેઠળ આવે છેતેમાં પરંપરાગત . આ ઉપરાંત .પ્રદ્ધતિઓને ઉપયોગ કરીને વપરાશ કરવા યોગ્ય ઉત્પાદનોનું ઉત્પાદન કરે છે, આ પ્રકારના ઉદ્યોગો ઉદ્ભવે છે, જ્યાં બેકરી અને અલ્પ રોજગારીનું પ્રમાણ વ્યાપક હોય છેતેથી આ ., પ્રદ્ધતિ દ્વારા કુટીર ઉદ્યોગ ગ્રામીણ વિસ્તારોમાં બાકી રહેલા કર્મચારીઓની વિશાળ માત્રમાં સમાવેશ કરીને અર્થતંત્રને મદદ કરે છે.

કુટીર ઉદ્યોગની ચર્ચા કરતી વખતે ગાંધીજીને યાદ કરિયા વિના ન રહી શકાયગાંધીજી ક ેહેતા કે જ્યાં સુધી ભારતના ગામનો વિકાસ નહીં કરીએ ત્યાં સુધી ભારતનો વિકાસ થઈ શકશે નહીં, તેમના મતે ભારતમાં વિકાસની પ્રકિયા ગામ લેવલથી થવી જોઈએતેઓ કેહતા કે ગ્રામીણ વિકાસ માટે ખેતી અને કેટલાક સહાયક . વ્યવસાય જેવા કે મધમાખી ઉછેર, પશુપાલન, ખાદી, કાગળ બનાવવા વગેરેના કુટીર ઉદ્યોગના વિકાસથી દેશોનો વિકાસ આપો આપ થશેગાંધીજીએ એવી હિમાયત કરી હતી કે મહિલાઓએ કુષિ અને તેને સહાયક . .ઉદ્યોગોમાં ફાળો આપવો જોઈએ

2. સાહિત્ય સમીક્ષા :

આ ક્ષેત્રના ઘણા સંશોધનકારો દ્વારા વિવિધ અભ્યાસ કરવામાં આવ્યા છે આ વિભાગ ક્ષેત્ર .સાથે સંબંધિત સામાન્ય મંતવ્યો, મંતવ્યો અને સંશોધન શોધને પરિપ્રેક્ષ્યમાં લાવવા માટે નીતિ સંબંધિત સંશોધનની સમીક્ષા અહીં કરેલ છે.

નાથાણી રીનાકરછમાં રોજગારી ક્ષેત્ર સૂક્ષ્મ" અર્થસંકલન માં (૨૦૧૮) , લઘુ અને મધ્યમ એકમનો ફાળો " ૨૦૧૮ લેખમાં રોજગારી આપવાની ક્ષમતા વધારે હોવાથી સરકારે પણ-૧૯ના બજેટમાં છૂટછાટ આપી છે . આથીMSME યુનિટમાં વધારો થતાં રોકાણમાં પણ વધારો થાય છેરોકાણમાં વધારો થતાં રોજગારીના . સર્જનમાં પણ વધારો થાય છે

હાથી તુષારઅર્થસંકલન (૨૦૧૮) માં ઉદ્યોગ સાહસિક વૃદ્ધિમાં એન્જીન અને વર્તુણકના અર્થશાસ્ત્રની " આથી ઉદ્યોગ સાહસિકતાના દરમાં વધારો .લેખમાં ભારત દેશમાં ઉદ્યોગોનો ફાળો વધુ જોવા મળે છે "સમજણ કરવો જરૂરી છે, સમસ્યાનું વિશ્લેષણ વગેરે જેવા વર્તનવાદી આપવામાં ખૂબ પછાત છેઆથી તેનો વિકાસ . કરવો જરૂરી છે તે આ સામયિકના વાંચન દ્વારા જાણવા મળે છે .

3. સંશોધન અભ્યાસના હેતુઓ:

અભ્યાસનો હેતુ ગુજરાતના કુટીર ઉદ્યોગોમાં કોવિડને પરિણામે થયેલ અસરો તપાસવા ૧૯-, સૂક્ષ્મ, લઘુ અને મધ્યમ એકમો, નાના પાયાના એકમોમાં કોવિડને લીધે જે આર્થિક અને સામાજીક અસર ૧૯- તપાસવા, ભારત અને ગુજરાત સરકારે કોવિડ ને લીધે જે રાહત પેકજ૧૯-(આત્મનિર્ભર સહાયઉદ્યોગોના (ની કેવી અસર થઈ છે તે તપાસ કરવાનો પ્રયત્ન ૧૯-ધોરણ પર કોવિડ-રક્ષણ માટે આપી અને લોકોના જીવન કરેલ છે.

- કોવિડના સમયે કુટીર ઉદ્યોગના ઉત્પાદન અંગેની માહિતી મેળવવા૧૯-.
- વર્તમાન પરિસ્થિતીમાં કુટીર ઉદ્યોગની સ્થિતિ જાણવા.
- પ્રવર્તમાન સમયમાં કુટીર ઉદ્યોગમાં ઉદ્દભવેલી સમસ્યા જાણવા.

4. સંશોધન અભ્યાસની પદ્ધતિઓ:

ગુજરાતના કુટીર ઉદ્યોગોમાં કોવિડની અસર સંશોધન અભ્યાસમાં જરૂરી માહિતી મેળવવા માટે ૧૯-ગૌણ માહિતીના સ્ત્રોતનો ઉપયોગ કરવામાં આવેલ છે, ગૌણ માહિતી એટલે સંશોધન અભ્યાસમાં અન્ય હેતુ માટે એકઠી કરેલ પંરતુ સંશોધન હેતુ માટે ઉપયોગમાં લેવાયેલ માહિતીઆર્થિક -પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસમાં સામાજિક . સર્વેક્ષણ, એહવાલો, સામયિકો, પુસ્તકો, વર્તમાન પત્રો વગેરેમાંથી માહિતી મેળવવામાં આવી છે.

5. કોવિડની અસર ૧૯-:

<u>ને કારણે જીવન કરતાં વધુ આજીવિકા ખોવાઈ જશે ૧૯-કોવિડ“</u> ”

કોવિડને પરિણામે સમગ્ર દેશમાં લોકડાઉનથી લાખો સૂક્ષ્મ૧૯-, લઘુ અને મધ્યમ એકમો)MSME(, નાના પાયાના એકમો)SSI(, કુટીર અને ગ્રામદ્યોગને ફટકો પડ્યો છેસહાય વિના ., મોટાભાગના ઉદ્યોગમાં લોકોને ટકી રેહવું મુશ્કેલ બને છે.

૧૭ નવેમ્બર ૨૦૧૯ના રોજ કોવિડનો સૌ પ્રથમ કેસ ચીનમાં વુહાન ખાતે નોંધાયેલ૧૯-. ભારતમાં ૩૦ જાન્યુઆરી ૨૦૨૦ના રોજ કેરળમાં પ્રથમ કેસ નોંધાયેલ .WHO એ કોવિડને મહામારી જાહેર કરેલ ૧૯-. વિશ્વમાં કુલ ૨૧૫ જેટલા દેશોમાં આ મહામારી જોવા મળે છે-ના રોજ કોવિડ૨૦૨૦ માર્ચ ૭ ભારતમાં પુનામાં . નો કેસ જોવા મળે છે૧૯. ભારત સરકારે લોકડાઉન જાહેર કરેલ જેના લીધે કોવિડનું સંક્રમણ વધુ ફેલાય ૧૯-નહીં. ભારત સરકારે પ્રથમ લોકડાઉન ૨૫ માર્ચ ૨૦૨૦ થી ૧૪ એપ્રિલ ૨૦૨૦ સુધી ૨૧ દિવસનું જાહેર કર્યું ત્યાર બાદ ૧૫ એપ્રિલ ૨૦૨૦ થી ૩ મે ૨૦૨૦ સુધી ૧૯ દિવસનું બીજું લોકડાઉન જાહેર કરેલ ત્યાર બાદ અનુક્રમે ત્રીજું અને ચોથું લોકડાઉન ૪ મે ૨૦૨૦ થી ૧૭ મે ૨૦૨૦, અને ૧૮ મે ૨૦૨૦ થી ૩૧ મે ૨૦૨૦ સુધીનું જાહેર કરેલ૯૧ જેને પરિણામે સમગ્ર ભારતમાં ..૩ મીલીયન નાના વેપારીઓ અને મજૂરોએ, ૧૮ ૨. મીલીયન ઉદ્યોગસાહસિક અને
૧૭મીલીયન પગારદારો ઉપર આર્થિક અસરો થઈ ૮.. એપ્રિલ ૨૦૨૦માં ૨૭ લાખ યુવા રોજગાર કે જેમની ઉંમર ૨૦ થી ૩૦ વર્ષની છે તેઓએ પોતાની નોકરીઓ ગુમાવી એટલે કે બેરોજગાર થયા.

ભારતમાં MSME અર્થતંત્રનું કરોડરજ્જુ છે ભારતમાં .MSME દ્વારા ૧૧૪ મીલીયન લોકોને રોજગારી પ્રાપ્ત થાય છે અને ભારતની .GDPમાં ૩૦થી પણ વધુ ઔદ્યોગિક ૬૦૦૦ અને .કરતાં વધારે ફાળો આપે છે % .ઉત્પાદન કરે છેMSME એકમોને નોટબંધી, GST અમલીકરણ, રીઅલ એસ્ટેટ અને ઓટો ક્ષેત્રની આર્થિક મંદી અને હાલમાં કોવિડ ને પરિણામે૧૯-MSME એકમોને ફટકો લાગે છે જેની ઉત્પાદન, રોજગારી અને આવક પર અસર થાય છે.

કોવિડને કારણે સૌથી ખરાબ અસર જો કોઈ ક્ષેત્રમાં થઈ હોય તો તે ઉદ્યોગો છે૧૯-. ઔદ્યોગિક એકમમાં કાચોમાલ મેળવવા માટે વધુ કિમત દેવી પડે છેજેથી સાહસિકોને તે પરવળે નહીં તેથી ઉત્પાદન બંધ કરવું .

પડેછેઆ ઉપરાંત રોકડ નાણાંની મર્યાદા ., શ્રમિકો, સપ્લાય ચેઇન વિક્ષેપ, વપરાશ કરતાં (ઉપભોકતા), નિકાસમાં સૌથી વધુ અસર જોવા મળે છેજેથી .ઉદ્યોગોમાં મોટાભાગના શ્રમિકો બીજા રાજ્યમાં આવેલ હોય છે . .લોકડાઉનને પરિણામે ઉદ્યોગો બંધ રહેતા શ્રમિકો પોતાના વતનમાં ચાલીયા જાય છે

ભારત સરકારે કોવિડ ને પરિણામે૧૯-MSME એકમો માટે રાહત પેકજની જાહેરાત કરી આ રાહત પેકજને ૧૩ મે ૨૦૨૦ના રોજ જાહેર કરવામાં આવેલ જેને આત્મનિર્ભર ભારત નામ આપીયુંઆત્મનિર્ભર . ભારતએ મુખ્યત્વે પાંચ સ્તંભ ઉપર બનેલ છે જેમાં અર્થવ્યવસ્થા, આંતરમાળખું, માંગ અને પુરવઠો, સિસ્ટમ, ડેમોગ્રાફી લાખ કરોડ રૂપિયાનું છે જે ભારતની ૨૦ આ પેકજ .GDPના ૧૦આ ઉપરાંત સૂક્ષ્મ .છે %, લઘુ અને મધ્યમ ઉદ્યોગો માટે MSME ACTમાં પણ ફેરફાર કરિયો જે આ મુજબ છે .

MSME ACTમુજબ સૂક્ષ્મ 2006 – , લઘુ અને મધ્યમ ઉદ્યોગનું વર્ગીકરણ:

	સૂક્ષ્મ એકમો	લઘુ એકમો	મધ્યમ એકમો
ઉત્પાદન સાહસો: પ્લાન્ટ અને મશીનરીમાં રોકાણ	રૂ૨૫ .,00,000	રૂકરોડ ૫ .	રૂકરોડ ૧૦.
સેવાઉદ્યોગ: સાધનમાં રોકાણ	રૂ૧૦ .,00,000	રૂકરોડ ૨ .	રૂકરોડ ૫ .

COVID –મુજબ સૂક્ષ્મ 19 , લઘુ અને મધ્યમ ઉદ્યોગનું વર્ગીકરણ:

	સૂક્ષ્મ એકમો	લઘુ એકમો	મધ્યમ એકમો
ઉત્પાદન અને સેવા	મૂડીરોકાણ રૂકરોડ ૧ .	મૂડીરોકાણ રૂકરોડ ૧૦ .	મૂડીરોકાણ રૂકરોડ ૨૦.
	ટર્ન ઓવર રૂકરોડ ૫ .	ટર્ન ઓવર રૂકરોડ ૫૦ .	ટર્ન ઓવર રૂકરોડ ૧૦૦ .

ગુજરાત સરકારે કોવિડ ની પરિસ્થિતીમાં૧૯-MSME ઉદ્યોગો માટે આત્મનિર્ભર ગુજરાત સહાય યોજના અંતર્ગત ઉદ્યોગસાહસિકોને ૧ લાખ રૂપિયાની લોન માત્ર ૨ .ના વ્યાજ દરે આપવામાં આવશે %

6. ગુજરાતના ઉદ્યોગો:

ગુજરાતનું અર્થતંત્ર તેના મજબૂત આર્થિક સિદ્ધાંતો સાથે ભારતના ગ્રોથ એન્જીન તરીકે ઓળખ પામેલ છેદેશની કુલ વસતિ .ના ફક્ત ૪ હિસ્સો ધરાવતું ગુજરાત %૯૯.GDP માં ૭દેશના .હિસ્સો ધરાવે છે %૯. ૧૬ ઔદ્યોગિક ઉત્પાદનમાં.૮જેટલા હિસ્સા સાથે ગુજરાત ઔદ્યોગિક રીતે વિકસિત રાજ્યોમાં પ્રથમ સ્થાન % રાજ્યએ વિપુલ માત્રમાં રો .ગુજરાત રાજ્ય મુકત રોકાણની છાપ ધરાવતું ભારતનું રાજ્ય છે .ધરાવે છેકાણને આકષવામાં અગ્રણ્ય રાજ્ય તરીકેની છાપ ઉભી કરી છેતેમજ ભારતમાં રોકાણ કરવા માટે આકર્ષણના કેન્દ્ર . .તરીકે ઉદભવેલ છે

- સૂક્ષ્મ, લઘુ અને મધ્યમ એકમો:

સૂક્ષ્મ, લઘુ અને મધ્યમ એકમો)MSMEs ને પ્રોત્સાહન આપવા માટે ગુજરાત રાજ્યે(MSMEs એક્ટમાં સુધારો કરવા માટેના ડ્રાફ્ટને મંજૂરી આપવામાં આવી છેસૂચિત ડ્રાફટને સૌથી અગત્યની કલમ એ છે .

કે તેમાં એકમોએ સરકારી એજન્સીઓની મંજૂરીની રાહ જોયા વિના ઉત્પાદન શરૂ કરી શકે છે અને એકવાર ગુજરાત રાજ્યમાં ઉત્પાદનક્ષેત્રે .તેમનો વ્યવસાય સ્થિર થાય ત્યારે મંજૂરી મેળવી શકે છે સ્મોલ સ્કેલ ઇન્ડસ્ટ્રીઝ)SSIકરોડ કે તેથી વધુ રોકાણ ધરાવતા એકમોનો ૧ .કે જેમાં પ્લાન્ટસ અને મશીનરીમાં રૂ (સમાવેશ થાય છે. તેવા કુલ ૩,૧૨,૭૩૨ એકમો તાસુધીમાં નોંધાયેલા હતા ૨૦૦૬/૯/૩૦.. તેમજ MSMED એક્ટ ૨૦૦૬ હેઠળ વર્ષ ૨૦૦૬થી સપ્ટેમ્બર ૨૦૧૫ સુધીમાં ઉત્પાદન ક્ષેત્ર અને સેવા ક્ષેત્રની પ્રવૃતિમાં પ્લાન્ટસ અને મશીનરીમાં રૂ૩ કરોડ કે તેથી વધુ રોકાણ ધરાવતા કુલ ૧૦ .,૭૬,૩૫૭ MSME એકમો નોંધાયેલ હતાભારત . સરકારનાMSME મંત્રાલયના તા ના નોટિફિકેશન નંબર ૨૦૧૫/૯/૧૮.S.O.2576(E) થી EM Part-1 અમે Part-2 પ્રણાલી બંધ કરી તેના બદલે ઉદ્યોગ આધર મેમોરેન્ડમ)UAM(ફાઇલ કરવાનું નોટિફિકેશન જાહેર કરવામાં આવેલ છે જેનું .MSME મંત્રાલયના વેબપોર્ટલ udyogaadhar.gov.in ઉપર ફાઇલિંગ કરી શકાય છે . .ઉદ્યોગ આધાર મેમોરેન્ડમ અમલીકરણ થયા બાદ તા30/11/2019 સુધીમાં ઉદ્યોગ આધાર હેઠળ કુલ ૭,૩૧,૮૮૭ એકમો નોંધાયેલ છે.

- કુટીર ઉદ્યોગો:

કુટીર ઉદ્યોગ એક અસંગઠીત ઉદ્યોગનું એક અસંગઠીત ઉદ્યોગનું એક સ્વરૂપ છે જેમાં લોકો હસ્તકલા, માટીકામ, વણાટ, હેન્ડલૂમ વગેરે કારીગરીના કાર્યોમાં રોકાયેલા હોય છે, તેઓ સામાન્ય રીતે વ્યકિતના ઘરે અથવા નજીકના સ્થળે સ્થાપિત થાય છે એન કામદારો પરંપરાગત સાધનોનો ઉપયોગ કરે છે આ પ્રકારનો ઉદ્યોગ સમુદાય વિકાસ કાર્યક્રમો, ગરીબી નિવારણ કાર્યક્રમ અને સંકલિત ગ્રામીણ વિકાસ સાથે સંકળાયેલ છે .

- કુટીર ઉદ્યોગની વ્યાખ્યા:

કુટીર ઉદ્યોગો તેવા ઉદ્યોગો છે જે કારીગરોના ઘરોમાં ચાલે છેઆ કામમાં સમાન્ય રીતે તેના . જો તે કોઈ કારીગરો નહીં પણ ખેડૂત છે .પરિવારના સભ્યો મદદ કરે છે, તો તે આરામના સમયગાળા દરમિયાન તેને સહાયક વ્યવસાય તરીકે ચાલુ રાખી શકે છે.

- નાના પાયાના ઉદ્યોગો:

નાના પાયાના ઉદ્યોગો મહત્વપૂર્ણ છે, કારણ કે તે રોજગારી અને આર્થિક વિકાસમાં વધારો કરવામાં મદદ કરે છેનાના અને .તે શહેરી અને ગ્રામીણ વિકાસને વધારીને દેશના વિકાસમાં સુધારો કરે છે . મધ્યમ કક્ષાના ઉદ્યોગોની ભૂમિકા સરકારને વિકાસશીલ ઉદ્યોગો અનેઉત્પાદન ઉદ્યોગો, પ્રદૂષણ, ઝુંપડપટ્ટી, ગરીબી અને અને ઘણા વિકાસ કાર્યો જેવા મુદ્દાઓને ઘટાડવામાં મદદ કરે છેભારતના આર્થિક વિકાસમાં નાના . જો નાના પાયાના ઉદ્યોગોમાં .પાયે ઉત્પાદક ઉદ્યોગો અને કુટીર ઉદ્યોગો ખુબજ મહત્વની ભૂમિકા ભજવે છે કોઈપણ પ્રકારની મૂડીનું રોકાણ કરવામાં આવે તો તે ભારતમાં બેકારી ઘટાડવામાં અને સ્વરોજગાર વધારવામાં મદદ કરશે .

- નાના પાયાના ઉદ્યોગોની વ્યાખ્યા:

નાના પાયાના ઉદ્યોગો કુટીર ઉદ્યોગોથી કંઈક અંશે અલગ છેતેઓ મોટે ભાગે પાવર અને . નાના મશીનો નો ઉપયોગ કરે છે, અને માત્ર ઓછી સંખ્યામાં કામદારોને રોજગારી આપે છેપરંતુ મોટા . .ઉદ્યોગોથી વિપરીત તે નાના એકમો છે

- કુટીર અને નાના પાયાના ઉદ્યોગો:

કુટીર ઉદ્યોગો અને નાના ઉદ્યોગો વચ્ચે થોડો તફાવત છેતેઓ લગભગ સમાન છે ., પરંતુ વિવિધ ઉદ્યોગોની સુવિધાઓ, જેમ કે તેઓ જ્યાં સ્થિત છે, જ્યાં તેમને ચલાવે છે, વગેરેથી જુદાંજુદાં મિનિટમાં - .અલગ પડે છે

1. સમાન્ય રીતે, કુટીર ઉદ્યોગોનું સ્થાન ગ્રામીણ વિસ્તારો અને ગામોમાં આવે છે જયારે નાના પાયાના ઉદ્યોગો વધુ શેહરી અથવા અર્ધ.શેહરી વિસ્તારોમાં આવેલ હોય છે-
2. કુટીર ઉદ્યોગો મુખ્યત્વે પરિવારના સભ્યો દ્વારા ચલાવવામાં આવે છે, જ્યારે નાના પાયાના ઉદ્યોગો સામાન્ય રીતે લોકોને રોજગાર આપે છે.
3. કુટીર ઉદ્યોગો મુખ્યત્વે સ્થાનિક જરૂરિયાતોને પૂર્ણ કરવા પર ધ્યાન કેન્દ્રિત કરે છે, જ્યારે નાના પાયાના ઉદ્યોગો ઉત્પાદન અને ક્ષેત્રોને વિશાળ કરવા પર ધ્યાન કેન્દ્રિત કરે છે.
4. કુટીર ઉદ્યોગોમાં મૂળભૂત સાધનો અને ઉપકરણો શામેલ છે અને તેઓ ખુબજ ઓછી મૂડીનું રોકાણ કરે છે, જયારે નાના પાયાના ઉદ્યોગોમાં મૂડીરોકણનું પ્રમાણ વધુ હોય છે, તેમાં વીજળીથી ચાલતી મશીનરી શામેલ હોય છે.
5. કુટીર વ્યવસાય તુલનાત્મક રીતે થોડો અસંગઠીત હોય છે, બીજી તરફ નાના વ્યવસાયો વ્યવસાયિકો દ્વારા ગોઠવવામાં આવે છે અને ચલાવવામાં આવે છે.

- કુટીર અને નાના પાયાના ઉદ્યોગોના પ્રકારો:

કુટીર અને નાના પાયાના ઉદ્યોગોના પ્રકારો આ પ્રમાણે છે.

પાપડઉદ્ય (૩) ડેરીઉદ્યોગ (૨) બેકરીઉદ્યોગ (૧) ોગ મસાલા ઉદ્યોગ-મરી (૪) અથાણાં (૫) ફરસાણ -નમકીન (૮) મસાલા ઉદ્યોગ-પાન (૭) બટાટાની વેફર બનાવવાનો ઉદ્યોગ (૬) અને સુકવેણી ઉદ્યોગ (૧૧) (દળવાની ઘંટી) ફ્લોર મિલ (૧૦) (દવાઓ)આયુર્વેદિક બનાવટ (૯) ઉદ્યોગ સાકર પતાસા, પીપરમેન્ટ,ચોકલેટ (૧૨) સોડા વોટર તથા ઠંડા પીણા બનાવવા (૧૩) ખારીસીંગ, ધાણી,ચણા, મમરા બાવવા (૧૪) ખજૂરની સફાઈ કરી પેકિંગ કરવું (૧૫) મુખવાસ રિપેકિંગ (૧૬) (પાઉચ પેકિંગ) ટોમેટો કેચઅપ બનાવવાનું (૧૭) બાંધણી ઉદ્યોગ કાજલ ઉદ્યોગ-કંકુ (૨૦) અગરબતી ઉદ્યોગ (૧૯) બ્રાસ પાર્ટસ ઉદ્યોગ (૧૮) હ (૨૧)ાથબાઇડિંગ -બુક (૨૪) મીણબતી ઉદ્યોગ (૨૩) કુંભારી કામ ઉદ્યોગ (૨૨) કાગળ બનાવવાનો ઉદ્યોગ-(૨૭) (ગમ) ગુંદર (૨૬) પાલન ઉદ્યોગ-પશુ (૨૫) ઉદ્યોગ સેનેટરી નેપકિન (૨૮) ધોવાનો સાબુ તથા ડિટરજન્ટ પાવડર (૨૯) બોલપેન અને રીફિલ બનાવવી (૩૦) ઇકેક્ટ્રિક માલસામાન બનાવવો (૩૧) આરી ભરત ઉદ્યોગ (૩૨) (કાપડમાં વર્ક) પ્લાસ્ટિક, રૂ, લાકડા, ઢીંગલી, કાગળ અને રબ્બરના રમકડા બનાવવા (૩૩) ભરતગૂંથણ (૩૪) પતરાળા, પડિયા તથા ડિશ (૩૫) સાવરણી, ઈંઢોળી, તથા સુપડા (૩૬) સિમેન્ટના બ્લોક બનાવવા (૩૭) પક્ષીઓના તથા બનાવટી પીંછામાંથી કેલેન્ડર બનાવવા વગેરેકુટીર અ ..ને નાના પાયાના ઉદ્યોગોમાં સમાવેશ થાય છે.

- ગુજરાતની કુટીર અને ગ્રામદ્યોગની યોજનાઓ:

ગુજરાતમાં કુટીર અને ગ્રામીણ ઉદ્યોગોના વિકાસ અને વિકાસને પ્રોત્સાહન આપવવા, પૂરક રોજગારીની તકો પેદા કરવા, જીવન ધોરણ સુધારવા અને પરંપરાગત વ્યવસાયમાં રોકાયેલા લોકોના સામાજિક

– આર્થિક વિકાસ પર ભાર મૂકવા માટે ગુજરાત સરકારે Cottage and Rural Industries Policy – 2016 નવી નીતિ જાહેર કરેલી જેમાં કુટીર અને ગ્રામીણ ક્ષેત્રોના ઉદ્યોગો માટે અનુકૂળ અને સક્ષમ વાતાવરણ પ્રદાન કરવા, રોજગારીની તકો વધારવા, સંસ્કૃતિક વારસાને પ્રોતસન આપીને લોકોને સશક્ત બનાવવા વગેરેનો સમાવેશ થાય છેકુટીર અને ગ્રામદ્યોગના વિકાસ માટે ગુજરાત સરકારે વિવિધ યોજનાઓ જાહેર કરેલી છે ., જે નીચે મુજબ છે.

1. શ્રી વાજપાઈ બેંકેબલ સ્વરોજગાર લોન યોજના
2. માનવ કલ્યાણ યોજના
3. દૃત્તોપંત ઠેંગડી કારીગર વ્યાજ સહાય યોજના
4. કલસ્ટર વિકાસ યોજના
5. કૌશલ્ય વર્ધક તાલીમ
6. વેચાણ વ્યવસ્થા
7. રોજગારીની તકોનું નિર્માણ
8. સાગરખેડ, શહેરી ગરીબ સમૃદ્ધી યોજના અને વનબંધુ કલ્યાણ યોજના
9. કારીગર વર્ગની ઓળખ અને નોંધણી
10. યોજનાકીય અભ્યાસ, મૂલ્યાંકન અને નીતિઘડતર
11. રાષ્ટ્રીય પેન્શન યોજના
12. ગુજરાત રાજ્ય હાથશાળ અને હસ્તકલા વિકાસ નિગમ લિ.
13. ગુજરાત રાજ્ય ખાદી ગ્રામોદ્યોગ બોર્ડ

6. સમાપન:

કોવિડ ને લીધે સમગ્ર વિશ્વના અર્થતંત્ર ઉપર માઠી અસર થઈ છે તેમાંનું એક ભારત છે૧૯-. કોવિડ-ના ફેલાવાને અટકવવા માટે સમગ્ર દેશમાં લોકડાઉન થયેલ જેના પરિણામે સૌથી વધુ અસર ઉદ્યોગોમાં ૧૯ જોવા મળે છે તેના લીધે આવક, રોજગારી અને ઉત્પાદનમાં ઘટાડો થયો છે, લોકડાઉનના કારણે ઉદ્યોગો બંધ થવાથી ઉત્પાદન, આવક અને રોજગારીમાં ઝડપી ઘટાડો થયો છેજેને લીધે માંગ અને પુરવઠામાં પણ સતત . ઘટાડો

જોવા મળે છેગુજરાતમાં અને સમગ્ર દેશમાં સૂક્ષ્મ ., લઘુ અને મધ્યમ એકમો ઉપર ખરાબ અસર થઈ છે . સૂક્ષ્મ, લઘુ અને મધ્યમ એકમો કેટલીક સમસ્યાઓ જેવી કે કાચામાલ, ઉત્પાદન, ઉત્પાદીત વસ્તુનું વેચાણ, નાણાકીય કટોકટી વગેરે જેવી સમસ્યાનો સામનો કરવો પડે છે .

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A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON CAPITAL STRUCTURE OF TATA STEEL LTD AND JSW STEEL LTD.

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SUBJECT:

ABSTRACT:
Capital structure is mixture of internal and external finance. That means it is a mixture of equity and debt. Every organization has a goal to achieve maximum profit. But simultaneously organization also tries to minimize its cost to achieve its objective. Once company decides to invest, it has to consider all aspect of capital structure. Mostly of the company use mixture of both sources i.e. internal and external in order to take benefit of cost. In this paper analysis of capital structure done with the help of different types of capital structure ratio and t-test analysis done to compare capital structure of two company in same industry. It also shows long run and short run impact of capital structure. Every organization try to achieve optimum capital structure and Want to utilized its assets in most beneficial way.

Keywords: Debt equity, Long term debt, Interest coverage, Current ratio, Capital structure

INTRODUCTION:

Capital structure is the combination of various funds. Those funds are raised from different sources. Which can be mainly consider as equity and debts. It also considers time period factor. That means how long the capital can be invested. It can be long term debt or short-term debt. What is the portion of debt and equity in such a capital structure? Capital structure is mixer of equity share, preference share, reserve & surplus, long term debt, short term debt. Etc. company has to utilized all such resources in such a way that maximize profit and minimize cost to achieve main objective. First sources of finance for any organization is internal source then move on to external source

SCOPE OF STUDY:

This study is focus on analysis of capital structure of JSW STEEL COMPANY and TATA STEEL Ltd. This study could helpful to company and investor who want to know the efficiency level of company. This study also helpful to other companies of the same industry who need some efforts to utilized its capital structure effectively and efficiently.

ABOUT COMPANY:

JSW Steel is an Indian steel making company based in Mumbai it is one of the fastest growing companies in India with footprint in over 140 countries. Now a days JSW Steel is become largest steel maker in the country. JSW tops the industry in capacity utilization too. JSW is also the first company to manufacture high-strength and advanced high-end steel product for its automotive segments. JSW recognized worldwide a purveyor of value -added steel. Today JSW steel has plants in six location in India ---- Vijayanagar in Karnataka, Salem in Tamil Nadu, and Tarapur, Vasind, Kalmeshwar and Dolvi in Maharashtra.With the Indian

government's vision of 5 trillion-dollar economy the steel sector is poised to take up the leading role in the nation's journey towards becoming an economic power house.
TATA Steel Limited is an Indian multinational steel making company. It has headquartered in Kolkata, West Bengal. It is a subsidiary of the Tata Group. It is second largest steel company in India. It is operating in 26 countries with main operation in India. It has largest plant located in Jamshedpur and Jharkhad. It is one of the steel company who fully integrated from mining to the manufacturing and marketing of finished product. It is become lowest cost producer of steel in Asia.

LITERATURE REVIEW:

Sarada Pakya (2018) studied the determinants that affect the capital structure and how this determent correlate with the financial leverage. It considered 8 years data of selected 42 steel companies.Mainly 3 methods were used to analyses data 1. Pook regression 2. Fixed effect model 3. Radom effect model. It was found that profitability and liquidity carry positive relationship with debt ratio, and there is a negative relationship between debt ratio and assets structure.
Dr. Nandhini M. and Dr. PalaniveluP (2017) evaluate the impact of capital structure on profitability of the selected steel companies in India and also ascertain the relationship between the factor of capital structure and profitability of selected steel companies in India. In this study five years data from 2012-13 to 2016-17 of 5 selected companies were taken into consideration. It was observed that profitability is negatively correlated with debt to equity and debt to equity is negatively correlated with the debt to asset and interest coverage. While profitability is positively correlated with debt to asset and interest coverage.
Dr. Ayad Shaker Sultan (2015) tested the effect of the capital structure on the profitability of the Iraq firms that listed in Iraq stock exchange. They used statistical method such as multiple regression model ordinary least square method. The study found that capital structure positively influences, in a significant way, on the profitability of listed firms in Iraq.
Takesh Ata and Dr. NavaprabhaJubiliy (2015) attempted to examine capital structure and its impact on financial performance of selected steel Indian steel industry during 2007 to 2012. Correlation, multiple regression model, ANOVA and descriptive statistical were performed for the study. Study proved that there is significant impact of capital structure on financial performance of Indian steel industry. Results confirmed that there is negative relationship between capital structure and financial performance.
Touseepahmal (2014) studied the existing optimum capital structure in listed firm and to find the empirical evidence whether firms capital structure decision affects its profitability or not. They considered data of 6 years of 16 listed companies under cement sector of Pakistan. This study found that there is positive relation between STD AND ROE and negative relationship between LTD and ROE.
Chistik.a, ali&Sangmi (2013) studied the capital structure impact on profitability of listed firm of automobile industry. Data of 5 years of 10 companies were taken into consideration. Correlation analysis had been performed between variables and profitability to ascertain impact. It was found that debt is negatively correlated to profitability which means increase in debt would affect the profitability of the firm.
Kuria(2013) studied on the effect of capital structure on the financial performance of commercial banks in kenya. The study was piloted on 35 commercial banks in Kenya which were in operation in Kenya for 5 years of study from 2008 to 2012. The various ratios of these commercial banks were computed from the various data collected from the data extracted from their financial statement for the period. The data was analyzed using a linear regression model using to establish if there is any significant relationship of capital structure

and the financial performance of these commercial banks. The finding of the analysis concluded that there was no significant relationship between the capital structure and the financial performance of commercial banks in Kenya

J AloyNiresh (2012) studied the relationship between capital structure and profitability of ten listed shrilankan banks over the past 8 years' period from 2002 to 2009. The analysis was done by using descriptive statistics and correlation analysis to find out the association between the variables. Results showed there is negative association between debt to equity and return on equity. Results suggested that 89% of total assets in the banking sector of shrilanka are represented by dent confirming that facts that bank are highly geared institutions. The outcome of the study may guide banks, loan creditors and policy planners to formulate better policy.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY:

- To analyzed and compare the capital structure of TATA Steel Ltdand JSW Ltd.

HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY

$H_0$1: There is no significant difference between Debt Equity Ratio of Tata Steel Ltd and JSW steel in India.

$H_0$2: There is no significant difference between Total Debt to Total Assets ratio of Tata Steel Ltd and JSW steel in India.

$H_0$3: There is no significant difference between Long Term Debt Equity Ratio of Tata Steel Ltd and JSW steel in India.

$H_0$4: There is no significant difference between Interest Coverage Ratio of Tata Steel Ltd and JSW steel in India.

$H_0$5: There is no significant difference between Current Ratio of Tata Steel Ltd and JSW steel in India.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY FOR THE STUDY:

In this research scientific method of research has been used. This study is based on secondary data whether published or unpublished, annual report, websites, other publication., book, journal, financial statement of JSW Steel and Tata Steel Ltd website like JSW Steel, Tata steel, money control.com etc.

Time period of the study:

This study considers five years data from the year 2014-15 to 2018-19. Last five years taken into consideration.

Tools and technique of the study:

Accounting technique of ratio analysis is used in this study. Mainly capital structure ratiosconsider for this study. T- Test has applied to test hypothesis by using Microsoft Excel. To analyses and compare capital structure of two company different types of ratio like Debt equity ratio, Total debt to Total assets ratio, Long term debt to equity ratio, Interest coverage ratio, Current ratio taken into consideration.

Capital structure ratio: -

when we talk about capital structure it considers company long term financing like equity share, preference share, debenture, reserve and surplus etc. Capital structure consists of proper mix of owner's capital and debt capital.

Table 1: Debt Equity Ratio of Tata Steel Ltd and JSW Steel Company

YEAR	TATA	JSW
2018-19	0.41	0.91
2017-18	0.45	1.14

2016-17	0.61	1.38
2015-16	0.44	1.58
2014-15	0.39	1.06
Average	0.46	1.214

The table 1 shows the Debt Equity Ratio of Tata Steel ltd and JSW Steel Ltd from 2014-15 to 2018-19. Debt equity ratio shows the company financing that comes from creditors and investors. Here Tata company shows the lower debt equity ratio that +shows company more financially stable in the business. In JSW Steel debt equity ratio nearby one which shows creditors and investor has equally part in assets. Debt equity ratio is decreasing day by day in JSW Steel ltd. Which indicate company become more reliable on investor rather than equity?

$H_0$1: There is no significant difference between Debt Equity Ratio of Tata Steel Ltd and JSW steel in India

	Variable 1	Variable 2
Mean	0.46	1.214
Variance	0.0076	0.07078
Observations	5	5
Hypothesized Mean Difference	0	
Df	5	
t Stat	-6.02218	
P(T<=t) one-tail	0.000908	
t Critical one-tail	2.015048	
P(T<=t) two-tail	0.001816	
t Critical two-tail	2.570582	

The significant level of at 95% confidence level is lower than 0.05 which indicate that there is significant differencein Debt Equity Ratio of Tata Steel Ltd and JSW Steel Ltd.So, accept alternative hypothesis and reject the null hypothesis. The difference between the two means is statistically significant. It is strong evidence that two population means are different.

Table: 2 Total Debt to Total Asset Ratio

YEAR	TATA	JSW
2018-19	0.29	0.47
2017-18	0.3	0.53
2016-17	0.37	0.57
2015-16	0.31	0.6
2014-15	0.28	0.5
AVERAGE	0.31	0.534

The table 2 shows the Total Debt to Total Assets ratio of Tata steel ltd and JSW steel ltd from the year 2014-15 to 2018-19. This ratio is known as solvency ratio. In simple terminology we can say that how many assets company need to sold in order to pay its debt. Lower ratio is more beneficial than higher. Total Debt to Total Assets ratio should be between 0 to 1. In Tata Steel ltd ratio is nearly by constant in last 5 years. In JSW Steel ltd. Total Debt to Total Assets ratio is near by 0.5 which shows that company out of the total assets of the company one half assets are financed by debt.

$H_0$2: There is no significant difference between Total Debt to Total Assets ratio of Tata Steel Ltd and JSW steel in India

	Variable 1	Variable 2
Mean	0.31	0.534
Variance	0.00125	0.00273
Observations	5	5
Hypothesized Mean Difference	0	
Df	7	
t Stat	-7.93947	
P(T<=t) one-tail	4.78E-05	
t Critical one-tail	1.894579	
P(T<=t) two-tail	9.57E-05	
t Critical two-tail	2.364624	

The significant level at of 95% confidences level is more than 0.05 which indicate that there is no significant difference in Total Debt to Total Assets ratio of Tata Steel ltd and JSW Steel Ltd So, null hypothesis accepted.

Table 3: Long Term Debt Equity Ratioof Tata Steel Ltd and JSW Steel Company

YEAR	TATA	JSW
2018-19	0.41	0.76
2017-18	0.44	1.06
2016-17	0.54	1.18
2015-16	0.37	1.48
2014-15	0.39	1.05
AVERAGE	0.43	1.106

The table 3 shows the Long-Term Debt to Equity Ratio of the Tata Steel Ltd and JSW Steel Ltd from 2014-15 to 2018-19. It is leverage ratio. This ratio compares long term debt to shareholder's equity. One should keep in mind that all long-term liability is not long-term debt. High ratio shows company taking high leverage. High ratio shows the company has high risk of bankruptcy. This ratio should be less than 1. JSW Steel ltd has high ratio as compare to ideal. But it reduces year by year that is good sign for company. If this ratio is less than 0.5 like TATA Steel Ltd which shows company has ability to settle its long-term debt by using it shareholder's equity less than 50%.

$H_0$3: There is no significant difference between Long Term Debt to Equity Ratio of Tata Steel Ltd and JSW steel in India

	Variable 1	Variable 2
Mean	0.43	1.106
Variance	0.00445	0.06758
Observations	5	5
Hypothesized Mean Difference	0	
Df	5	
t Stat	-5.63216	
P(T<=t) one-tail	0.001223	
t Critical one-tail	2.015048	
P(T<=t) two-tail	0.002446	
t Critical two-tail	2.570582	

The significant level of at 95% confidence level is lower than 0.05 which indicate that there is significant difference in Long Term Debt to Equity ratio of Tata Steel Ltd and JSW Steel Ltd. So accept alternative hypothesis and reject the null hypothesis. The difference between the two means is statistically significant. It is strong evidence that two population means are different.

Table 4: INTEREST COVERAGE RATIOof Tata Steel Ltd and JSW Steel Company

YEAR	TATA	JSW
2018-19	6.79	4.19
2017-18	4.56	3.04
2016-17	3.25	2.41
2015-16	6.28	1.19
2014-15	4.35	2.25
AVERAGE	5.046	2.616

The table 4 shows the Interest coverage ratio of Tata Steel Ltd and JSW Steel ltd from the year 2014-15 to 2018-19. This ratio shows the ability of the company to pay interest on its debts. Interest coverage ratio is different from industry to industry but if it is 3 or more than it is good sign. If this ratio is below 1 means company cannot able to pay its current interest obligation. In last year Tata Steel ltd has highest interest coverage ratio which is good sign and in JSW this ratio is increased year to year.

$H_0$4: There is no significant difference between Interest Coverage Ratio of Tata Steel Ltd and JSW steel in India

	Variable 1	Variable 2
Mean	5.046	2.616
Variance	2.12763	1.21678
Observations	5	5
Hypothesized Mean Difference	0	
Df	7	
t Stat	2.971197	
P(T<=t) one-tail	0.010386	
t Critical one-tail	1.894579	
P(T<=t) two-tail	0.020772	
t Critical two-tail	2.364624	

The significant level of at 95% confidence level is lower than 0.05 which indicate that there is significant difference in interest coverage ratio of Tata Steel Ltd and JSW Steel Ltd. So, accept alternative hypothesis and reject the null hypothesis.

Table 5: CURRENT RATIOof Tata Steel Ltd and JSW Steel Company

YEAR	TATA	JSW
2018-19	0.55	0.81
2017-18	0.64	0.98
2016-17	0.55	0.79
2015-16	0.52	0.67
2014-15	0.62	1.02
AVERAGE	0.576	0.854

This table shows the current ratio of Tata Steel ltd and JSW Steel Ltdfrom the year 2014-15 to 2018-19. It is considered as liquidity ratio. This ratio shows the company's ability to repay its short-term debts in time. Here current ratio of both the company is less than 1 means current liability of company excess current assets

$H_0$5: There is no significant difference between Current Ratio of Tata Steel Ltd and JSW steel in India

	Variable 1	Variable 2
Mean	0.576	0.854
Variance	0.00263	0.02083
Observations	5	5
Hypothesized Mean Difference	0	
df	5	
t Stat	-4.0585	

P(T<=t) one-tail	0.004872	
t Critical one-tail	2.015048	
P(T<=t) two-tail	0.009743	
t Critical two-tail	2.570582	

The significant level of at 95% confidence level is lower than 0.05 which indicate that there is significant difference in current ratio of Tata Steel Ltd and JSW Steel Ltd. So, accept alternative hypothesis and reject the null hypothesis.

Table 6: Overall T-Test Result

Sr. NO	Ratio	P- value	Result	Hypothesis
1	Debt Equity Ratio	0.001	Significant difference	Alternative
2	Total Debt to Total Asset Ratio	9.57	No significant difference	Null
3	Long Term Debt Equity Ratio	0.002	Significant difference	Alternative
4	Interest Coverage Ratio	0.020	Significant difference	Alternative
5	Current Ratio	0.009	Significant difference	Alternative

The table 6 shows the overall T-Test result. This table shows that only Total Debt to Total Assets Ratio has no significant difference while other ratios Debt Equity Ratio, Long Term Debt Equity ratio, Total debt to Total assets ratio, Interest Coverage Ratio and Current Ratio has significant difference during the study period.

FINDINGS:

- Debt equity ratio of Tata Steel ltd company is lower than 0.50 which show company's strong financial position. JSW Steel ltd has 1 Debt equity ratio. P value is less than 0.05 which shows there is significant difference between Debt equity ratio of bothcompanies so that alternative hypothesis accepted
- Total debt to total assets ratio is beneficial if it is between 0 to 1. Both the company has beneficial ratio. P value is more than 0.05 which shows that there is no significant difference between Total debt to Total assets ratio of both the company so Null hypothesis accepted.
- Long term debt to equity ratio shows that JSW steel ltd has high ratio as compare to Tata steel ltd but it is reduced year by year which is good sign for company. P value is less than 0.05 which shows there is a significant difference between two companies. Alternative hypothesis is accepted.
- Interest coverage ratio of Tata steel ltd is more than 3 which is really very strong. JSW Steel ltd ratio is increasing day by day which is good sign for company. P value is less than 0.05 which shows there is a significant difference between interest coverage ratio of both the companies.

- P value is less than 0.05 that means there is a significant difference between current ratio of Tata steel ltd and JSW steel ltd. Alternative hypothesis should be accepted.

CONCLUSION:

The study considers Debt equity ratio, Total debt to total assets ratio, Long term debt to equity ratio, Interest coverage ratio and Current ratio taken into account for analysis of capital structure.Both the company Tata Steel Ltd and JSW Steel Ltd are top most companies in steel industry. Tata Steel Ltd is very strong in all aspect as compare to JSW. There is no significant difference in Total debt to Total assets ratio of both the companies so null hypothesis accepted. In all other Debt equity ratio, Long term debt to equity ratio, interest coverage ratio and Current ratio there is significant difference between both the company and alternative hypothesis accepted. Both the company has to work out on its current ratio.

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INTERNET OF THINGS AND ACADEMIC LIBRARY SERVICES

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SUBJECT:

ABSTRACT:
In the 21st century the information technology and related topics such as Internet, communication technology, smart devices connections and online services have a huge impact on all aspects of the human life. Internet of Thing (IoT), which forms a network by sharing information of each sensing object, has recently been spotlighted over the world. This paper explores the perception of IoT, its historical background and library services with internet of things.

Keywords: Internet of things (IoT), radio-frequency identification (RFID)

INTRODUCTION

The Internet of Things (IoT) will provide a technology to creating the means of smart action for machines to communicate with one another and with many different types of information. A report by Zinnov Zones says India has about 43 per cent or $ 1.5 billion of the global $ 3.5 billion IOT market. Expert predicts that Indian IOT market will grow from $ 1.5 billion today to more than $ 9 billion by 2020 with over 2.7 billion connected devices and growing. Another Gartner report predicts, by 2020 the number of connected devices across all technologies will reach to about 20.6 billion.

WHAT IS INTERNET OF THINGS?

The Internet of things or IOT is a system of interrelated computing devices, mechanical and digital machines, objects animal or people that are provided with unique identifiers (UDIs) and the ability to transfer data over a network without requiring human-to-human or human to computer interaction

HISTORY OF IOT

The idea of computing anywhere anytime (ubiquitous computing), was introduced in 1988 by Mark Weiser (Friedemann & Floerkemeier, 2010; Weiser, 1991). Simultaneously, the DARPA project started the implementation process of the Wireless Sensor Networks (WSNs) (Silicon Labs, 2013). A decade later, in 1999, Kevin Ashton introduced the concept of Internet of Things (IoT) to the researchers and industrial world when he was working at Labs Auto-ID centers and mentioned the term of Radio Frequency Identity Device (RFID) (Wood, 2015). RFID refers to a type of electronic-tag device that can interact with the environment. The idea behind the IoT is to use sensors, RFID tags and actuators in order to sense the events, to interact with each other, to send sensed data to a gateway for monitoring, evaluating, analyzing and making a decision about such data (Parashar, Khan, and Neha, 2016).

CHARACTERISTICS OF IOT

IMPORTANT TOOLS OF INETRNET OF THINGS

Cloud Computing:

Cloud computing is nothing but the collection of computing software and services that can be accessed through the Internet instead of accessing directly from desktop or internal server. Cloud facilitates for IoT application to enabling data collection and data processing, in addition to rapid setup and integration of new things, while maintaining low costs for deployment and for complex data processing.

Magic Mirror

Mirrors have more and more applications as technology advances. Magic mirror consisting of camera, sensor with Wi-Fi enabled provides interaction between people and computers. This technology can be applied to diverse information, such as location recognition, review of the contents, similar like material. Also the information of the users review stored in the database. This system will find their way into daily use very fast and advanced methods to provide intuitive user interfaces will be of high importance.

PRESSURE PAD

Pressure pad sensor consisting of a thin sheet sensor pad facilitated with Wi-Fi technology is connected to dispensation unit, which records and controls the system. Regular movement of the user in particular passageway is to be recorded so that the collection of books of recorded section can be increased to provide sufficient information. Pressure pad sensor can also be linked to electrical energy system to minimize electrical energy loss in the library.

Wireless Sensor Network (WSN)

Current technological advances in low power integrated circuits and wireless communications have made proficient availability, at low cost, low power tiny devices for use in remote sensing applications. he blend of these factors have improved the practicality of utilizing a sensor network consisting of a large number of intelligent sensors, enabling the collection, processing, analysis and dissemination of valuable information, gathered in a variety of environments.

Radio Frequency identification (RFID)

RFID is an acronym for "radio-frequency identification" and refers to a technology whereby digital data encoded in RFID tags or smart labels are captured by a reader via radio waves. RFID management system is mainly used for Library and book service, placed in the position of self-check machine library, readers can quickly find and borrow books; books arrangement machine can handle many types of books, 24 hours uninterrupted provide book service, book sorting machine can be carried out immediately after treatment in the reader book classification.

Internet of Things and Library Service:

The field of libraries also faces innovative challenges, concerns and opportunities for development in regard to the growing technologies such as the IOT.

Circulation counter

Circulation counter in any library is always live connecting with every user. Books issue return to the patron with help of RFID technology is much easier and time saving activities. With the help of IOT technology user can issue return and renew materials through mobile application. When a user accesses the library catalogue to locate the required resource/s, the library app stored on his or her mobile, will provide a map of the library guiding user to the location of resource/s. It can also provide additional information about a resource by connecting to a site such as Amazon, so that user has detailed information about a resource, before he/she borrows it.

Information literacy

Information literacy or orientation is offered to new users to instruct them about a library, its resources and services. IOT may help libraries in providing self guided virtual tour of the library. Libraries having setup beacons like wireless devices at various sections of the library, when users visit the some area, their mobile phone will play a video or audio explaining more about that section and how one can get maximum benefit out of it. It may even able to provide enriched experience of special collections such as manuscripts by providing digital format of it on their mobile phones as physical access to such resources is restricted.

Appliances with IOT

Many libraries has good infrastructure with latest technology appliances. IOT may connect with appliances for saving energy in library. Sensors can help in controlling the usage of the lights, fans and air conditioners can be on and off based on the usage.

User Reorganization

The sensors at the library gate can do face recognition of all visitors and will match the face with the available databases and then the gate will allow only the authorized users to enter. Otherwise an electronic message will be sent to the librarian in charge who can be anywhere and at anytime. The librarian incharge can take action from distance whether to open the door for the unknown face or not.

CONCLUSION:

IOT has a great potential for libraries. If implemented in the desired lines, may bring in desired results and make value addition to library resources and services. It is still in evolving stage and it makes sense for librarians to learn about this new technology and wait until the technology is more widely accepted, adopted and available for better implementation in libraries. At the same time, it would be also interesting to learn from early adopters and devise better ways to maximize the benefit of IoT adoption in libraries. Libraries are prone for change and it has been witnessed over a period of history, hence IoT would be the next big thing after Internet, which is going to bring in plethora of changes to the library arena particularly the way library connects and communicates with its clients.

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સવિનય કાનુનભંગ ચળવળના ભાગરૂપે કરવામાં આવેલ પિકેટીંગની પ્રવૃત્તિમાં દક્ષિણ ગુજરાતની સ્ત્રીઓનું પ્રદાન

અનિતાબેન ત્રિવેદી
પીએચ.ડી.વિદ્યાર્થી (ઈતિહાસ) વીર નર્મદ દક્ષિણ ગુજરાત યુનિવર્સિટી, સુરત.

SUBJECT:

પ્રસ્તાવના:

ભારતમાં વેપાર કરવાના બહાના હેઠળ આવેલા અંગ્રેજોએ મોગલ અને મરાઠા સત્તાની પડતી અને હિંદમાં રાજયો રાજયો વચ્ચે ચાલતા સંઘર્ષોનો લાભ લઈ પોતાનું રાજકીય વર્ચસ્વ સમગ્ર દેશ પર સ્થાપિત કરવામાં સફળતા મેળવી હતી. ઈસ્ટ ઈન્ડિયા કંપનીના વહીવટ, રાજાઓ અને નવાબો પ્રત્યેના અન્યાયી વ્યવહાર, લોર્ડ ડેલહાઉસીની ખાલસા નીતિ તેમજ ખ્રિસ્તી ધર્મના પ્રચારના કારણે હિંદની પ્રજામાં અને ચરબીવાળા કારતુસના કારણે સૈનિકોમાં ઉદ્દભવેલા વ્યાપક અસંતોષના પરિણામે ઈ.સ.૧૮૫૭નો વિપ્લવ થયો હતો. આ વિપ્લવ ભલે નિષ્ફળ ગયો. પરંતુ ભારતની પ્રજામાં સ્વતંત્રતા મેળવવાની ઈચ્છા વિપ્લવે વધુ તીવ્ર બનાવી.

ઈ.સ.૧૯૧૫માં ગાંધીજી દક્ષિણ આફ્રિકાથી ભારત આવ્યા. તેમણે એક વર્ષ સુધી ભારતનો પ્રવાસ કરી ભારતની પરિસ્થિતિનો ચિતાર મેળવ્યો. ગાંધીજીના ભારતમાં આગમનથી સ્વતંત્રતા ચળવળના નવા યુગનો પ્રારંભ થયો અને ભારતમાં સત્યાગ્રહોની હારમાળા રચાઈ. ચંપારણ સત્યાગ્રહ, ખેડા સત્યાગ્રહ, બારડોલી સત્યાગ્રહ, બોરસદ સત્યાગ્રહ, નાગપુર ઝંડા સત્યાગ્રહ, દાંડીકૂચ, ધરાસણા સત્યાગ્રહ જેવા સત્યાગ્રહો થયા. આ આંદોલનોમાં ગાંધીજીએ પુરૂષોની સાથે સાથે સ્ત્રીઓને પણ જોડાવવા અનુરોધ કર્યો અને તેમાં તેમને સફળતા પણ મળી. તેમણે જુદાજુદા સ્થળોએ ભરેલી સભામાં સ્ત્રીઓને સ્વતંત્રતા ચળવળમાં જોડાવવા પ્રોત્સાહન આપ્યું અને આ પ્રોત્સાહન કારગર સાબિત થયું. સવિનય કાનુનભંગની ચળવળમાં સ્ત્રીઓએ બજાવેલી કામગીરી અનોખી જ હતી. તેથી જ ગાંધીજીના માર્ગદર્શન અને પ્રોત્સાહનને કારણે ગુજરાતની સ્ત્રીઓમાં રાષ્ટ્રીય જાગૃતિ પ્રબળ બની હતી. ઈ.સ.૧૯૩૦–૩૪ના રાષ્ટ્રીય આંદોલનમાં ગુજરાતની સ્ત્રીઓએ ખુબ જ સક્રિય ભાગ લીધો હતો.

સવિનય કાનુનભંગ ચળવળ:

ઈ.સ.૧૯૨૯માં લાહોરમાં કોંગ્રેસનું અધિવેશન મળ્યું. આ અધિવેશનમાં રાષ્ટ્રીય, કોંગ્રેસ પૂર્ણ સ્વરાજયનો ઠરાવ પસાર કર્યો હતો અને આજ અધિવેશનમાં દાંડીકૂચનું બીજારોપણ થયું. ૨૬મી જાન્યુઆરી ૧૯૩૦ના રોજ સ્વતંત્ર દિવસ તરીકે ઉજવવાનું નક્કી થયું હતું. ગાંધીજીએ આ આંદોલન અંગે વાઈસરોયને પત્ર લખી મીઠાના કાયદાના ભંગ કરવાના પોતાના ઈરાદાની જાણ કરી અને જો તેમ ન થાય તો ૧૨મી માર્ચે સત્યાગ્રહ શરૂ કરશે એમ જણાવ્યું. પરંતુ અંગ્રેજ સરકારો આ પત્ર ન કોઈ જવાબ ન આપ્યો અને તેથી દાંડીકૂચનું નિર્માણ થયું.

સવિનય કાનુનભંગના લડતની શરૂઆત કરવા માટે ૧૨ માર્ચ ૧૯૩૦ના રોજ યાત્રાનો પ્રસ્થાનનો દિવસ નક્કી થયો હતો. કારણકે અંગ્રેજોએ મીઠા ઉપર ૨૪૦૦ ટકા વેરો નાંખ્યો હતો અને તેથી આ વેરો દુર ઠરાવવા સાબરમતી આશ્રમથી દાંડી સુધીના કૂચની શરૂઆત થઈ. આ યાત્રાનું અંતર ૨૪૧ માઈલનું હતું અને તેને લક્ષ્યમાં લઈ ૨૪ દિવસના યાત્રાનો કાર્યક્રમ નક્કી થયો હતો.

સવિનય કાનુનભંગની ચળવળમાં દક્ષિણ ગુજરાતની સ્ત્રીઓનું પ્રદાનઃ
મીઠાના કરને નિમિત બનાવી સ્વતંત્ર થવા માટેની ઝંખના અને દેશની પ્રજામાં જનશકિત જાગૃત કરવાના હેતુથી ગાંધીજીએ દાંડી મુકામે મીઠાના કાયદાનો ભંગ કરવા દાંડીકૂચનો પ્રારંભ કર્યો. સવિનય કાનુનભંગનું આંદોલન શરૂ થયુ તે પહેલા જ ગાંધીજીએ રાષ્ટ્રીય પ્રવૃત્તિમાં સ્ત્રીઓનો સહકાર મળી રહે તે હેતુથી ' નવજીવન'માં લેખો પ્રકાશિત કર્યા. સ્ત્રીઓને તેના દ્વારા જરૂરી માર્ગદર્શન અને પ્રોત્સાહન પુરૂ પાડયું. એટલે જ નહી પણ જે બહેનો બીજી પાંચ બહેનોને 'નવજીવન' વંચાવે એ બહેનોને નવજીવન નિઃશુલ્ક મોકલવા માટેની વ્યવસ્થા કરવામાં આવી. ગાંધીજી એવું ઈચ્છતા હતા કે સ્ત્રીઓ બહાદુર બને એમના દષ્ટિએ સ્ત્રીઓ અબળા ન હતી. બળ... મનની મજબૂતીમાં, આત્માની ઓળખમાં, મોતની નિડરતામાં રહેલ છે એવું ગાંધીજી માનતા હતા.

દાંડી કૂચના પ્રારંભ વખતે ગાંધીજીએ બહેનોને કહયું કે 'તમારા માટે મે સુંદર કામ શોધી રાખ્યુ છે. બહેનોને જેલમાં જવાનું નથી પરંતુ વિદેશી કાપડના બહિષ્કાર અને મદ્યપાન નિષેધનું કામ કરવાનું છે. જરૂર પડે તો તેના માટે ચોકી (પિકેટીંગ) પણ કરવાનું છે. ગાંધીજીના આ વિચારને દક્ષિણ ગુજરાતની બહેનોએ આવકાર્યો અને સવિનય કાનુનભંગ ચળવળ અંતર્ગત ત્રણ પ્રકારના કાર્યક્રમો હાથ ધર્યા.

(૧) પિકેટીંગ પ્રવૃત્તિ (૨) બહિષ્કાર પ્રવૃત્તિ (૩) સ્ત્રી પરિષદો

ઈ.સ.૧૯૩૦ની પિકેટીંગ પ્રવૃત્તિઃ
પિકેટીંગ પ્રવૃત્તિ અંતર્ગત દક્ષિણ ગુજરાતની સ્ત્રીઓએ દારૂની બદી દુર કરવાની હતી. આ બદી દુર કરવા માટેનું પ્રોત્સાહન ગાંધીજી 'નવજીવનના' લેખો દ્વારા સ્ત્રીઓને આપતા હતા. દારૂની બદી દુર કરવા માટે સ્ત્રીઓએ દારૂની દુકાનો ઉપર પિકેટીંગ(ચોકી) કરવાનું હતું. પરંતુ પિકેટીંગ કરવાની સાથે સાથે સ્ત્રીઓએ કેટલાક નિયમો પણ પાડવાના હતા.

(૧) એક સ્ત્રીના નેતૃત્ત્વમાં પિકેટીંગ કરનાર સ્ત્રીઓની સંખ્યા ૧૦ની હોવી જોઈએ.

(૨) પ્રથમ વેપારીને મળી આ વેપાર(દારૂ/વિદેશી કાપડ) બંધ કરવા વિનંતી કરી અને આ વેપારમાંથી ઉદ્દભવતી બદીઓની સમજ આપતી પત્રિકાઓ આપવી.

(૩) જો વેપારી પોતાનો વેપાર બંધ કરવાનો ઈન્કાર કરે તો પિકેટીંગ કરનારાઓએ જાહેર માર્ગને અવરોધ ન થાય એ રીતે ભેગા થઈ ગ્રાહકોને આ વસ્તુઓનો ઉપયોગ ન કરવા સમજ આપવી જોઈએ.

(૪) પોતાને બીજાથી અલગ દર્શાવવા માટે સ્વયં સેવિકાઓએ પિકેટીંગના સ્થળે યુનિર્ફોમમાં જવું.

(૫) સ્વયં સેવિકાઓએ વેપારીઓ અને ગ્રાહકો પર જબરજસ્તી ન કરવી અને તેઓની સામે અશિષ્ટ ભાષાનો ઉપયોગ ન કરવો તથા વિભ્રમ અને નિષ્ઠાપૂર્વકની વિનંતી દ્વારા તેઓ ને જીતી લઈ જનમત ઉભો કરવો.

કસ્તૂરબાના નેતૃત્વ હેઠળ જલાલપોરમાં સ્ત્રીઓની પિકેટીંગ પ્રવૃત્તિઃ
૧૮મી એપ્રિલ ૧૯૩૦ના રોજથી જલાલપોરમાં કસ્તૂરબાના નેતૃત્વ હેઠળ દારૂતાડીના પિકેટીંગની શરૂઆત કરવામાં આવી હતી. અમદાવાદના સાબરમતી આશ્રમની ૪૦ બહેનોએ આ પ્રવૃત્તિમાં જોડાવવાની પ્રતિજ્ઞા લીધી હતી. આ ૪૦ બહેનોમાંથી ૮ બહેનો કસ્તૂરબા સાથે આ પિકેટીંગના કાર્યમાં જોડાઈ હતી. આ જલાલપોર છાવણીના સ્વયં સેવિકાઓ દ્વારા દરરોજ દારૂતાડીના પીઠા પર પિકેટીંગ કરવામાં આવતું આ છાવણીમાં કસ્તૂરબાના સહાયકો તરીકે શ્રીમતી રમાબેન છગનલાલ જોષી અને રોહિણી ક.દેસાઈ એ કાર્ય કર્યું હતું.

મીઠુબહેન પીટીટના નેતૃત્વ હેઠળ સુરતમાં સ્ત્રીઓની પિકેટીંગ પ્રવૃત્તિઃ
સુરત શહેરમાં છાવણી સંઘાડીયાવાડમાં એક જુના મકાનમાં શરૂ કરવામાં આવી હતી. અહીંથી બહેનોને ગામડાઓમાં પિકેટીંગ માટે મોકલવામાં આવતી હતી. આ છાવણી માટેની જરૂરી વ્યવસ્થા અને આયોજન

મીઠુબહેન પીટીટ દ્વારા કરવામાં આવતું હતું. મીઠુબહેન સ્વયં સેવિકાની અંગત દેખરેખ રાખતા હતા.તેથી સાથે સાથે કડક શિસ્ત પાલનનો આગ્રહ પણ રાખતા હતા. ૪ મે ૧૯૩૦ના રોજ સુરતના પાટીદાર આશ્રમના ઓટલા પર કસ્તૂરબા અને મીઠુબહેન પીટીટની હાજરીમાં બહેનોની એક જાહેરસભા યોજાઈ હતી. આ સભા પછી સ્ત્રી સ્વરાજય સંઘની છાવણી ગોપીપુરામાં આવેલા છોટુભાઈ સોલીસીટરના બંગલામાં લઈ જવામાં આવી અહીંથી કસ્તૂરબા અને મીઠુબહેન જિલ્લામાં દારૂનિષેધના કામ ગોઠવતા તથા સુરતના દારૂતાડીના પીઠા પર પિકેટીગ કરતા હતા. તેથી સુરત શહેરના પીઠા પર તે વખતે કાગડા ઉડતા થઈ ગયા હતા. થોડા સમય સ્ત્રી સ્વરાજયના સંઘની બહેનો સાથે કામ કરવા કરયા બાદ શ્રીમતી જયોત્સના બહેન શુકલે 'સ્વયં સેવિકા સંઘ'નામે બહેનોની એક ટુકડી પરદેશી કાપડની દુકાનો અને દારૂના પીઠા પર પિકેટીંગ કરવા માટે ઉભી કરી હતી. આ સંઘમાં પચાસેક બહેનો જોડાય હતી.

નાની બહેનના નેતૃત્વ હેઠળ કતારગામમાં સ્ત્રીઓની પિકેટીગ પ્રવૃત્તિ:
કતારગામની છાવણીનું નેતૃત્વ નાનીબહેન કરતા હતા. કતારગામની છાવણી માટે એક વધુ બહેનના નેતૃત્વની જરૂર થઈ થઈ હતી. તેથી ડૉ.સુમંત મહેતાના કહેવાથી ગંગાબહેન બાલાભાઈ ઝવેરી ૪ મે ૧૯૩૦થી કતારગામ ગયા હતા. આ છાવણીની બહેનો સાંજના ૫ થી ૮ દરમ્યાન દારૂના પીઠા પર સરઘસ લઈ જતી દરમ્યાન દારૂનાં પીઠા પર સરઘસ લઈ જતી હતી. તાડીના પીઠા પર પણ જતા અને ત્યાં પ્રાર્થના તથા ભજનો કરતા કતાં. આ ઉપરાંત તેઓ સૂતર કાંતવા માટે બહેનોને પ્રોત્સાહન અને માર્ગદર્શન આપતા હતા. ગંગાબહેને મીઠુબહેનની સૂચના મુજબ સાયણમાં નવી છાવણી શરૂ કરી હતી. દહેલણ અને અન્ય ચાર ગામડાઓની મુલાકાત લીધી હતી. મીઠુબહેન વિદેશી કપડા એકત્રિત કરીને તેની હોળી કતારગામના ભારતીય સેનિટોરિયમ આગળ કરી હતી.

હમીદાબેન તૈયબજીના નેતૃત્વ હેઠળ ઓલપાડમાં સ્ત્રીઓની પિકેટીગ પ્રવૃત્તિ :
ઓલપાડની છાવણીમાં કુલ ૨૩ બહેનો હતી. રાહિણીબહેન, ચંદ્રિકાબહેન, જયવતી બહેન અને બારડોલી તાલુકાની અનેક વૃદ્ધો બહેનો આ છાવણીમાં કાર્ય કરતી હતી. ઓલપાડમાં ગંગાબહેન અને હર્ષિદાબહેન તૈયબજીના નેતૃત્વ અને માર્ગદર્શન હેઠળ દારૂતાડીના પીઠાઓ પર પિકેટીંગ કરવામાં આવતું હતું. ચોમાસાની શરૂઆત થતા ગામડાઓની બહેનો ખેતી કરવા પોતાના વતન ચાલી ગઈ હતી. આથી ફરીથી છાવણીની વ્યવસ્થા કરવામાં આવી હતી. કાનજીભાઈ અને ડૉ.સુમન્ત મહેતા ઓલપાડ છાવણીમાં અવારનવાર માર્ગદર્શન આપતા હતા.

ગુલાબબહેન દેસાઈના નેતૃત્વ હેઠળ ભીમરાડમાં સ્ત્રીઓની પિકેટીગ પ્રવૃત્તિ:
ભીમરાડની છાવણી ખસેડી મે માસના મધ્યમાં વેસુ લાવવામાં આવી હતી. સુરત જિલ્લાના વેસુમાં પારસીઓની વસ્તી ખૂબ હોવાથી એમનું વર્ચસ્વ હતું. અહીના લોકોમાં જાગૃતિ ઓછી હતી. પિકેટીંગ પ્રવૃત્તિની તેમના પર અસર થશે એવી સ્વયં સેવિકાઓને આશા ન હતી. છતા પિકેટીંગ પ્રવૃત્તિ ની તેમના ઉપર માઠી અસર થવા પામી હતી.
વલસાડ જિલ્લાના બિલીમોરા અને જલાલપુરના ઘણા લોકોએ આમાં સક્રિય ફાળો આપ્યો હતો. કસ્તૂરબા અને મીઠુબહેન પીટીટની આગેવાની નીચે અનેક બહેનોએ દારૂ અને વિદેશી કાપડની દુકાનો પર સફળ પિકેટીંગ કર્યું હતું. આમ ચીખલીની કુસુમબહેન ધીરૂભાઈ દેસાઈ તથા પાર્વતી બહેન ગોપાલજી દેસાઈનો ફાળો નોંધપાત્ર હતો.

ઈ.સ.૧૯૩૧ની પિકેટીગ પ્રવૃત્તિ:
ઈ.સ.૧૯૩૦ની સવિનય કાનુનભંગની ઈ.સ.લડતમાં એક યા બીજી પ્રવૃત્તિમાં ભાગ લેનારો તેમજ સરકાર વિરોધી દેખાવ કરનારાઓ પ્રત્યે સરકાર અમાનુષી વર્તન અપનાવતી હતી. તેમના પર ત્રાસ ગુજરાતી હતી

તેથી દેશનું વાતાવરણ તંગ બન્યુ હતું. આવા વાતાવરણ છતા કોંગ્રેસના નેતાઓ અને સરકાર વચ્ચે ચાલતી વાટાઘાટોના પરિણામે ગાંધી–ઈર્વિન કરાર થયા અને સવિનય કાનુનભંગ આંદોલન મોકૂફ રાખવામાં આવ્યું હતું. તેમ છતાં ગાંધીજીએ જણાવ્યું કે વિદેશી કાપડ અને દારૂનો બહિષ્કાર હળવો કરવાનો નથી.

આથી ગાંધી–ઈર્વિન કરાર બાદ પણ ગાંધીજીની ઈચ્છા બહેનો પાસે જ શાંત પિકેટીંગ કરાવવાની હતી. આ વખતે પિકેટીંગની રીતમાં પરિવર્તન કર્યું કે દારૂતાડીના દુકાનો પર પિકેટીંગ કરવાને બદલે દારૂ પિનારને ત્યાં જ પિકેટીંગ કરવું. પિકેટીંગ કરનાર ૧૦૦ સ્વયં સેવિકાઓને ગાંધીજી ૧૭ માર્ચ ૧૯૩૧ના રોજ સુરતમાં મળ્યા હતા. તેઓને વિદેશી કાપડની દુકાનો, દારૂતાડીનાં પીઠાઓ પર શાંત પિકેટીંગ ચાલુ રાખવા જણાવ્યું હતું.

ભરૂચ જિલ્લાની પિકેટીંગ પ્રવૃત્તિઃ

ભરૂચ જિલ્લામાં કુસુમબહેન મુનશીના અધ્યક્ષપદે 'દેશસેવિકા સંઘ'ની સ્થાપના કરવામાં આવી હતી. કુસુમબહેન દેસાઈ આ સંઘના મંત્રી હતા. કુસુમબેન દેસાઈએ સુરત, બારડોલી, સરભોણ, ભરૂચ, જંબુસર વગેરે ગામોમાં દારૂતાડીના પીઠાઓ પર પિકેટીંગ કર્યું હતું. કુસુમબહેન મુનશી, કુસુમબહેન હરિલાલ દેસાઈ, સવિતાબહેન દવે, સવિતાબહેન શાહ, ચંચળબહેન પુરાણી, હસમુખબહેન મહેતા, મંજુલાબહેન, નર્મદાબહેન ભટ્ટ વગેરેએ ભરૂચમાં પિકેટીંગમાં સક્રિય ભાગ લીધો હતો.

સુરત જિલ્લાની પિકેટીંગ પ્રવૃત્તિઃ

સુરત જિલ્લામાં તા.૨૦મી મે થી નવસારીમાં પિકેટીંગની શરૂઆત કરવામાં આવી હતી. સુરત જિલ્લા સમિતિની કાર્યવાહક સમિતિના ઉપપ્રમુખ તરીકે મીઠુબહેન પીટીટની નિમણૂંક કરવામાં આવી હતી. સુરતમાં વિદેશી કાપડની દુકાનો પર પિકેટીંગ પુનઃ શરૂ કરવામાં આવ્યું. આમા આશરે ૩૦ બહેનો સામેલ થઈ હતી. અધિક માસ ચાલતો હોવાથી વધુ બહેનો પિકેટીંગ માટે આવી શકી ન હતી. સુરતમાં મોટા મંદિર અને દરવાજાની બહારની વિદેશી કાપડની દુકાનો પર પિકેટીંગ કરવામાં આવ્યું હતું. ઓગષ્ટ મહિનામાં મોટા મંદિર અને દરવાજા બહારની વિદેશી કાપડની દુકાનો પર બહેનોનું પિકેટીંગ ચાલુ રાખ્યું હતું. ભાગળના વેપારીઓએ વચનભંગ કરી વિદેશી કાપડ વેચવાનું શરૂ કર્યું હોવાથી ત્યાં ૪ ઓગષ્ટથી ત્યાં પિકેટીંગની શરૂઆત કરવામાં આવી હતી. શ્રી સ્નેહ રશ્મિ અને જ્યોત્સનાબહેન શુક્લે બહિષ્કારના પાટિયા રાખી શાંત પિકેટીંગ કર્યું હતું. શ્રીમતી સૂરજબહેન ચુનીલાલ મહેતાને પિકેટીંગ કરવા માટે ધરપકડ કરવામાં આવી હતી અને એક વર્ષની જેલની રાજા તથા રૂા.૨૦૦ દંડ કરવામાં આવ્યો હતો.

વલસાડ જિલ્લાની પિકેટીંગ પ્રવૃત્તિઃ

વલસાડ જિલ્લામાં દારૂતાડીના પીઠા પર ચોકી(પિકેટીંગ) પ્રવૃત્તિ ચાલુ જ હતી. વલસાડના વકીલ રણછોડભાઈ દેવજીભાઈ દાવડને પોતાના ખજૂરીના વૃક્ષો તાડી માટે માંડવાવાળાઓને ન આપવા માટે સ્વયં સેવિકાઓએ વિનંતી કરી હતી. પરંતુ તેમણે આ વિનંતી માન્ય ન રાખી. તેથી વલસાડમાં શાંત સત્યાગ્રહ શરૂ કરવાનો બહેનોએ નિર્ણય લીધો હતો. દારૂનું વેચાણ કરવાનું બંધ ન કરવામાં આવે ત્યાં સુધી વલસાડમાં પિકેટીંગ ચાલુ રાખવાનો નિર્ધાર કરવામાં આવ્યો હતો. વલસાડના પારડી તાલુકામાં પણ દારૂતાડી સામે મજબૂત પિકેટીંગ ગોઠવવામાં આવ્યું હતું.

વલસાડમાં દારૂતાડીની દુકાનો પર બહેનો દ્વારા કરવામાં આવતાં પિકેટીંગની સાથે સાથે દારૂ ન પીવાનો પ્રચાર જુદીજુદી કોમોમાં કરવામાં આવતો હતો. આ પ્રચારના પરિણામે ઘણી કોમોએ દારૂ ન પીવા બાબતનો ઠરાવ કર્યા હતા. તા.૯મી ઓકટોબર ૧૯૩૧ના રોજ ગ્રામ સેવા સંઘ, ભદેલી દ્વારા ગાંધી જન્મદિનની

ઉજવણી કરવામાં આવી હતી. સુર્યલક્ષ્મીબહેનના અતિથિવિશેષ પદે આયોજિત બહેનોની સભામાં મહિલા મંડળની સ્થાપવાનો નિર્ણય થયો હતો. અને તેમાં સ્થળ પર જ ૩૫ બહેનો સભ્ય બન્યા હતા. આ સભામાં ખાદીને પ્રોત્સાહન અપાયું હતું. આ જ સભામાં ૧૦૦ રૂપિયાનું ખાદીનું વેચાણ થયું હતું.

પિકેટીંગ પ્રવૃત્તિની દક્ષિણ ગુજરાતમાં અસરઃ

દક્ષિણ ગુજરાતમાં પિકેટીંગની લોકો પર ખૂબ જ ઉંડી અસર થઈ હતી. કસ્તૂરબાના વ્યકિતત્વથી આર્કષાઈને સુરતની પછાત ગણાતી કોમોમાંથી અનેક બહેનો જાહેર કાર્ય માટે પહેલીવાર આગળ આવી હતી. પિકેટીંગ પ્રવૃત્તિની પ્રજા પર એટલી માઠી અસર થઈ હતી કે ઘણી વખત તો દારૂતાડીના પીઠા ઉપર એક પણ વ્યકિત જોવા મળતું ન હતું. સરકારે પણ સ્ત્રીઓની પિકેટીંગ પ્રવૃત્તિ સામે નમવું પડયું હતું. કારણ કે સરકારે જયારે પિકેટીંગ કરવા માટે બહેનોને મકાન આપવાની મનાઈ ફરમાવી ત્યારે સ્ત્રીઓ માંડવા નાંખી કામ ચલાવતા હતા. આમ દક્ષિણ ગુજરાતની પિકેટીંગ પ્રવૃત્તિ સંપૂર્ણ રીતે સફળ થઈ હતી એમ કહીયે તો કઈ અતિશયોકિત નથી. આ લડત દરમ્યાન ગાંધીજીના કારણે ગુજરાતની સ્ત્રીઓમાં આવેલ જાગૃત્તિનું કવિ જયકૃષ્ણ સૂરતી એ ૧૯૩૧માં પોતાની રચના ‘મહાભિનિષ્કમણ’ની ૨૯મી પાંદડીમાં યર્થાથ વર્ણન કર્યુ છે. તે લખે છે,

ગાંધીજીએ જીવન પલટયાં નારનાં એક મંત્રે !
સેવા કેરું વ્રત ઉજવવા યુકત કીધી સ્વતંત્રે !
સન્નારીને જગતભરની શકિત દેવી બનાવી !
સાથે સાથે અભય બનવા દેશનેતા બનાવી !

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બાબા સાહેબ આંબેડકર એક વિચારઃ તેમાં સામાજિક પરિવર્તન અને સમાજ પરિવર્તન

ડૉ. કોમલ જી.ઓઝા
પીએચ.ડી.,વીર નર્મદ દક્ષિણ ગુજરાત યુનિવર્સિટી, સુરત

SUBJECT:

પ્રસ્તાવનાઃ

મુંબઈ રાજયમાં દલિત સમાજનું પહેલું સામાજિક સંગઠન સ્થાપિત કરવાનું બહુમાન ગોપાલબાબા વલંગકર નામના મહાર સદગૃસ્થને ફાળે જાય છે. બ્રિટિશ લશ્કરમાંથી ઈ.સ.૧૮૬૬માં સેવા નિવૃત્ત થયેલા આ પુરુષે દાપોલી ખાતે ઈ.સ.૧૮૯૦માં અનાથદોષ પરિહારક મંડલી નામની સંસ્થાની સ્થાપના કરીને દલિત સમાજમાં જાગૃતિ આણી હતી. એ દરમિયાન ઈ.સ.૧૮૯૩માં બ્રિટિશ સરકારે લશ્કરમાં દલિતોની ભરતી કરવાનું બંધ કરતાં વલંગકરે ન્યાયમૂર્તિ ગોવિંદ રાનડેનો સાથ મેળવી એક અરજી બ્રિટિશ સરકારને કરી હતી. આમ, દલિતોને જાગૃત કરી સંગઠિત કરવાનો પ્રથમ યશ બાબા વલંગકરને ફાળે જાય છે.(૧)

મહાત્મા જયોતિબા ફૂલે, વિઠલરામજી શિંદે, એન.જી.ચંદારવકર, ઠક્કરબાપા, શીવરામ કાંબલે જેવા નેતાઓએ અસ્પૃશ્યતા નિવારણ માટે સરાહનીય પ્રયાસો કર્યા હતા. જેને દલિતવર્ગ આંદોલનના જનક તરીકે ઓળખવામાં આવે છે, તેવા મહર્ષિ વિઠલ રામજી શીંદેએ ‘ડિપ્રેસ્ડ કલાસીઝ મિશન’ નામના એક દલિત સંઘની સ્થાપના કરી હતી. શિંદે સાથે ઠક્કરબાપાનો પરિચય થયો અને તેઓ પણ આ કામગીરીમાં રોકાઈ પડયા. શિંદેએ પૂણે, મુંબઈ, ધારવાડ અને નાગપુરમાં તેમની સેવાઓ વિસ્તારી હતી.(૨)

આ સમયે ઈ.સ.૧૮૫૫માં મુંબઈ ખાતે સ્થપાયેલી રાષ્ટ્રીય કોંગ્રેસ મહાસભાને તેની સ્થાપનાના ૩ર વર્ષ પછી સામાજિક સુધારો કરવાનો વિચાર આવ્યો. ૧૯૧૭ સુધી મોટેભાગે રાજકીય પ્રવૃત્તિમાં રસ લેતી કોંગ્રેસને પોતાની નીતિઓમાં ફેરફાર કરીને પછાતવર્ગોના ઉત્કર્ષ અને તેમની સામાજિક પ્રવૃત્તિઓમાં રસ લેવા માંડયો.(૩) પછાત વર્ગો ખાસ કરીને અસ્પૃશ્યોને પડતી મુશ્કેલીઓ, વેઠવી પડતી હાલાકીઓ અને તેમને થતાં અન્યાયો દૂર કરવા માટે ૨૬, ૨૮, ૨૯ ડિસેમ્બર ૧૯૧૭ના રોજ કલકત્તા ખાતે મળેલા કોંગ્રેસના ૩રમા અધિવેશનમાં ૧૪મો ઠરાવ કરીને દલિત વર્ગોને અપનાવી લેવાનો પહેલવહેલા પ્રયાસ કરવામાં આવ્યો.(૪)

કલકત્તા પ્રસ્તાવ એક છેતરામણો પ્રયાસ હતો જેમાં રાજકીય તત્વ વધુ ભળેલું હતું. રાજકીય કારણોસર દલિતોને હિંદુઓ સાથે ભેળવી લેવામાં એક પ્રયાસ કરવામાં આવ્યો હતો. ગાંધી–આંબેડકરના આગમન પહેલાં હિંદની સામાજિક અને રાજકીય સંસ્થાઓએ દલિતોમાં જાગૃતિ લાવવા માટે શકય તેટલા પ્રયાસો કર્યા હતા, પરંતુ તેમનામાં ચેતનાનો શંખ તો મહાત્મા ગાંધીજી અને બાબા સાહેબ આંબેડકરે જ સાચી રીતે ફૂંકયો હતો તેમ માનવું રહે.

રાષ્ટ્રીય ચળવળમાં ગાંધીજીનું ભારત આગમન એક ક્રાંતિકારી ઘટના સાબિત થઈ. ૯મી જાન્યુઆરી ૧૯૫૧ના દિવસે ગાંધીજી સવારે ૭–૩૦ કલાકે મુંબઈના દરિયાકિનારે આગબોટમાંથી ઉતર્યા પછી ગુજરાત તેમજ મુંબઈના અનેક સ્થળોની મુલાકાત લીધી. એ પછી ૭મી ફેબ્રુઆરી ૧૯૧૫ના રોજ તેમણે મુંબઈમાં ચાલતા દલિત વર્ગ છાત્રાલય અને શાળાની મુલાકાત લીધી. એક શૈક્ષણિક સંસ્થાની મુલાકાત સાથે ગાંધીજીનો દલિત વર્ગો સાથે મુંબઈ પ્રાંતમાં પહેલ વહેલા સંપર્ક થવા પામ્યો. તેના બે વર્ષ પછી ૧૧મી ફેબ્રુઆરી ૧૯૧૭ના દિવસે મુંબઈમાં Servents of Indiaના મકાનમાં અસ્પૃશ્યો દ્વારા યોજાયેલી એક ખાનગી સભામાં ગાંધીજી ઉપસ્થિત રહ્યા અને તેમણે અસ્પૃશ્યતા નિવારણ પ્રવૃત્તિને મુંબઈમાં વેગીલી બનાવી.(૫)

આમ, ગાંધીજીએ સમાજ પરિવર્તન માટે સ્પર્શના સિદ્ધાંતનો પ્રબળ ઉપયોગ કર્યો.

વિદેશથી અભ્યાસ કરીને ડૉ.આંબેડકર ૨૧ ઓગસ્ટ, ૧૯૧૭ના રોજ મુંબઈના બંદરે ઉતર્યા.(૬) ભારત આવ્યા પછી આ વિદ્યાપુરુષે સામાજિક ચેતના જગાડવામાં પોતાનું ધ્યાન કેન્દ્રિત કર્યું. કોલ્હાપુરના શાહુ મહારાજની આર્થિક મદદ મેળવી તેમણે ૩૧ જાન્યુઆરી ૧૯૨૦ના દિવસે મૂકનાયક નામના પાક્ષિકની શરૂઆત કરી. મૂકનાયક ના અગ્રલેખમાં ડૉ.આંબેડકરે લખ્યું કે,

‘‘હિંદુ ધર્મમાં જેટલી જટિલ વિષમતા અનુપમ છે તેટલી નિંદાજનક પણ છે. હિંદુધર્મની એ વિષમતા એને શોભા આપતી નથી. એ હકીકત ખુલ્લી છે કે, હિંદુધર્મમાં સામેલ કરવામાં આવેલા જાતિઓના ઊંચ નીચના ભાવોને વધુ મહત્ત્યવ અપાયું છે. હિંદુ સમાજ એક મિનારો છે. જેમાં એક જાતિ એક મજલા સમાન છે. એ મજલે પહોંચવા માટે સીડી રાખવામાં આવી નથી, તેથી એક મજલેથી બીજા મજલે જવા માટેનો કોઈ માર્ગ નથી.(૭)

‘‘આગળ તેઓ લખે છે, સમાજ એક નૌકા છે. આગબોટમાં બેસેલા ઉતારુઓ જાણી જોઈને બીજા ઉતારુઓને નુકશાન કરવા માટે આગબોટમાં છીદ્ર કરે તો આખરે તે છીદ્રથી આગબોટને દરિયા મધ્યે જલસમાધિ લેવી પડે છે અને બંને લોકોને નુકશાન થાય છે જેમાં બિલકુલ શંકા નથી.(૮)

રાષ્ટ્રીય ચળવળ દરમિયાન ડૉ.આંબેડકર દલિત સમાજને એક અનોખું સામાજિક નેતૃત્વ પૂરું પાડવા માટે આગળ આવી રહ્યા હતા. મુંબઈની સિડનહામ કોલેજના આ અધ્યાપકે દલિતોને જાગૃત કરી સંગઠિત કરવામાં પોતાનું ધ્યાન પરોવ્યું. તેમના અધ્યક્ષપદે દક્ષિણ મહારાષ્ટ્રના કોલ્હાપુર નજીક આવેલા માણગાંવ ખાતે ૨૧મી માર્ચ, ૧૯૨૦ના રોજ બહિષ્કૃત વર્ગોની પ્રથમ પરિષદનું આયોજન થયું. ૫૦૦૦ જેટલા દલિતો આ પ્રથમ પરિષદમાં ગામેગામથી ઉપસ્થિત થયા. આ સભાને સંબોધન કરતા ડૉ.આંબેડરે કહ્યું કે,

‘‘મુંબઈ પ્રાંતની આ પહેલી જ બહિષ્કૃત પરિષદ છે. આપણી ઉન્નતિ માટે અહીં એકઠા થયેલા લોકોનો અપૂર્વ ઉત્સાહ જણાય છે. લાગે છે કે બહિષ્કૃત સમાજમાં વિચારક્રાંતિ અપૂર્વ છે. આપણા સમાજના લોકો માને છે કે, આપણી ખરાબ સ્થિતિ છે તે આપણું દુર્ભાગ્ય છે. અરે, અત્યારની પેઢી તેને ઈશ્વરનો પારિપાક સમજે છે તે પણ ખોટો વિચાર છે. પરંતુ જયાં સુધી બહિષ્કૃત સમાજમાં રાજકીય સામર્ચ્ય નહીં આવે ત્યાં સુધી આ સમાજનો ઉદ્ધાર થશે નહીં. છેવટે સત્યનો જ જય થશે એમ સમજીને આપણી ચળવળ ચાલુ રાખો.(૯)

બાબા સાહેબ આંબેડકરના નેતૃત્વ હેઠળ નાગપુર ખાતે ૩૦મી મે ૧૯૨૦ના રોજ અખિલ ભારતીય બહિષ્કૃત પરિષદ યોજવામાં આવી. આ પરિષદના અધ્યક્ષપદે શાહુ મહારાજ હતા. જેમાં મરાઠા, કણબી, માળસ, તેલી, માંગ, મહાર, ઢોર, ચમાર જેવી બહુજન સમાજની જાતિઓએ એકત્રિત થઈને પહેલી જ વખત રાજકીય પ્રતિનિધિત્વની માંગણી કરી એ મહત્ત્યવની ઘટના હતી. તેનું બીજું એ પરિણામ આવ્યું કે મહારોમાં રહેલી ૧૮ જેટલી વિવિધ પેટાજાતિઓને એક કરી એકસૂત્ર કરવા બાબા સાહેબે ભગીરથ પ્રયાસ કર્યો. મહાર જાતિમાં અંદરોઅંદરના જાતિભેદને મિટાવવાનો એ પ્રથમ બનાવ હતો. તમામ જાતિના લોકોએ એક સાથે સમૂહ ભોજન એક જ પંગતમાં બેસીને કર્યું.(૧૦)

સામાજિક પરિવર્તનની દિશામાં બાબા સાહેબે સમાજ સમતા સંઘ ની સ્થાપના કરી. તે દ્વારા સમાજને પંથે દોરી જવા, વૈચારિક ક્રાંતિને મજબૂત બનાવવા ૨૮ જૂન ૧૯૨૮ના રોજ સમતા નામનું પાક્ષિક શરૂ કરવામાં આવ્યું.(૧૧) સમાજ સમતા સંઘના અધ્યક્ષ બાબા સાહેબ આંબેડકર હતા, પરંતુ તેના બીજા પદો ઉપર ઉચ્ચ હિંદુ જાતિના બ્રાહ્મણ, મરાઠા, પાટીલ, કણબી, પ્રભુ, કાયસ્થ, ચમાર વગેરે જાતિના લોકો પણ હતા. સમતા સંઘના માધ્યમ વડે પરસ્પર હિંદુ અને અસ્પૃશ્ય વર્ગોમાં વૈમનસ્ય નહીં પરંતુ પ્રેમ અને વિશ્વાસનું વાતાવરણ નિર્માણ કરવામાં બાબા સાહેબ સફળ રહ્યા હતા. એ તેની મહત્ત્યવની ફલશ્રુતિ છે. સમતા સંઘમાં લોકમાન્ય બાળગંગાધર ટિળકના પુત્ર શ્રીધર બળવંત ટિળકનું પ્રદાન ખૂબ જ યશસ્વી રહ્યું હતું.

સમતા સંઘે હિન્દુ તેમજ અસ્પૃશ્યો વચ્ચે પરસ્પર સહભોજનનો કાર્યક્રમ ઘડી કાઢયો અને તેનો અમલ કર્યો. આ વખતે અસ્પૃશ્યતા ચરમ સીમાએ હતી. તેની જંજીરો ખૂબ જ લોખંડી હતી. તેના કપરા સંજોગોમાં પણ બાબા સાહેબના ઘેર ૧૫મી ઓગસ્ટ ૧૯૨૮ના દિવસે પ્રથમ સહભોજન યોજવામાં આવ્યું. ત્યાર પછી ચમાર જાતિના અગ્રણી સીતારામપંત શીવતરકર (માસ્તર)ને ઘરે તા. ૨૬ સપ્ટેમ્બર ૧૯૨૮ના દિવસે બીજો કાર્યક્રમ યોજવામાં આવ્યો. તેના પરિણામો એ આવ્યા કે અસ્પૃશ્યની જાતિઓ વચ્ચે ચાલતો પરસ્પર ભેદભાવ અને હિંદુ અસ્પૃશ્યો વચ્ચેના ભેદભાવો નાબૂદ

થયા. એનાથી પ્રભાવિત થઈને બાબા સાહેબે ભંગી જ્ઞાતિના તેમજ માંગ જાતિના સભ્યોને ઘેર સપરિવાર સહભોજનના કાર્યક્રમોનું પણ આયોજન કર્યું હતું.(૧૨)

વૈદિક વિવાહની સફળતાથી પ્રેરાઈને બાબા સાહેબે આંતરજ્ઞાતિય વિવાહ યોજવા પ્રત્યે ધ્યાન કેન્દ્રિત કર્યુ. તેમણે 'સમાજ સમતા સંઘ'ના ઉપક્રમે મહાર જાતિની સુક્ષિક્ષિત કન્યા શેવંતીબાઈ અને માંગ જાતિના યુવક ભાઉ નારાયણ ખુડે તથા મહાર જાતિની વધુ લક્ષ્મીબાઈ કાંબળે તથા મરાઠા યુવક દત્તારામ રંગનાથ ઉપાસક સાથે વડીલોની સંમતિ મેળવીને લગ્ન કરાવ્યા. પ્રસિદ્ધ બ્રાહ્મણ સાહિત્યકાર આચાર્ય પી.કે. અત્રે એ બ્રાહ્મણ યુવકના લગ્ન ગોદુતાઈ નામની વૈશ્ય કન્યા સાથે કરાવ્યા.(૧૩)

એ સમયે અસ્પૃશ્ય સમાજ મૃત જાનવરોનું માંસ ખાતો હતો. ચીડ ઉપજાવનારી આ પ્રથાને નેસ્તાનાબૂદ કરવા ગાંધીજીએ પણ અસ્પૃશ્ય મૃત જાનવરનું માંસ ન ખાવા સલાહ આપી હતી.(૧૪) બાબા સાહેબે પણ દલિતોને મૃત જાનવરનું માંસ ન ખાવા તેમજ ભીખ માંગવાનું છોડી દેવા વારંવાર ઉપદેશ આપ્યો હતો.(૧૫)

બાબા સાહેબ ડૉ.આંબેડકરના સમાજ પરિવર્તનના વિચારો કોઈ પણ સમાજ યા જાતિને સામસામે લડાવી, ઝઘડાવી, મારીને, વૈમનસ્ય, મારકાટ, હિંસા, ધૃણા, નફરત, તિરસ્કારને આધારિત ન હતા. સમાજમાં પરિવર્તન લાવવા માટે તેમણે પ્રેમ, બંધુત્વ, સમાનતા, પરસ્પર સહયોગ, ભાઈચારા તેમજ શાંતિનો સહારો લીધો હતો. ડૉ.આંબેડકર ઉચ્ચત્તમ વિદેશી શૈક્ષણિક લાયકાતો ધરાવનાર ભારતમાં એકમાત્ર દલિત નેતા હતા. તેમણે કયારેય આત્યંતિક માર્ગ અપનાવ્યો નથી. તેમના નેતૃત્વ હેઠળ દલિતોએ કયારેય હિંસક તોફાનો કર્યા ન હોઈ તેમનો કાનૂની, સહિંસક માર્ગ આધારિત હતો. તેમણે ચલાવેલા આંદોલનોમાં માત્ર દલિતો જ નહીં પણ બ્રાહ્મણો, મરાઠા, પાટીલ, કાયસ્થ, પારસી, પ્રભુ, પઠારે એમ અનેક જ્ઞાતિના સ્ત્રીપુરુષો સામેલ થયા હતા.

બાબા સાહેબનું લક્ષ ''કાનૂન દ્વારા ક્રાંતિ'' એટલે કે કાનૂનના માધ્યમ વડે જ સમાજનું પરિવર્તન રહ્યું છે. તેમનો સ્પષ્ટ વિચાર હતો કે લડાઈ કે ઝઘડાથી સમાજનું પરિવર્તન કયારેય થતું નથી, તે માટે મજબૂત કાનૂની વ્યવસ્થા હોવી જોઈએ. કાયદાનો માર્ગ શ્રેષ્ઠ અને શ્રેયકર છે. કાયદા વડે સમાજ સેવી સંસ્થાઓનો પણ ઉદય થાય છે. તેમણે કહ્યું કે, માત્ર કાનૂન જ એક એવી શકિત છે કે જેના માધ્યમ વડે સમાજ વિરોધી તત્વો તથા સંસ્થાઓનો ખાત્મો બોલાવી શકાય છે.(૧૬) જો એ તત્વો શાંતિમય રહ્યા હોય તેમના વિકાસ માટે કાયદાનો સહારો પણ એટલો જ આવશ્યક છે. સમાજ પરિવર્તન માટે કોઈ જાતિ પ્રત્યે વૈમનસ્ય કે બદલાની ભાવના ન હોવી જોઈએ. તેમણે પોતાના વિચારોને બહુ જ સ્પષ્ટ કરતા કહ્યું હતું કે ''જો મારું મન ધૃણા અને નફરત અને બદલાની ભાવનાથી ઓતપ્રોત હોત તો પાંચ વર્ષથી ઓછા સમયમાં હું એક તૂફાન લાવી શકયો હોત.(૧૭) બદલાની ભાવના માનવતાવાદની વિરુદ્ધ છે. સાચા રાષ્ટ્રવાદી અને દેશભકતમાં એવી બદલાની હીન ભાવના જાગૃત ન જ થવી જોઈએ એમ તેઓ માનતા હતા.

સરદાર વલ્લભભાઈ પટેલે વેઠ પ્રથા નાબૂદ કરવા માટે બીડું ઝડપ્યું. તેમને લાગ્યું કે વેઠ બેગારની પ્રથા ગરીબો, અછૂતો, શ્રમજીવીઓ અને ખેડૂતો માટે ત્રાસદાયક છે. તે બેઈજજતીભરી સૌને લાગે છે તે અંગેનો કોઈ જ કાયદો ન હતો. તેમણે મુંબઈ રાજયના ઉત્તર વિભાગના કમિશ્નર મિ.પ્રેટને ગોધરાના ઠરાવની એક નકલ મોકલી અને જણાવ્યું કે વેઠ બેગાર પ્રથાને લાગતો કોઈ કાયદો હોય તો રજૂ કરવો. જો સમય મર્યાદામાં કાયદો રજૂ કરવામાં નહીં આવે તો પ્રજાએ કોઈનીયે કોઈપણ જાતની વેઠ કરવી નહીં, તેમ જિલ્લા ભરમાં જાહેર કરવામાં આવશે. મિ.પ્રેટ કાયદો નહીં રજૂ કરી શકતાં વલ્લભભાઈ પટેલે આખાયે ગુજરાતમાં તેની વિરુદ્ધ જાહેરાત કરી. આમ વેઠ પ્રથાને કાયદાનું કોઈ નક્કર પીઠબળ ન હતું તેમ સાબિત થયું. વલ્લભભાઈ પટેલે સાબિત કરાવ્યું.(૧૮)

પરંતુ વેઠ પ્રથા સામે ઝુંબેશ શરૂ કરવાનું શ્રેય એકમાત્ર બાબા સાહેબ ડૉ.આંબેડકરને જ ફાળે જાય છે. મહારાષ્ટ્રમાં મહાર જાતિના લોકો આ કુપ્રથાનો સૌથી વધુ ભોગ બન્યા હતા. ડૉ. આંબેડકરે તેમના સામાયિક પત્ર બહષ્કૃત ભારતમાં મહાર આણિ ત્યાચે વતન શીર્ષક હેઠળ ૨–૧૬–૩૦ સપ્ટેમ્બર ૧૯૨૭ અને ૪ નવેમ્બર ૧૯૨૯ના અંકોમાં વિસ્તૃત અગ્રલેખ લખીને લોકજાગૃતિ ફેલાવી. મહારાષ્ટ્રમાં આ પ્રથા ને વતન (Watan) પ્રથા કહેવામાં આવે છે. ઈ.સ.૧૮૭૪ના Watan એકટને ટાંકીને બાબા સાહેબે આ કાયદાની કલમ નં. ૧૮, ૬૯, ૮૩ ઉપર ભારે વાદવિવાદ ચલાવ્યો. જેમાં મહારોની કોઈ જ નિશ્ચિત કામગીરી કરવાના આદેશો ન હતા છતાં બ્રિટિશ સરકારના અમલદારો મહારો પાસેથી મનમાની વેઠ કરાવતા હતા.(૧૯)

એક અભ્યાસ મુજબ ૪૨ પ્રકારની વેઠ બ્રિટિશ અમલદારો દલિતો પાસે કરાવતા હતા. બ્રિટિશ સરકારને આડે હાથ લેતા ડૉ.આંબેડકરે લખ્યું કે,

મહારા પાસેથી મૃતક માણસ વર્દી (ખબર) આપવા જવાની જે કામગીરી લેવામાં આવે છે તે તેમના ઉપર વેઠપ્રથા તરીકે લાદી દેવામાં આવી છે. મોટા શહેરોમાં ટપાલ મારફતે આવી ખબર આપવામાં આવે છે. તેમ છતાં મહારને ચાર, પાંચ, દશ કોસ સુધી દૂર દૂર આવી ખબર આપવા જવું પડે છે જે કામગીરી ખરેખર મહારોની નથી. એટલું જ નહીં ગ્રામ સ્વચ્છતાનું બહાનું કાઢીને મહારો પાસેથી મરેલા જાનવરોના નિકાલની કામગીરી બળજબરીપૂર્વક ઉઠાવવા મજબૂર કરવામાં આવતા. મહારાષ્ટ્રમાં ઢોર નામની એક જાતિ મૃત જાનવરોને તેમના પરંપરાગત વ્યવસાય મુજબ લઈ જાય છે. મહારો પાસેથી મરેલા જાનવરો એટલા માટે ઉઠાવવામાં આવતા કે મહારો કાયદા મુજબ ગામ નોકર હતા. તેથી જો ગામમાં મરેલા પશુનો નિકાલ કરવામાં ન આવે તો ગામમાં પ્લેગ કે મરકી જેવો રોગચાળો ફાટી નીકળે તો તેની જવાબદારી મહારની નક્કી કરવામાં આવતી. હવે આ કાયદા મુજબનું જો કોઈ મહાર મરેલા ઢોરનો નિકાલ કરવાની કામગીરી ન બજાવે તો મામલતદાર કાયદાનું મનમાન્યું અર્થઘટન કરીને મહારની વિરુદ્ધ પ્રાંત અધિકારીને રિપોર્ટ કરીને નોકરી સમાપ્ત કરી દેવાનો ભય દેખાડતો. જો કોઈ મહાર એમ કહે કે, મરેલા ઢોરનો નિકાલ કરવાની જવાબદારી અમારી નથી તો ગામમાં કોઈ રોગચાળાનો ઉપદ્રવ થાય તો તે માટે મહારની જવાબદારી નક્કી કરવાનો ડર દેખાડી દેવામાં આવતો. પરિણામે નોકરી ગુમાવવાના ડરથી થરથરીને ગલીચમાં ગલીચ કામ તેમને કરવું પડતું હતું.

બાબા સાહેબે આક્રોશપૂર્વક લખ્યું છે કે, 'સરકારે મહારો પાસેથી મરેલા ઢોર ઉચકી જવાના આદેશ કરીને મહારોને સૌથી મોટો અન્યાય કર્યો છે. મહારોની મરજી વિરુદ્ધ જબરજસ્તીથી મરેલા જાનવરના નિકાલની કામગીરી લાદી દઈને ખૂબ જ ખરાબ કર્યું છે. ગરીબ લાચાર મહારોને પરાણે એ કામગીરી કરવી પડતી હતી.'

ડૉ.આંબેડકરે તેથી ઈ.સ.૧૮૭૪ એકટમાં સુધારો કરવા ૧૯ માર્ચ ૧૯૨૮ના રોજ મુંબઈ વિધાનસભામાં 'મહાર વતન બિલ' રજૂ કર્યું અને તે અંગે મહારોમાં પુષ્કળ જાગૃતિ લાવવા ઠેરઠેર સભાઓ ભરી હતી.[૨૦]

વડોદરા રાજયમાં ઈ.સ.૧૯૩૦માં ગામ નોકર નામે એક કાયદાનો અમલ જારી હતો તે મુજબ અહીં ગુજરાતમાં પણ વણકર, ચમાર, તૂરી, ગરોડા, સેનમા જેવી કોમોના લોકોને વેઠીયા તરીકે અનિષ્ઠ સેવાઓ બજાવવી પડતી હતી. જેમ કે ગામમાં સાદ પાડવા જવું, કોટવાળિયા તરીકે દાંડી પીટવા જવું વગેરે.[૨૧]

બાબા સાહેબ ડૉ.આંબેડકરે જયારે આઝાદ ભારતનું નૂતન બંધારણ ઘડયું ત્યારે તેમાં અનુચ્છેદ–૪ મુજબ કાયદો દાખલ કરીને આ ગુલામી પ્રથાને સદંતર માટે નષ્ટ કરી દીધી. સંવિધાનના અનુચ્છેદ–૪ મુજબ કોઈપણ વ્યકિતને દાસતા યા ગુલામીની હાલતમાં રાખી શકાશે નહીં. ગુલામી પ્રથા (વેઠપ્રથા) અને ગુલામોનો વેપાર તમામ સ્વરૂપે નિષિદ્ધ કરવામાં આવે છે.[૨૨]

ભારત સરકારે પણ બંધારણના આ અનુચ્છેદને લક્ષમાં રાખી સમાજના નબળા વર્ગોનું આર્થિક અને શારીરિક શોષણ અટકાવવા માટે 'વેઠપ્રથા નાબૂદી ધારો' (Removel of Drudgery) માટે તથા તેની સાથે સંકળાયેલા આનુષંગિક ગુનાઓના નિયંત્રણ હેતુ ભારતની સંસદમાં ૧૯૭૬ની ૯મી ફેબ્રુઆરીએ 'વેઠપ્રથા નાબૂદી અધિનિયમ' પસાર કર્યો. તેની કલમ–૪ મુજબ આખાયે ભારતમાંથી વેઠપ્રથા નાબૂદ કરવામાં આવી.[૨૩]

આમ ઈ.સ.૧૮૯૩માં સેવેલું એક સ્વપ્ન ઈ.સ.૧૯૭૬માં ૮૩ વર્ષ પછી સાકાર થયું. જેમાં મહાત્મા ગાંધી, સરદાર વલ્લભભાઈ પટેલ, બાબા સાહેક ડૉ.આંબેડકરના સારા પ્રયાસો હતા. દલિતો ઉપર જે સામાજિક ગુલામીનું દૂષણ હતું તે દૂર થયું છે.

રાષ્ટ્રીય સ્વાતંત્ર્ય સંગ્રામની આ એક મહાન ફલશ્રુતિ કહી શકાય. જે માટે કોંગ્રેસ, ગાંધીજી, સરદાર પટેલ તથા ડૉ.આંબેડકરની દોરવણી હેઠળ દલિતો ગુલામીની જંજીરોને તોડી નાખવા માટે કૃતનિશ્ચયી બન્યા હતા. જેમણે અસંખ્ય સભાઓ ભરી, ઝુંબેશ ચલાવી અને છેવટે પરિણામ હાંસલ કરીને વેઠપ્રથા નાબૂદી માટે દલિતોમાં ભારે ચેતના આવી અને સામાજિક ગુલામીનો અંત આવ્યો.

ડૉ.આંબેડકરે પોતાના દલિત વર્ગોના કલ્યાણ કે ઉત્થાન માટે કયારેય લોહિયાળ સંદેશો આપ્યો નથી કે લોહિયાળ સંઘર્ષ કર્યો જ નથી. કલકત્તા કાંડ જેવા કાંડ તેમના આંદોલનો દ્વારા નિર્મિત થયા નથી.

તેથી એ વાતને સમર્થન મળે છે. ડૉ.આંબેડકર કાયદા દ્વારા સામાજિક ક્રાંતિના જનક કે સર્જક હતા. ડૉ.આંબેડકરે એક જગ્યાએ કહ્યું હતું કે, “જો મારા મનમાં કોઈના પ્રત્યે બદલા કે દ્વેષભાવની ભાવના હોત તો પાંચ જ વર્ષની અંદર હું તોફાન સર્જી શકયો હતો.(૨૪)

પરંતુ તેમણે કયારેય કોમી વૈમનશ્ય, ધૃણા, નફરત, તિરસ્કાર કે બદલાની ભાવનાથી રાષ્ટ્રીય સ્વાતંત્ર્ય સંગ્રામમાં ભૂમિકા નિભાવી નથી. હા, તેમણે સામાજિક પરિવર્તન માટે સમયની રાહ જોઈ છે. તેઓ માનવવાદના સિદ્ધાંતોને વરેલા હતા.

સંદર્ભ :

(૧) ડૉ.આંબેડકરરાંચી સમગ્ર ભાષણે(મરાઠી) ખંડ–૧, પૃ.૫૫, ગોપાસબાબા વલંગકર(પૂણે) (મરાઠી)
(૨) ઠક્કર બાપા–વિયોગી હરિ(દિલ્લી).
(૩) આધુનિક ભારતનો ઈતિહાસ, ખંડ–૨, ડૉ. આર.કે.ધારૈયા, પૃ.૪૧૬–૪૧૭.
(૪) Resolution of Mahasabha, Navjivan, Ahmedabad, ગુજરાતી આ.,પૃ.૧૯૦.
(૫) ગાંધીજીની દિનવારી, પૃ.૫.
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आचार्य भानुदत्त विरचित 'रसतरंगिणी' में निरुपित रस विषयक विचार

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SUBJECT:

प्रास्ताविक

आचार्य भानुदत्त मिश्र संस्कृत काव्यशास्त्र के प्रसिद्ध रसाचार्यो में परिगणित किये जाते है । इन्होंने रस विषयक लोकप्रिय ग्रन्थों का सर्जन करके रस – सिद्धान्त के उन्नयन में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका का निर्वहन किया है । इन्होंने 'रसतरंगिणी' , 'रसमंजरी' एवं 'अलंकारतिलक' नामक काव्यशास्त्रीय ग्रन्थों की रचना की है । आचार्य भानुदत्त मिश्रने 'रसतरंगिणी' ग्रन्थ में रस का विस्तृत विवेचन किया है एवं अपने रस विषयक विचारों को प्रस्थापित करने का प्रयास किया है ।

- **'रसतरंगिणी' में निरुपित काव्यतत्व**

आचार्य भानुदत्त विरचित 'रसतरंगिणी' ग्रन्थ आठ तरंगो में विभक्त है । इसमें शृंगार रस का विस्तृत विवेचन करने के पश्चात् अन्य रसों का निरूपण किया है । आचार्य भानुदत्त मिश्र ने स्थायीभाव, विभाव, अनुभाव एवं संचारीभावों का विवेचन करके 'मायरस' नामक नविन रस का कथन किया है । इसमें 'छल' नामक चौंतीसवें संचारीभाव का वर्णन किया है एवं इस ग्रन्थ में आठ तरंगो में काव्यतत्वों का निरूपण किया है ।

'रसतरंगिणी' ग्रन्थ के प्रथम तरंग में कृष्णवंदना तथा भाव एवं स्थायी भावों के स्वरूप एवं भेद बताये गए है एवं मंगलाचरण में अनन्तर भावों का विवेचन किया गया है । ततपश्चात् रस एवं रस सम्प्रदाय का विवेचन किया है, जिसमें शंकुक, भट्टलोल्लट, भट्ट नायक और अभिनवगुप्त के मतों का विस्तृत विवेचन किया है । तदन्तर रस के अनुबंध, काव्य में तीन प्रकार की रसानुभूति, रस कि निष्पत्ति के लिए आवश्यक अनुबंध, रस के उपभोक्ता, रसानुभूति के लिए सहृदयता, आवश्यक आठ स्थायीभाव, रस के चार सिद्धान्त, रस के अन्य दो सिद्धान्त, तीन भावनाएँ, अनुराग, रसों की संख्या, प्रधान रस, सौंदर्यशास्त्र और उनकी एतिहासिक विवेचना, सौन्दर्यात्मिका वृत्ति, प्रयोगात्मक सौंदर्यवाद, असुन्दरता या कुरूपता, सौन्दर्यात्मक विश्लेषण, सत्यं,शिवम्, सुन्दरम् स्थायीभाव और रस, भक्ति और उनके प्रकार, प्रेम और राग तथा उनके प्रकार इत्यादि विषयों पर गंभीरता से विचार किया गया है ।

'रसतरंगिणी' ग्रन्थ के द्वितीय तरंग में विभाव का विवेचन किया गया है एवं विभावों का स्वरूप तथा भेद दर्शाये गये है। जिसमें आलम्बन विभाव का निरूपण विस्तार से किया गया है। इसमे आलम्बन विभाव के पांच प्रकारों का निर्देश किया गया है। इस ग्रन्थ में रसशास्त्रीय ग्रन्थों के सामान सभी रसों के विभावों का निरूपण हुआ है।

'रसतरंगिणी' ग्रन्थ के तृतीय तरंग में सभी रसों के अनुभावों का विवेचन किया गया है। चतुर्थ तरंग में सात्विक भावों का निरूपण हुआ है। जिसके अन्तर्गत अनुभावों की संख्या पर विचार करते हुए स्तम्भ, स्वेद इत्यादि सात्विक भावों का उदाहरण सहित लक्षण दिया गया है। पंचम तरंग में व्यभिचारी भावों पर विचार किया गया है। यहाँ तैतीस संख्याक निर्वेद, ग्लानि इत्यादि के उदाहरण सहित लक्षण को निरुपित किया गया है।

'रसतरंगिणी' के षष्ठ तरंग में रसों का विवेचन हुआ है जिसमें शृंगार – रस का निरूपण हुआ है सप्तम तरंग में हास्य इत्यादि रसों पर विचार किया गया है। अष्टम तरंग में स्फुट विषयों का वर्णन किया गया है। जिसमें आठ प्रकार की स्थायिभावोत्पन्न दृष्टियों, संचारी भावोत्पन्न दृष्टियों,रस की दृष्टियों पर विचार किया गया है। इसी में रसों का पारस्परिक सम्बन्ध, रसों का पारस्परिक विरोध, रस शबलता, रसाभास इत्यादि विषयों का निरूपण किया गया है।

'रसतरंगिणी' ग्रन्थ पर लिखित नौ टीकाएँ इसकी लोकप्रियता सिद्ध करती है। इनमें गंगारामजडीकृत नौकाटीका, वेणीतर्क वागीशभट्टाचार्यरचित रसिकराज्जिनी टिका, जीवराज रचित रसतरंगिणीसेतु, गणेशकृत रसोदधि, महादेवरचित रसोदधि, भीमशाह के पुत्र नेमिशाह की साहित्यसुधा या काव्यसुधा – टीका, भगवदभट्ट रचित नूतनतरी, अयोध्या प्रसाद रचित टीका उपलब्ध है। इनमें गंगारामजडीकृत 'नौकाटीका' एवं वेणीदत्तभट्टाचार्य की रसिकरजनी टीकाएँ प्रकाशित है।

- **आचार्य भानुदत्त के रस विषयक विचार**

आचार्य भानुदत्त ने रस सम्बन्धी अनेक समस्याओं पर नवीन दृष्टी से विचार किया है और अनेक मौलिक उदभावनाएँ की है। भानुदत्त के मत्तानुसार रस दो प्रकार के होते है – लौकिक और अलौकिक। लौकिक रस लौकिक सन्निकर्षो से एवं अलौकिक रस अलौकिक सन्निकर्षो से उत्पन्न होता है। लौकिक सन्निकर्ष विषयगत अर्थात् वस्तुपरक होते है और ये छ: प्रकार के है किन्तु भानुदत्तने न्यायशास्त्र सम्मत छ: लौकिक सन्निकर्षो का नाम नहीं लिया है तथापि उनका आशय स्पष्ट ही है। इन सन्निकर्षो की सत्ता विविध लौकिक व्यवहारों में ही विद्यमान है। विषयगत होने के कारण ये सब महत्वशून्य है। अलौकिक सन्निकर्ष से अभिप्राय है ज्ञान। इस सन्निकर्ष के एक बार साक्षात अनुभव हो जाने पर और इस जन्म में उसका अनुभव न होने पर भी,पूर्व जन्म के संस्कार द्वारा ज्ञान की अनुभूति हो जाती है। अलौकिक रस तीन प्रकार का होता है – स्वाप्निक, मनोरथिक और औपनायिक। औपनायिक रस काव्य के पद एवं

पदार्थ के चमत्कार और नाटक में होता है। यह औपनायिक रस आनन्दानुभूति का कारण है। किन्तु इसका अर्थ यह नहीं है कि अन्य दो रस इस रस से अपने उद्देश्य में पृथक है। सुख के साथ – साथ दुःख के समान सदभाव होने पर भी उनमें आनन्दरूपता होती है इस प्रसंग में भानुदत्त ने एक बहुत बड़ी बात यह कही है कि रस के अभाव में सुख की उत्पत्ति असम्भव है – **रसेन विना च सुखाड़नुत्पत्तेरिति।**

आचार्य भानुदत्त के मत्तानुसार चित्तवृत्तियाँ दो प्रकार की होती है – प्रवृत्तिमूलक और निवृत्तिमूलक। उनके इस निष्कर्ष में बहुत अधिक सार है। जीवन में विविध प्रकार के व्यवहार इस मत के प्रमाण है। कुछ विषयों के प्रति हम आकर्षित होते है और कुछ विषयों से दूर हटना चाहते है। प्रवृत्तियों का अन्तर्भाव माया-रस में होता है और निवृत्ति का शान्त – रस में। यह माया – रस रूप – रस नहीं है क्योंकि यदि इसे यही मान लिया गया तो इसे किसी भी रस का व्यभिचारी सिद्ध नहीं कर सकते। शृंगार का नहीं हो सकता क्योंकी उसका विरोध बीभत्स उसमें विद्यमान है, हास्य का इसलिए नहीं हो सकता क्योंकी उसके विरोधी करुण की उसमें उपस्थिति है, अदभुत की भी उसमें स्थिति है इसीलिए वह रौद्र का भी नहीं हो सकता और वीर का भी नहीं हो सकता क्योंकी उसके विरोधी भयानक का उसमें सदभाव है इस प्रकार कोई भी रस शेष नहीं रह जाता। शांत का तो यह हो हि नहीं सकता क्योंकी माया – रस स्वयं ही इसका विरोधे है। यह माया - रस सामान्य रूपसे रस भी नहीं है। अर्थात् आठ रस उसी के भेद – विशेष नहीं है। यदि ऐसा मान लेते है तो फिर शांत – रस की स्थिति रस की न रहकर रसा भास की हो जायेगी वास्तव में 'रसतरंगिणी' के इस स्थल पर पाठभेद पाया जाता है। वेंकटेश्वर प्रेस ,बम्बई द्वारा प्रकाशीत संसकरण में जो पाठ प्राप्य है वह इस प्रकार है – **शान्तरसस्य तर्हि रसाभासत्वापत्ते: ।** गंगारामजडी की व्याख्या वाले बनारस के संस्करण में कुछ और ही पाठ मिलाता है – **शान्तरसस्य तर्हि रसाभावत्वापत्ते: ।** पहले पाठ के अनुसार अर्थ होगा कि शांत – रस, रस न रहकर रसाभाव हो जाएगा और दूसरे पाठ के अनुसार यह अर्थ होगा कि शांत – रस का अभाव हो जाएगा। वास्तव में इस स्थल पर भानुदत्त का मत्त क्या था, पाठभेद की इस स्थिति में निश्चित रूप से कुछ कहा नहीं जा सकता है। 'रसचंद्रिका'के लेखक विश्वेश्वर ने भी 'रसतरंगिणी' की विविध प्रतियों में पाए जाने वाले इस पाठभेद का अनुभव किया था। फलत: उन्होंने इस स्थक का रूपान्तर इस प्रकार कर दिया – **शान्तरस्य बहिर्भावापत्ते: ।** सहज अनुमान किया जा सकता है कि दूसरा पाठ ही शुद्ध है।

भानुदत्त ने माया – रस की उदभावना की है किन्तु शान्त – रस के अस्तित्व को भी स्वीकार किया है। प्रवृत्ति और निवृत्ति ये दोनों यदि सार्थक है तो माया और शान्त भी सार्थक है। माया – रस को सामान्य रूप रस कह देने पर उनके आठ भेद विशेषो से उसे किस प्रकार भिन्न कहा जा सकता है ? फिर तो सभी आठ रसों को माया - रस मानना पड़ेगा। इस तरह से

तो शान्त – रस की सत्ता ही अस्वीकृत हो जाती है। इसीलिए माया – रस एक अतिरिक्त रस है। इसका स्थायी भाव है मिथ्या ज्ञान, सांसारिक भोग के उत्पादक धर्म – अधर्म इसके विभाव है और अनुभाव है पुत्र, कलत्र, विजय, साम्राज्य आदि।

रसों के वर्गीकरण में भानुदत्त ने एक विचित्र पद्धति अपनाई है। हास्य, करुण, भयानक, बीभत्स और अदभुत-रस स्वनिष्ठ और परनिष्ठ रूपमें दो - दो प्रकार के है। स्पष्ट है कि स्वनिष्ठ और परनिष्ठ रूपमें रसों के वर्गीकरण का मूल आधार है आश्रय और आलंबन का पारस्परिक सम्बन्ध। भानुदत्त ने शृंगार, वीर और रौद्र रसों को इस वर्गीकरण में नहीं लिया अर्थात् हास्य, करुण, भयानक, बीभत्स और अदभुत में कोई व्यक्ति स्वयं अपना आलंबन हो सकता है। आश्रय की स्थिति तो सब जगह स्वीकृत है ही किन्तु रसों के परनिष्ठ रूपों में आश्रय अनिवार्य रूप से वर्तमान में हो ही यह आवश्यक नहीं है।

आचार्य भानुदत्त ने 'रसतरंगिणी' के अष्टम तरंग में रसों का वर्गीकरण एक और तरीके से किया है। रस, भाव और अलंकार की स्थिति को स्पष्ट करने के लिए भानुदत्त ने कहा है कि 'अभिमुख', 'विमुख' और 'परमुख' रूप में रस तीन प्रकार का होता है। 'परमुख' के भी दो प्रकार है – 'अलंकारमुख' और 'भावमुख'। यह देखा जा शकता है कि भानुदत्त द्वारा किये गए इस वर्गीकरण पर ध्वनिवादियों का कितना प्रभाव है। किन्तु जिस प्रकार ध्वनि को आधार बनाकर ध्वनिवादियों ने काव्य के भेद निर्धारित किए थे उस प्रकार रस को आधार बनाकर अभीतक नहीं किए गए थे। इस संबन्ध में प्रथम प्रयास भानुदत्त ने ही किया था। काव्य में रस प्रमुख भी हो शकता है, उसकी योजना एसी भी हो सकती है कि रस तो हो किन्तु उसकी अनुभूति क्लिष्ट रूप में हो और वह गौण भी हो सकता है तथा उसके स्थान पर अलंकार भाव आदि प्रधान हो सकते है। रसों के इस प्रकार के वर्गीकरण का मूल आधार यही है।

न्यायशास्त्र में प्राप्त कुछ संकेतों के आधार पर भानुदत्त ने काव्यशास्त्र में 'छल' संचारी की स्थापना की है। गुप्त क्रियाओं द्वारा किसी कार्य को सिद्ध करना 'छल' कहा जाता है। शृंगार रस में 'छल' की योजना का संकेत उन्हें 'अमरुशतक' के एक श्लोक में प्राप्त हुआ। रौद्र में 'छल' के लिए उन्हें 'दुर्गासप्तशती' का संबल प्राप्त हुआ है। भानुदत्त ने जीवन के व्यवहारों में देखा कि हास्य में तो 'छल' की सिद्धि प्रत्यक्ष है ही। अवमान, विपरीत पक्ष, कुत्सित चेष्टाएँ आदि 'छल' के विभाव है और वक्र उक्ति, निरंतर स्मित बराबर देखते रहना और प्रकृतिगत स्वभाव को छिपाना अनुभाव है।

- **निष्कर्ष**

आचार्य भानुदत्त मिश्रने रस चिंतन में नवीन दृष्टि से विचार किया है और अनेक मौलिक उदभावनाएँ की है। इन्होंने काव्यशास्त्रीय धरातल पर अपनी मौलिक दृष्टि का परिचय दिया है।

भानुदत्त रसवादी आचार्य है, इसमें संदेह नहीं है। उनके ग्रन्थों से यह स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि काव्य में रस को आत्मा मानने का उनका प्रबल आग्रह है। 'रसमंजरी' और 'रसतरंगिणी' इन ग्रन्थो के नामकरण से भी यह सिद्ध हो जाता है कि भानुदत्त काव्य में रस को प्रमुख रूप से स्वीकार करते है। उनके इन ग्रन्थों का यह उदेश्य है कि रस की प्रतिष्ठा की जाए और पाठक को उसके आनंद में निमग्न कर दिया जाए। क्योंकी भानुदत्त के मत्तानुसार एकमात्र रस ही आनंद का कारण है। उसके बिना सुख की उत्पत्ति नहीं हो सकती।

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EPIDEMICS IN LITERARY HISTORY : A CRITICAL ANALYSIS

KHAMBHAYATA PAYAL D.

SUBJECT:

ABSTRACT :

The World has experienced and encountered pandemics throughout history. There have been numerous huge pandemics recorded in mankind's history, and the pandemic related emergencies have caused gigantic negative effects on human's wellbeing on the planet. It also shows how it affects the people and a threat to humanity. Epidemics is the subsequently the subject of the Humanities and Literature has played an important role in framing our responses to this current COVID-19 pandemic. There is an overabundance of similarities between the historical outbreaks of plague and cholera and the current Coronavirus pandemic. Throughout human and literary history what makes pandemics alike is not mere characteristic of germs and viruses but that our initial responses were consistently the same and equivalent.

This research paper investigates about such outbreaks known to have occurred in the history of literary works which showing and underlining not just its terrifying power but also the resilience of the human mind in confronting it. It highlights the pandemic fear and how people trying to face in the writing for the idea and history of pandemics and how it shows mirror and makes us understand with the current pandemic situation.

Keywords : History, Plague, Covid 19, Infectious Disease, Epidemics in Literature.

INTRODUCTION :

Literature also throws light on the spread of different diseases and epidemics. It has represented the height of human feelings of dread and fears during the spread of various pandemics that Darwin refers to as "Civilisation was crumbling, and it was each for himself." English literature was touched by human helplessness in the face of various fatal epidemics, which existed in the past. Over the past few decades, Pandemics and disease outbreaks have become increasingly frequent and widespread and it can be clearly seen in the literary history. At the start of the 21st century, epidemics of irresistible and infectious diseases keep on being a danger to humankind and continue to be a threat to humanity.

As today we fight and battle with the Covid 19, we should recall that the human tryst with epidemics is old and ancient. If we see throughout the literatute it can also be seen that it is ranging from the classics to contemporary novels or some of the works on pandemic literature offers something in the way of an uncertain comfort, and a guide for what happens next. It is worth discussing and turning to some of literary works to better understand our reactions and how we might mitigate fear, racism, feeling of dread and xenophobia in the narratives that surround the spread of this current Covid 19 pandemic. Here we can find and it can be better understood through the analysis of the works.

CORONAVIRUS AND THE CLASSICS :

Homer's Iliad and the Odyssey : an ancient Greeks teaches and presents a narrative framing device of disaster that results from ill-judged behaviour on the part of all of the characters involved. The term epidemic derives from a word form attributed to Homer's Odyssey. It was Homer who first used the term epidemios for the returning natives in Odyssey. The word which later took its medical meaning from the Epidemics, a treatise by Hippocrates. Writers over centuries have investigated and explored the impact of pestilences in prose and verse. In other words, it opens with a plague visited upon the Greek camp at Troy to punish the Greeks for Agamemnon's enslavement of Chryseis.

European literature gets going with the arrival of a mysterious and deadly illness. At the dramatic opening of the Iliad, Apollo sends a plague, punishing the Greeks for Agamemnon's refusal to ransom a captive, Chryseis. The god's direct relationship with the sickness is vividly described—he descends "like night" on the Greek camp, his arrows clattering in their quiver, and he shoots first the mules and dogs, making them sick, before turning on the humans.

Oedipus the King by Sophocles : was first performed around 429 BC. Originally, to the ancient Greeks, Perhaps the greatest of all Athenian tragedies also starts with a plague. Sophocles' play begins as a deputation of the people come to Oedipus asking for help with a disease that's ravaging the people of Thebes. Oedipus, always the great man of action, tells them that he's already sent his brother-in-law to consult the Delphic oracle. The message comes back that the murderer of King Laius, Oedipus's predecessor, must be found and punished. It turns out that the plague is a symbol of a deeper malaise, a moral disorder that's afflicting the king's family. Humans are story-makers. It's not surprising that mysterious ailments might be explained in the world of Greek myth in terms of punishments for moral failings or for offending the gods. But 5th-century Athens also saw a different approach to disease.

In these dark days of Covid-19, if we think and analyse, these classics have a lot to say about pandemics and the current Coronavirus which is like a new vocabulary word. When you see and look up a word you don't know, suddenly you find it everywhere in the next days, weeks or months. It can be better seen this running time through the literary context.

CORONAVIRUS, INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND OTHER LITERARY WORKS :

The Decameron (1353) by Giovanni Boccaccio : composed in the 14th century, set during the Black Death, reveals the vital role of storytelling in a time of disaster which inspired Geoffrey Chaucer's The Canterbury Tales, provides an authentic description of the pestilence in Florence. Chaucer's portrayal of plague in 'The Pardoner's Tale' was in all probability inspired by Boccaccio, although England had been repeatedly ravaged by plague between 1348 and 1376. The book is structured as a frame story containing 100 tales told by a group of seven young women and three young men or about Ten people self-isolate and sheltering in a secluded villa just outside Florence to escape the Black Death, which was afflicting the city. In the course of their isolation, the characters take turns to tell stories of love, morality, sexual politics, trade and power. It emphasized human nature and human behavior: the fear and dread of contagion increased vices such as greed, avarice and corruption, which paradoxically led to infection and thus to both physical and moral death. He probably conceived of The Decameron after the epidemic of 1348, and completed it by 1353.

Today we have smartphone, computer, television, including Netflix and Amazon Prime, to get us through periods of enforced cocooning, but in the late Middle Ages the oral tradition of storytelling provided much the same combination of entertainment and escapism.

In this pandemic times, Boccaccio's Decameron inaugurated a new phase in vernacular Italian and European culture, we can learn and also expect the Novel Coronavirus to inspire a wide range of cultural activity, and perhaps even new cultural forms. It reflects and instructs us that human nature is all over the place and consistently the same and equivalent, that emergency and crisis brings out the best and worst of humanity or the most exceedingly awful of mankind.

The Last Man (1826) by Mary Shelley : The Last Man is an apocalyptic, dystopian science fiction novel by Mary Shelley, which was first published in 1826. The book describes a future Earth at the time of the late 21st Century, ravaged by an unknown pandemic which quickly sweeps across the world. In English-language literature, The Last Man by English novelist Mary Shelley (1797–1851) was one of the first apocalyptic novels, telling of a future world that had been ravaged by a plague; It painted an apocalyptic picture of a future world torn by a plague. Only a few people appear to be immuneto the disease and avoid contact with others and the rest of the world. This novel explored a deep understanding of 19th-century medical advances and was also one of the first to make famous the concept of immunization, which is now the most effective defence against communicable diseases.

The novel's driving conflict is a highly contagious disease. Like the current COVID -19 Coronavirus pandemic, the novel's plague spreads by a combination of airborne particles and contact with carriers. In both cases, we can see it has been exacerbated, incubated, and left unchecked by destructive human behavior.

When we read the story lines about the escalating CoronaVirus outbreaks around the world, we feel worry even fear, especially for ourselves and our family or loved ones. But like Shelley and her avatar Verney, we should bring the strength to look beyond that fear with an attitude of hope and collective problem-solving thinking. Only then might we humanely work together to battle or to fight the spread of COVID 19, rather than contributing to yet another global epidemiological disaster.

The Plague (1947) by Albert Camus : is a novel published in 1947, that tells the story from the point of view of an unknown narrator of a plague sweeping the French Algerian city of Oran. It resonates more than ever today. It is, again, a story of the fight between man and a fatal disease. Through its protagonist, Dr Bernard Rieux which describes how first rats die of the plague, followed by thousands of citizens in the Algerian port city of Oran. Everyone takes a different approach to the fight against the Black Death, but in the end, it kills the innocent and the ruthless alike. It can be said that for contemporary readers, the fictional examination of a pandemic is almost synonymous with Camus' The Plague. In the 20th century, Albert Camus' The Plague attracted and brought readers' attentions to the social implications of plague-like pandemics in the 20th century.

At this time, few writers are mentioning Albert Camus' novel that brings and evokes so vividly and on such an epic scale the story we are currently living every day. It is one of the most famous pieces of literature on pandemics is which we can learn from and draw parallels with the Covid-19 current situation, where doctors and healthcare workers are battling at the danger of individual and fighting at the risk of personal infection for the dignity of human life.

A Journal of the Plague Year (1722) by Daniel Defoe : is a book first published in March 1722. It is an account of one man's experiences of the year 1665, in which the bubonic Plague struck the city of London in what became known as the Great Plague of London, the last epidemic of plague in that city. He tells the tale of a city in a state of emergency, faced with hysteria, superstition, unemployment, looting and fraud.The 1665 Great Plague of London had killed an estimated 20 percent of the city's population. He wrote A Journal of the Plague Year as a warning.

Here in this, Defoe provides a brilliant account of a community's response to the arrival of a pandemic. Some flee, especially the privileged and the wealthy. Some live in stubborn denial until the plague reaches their own street or house. Houses in London were literally boarded up in 1665, with warning marks on the doors and windows, while armed guards stood on every street to prevent people from visiting or leaving the houses where the disease had been concentrated. It can be said that, In the early pages, it is the single most illuminating work of literature ever written on contagion and human behavior where Human reactions to the plague are also the central themes of historical titles as it is a long, detailed narrative of events, anecdotes, and statistics regarding the Great Plague of London of 1665.

In this times of pandemic, it very well can be seen what he also wrote about people staying away and keeping their distance when they met each other on the streets during the plagues, but also asking each other for news and stories from their respective hometowns and neighborhoods, so that they might piece or sort out together a broader picture of the disease. Only through that wider view could they hope to escape death and find a safe place for shelter. It is a pandemic far more terrifying than the one we face today. It offers a surprisingly relevant blueprint to navigating a 2020 Pandemic.

Oryx and Crake (2003) by Margaret Atwood : is a novel by Canadian author Margaret Atwood. She has described the novel as speculative fiction and adventure romance, rather than pure science fiction. It was published in 2003, at the outbreak of the SARS epidemic, is narrated by a survivor of a biological disaster which is built around a human-created pandemic. A novel dealing with extreme genetic engineering, which revolves around the narrator Jimmy, aka Snowman and his genetically modified friend Crake. After the death of Crake, Jimmy embarks upon a journey with the green-eyed children of Crake to find answers related to the death of his friend and the beautiful and elusive Oryx. Atwood's brilliant tale at once shows us a world that is too familiar and one that is unimaginable. A global pandemic dominates the trilogy. In Oryx and Crake, a disillusioned bioengineer (Crake) unleashes a 'hot bioform' that kills most humans.

In the times of Corona, We have been seeing a lot of social media posts and tweets on the lines of "Humans are the real virus", haven't we? Or questions like this? That's what Crake, a brilliant geneticist, believes. He creates a wonder drug, purported to bring health and happiness to all, but which actually creates a pandemic that wipes out the entire human population. What is left behind are crakers, human-like creatures, who are peaceful, lustless, and not as damaging to the environment as humans. The novel goes back into the pasts of Crake and his friend Jimmy, the protagonist, to show how the world came to be like this. This describes a world devastated by the effects of genetic engineering, including a plague that has wiped out much of humanity.

As Today the world struggles to come to terms with the growing COVID-19 crisis, Historical and speculative future pandemics kind of works might help people wrap their heads around something that may seem too big and scary to process. Many of us are turning to fiction as a way of understanding the scope of the fear, danger—and, perhaps paradoxically, a way of finding comfort and peace.

CONCLUSION :

Across the globe, Most of the countries have now been struck by the Coronavirus or COVID-19 pandemic, a very post-modern human tragedy, both poetic and political in a time of crisis. But From all of this literature, we can conclude that this is not the first time that has happened we are facing this current Corona Epidemic. Many infectious disease have become widespread. If we find and try to put the coronavirus epidemic in a literary and historical context, there is a wealth of great works to choose from. It can be concluded and established that throughout time, Many works that in some form contain epidemics were taken and analyzed in the context of the disease's historical relevancy. When the world appears to be collapsing all around us, we search for assurances and Even we don't know when we will get through this.

But it offers and gives us a chance to think and consider through how similar crises or emergencies have been happened and managed previously, as well as ideas regarding how we might structure our societies more equitably in their aftermath.

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अनुसंधान (शोध) में ऐतिहासिक तथ्यों एवं पद्धतियों का प्रयोग

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SUBJECT:

व्यापक अर्थ में अनुसंधान (**Research**) किसी भी क्षेत्र में 'ज्ञान की खोज करना' या 'विधिवत अन्वेषणा' करना होता है। वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान में वैज्ञानिक विधि का सहारा लेते हुए जिज्ञासा का समाधान करने की कोशिश की जाती है । "नवीन वस्तुओं की खोज और पुराने वस्तुओं एवं सिद्धांतो का पुनः परीक्षण करना जिससे कि नए तथ्य प्राप्त हो सके, उसे शोध कहते है।" शोध उस प्रक्रिया अथवा कार्य का नाम है, जिसमें बोधपूर्वक प्रयत्न से तथ्यों का संकलन कर सूक्ष्मग्राही एवं विवेचक बुद्धि से उसका अवलोकन-विश्लेषण करके नए तथ्यों या सिद्धांतो का उद्‌घाटन किया जाता है।

साहित्य के क्षेत्र में शोध या अनुसंधान की बहुत सारी पद्धतियों का समावेश होता है। साहित्य स्वयं में ऐसी सत्ता है, जो इतिहास एवं ऐतिहासिक प्रमाण एवं तथ्यों को आधार बनाकर चलता है। अनुसंधान की दिशा तैय करते समय साहित्य में इतिहास केन्द्रित विवेचन एवं विश्लेषण की संभावना भी बनी रहती है। किसी भी अनुसंधान कार्य में जैसे ही इतिहास आधार बनता है, तो उसकी प्रकृति एवं प्रविधि ऐतिहासिक हो जाती है।

"जिन तकनीकी का प्रयोग इतिहासकार अतीत के इतिहास के अनुसंधान तथा लेखन के लिए करते है, उन तकनीको और दिशानिर्देशों का समुच्चय उपयोग ऐतिहासिक विधि (**Historical Method**) कहते हैं।"

* ऐतिहासिक साक्ष्यों के स्त्रोत :

१) प्राथमिक स्त्रोत - **Primary Source**

२) गौण स्त्रोत - **Secondary Source**

१) प्राथमिक स्त्रोत : जब कोई अनुसंधानकर्ता अध्ययन क्षेत्र में जाकर अध्ययन ईकाईयों से स्वयं या अपने सहयोगी अनुसंधानकर्ताओं के द्वारा संपर्क करके तथ्यों का संकलन करता है तो यह तथ्य संकलन का प्राथमिक स्त्रोत कहलाता है। मौलिक अभिलेख जो किसी घटना या तथ्य के प्रथम साक्षी होते है, 'प्राथमिक स्त्रोत' कहलाते है।

* प्राथमिक स्त्रोत को दो भागो में बाँटा जाता है।

१) प्रत्यक्ष प्राथमिक स्त्रोत - अतीत की घटनाओं से प्रत्यक्ष संपर्क जैसे-आत्मकथाऐं व्यक्तिगत डायरी, समाचारपत्र आदि

२) अप्रत्यक्ष प्राथमिक स्त्रोत - उन अवशेषों और निशानों का समावेश, जो अप्रत्यक्षरुप से उस घटनाक्रम से जुडी होती है जैसे - सिक्के, मूर्तियों, भाषा, शिलालेख, भवन, आभूषण, पोशाक, वर्तन

२) गौण स्त्रोत : जब साक्ष्यों के प्रमुख स्त्रोत उपलब्ध नहीं होते है, तब कुछ ऐतिहासिक अनुसंधान अध्ययनों का आरंभ करने एवं विधिवत ढंग से कार्य करने के लिये इन साक्ष्यों की आवश्यकता होती है।

ऐतिहासिक पद्धतियों का शोध में प्रयोग से तात्पर्य यह है कि जहां पर तथ्यों की प्रामाणिकता और विश्वसनीयता सिद्ध करनी हो, उसके लिए इतिहास की शरण में भी जाना पडता है। रचना में निहित ऐतिहासिक संदर्भ कभी प्रत्यक्ष तो कभी परोक्ष भी होते है। लेकिन किसी भी साहित्यिक रचना को सत्यान्वित करने के लिए शोधार्थी को कईबार रचना से बाहर मौजूद ईतिहास का सहारा भी लेना पडता है। उदाहरण के लिए हिन्दी साहित्य अथवा सूफी साहित्य द्वारा हिन्दु कथाओं का दर्शन का आधार बनायें जाने के मूल में हमें साहित्य से बाहर के इतिहास को भी टटोलना पडता है। ये आधार बर्हिसाक्षी के रुप में अनुसंधान को गति देता है, और प्रामाणिक बनाता है।

आज भी साहित्य में बहुत सारे ऐसे तथ्य हैं, जो अध्येता के लिए रहस्य बने हुए है। उदा. के लिए तुलसी और सूर जैसे कविओं के जन्मस्थान को लेकर अथवा कबीर और मीरां जैसे रचनाकारों की मृत्यु को लेकर आज भी कुछ उलझनें मौजूद है, और कईबार हमें किवदंतियों का सहारा लेना पडता है, लेकिन यह भी सच है कि ऐतिहासिकता की द्रष्टि से किवदंतियां कई बार प्रामाणिक नहीं होती, फिर भी साहित्य में उनका वर्चस्व बना रहता है। ऐसे में साहित्यिक अनुसंधानों में इतिहास से उपलब्ध होनेवाली प्रामाणिक सामग्री एवं साक्ष्य बहुत ही उपयोगी सिद्ध होते हैं।

शोध में ऐतिहासिक तथ्यों के प्रयोग कभी प्रत्यक्षरुप में तो कभी परोक्ष रुप में होते है। जैसे यदि शोधार्थी मल्लिक मोहम्मद जायसी कृत 'पद्मावत' की कथा को ऐतिहासिक परिप्रेक्ष्य में देखा जाता है तो कुछ विद्वानों के मतानुसार इस प्रकार की मान्यताऐं सामने आती है कि 'पदमावत' का एक भाग अथवा पूर्वाद्ध ऐतिहासिक द्रष्टि से सही है, लेकिन इसका दूसरा भाग अर्थात् उत्तराद्ध बहुत कुछ काल्पनिक है, ऐसी स्थिति में एक शोधार्थी के लिए इतिहास सम्मत और ऐतिहासिक तथ्यों के बल पर प्रमाणित घटनाओं का या संदर्भो का विवेचन एवं विश्लेषण करना श्रेयस्कर होता है, क्योंकि जिन संदर्भो को वह इतिहास के बल पर प्रमाणित नहीं कर सकता, वे सभी उसके लिए व्यर्थ के संदर्भ सिद्ध होते है। कहने का आशय यह है कि अनुसंधान में यदि शोधार्थी ऐतिहासिक तथ्यों के लिए उपयुक्त प्रमाण प्रस्तुत करने में असफल रहता है तो उसका शोधकार्य ऐतिहासिक विवेचन की द्रष्टि से अधूरा ही माना जाएगा। ऐतिहासिक तथ्यों एवं पद्धतियों के बल पर शोध को न केवल प्रविधिगत आधार प्राप्त होता है बल्कि उसे स्थापित होने का अवसर भी मिलता है। इसी आधार पर अनुसंधान में ऐतिहासिक तथ्यों एवं पद्धतियों के महत्व को रेखांकित किया जा सकता है।

इस प्रकार अतीत के आधार पर वर्तमान का ज्ञान, परिवर्तन की प्रकृति को समझने में सहायक, अतीत के प्रभाव का मूल्यांकन जैसे महत्व को लेकर ऐतिहासिक अनुसंधान का उद्देश्य भूत के आधार पर वर्तमान को समझना एवं भविष्य के लिये सतर्क होना है। साहित्यिक के इतिहास का अवलोकन और विश्लेषण कर, उसमें निहित सकारात्मक पक्ष से वर्तमान साहित्य भविष्य की अमूल्य धरोहर बन सकता है।

सन्दर्भ ग्रंथ सूची :

१) अनुसंधान : स्वरुप और आयाम, उमाकान्त गुप्त, बृजरतन जोशी
२) रिसर्च इन एजूकेशन, प्रिन्टिस हॉल ऑफ इण्डिया : वेस्ट जॉन डब्लू
३) शैक्षिक अनुसंधान की कार्य प्रणाली : कौल लोकेश

ભારતમાં મધ ઉત્પાદન

ઝાપડિયા હરદિપ એ.
)M.A, GSET)

SUBJECT:

સારાંશ

પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધન પેપરમાં ભારતમાં મધ ઉત્પાદન અંગેનો અભ્યાસ કરવામાં આવ્યો છે. આ અભ્યાસમાં રજુ કરવામાં આવેલી આંકડાકીય માહિતીમાં વિશ્લેષણાત્મક અને ગૌણ માહિતીનો ઉપયોગ કરવામાં આવ્યો છે. પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસમાં ભારતમાં મધ ઉત્પાદનની માહિતી વર્ષ ૨૦૧૧ થી ૨૦૧૮ સુધી લેવામાં આવેલ છે.

મહત્વનાં શબ્દો

મધ (૧)

સામાન્ય અર્થમાં મધ એટલે મધમાખીઓએ એકઠો કરેલો ફૂલનો રસ.

માખી અને ભમરીઓએ ફૂલમાંથી મીઠો રસ એકઠો કરીને બનાવેલું ઘાટું અને ગળ્યું ચાસણી જેવું પ્રવાહી .

- ભગવદગોમંડળ

ઉત્પાદન (૨)

ઉત્પાદન એટલે કુદરત પાસેથી મેળવેલ કાચા માલ પર પ્રક્રિયા કરી તેને માનવ ઉપયોગી (૧) બનાવવાની પ્રવૃત્તિ એટલે કે તુષ્ટિગુણ માં વધારો કરવા માટેની પ્રક્રિયા.

અર્થશાસ્ત્રની પરિભાષામાં ઉત્પાદન એટલે વિનિમયના હેતુ કે આર્થિક ઉદ્દેશો સાથે કુદરતી સાધનો (૨) .અને શ્રમની મદદથી માનવી દ્વારા ચીજવસ્તુ કે સેવામાંથી તુષ્ટિગુણ ઉમેરવાની પ્રક્રિયા

પ્રસ્તાવના

ભારત મુળભુત રીતે એક કૃષિપ્રધાન અને વિવિધ વનસ્પતિની દ્રષ્ટિએ સમૃદ્ધ દેશ છે. જેમાં લગભગ ૮૦ ટકાથી વધારે લોકો ગ્રામ્ય વિસ્તારોમાં રહે છે અને ખેતી તથા તેના પર આધારીત ઉદ્યોગો ઉપર નભે છે. ભારતીય ઉપખંડમાં લગભગ વિશ્વની વિવિધ વનસ્પતિઓની ૪૫,૦૦૦ પ્રજાતિઓ છે (વિશ્વની વનસ્પતિના ૭ ટકા). જે મધમાખી ઉછેર નો વ્યવસાય કરનારાઓ માટે વિશાળ અને સંભવિત અવકાશ પૂરો પાડે છે. ભારત દેશ લગભગ ૧૨૦૦ લાખ મધપૂડા ઉછેરવાની ક્ષમતા ધરાવે છે, જેના કારણે દેશનાં ૬૦ લાખ લોકોને આજીવીકા મળી રહે તેમ છે. વૈજ્ઞાનીક પધ્ધતિથી જો મધમાખીનો ઉછેર કરવામાં આવે તો ૧૨ લાખ ટન મધ ઉત્પાદન કરી શકાય તેમ છે.

સંદર્ભ સાહિત્ય

(૧)Dr .Arati Pannure) મે(૨૦૧૯-

“BEE POLLINATORS DECLINE : PERSPECTIVES FROM INDIA” નામના શોધ પત્રકમાં સંશોધકે ભારતના દ્રષ્ટિકોણથી ભારતમાં થઈ રહેલ મધમાખી પરાગ રજના પતનનું આલેખન કર્યું છે.

(૨)□□□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□ (૭ જુલાઈ૨૦૧૪,)

"BEEKEEPING INDUSTRY IN INDIA: FUTURE POTENTIAL" નામના શોધપત્રમાં સંશોધકે ભારતમાં ભવિષ્યમાં સંભવિત મધમાખી ઉછેર ઉદ્યોગનું આલેખન કર્યું છેભારત એક વિશ્વનો સૌથી મોટો મધ ઉત્પાદક અને . અને વિશ્વમાં મધના ઉત્પાદન અને વેપારમાં મહત્વપૂર્ણ ભૂમિકા ભજવ .નિકાસકાર દેશ છે઼ે છે.

સંશોધનના હેતુઓ

.ભારતમાં મધ ઉત્પાદન અંગેનો અભ્યાસ કરવો (૧)

સંશોધન પદ્ધતિ

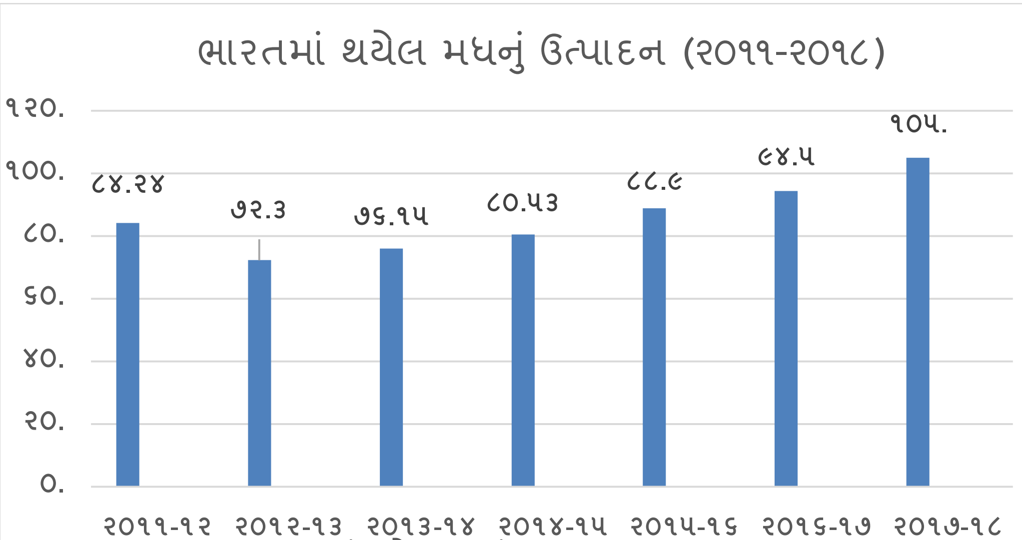
પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધન અભ્યાસમાં વર્ણનાત્મક સંશોધન પદ્ધતિ તથા ગૌણ માહિતીનો ઉપયોગ કરવામાં આવ્યો છે.

પૃથ્થકરણ અને અર્થઘટન

ભારતમાં થયેલ મધનું ઉત્પાદન (૨૦૧૮-૨૦૧૧)

વર્ષ	મધનું ઉત્પાદન (હજાર મિલિયન ટન)
૨૦૧૧-૧૨	૮૪.૨૪
૨૦૧૨-૧૩	૭૨.30
૨૦૧૩-૧૪	૭૬.૧૫
૨૦૧૪-૧૫	૮૦.૫૩
૨૦૧૫-૧૬	૮૮.૯૦
૨૦૧૬-૧૭	૯૪.૫૦
૨૦૧૭-૧૮	૧૦૫.૦૦ (અંદાજીત)

Source: NATIONAL BEE BOARD(NBB)



કોષ્ટક અને આલેખની સમજુતી

- ઉપરોક્ત કોષ્ટક અને આલેખમાં ભારતમાં વર્ષ ૨૦૧૧દરમ્યાન થયેલ મધનું પ્રમાણ ૧૮-૨૦૧૭ થી ૧૨-દર્શાવવામાં આવ્યું છે.

- ભારતમાં ૨૦૧૧હજાર મિલિયન ટનજેટલું મધનું ઉત્પાદન થયેલ જોવા મળે છે ૨૪.૮૪ માં ૧૨-.જે ૨૦૧૨હજાર મિલિયન ટનજેટલું થયેલ છે ૩૦.૭૨ માં ઘટીને ૧૩-.

- ભારતમાં ૨૦૧૨વર્ષના પછીના વર્ષમાં મધ ઉત્પાદનન ૧૩-ં પ્રમાણમાં ઉત્તરોતર વધારો થતો જોવા મળે છે.

- ભારતમાં ૨૦૧૬હજાર મિલિયન ટન જેટલું થયેલ છે ૫૦.૯૪ માં મધ ઉત્પાદન૧૭-.જે આગળનાં બધા વર્ષો કરતાં વધારે જોવા મળે છે.

- આમ ૨૦૧૭ હજાર મિલિયન ટન જેટલું મધનું ઉત્પાદન અંદાજવામાં આવેલ ૦૦.૧૦૫ ભારતમાં ૧૮-છે.

- આમ ઉપર કોષ્ટક ,અને આલેખ જોતાં જણાય છે કે ભારતમાં મધનું ઉત્પાદનમાં વધારો થતો જોવા મળે છે.

તારણો

પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસ પરથી જાણવા મળ્યું છે કે ભારતમાં મધ ઉત્પાદન પ્રમાણમાં વધારો થયેલ જોવા મળ્યો (૧) .છે

ભારતમાં મધ ઉત્પાદનમાં વધારો થયો હોવાથી તેમાં રોજગારીની તકોનું સર્જન (૨)થયું છે અને તેથી રોજગારીમાં વધારો થયેલ છે.

ભારતમાં મધ ઉત્પાદનમાં વધારો થયો હોવાથી તેની નિકાસમાં વધારો થયો છે અને નિકાસ કમાણી વધી (૩) .છે

સંદર્ભ ગ્રંથો

(૧)NBB(NATIONAL BEE BOARD)Report 2011 to 2018

(૨(“About honey” National Honey Board http://www.honey.com/nhb/about-honey/.

(3)Agrawal, T. j. (2014). *Beekeeping Industry in india : Future potential.* New delhi: International journal of research in applied,natural and social sciences.

(૪)pannure, D. (2016). *Bee Pollinators Decline:Perspectives From India.* Bengaluru: Associated Asia Research Foundation(AARF).

ભારતનાં સંદર્ભમાં ઇલેક્ટ્રોનિક વેસ્ટનાં વલણો

કણજારીયા ક્રિષ્ના એ.
અર્થશાસ્ત્ર ભવન.સૌરાષ્ટ્ર યુનિવર્સીટી રાજકોટ .

SUBJECT:

સારાંશ :-

આધુનિક સમયમાં દરેક દેશ વધુ ને વધુ વિકાસ કરવા માટે દોટ ભરી રહ્યો છેઆધુનિક યંત્રો અને . .અને માનવી ભૌતિકવાદ જીવન ગુજારતો થયો છે .ટેકનોલોજીનાં ઉપયોગ થી અનેક સંસાધનોની શોધ કરી છે તેને પોતાનાં જીવનની કાર્ય પદ્ધતિ સરળ બનાવવા અનેક ઈલેક્ટ્રોનિકસ ઉપકરણો પણ વિકસાવ્યાછેપરંતુ . આજે .તેટલીજ સમસ્યાઓ ઉભી કરી છે .ઈલેક્ટ્રોનિક ઉપકરણોએ માનવ જાતને જેટલી સવલતો આપી છે અને તે પર્યાવરણ અને માનવી બંને માટે નુકસાન .ઈલેક્ટ્રોનિક વેસ્ટ એ અતિજોખમી સાબિત થય રહ્યો છે .કારક છે

ચાવીરૂપ શબ્દો :-

- ઈલેક્ટ્રોનિક કચરો
- પર્યાવરણીય પ્રદુષણ
- જાહેર આરોગ્ય

પ્રસ્તાવના :-

આપણી આધુનિક સંસ્કૃતિ કચરા પ્રધાન સંસ્કૃતિ છેએમ કહીએ તેમાં જરા પણ અતિશયોક્તિ નહી . આધુનિક ઉપકારણો માનવ જાત ને જેટલી સવલતો આપે છે.ગણાય,તેટલીજ કચરાની પણ સમસ્યાઓ પેદા કરે છેજ .આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય વ્યાપારથી આજે સમગ્ર વિશ્વ એક બન્યું છે .ેના પરીણામ સ્વરૂપ વિશ્વમાં અનેક પ્રશ્નો ઉદભવ્યા છેપ્લાસ્ટિકનો કચરો .જે ઔધોગિક ક્રાંતિનું પરિણામ છે ., હોસ્પીટલનો કચરો,અણુકચરો, શેહેરી કચરો, કિરણોત્સર્ગી કચરો, ઈલેક્ટ્રોનિક વેસ્ટ વગેરે જેવા જોખમકારક કચરાનો નિકાલ કઈ રીતે કરવો તેનો આજે પણ આપણને ખ્યાલ નથી, જો કચરાનો યોગ્ય નિકાલન કરવામાં આવે તો પર્યાવરણમાં હવા, પાણી, જમીનનું પ્રદુષણ થઈ સકે છે .અને માનવનાં સ્વાસ્થ્ય માટે પણ ખુબ જોખમકારક સાબિત થાય છે .

અર્થ :-

ઈલેક્ટ્રોનિક કચરો અથવા ઈ વેસ્ટ એટલે વિદ્યુત અથવાઇલેક્ટ્રોનિક ઉપકરણો જે નકામાં થઈ ગયા છે,તેમાંથી થતો કચરો.

ઈલેક્ટ્રોનિક ઉપકરણો નકામા બને ત્યારે સર્જાતો ભંગાર એટલે ઈ વેસ્ટ, તેમાં કોમ્પ્યુટર, લેપટોપ, મોબાઈલ, ફ્રીજ,ટીવી, વગેરેનો સમાવેશ થાય છે.

સંદર્ભ સાહિત્યની સમીક્ષા: –

માં પોતાના સંશોધનમાં જણાવે છે૨૦૧૨ અજીત સાઓજી તબીબી સંસોધન રાષ્ટ્રીય જર્નલ,કે ઇલેક્ટ્રોનિક કચરોએ વિશ્વની ઝડપથી વિકસી રહેલી સમસ્યાઓ માની એક છેજેનાં ઘણાબધા ઘટકો ઝેરી હોય . છે, જે માનવનાં આરોગ્ય અને પર્યાવરણ પર વિપરીત અસર પાડી શકે છેઈલેક્ટ્રોનિક કચરોનાં . રીસાયકલીંગનો ઉત્સાહ ઉત્પાદકો પર મુક્તા પર્યાવરણ અને વનમંત્રાલયે ઈવેસ્ટ મેનેજમેન્ટ નિયમો ૨૦૧૧ સૂચિત કર્યું છે .

રામ મોહન રાવ ઔધોગિક ઇકોલોજી જર્નલ ૨૦૧૮માં પોતાના સંસોધનમાં જણાવે છે,કે બીજા ઘણા વિકસિત અને વિકાસશીલ દેશોની જેમ ભારત પણ તેના ઇ વેસ્ટ મેનેજમેન્ટ અને હેન્ડલિંગ નિયમો ૨૦૧૧ હેઠળ ઈલેક્ટ્રોનિક વેસ્ટ મેનેજમેન્ટ માટે વિસ્તૃત ઉત્પાદક જવાબદારી ઇ.આર અભિગમ અપનાવ્યો છે.પી.

રોલ્ફ વાઈડર,હેયડીઓશવાલ ,દિપાલી સિન્હા ખત્રીવાલનાં પર્યાવરણીય પ્રભાવ આકારણી સમીક્ષામાં સંશોધનનાં અભ્યાસમાં જણાવે છે, કે ઈલેક્ટ્રોનિક કચરાનો જથ્થો ઉત્પન થતા તેમાં ઝેરી અને મુલ્યવાન બંને સામગ્રી નીકળે છેઈલેક્ટ્રોનિક વેસ .્ટ ભારતની વધતી જતી મહત્વ ની સમસ્યા છેઇવેસ્ટમાં આર્યન ., કોપર, એલ્યુમીનીયમ સોના અને અન્ય ધાતુનાં અપૂર્ણાંક ૬૦૨ અને પ્રદુષકો .થી વધુ છે %.૭૦ નો સમાવેશ થાય છે . આ પ્રદુષકો વાતાવરણમાં ભળી જાય છે, અથવા રીસાયકલ કરવામાં આવે છેત્યારે બેસલ કન્વેન્સન દ્વારા . ઇલેક્ટ્રોનિક કચરો જોખમી તરીકે ઓળખવામાં આવ્યો છે.

દિપાલીસિન્હા ખેત્રીવાલ, માર્ક્સશ્વાનિગર પર્યાવરણીય અસર આકારણીમાં પોતાના અભ્યાસમાં જણાવે છે,કે ઈલેક્ટ્રોનિક કચરોકે જેમાં કાઢી નાખવામાં આવેલ કોમ્પ્યુટર,ટેલીવિઝન, માઇક્રોવેવ ઓવન, અને આવા વિદ્યુત ઉપકરણનો સમાવેશ થાય છે. જેમ જેમ આ કચરો વધે તેમ તેનું સંચાલન કરવું પ્રાધાન્યતા બની જાય છે, આ કચરાનો યોગ્ય રીતે નિકાલકરવા માટે મોડેલ વિકસાવવા પણ દબાણ કરવામાં આવી રહ્યુ છેસ્વીત્ઝરલેન્ડ . એ બહુઓછા દેશમાં નો એક દેશ છે,જેને ઇ કચરાનાં સંચાલનમાં એક દાયકાથી વધુનો અનુભવ છેભારત પણ . હવે ઇવેસ્ટ થી સર્જાતી સમસ્યાનો અનુભવ કરી રહ્યુ છે.

સંશોધનનાં હેતુઓ :-

- ઈલેક્ટ્રોનિક વેસ્ટનો અભ્યાસ કરવો.
- ભારતમાં ઇ વેસ્ટનાં વલણો જાણવા.

સંશોધન પદ્ધતિ -:

ભારતમાં ઈલેક્ટ્રોનિક વેસ્ટનાં વલણોનો .પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધન વર્ણનાત્મક સંશોધન પદ્ધતિ પર આધરિત છે અભ્યાસ કરવા માટેદ્વિતીય કક્ષાની માહિતી સ્ત્રોતનો ઉપયોગ કરવામાં આવ્યો છેજેમાં ઈલેક્ટ્રોનિક વેસ્ટ . સબંધિત પુસ્તકો, સંશોધનપત્રો, સામયિકો અને વેબસાઈટોનો ઉપયોગ કરેલ છે.

માહિતીનુ પૃથ્થકરણ અને અર્થઘટન :-

ઈલેક્ટ્રોનિક કચરો ભારતમાં ગંભીર આરોગ્ય અને પર્યાવરણીય મુદા તરીકે ઉભરી આવ્યો છેભારત . મિલિયનટન ૨ દર વરસે ભારતમાં આશરે .વિશ્વનો પાંચમો સૌથી મોટો ઈલેક્ટ્રોનિક કચરો ઉત્પન્ન કરતો દેશ છે .ઇલેક્ટ્રોનિક કચરો ઉત્પન્ન થાઈ છે

૭૦ વાર્ષિક ધોરણે કોમ્પ્યુટર ડીવાઇસીસ ઇ વેસ્ટનાં લગભગ% હિસ્સો ધરાવે છેટેલીકોમ સેક્ટર %૧૨ . મેડ % ૮ .માંથી આવે છેીકલ ઇકિવયમેન્ટ માંથી અને ૭ જાહેરક્ષેત્ર .ઇલેક્ટ્રોનિક સાધનો માંથી આવે છે % ૭૫ અને ખાનગીક્ષેત્રની કંપનીઓ% જેટલો ઇલેક્ટ્રોનિક કચરો ઉત્પન કરે છે ૧૬ વ્યક્તિગત ઘરનો ફાળો માત્ર . % છે.

Waste generation per year

Countries	e- Waste generation Per Year(tons)
Mexico	11.38
Brazil	14
Russia	15.56
Japan	27
India	30.33
China	73
USA	94
EU	109.33
Germany	19
France	13
Australia	6
South Africa	3

Source: STEP Initiative 2012

અર્થઘટન -:

ઇલેક્ટ્રોનિક વેસ્ટમાં ભારત પર યર ૩૦લાખ ટન ઇ વેસ્ટ ઉત્પન કરે છે ૩૩..અને ભારતનું સ્થાન વિશ્વમાં ૫ માં નંબર પર છે .વિશ્વના ટોપ થ્રી દેશોમાં મેક્સિકો૧૧ જે અનુક્રમે.બ્રાઝીલ અને રસિયા છે,.૩૮ ,૧૪ , લાખ ટન પર યર ઈલેક્ટ્રોનિક વેસ્ટ ઉત્પન કરે છે ૫૬.૧૫. સાઉથઆફ્રિકા ૧૨ માં સ્થાને છેલાખ ૩ જે પર યર . .ટન ઇ વેસ્ટ ઉત્પન કરે છે

e Waste generation In kg per kepita.

Country	Kg per Capita
USA	29.8
Australia	25.2
Germany	23.2
United Kingdom	21.8
Japan	21.5
France	21.1
Brazil	7.1
South Afrika	6.6
China	5.4
India	1.0

Source : STEPinitiative,2012

અર્થઘટન -:

માથાદીઠ ઇલેક્ટ્રોનિક વેસ્ટનાં ઉત્પાદનમાં ભારતનું સ્થાન ૧૦મું છે.જે ૧કિલો માથાદીઠ ઈલેક્ટ્રોનિક ૦. વેસ્ટ ઉત્પન કરે છે. જયારે ટોપ થ્રીમાં યુરૂ૯ જે અનુક્રમે.ઓસ્ટ્રેલિયા અને જર્મની છે ,એ.એસ..૮ ૨.૨૩ ,૨.૨૫ , કિલો માથાદીઠ ઈલેક્ટ્રોનિક વેસ્ટ ઉત્પન કરે છે.

ભારતમાં ઇલેક્ટ્રોનિક વેસ્ટ ઉત્પાદન કરતા ટોપ – ટેન રાજ્યો અને શહેરો.

રાજ્ય	ઉત્પાદન ટનમાં	શહેર	ઉત્પાદન ટનમાં
મહારાષ્ટ્ર	૨૦,૧૭૦,૫૯	મુંબઈ	૧૧,૦૭૧,૧૦
તમિલનાડુ	૧૩,૪૮૬,૨૪	ન્યુ દિલ્હી	૯,૭૩૦,૦૦
આંધ્રપ્રદેશ	૧૨,૭૮૦,૩૩	બેંગલુરૂ	૪,૬૪૮,૪૦
ઉતરપ્રદેશ	૧૦,૩૮,૧૧	ચેન્નઈ	૪,૧૩૨,૨૦
વેસ્ટબંગાળ	૧૦,૫૯,૩૬	કોલકતા	૪,૦૨૫,૩૦
ન્યુદિલ્હી	૯,૭૨૯,૧૧	અમદાવાદ	૩,૨૮૭,૫૦
કર્ણાટક	૯,૧૧૮,૭૪	હૈદરાબાદ	૨,૮૩૩,૫૦
ગુજરાત	૮,૯૯૪,૩૩	પુણે	૨,૫૮૪,૨૦
મધ્યપ્રદેશ	૭,૮૦૦,૬૨	સુરત	૧,૮૩૬,૫૦
પંજાબ	૬,૯૫૮,૪૬	નાગપુર	૧,૭૬૫,૯૦

Scores : Statista.com

અર્થઘટન -:

ભારતમાં ઇલેક્ટ્રોનિક વેસ્ટનું પ્રમાણ દરેક રાજ્યમાં અલગ અલગ છે સૌથી વધુ ઇ .વેસ્ટ ઉત્પન કરતા રાજ્યો આ પ્રમાણે છેમહારાષ્ટ્ર ., તમિલનાડુ, આંધ્રપ્રદેશ .

અન્ય રાજ્ય નોંધપાત્ર ઇ વેસ્ટ ઉત્પન કરે છેતેમાં ઉતરપ્રદેશ .,પશ્ચિમબંગાળ, દિલ્હી, કર્ણાટક,ગુજરાત, મધ્યપ્રદેશ અને પંજાબ છે.

શહેરી વિસ્તારમાં ઇલેક્ટ્રોનિક કચરો અપ્રમાણસર પેદા થાય છેભાર .તીય શહેરોમાં મુંબઈ ટોચનો ઇલેક્ટ્રોનિક ઉત્પાદક દેશ છેત્યાર બાદ દિલ્હી ., બેન્ગ્લુરૂ, ચેન્નઈ અને કોલકાતા છે.

ભારતની શું સ્થિતિ ?

સરકારે સ્વચ્છ ભારત અભિયાન અને સ્માર્ટ સિટી પ્રોજેક્ટ પર ભાર મુક્યો હોવા છતાં ભારતે ચીન, અમેરિકા, જાપાન અને જર્મની જેવા દેશોની જેમ મોટી માત્રામાં ઇલેક્ટ્રોનિક વેસ્ટ ઉત્પન કરવાનું સતત ચાલુ રાખ્યું છે .એન ઇ સી એ પર્યાવરણ દિને રજુ કરેલો એક અભ્યાસ દર્શાવે છે -એમ એસોચેમ .

૧૯ ભારતમાં મહારાષ્ટ્રમાં સૌથી વધુ.૮ ૧ જયારે તમિલનાડુ.ઇલેક્ટ્રોનિક વેસ્ટ પેદા થાય છે %૩ % ઉત્પાદન કરે છે, ઉતરપ્રદેશ ૧૦૯ પશ્ચિમબંગાળ % ૧..૮ %, દિલ્હી ૯% ૫., કર્નાટક ૮૮ ગુજરાત % ૯..૮ અને % ૭ મધ્યપ્રદેશ.૬ .ઇલેક્ટ્રોનિક વેસ્ટ ઉત્પન્ન કરે છે %

૨૦ સુધીમાં ૨૦૨૧ વૈશ્વિક ઇલેક્ટ્રોનિક વેસ્ટનું વોલ્યુમ% સી,એ,જીઆર દરે વધીને ૫૨૨ લાખ સુધી પહોચે તેવી સંભાવના છેલાખ ટનનાં સ્તરે હતું ૪૪૭ માં૨૦૧૬ જે ., એમ ઈલેક્ટ્રીકલસ એન્ડ ઇલેક્ટ્રોનીક્સ મેન્યુફેક્ચરિંગ ઇન ઇન્ડિયાનો એક અહેવાલ દર્શાવે છે .

૮ એટલે કે % ૨૦ માં પેદા કરવામાં આવેલ કુલ ઈલેક્ટ્રોનિક વેસ્ટ માંથી ફક્ત ૨૦૧૬.૯ એમટીનું % યોગ્ય રીતે રીસાયકલીંગ કરાયું હોવાનો રેકોર્ડ છે .જયારે બાકીના ઈલેક્ટ્રોનિક વેસ્ટનો કોઈ રેકોર્ડ નથી .

૫૦ જયારે .ભારતમાં વર્ષે દોઢ લાખ ટન ઈલેક્ટ્રોનિક વેસ્ટ નીકળે છે,૦૦૦ ટન પરદેશ થી આવે છે . હજાર ટન કમ્પ્યુટરો વપરાશમાં આવ્યા ૫૦ માં ભારત માં૨૦૦૬, તેમાં દર વર્ષે ૨૫ .વધારો થાય છે % ૨ મતલબ કે૦૧૦ માં ભારતમાં સવા કરોડ કમ્પ્યુટર વપરાતા હતા ૩૦ બેન્લુરૂની આઈ ટી ઉદ્યોગ દર વર્ષે .% કમ્પ્યુટરો કચરામાં ફેકે છે૧ માં ભારતે ૨૦૦૭ .,૪૦,૮૦૦ ટન અને ચીને ૪,૧૯,૧૦૦ ટન ઇલેક્ટ્રોનિક વેસ્ટ કાઢ્યો હતોસુધીમાં તે આઠ લાખ ટન જેટલો હતો ૨૦૧૨ ..

ઈલેક્ટ્રોનિક વેસ્ટ ની અસરો -:

સ્વાસ્થ્ય પર ની અસર - :

જે માનવ આરોગ્ય અને પર્યાવરણ માટે જોખમી .ઈલેક્ટ્રોનિક વેસ્ટમાં ઘણા જોખમી પદાર્થો હોય છે જો ઈલેક્ટ્રોનિક વેસ્ટમાં કામ કરતા .માનવીનાં સ્વાસ્થ્ય માટે તે ખુબ જ હાનીકારક છે .હોવાનું જાણવા મળ્યું છે મજૂરો પાસે રક્ષણાત્મક ઉપકરણોનોઅભાવ હોય તો તેઓ ઝેરનાં સંપર્કમાં છે,એમ કહી શકાયઈલેક્ટ્રોનિકસ . .વેસ્ટ એટલો ખતરનાક છે

ઈલેક્ટ્રોનિક વેસ્ટનાં સમ્પર્કમાં આવતા લોકોને થાઈરોઈડ, ફેફસાનાં રોગ, વર્તણુકમાં ફેરફાર, અને મહિલાઓમાં સ્વયંભુ ગર્ભપાત અને સ્થિર જન્મ અકાળ જન્મ વગેરેનો સમાવેશ થાય છેઈલેક .્ટ્રોનિક વેસ્ટ બાળકો અને વૃદ્ધોના સ્વાસ્થ્ય માટે ખુબ જ જોખમકારક સાબિત થાય છે .

પર્યાવરણ પર ની અસર -:

ભારતમાં ઈલેક્ટ્રોનિક વેસ્ટનો નિકાલ અને નિકાલ માટે કરવામાં આવતી પ્રક્રિયાઓને લીધે સંખ્યાબંધ પરિણામે અયોગ્ય રીસાયકલીંગ અને .હાનીકારક પર્યાવરણીય અસરો થાય છે નિકાલની તકનીકીઓનાં કારણે હવા, પાણી, અને જમીનનો મોટા ભાગ નો વિસ્તાર હવે ઈલેક્ટ્રોનિક વેસ્ટનાં બાયપ્રોડકસ થી પ્રદુષિત છે .

હવા -:

પૃથ્વી પરનાં દસ સૌથી વધુ પ્રદુષિત શહેરો માંથી .ભારતમાં હવાનું પ્રદુષણ એક વ્યાપક સમસ્યા છે ભારતની હવા .નવ ભારતમાં છેપ્રદુષણનીસમસ્યામાં મહત્વનો ફાળો આપનાર એ વ્યાપક અયોગ્ય રીસાયકલીંગ અને ઇલેક્ટ્રોનીક્સ વેસ્ટનો નિકાલ છે.

પાણી -:

.ભારતની પવિત્ર યમુના નદી અને ગંગા નદીને વિશ્વની સૌથી પ્રદુષિત નદીઓમાં ગણવામાં આવે છે ૮૦ એક અંદાજ મુજબ ભારતની સપાટીના લગભગ% જળ પ્રદુષિત છેગટર ., જંતુનાશક દવા,ઓદ્યોગિક કચરો, ઈલેક્ટ્રોનિક કચરો સહિત બધા ભારતનાં જળ પ્રદુષણમાં ફાળો આપે છે .

જમીન -:

જામિયા મીલીયા .હવા અને પાણીની જેમ જમીનને પણ ઈલેક્ટ્રોનિક વેસ્ટ ખુબ નુકસાન કરે છે ઇસ્લામિયા યુનિવર્સીટીનાં સંસોધન મુજબ ભારતમાં ઇલેક્ટ્રોનિક સાઈટની નજીક ભારે ધાતુ ઓની સરેરાસ સાંદ્રતા પ્રમાણભૂત કૃષિ જમીનનાં નમૂનાઓની તુલનામાં નોંધપાત્ર વધારે છે .

આમ, ઈલેક્ટ્રોનિક વેસ્ટ આરોગ્ય માટે તેમજ પર્યાવરણ માટે ખુબ જ નુકસાન કારક સાબિત થાય છે .

તારણો -:

પ્રસ્તુત સંસોધનનાં અભ્યાસ પર થી જાણવા મળે છે કે વિકસિત દેશોમાં ઈલેક્ટ્ર ોનિક વેસ્ટ વધુ પ્રમાણમાં જોવા મળે છે .અને વિકાસશીલ દેશોમાં તેનાથી ઓછું પ્રમાણ જોવા મળે છે .

ઈલેક્ટ્રોનિક વેસ્ટ માનવીના સ્વાસ્થ્ય માટે તેમજ પર્યાવરણ માટે ખુબ જ જોખમ કારક સાબિત થાય .છે

સંદર્ભ સૂચી -:

- **Electronic waste And India Meity**
- **Electronic waste in India Wikipedia**
- **Effect Of Electronic waste on the Environment and human health**
- સંસોધન પત્ર –
- અજીત સાઓજી, તબીબી સંસોધન રાષ્ટ્રીય જર્નલ ૨૦૧૨
- રામ મોહન રાવ ઓદ્યોગિક ઇકોલોજી જર્નલ ૨૦૧૮
- રોલ્ફ વાઈડર, પર્યાવરણીય પ્રભાવ આકારણી.
- દિપાલી સિન્હા ખેત્રીવાલ, પર્યાવરણીય અસર આકારણી.

PROFITABILITY PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS OF CEAT TYRE INDIA

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SUBJECT:

ABSTRACT
The research objective to provide a profitability performance analysis of ceat tyre company. the research base on secondary data and data collected through the company annual report and their website. the period has been taken five years from 2014 -15 to 2018-19. Into the research used two parameters for checked profitability like profitability ratio and Trend Analysis..the researcher has given concluded that company gross profit ration well and net profit ratio is unsatisfactory. return on capital employed fluctuation trend and return on net worth trend is decreasing but better company return rate than capital employed.

KEYWORDS: Net Profit Ratio, Return on Capital Employed, Return on Net Worth, Trend Analysis

1. INTRODUCTION: Every business main purpose of earning a maximum profit. Without profit company existence not possible. During business life, many ups and downs come in the business. due to that, the biggest question is to arrive on how to maintain profitability for the business firm during the recession and inflation for that maintain profitability we should study profitability ratio. the profitability ratio steps are taken to improve the profitability of the company

2.COMPANY PROFILE

Cavi Electrici e Affini Torino, commonly known by the abbreviation CEAT, is the flagship company of the RPG group it was the establishment in 1924 in Italy and India incorporate 10th march 1958.ceat manufacture for various types of products like heavy commercial vehicle, light commercial vehicle tyre, passenger car, tractor, etc. the company total market capitalization Rs.3215.78 (Cr) Total Net Worth Rs. 2751.04 (Cr) and Total Assets of company Rs 3968.07 (Cr.).

3.REVIEW OF LITERATURE :

R.BASKAR (2019) In this study discussed profitability performance of the J.K. tyre company. The main purpose of the study has an analysis of the profitability and growth of the company. the researcher has taken secondary data for the research and taken ten -years of data from 2008-09 to 2017-18. Data collected through the company's annual report and its website. The researcher has used various tools for analyzed data like ration analysis with the help of statical tools like mean and compounded Annual growth rate (CAGR). the researcher has given concluded that the company net profit earning ratio is not well but the operating profit ratio is the well second one is the return on assets and return on capital employed is good. The growth of the company should increase the rate of sales and decrease operating expenses.

DR.MONICA TULSIAN (2014) the researcher has investigated about profitability analysis - a comparative study of SAIL and TATA STEAL company .objective of the study analysis profitability of the company. Research-based on secondary data. the researcher has used various tools to interpret data like ratio analysis and mean. Standard deviation and coefficient. the researcher has suggested that both companies should increase the gross profit ratio and controlling the cost of goods sales and increase sales. the second one is the operating profit ratio of SAIL Ltd.is lower so the company should be trying to increase it. the capital employed trend of both companies decrease so that management inefficient utilization of capital funds.

VIPUL C.KORADIA (2013) has studied about profitability analysis- a study of selected oil companies in India. The researcher has the main object of the study analysis of the profitability of companies. This study based on secondary data and data collected from company annual reports and its website. data analyzed with the help of ratio analysis and mean. the researcher has given concluded that the profitability ratio of selected companies is significantly different between companies and but as per years no significant difference between the return of capital employed Between years.

4.RESEARCH GAP:

It is observed that most of the profitability analyses are done in the other sector like steel companies, oil companies, cement companies but rarely research studied were done or carried out on the profitability in the tyre companies. Most of researchers were studied in different companies of tyre companies and No one has studied profitability analyses of CEAT tyre company particularly period from 2014-15 to 2018-19.so that researcher undertook this study to profitability performance analyses of CEAT tyre company.

5. OBJECTIVE:

1. To examine the profitability position of the CEAT tyre company.

6.0. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

To pursue any kind of research researcher needs to follow the methodology and here in this study researcher will be going to use the methodology are as below.

6.1 UNIVERSE OF STUDY:

The universe of the study consists of all the limited tyre companies working in India and listed in stock exchanges of India

6.2 SAMPLE OF STUDY:

The population of all tyre companies in India but for study selected CEAT Tyre Company.

- Listed on Bombay stock exchange.
- For the period from 2014-15 to 2018-19.

6.3 SOURCE OF DATA:

The research is base on secondary data and data collected through company annual reports and its website.

6.4 HYPOTHESES:
H0: There is no significant difference in the profitability ratio of CEAT tyre company during the Study period.

7.0 RESEARCH TOOLS:
The following tools are used to interpret data.

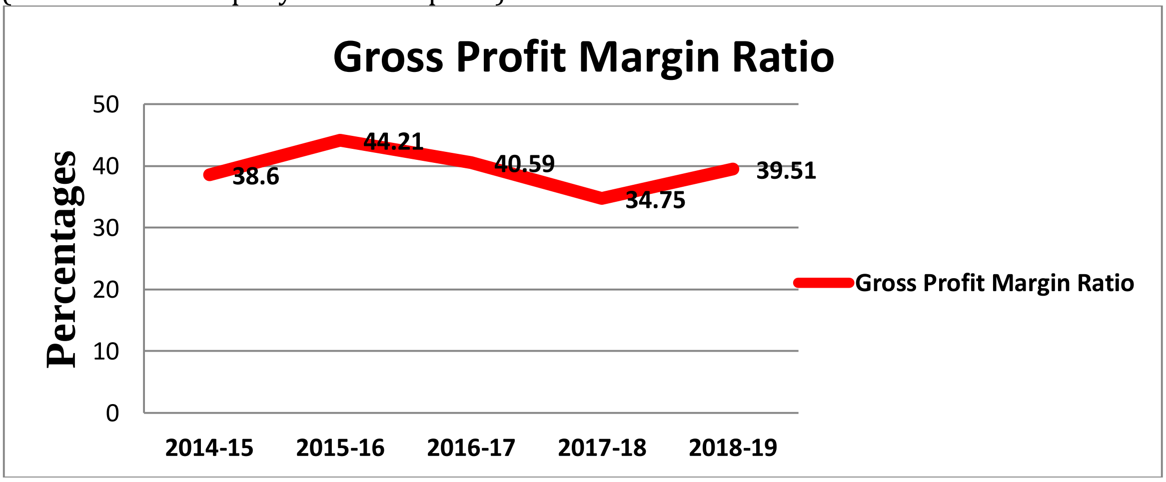
7.1 RATIO ANALYSES:
- Gross Profit Ratio
- Net Profit Ratio
- Return On Capital employed
- Return On Net Worth

7.2 Trend Analysis
7.3 Mean and Standard Deviation
8.0 Data Analysis and Interpreted
8.1 GROSS PROFIT MARGIN RATIO:
It is a ratio showing the relationship between gross profit margin to net sales. It is a useful indication of the profitability of business. If this ratio is low that means cost of sales is high or less selling price. in such a case, the management must investigate the cause and try to bring up this ratio.

Table 1: Showing Value of Gross Profit Margin Ratio of CEAT Tyre Company (in percentages)

Years	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Gross Profit Ration	38.6	44.21	40.59	34.75	39.5

(Source Data: Company Annual Reports)



8.1.2. INTERPRETATION:
From the above table: 1 and Graph, we can show that the highest ratio 44.21% in 2015-16 and the lowest ratio 34.75 % in 2017-18. During the period the company gross profit margin ratio has shown an increasing and decreasing trend. Range of the Gross Profit margin ratio is 9.46 % (44.21 % - 34.75 %). Average (Mean) of Gross Profit Margin Ratio is 39.53 % and the Standard deviation of Gross Profit Margin Ratio is 3.42 %.

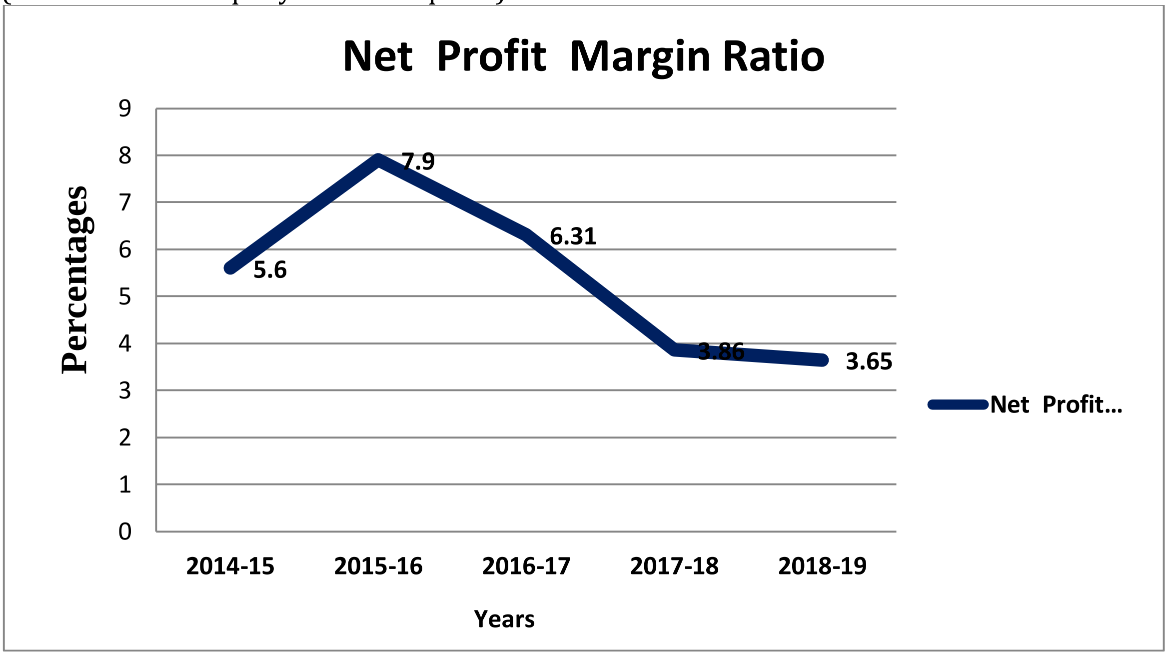
8.2. NET PROFIT MARGIN RATIO:
This ratio is valuable for ascertaining the profitability of the business and shows the efficiency or otherwise of operating the business. Generally, the ratio is computed based on

net profit earned from the operation of the business, and none- operating expenses and incomes are excluded. this ratio indicates what portion of sales revenue is left tom the proprietors, after all, operating expenses are met. the higher this ratio, the better will be the profitability. The net profit is declining; it indicates the administrative expenses are slowly rising.

Table 2: Showing Value of Net Profit Margin Ratio of CEAT tire company (in percentages)

Years	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Net Profit Ratio	5.6	7.9	6.31	3.86	3.65

(Source Data: Company Annual Reports)



8.2.1 INTERPRETATION:

In it the evident from the table: 2 and graph highest Net Profit Margin ratio 7.9 % in 2015-16 and the lowest Net Profit Margin Ratio 3.65 % in 2018-19. the range of this Ratio is 4.25 % (7.9 % – 3.65 %).Net Profit Margin Trend is Fluctuation which is decreasing and decreasing the study period. The mean of Net Profit Ratio is 5.46 % and Its Standard deviation is 1.77 %.

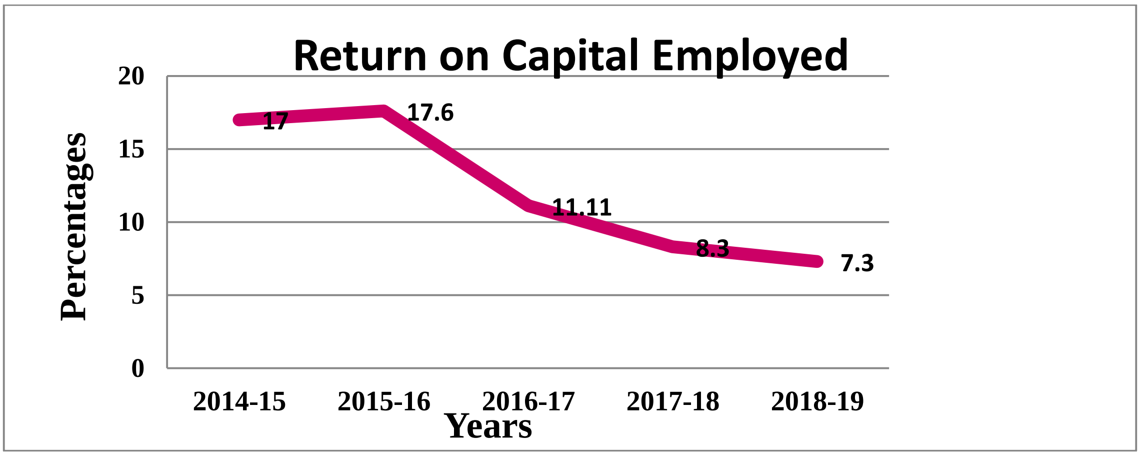
8.3. RETURN ON CAPITAL EMPLOYED:

It is an index of profitability of the business and is obtained by comparing net profit with the capital employed. The ratio is normally expressed in the percentage. The term capital employed includes share capital, reserves, and long term loans such as debenture. The success or otherwise of the enterprise is judges with the help of this ratio. It is perhaps the most important ratio from the viewpoint of management.

Table 3: Showing Value of Return on Capital Employed by CEAT tire company (in percentages)

Years	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Return on Capital Employed	17	17.6	11.11	8.30	7.30

(Source Data: Company Annual Reports)



8.3.1 INTERPRETATION:

From the above data, we can show that in the study period the first two years' increasing trend and the remaining years' decreasing trend. In the study period the highest return on capital employed 17.6 % in the 2015-16 years and lowest return on 7.3 % in 2018-19.the range of return on capital employed is 10.3 % (17.6 % -7.30 %). The Mean and Standard deviation of return on capital employed 12.26 % and 4.8 % respectively.

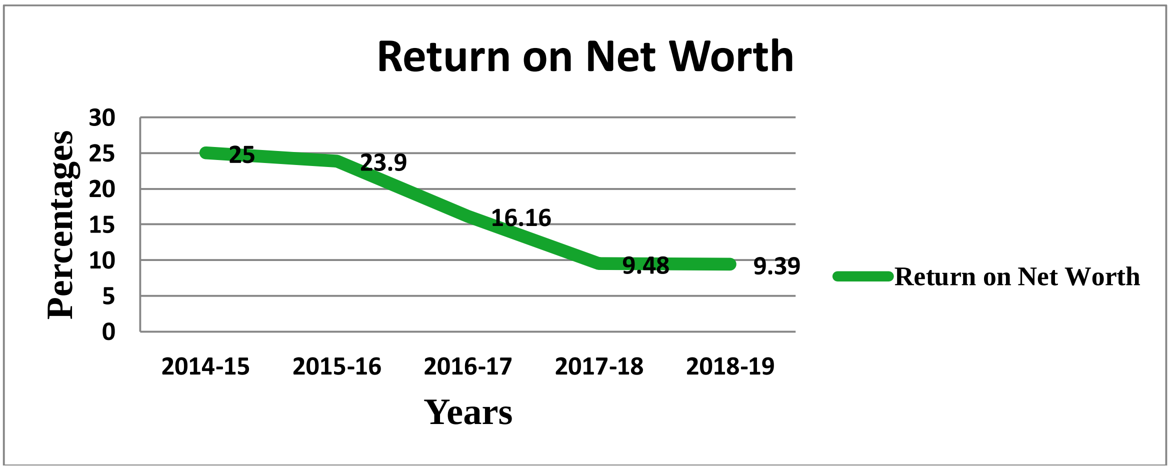
8.4. RETURN ON NET WORTH:

It shows what percentage of profit is earned On the capital invested by equity shareholders. the ratio is obtained by dividing net profit after deduction of preference dividend by the amount of equity share capital. A rising return on Net Worth reflects that a company is increasing its ability to generate profit without having as much capital. it also means how well company management is using the shareholders' capital. in other words, the higher the return on Net worth the better the company prospectus. fallin return on net worth is generally a problem.

Table 4: Showing Value of Return On Net Worth of CEAT tyre company (in percentages)

Years	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Return on Net Worth.	25	23.9	16.16	9.48	9.39

(Source Data: Company Annual Reports)



8.4.1.INTERPRETATION:

It can be noted from table 4, the Return on Net Worth is decreasing trend .the highest return on study period 25 % in 2014-15 and lowest return net worth 9.39 % in 2018-19.the range of return on net worth 15.61 % (25 - 9.39).and Mean and Standard deviation of return on net worth is 16.77 % and 7.53 % respectively.

9.CONCLUSION :

There is a significant difference between Profitability Ratios for the duration of the study period. according to all the 4 ratios measured i.e. The profitability of the selected companies measured though Gross Profit Margin Ratio, Net Profit Ratio, and Return on Capital Employed and Return on Net Worth.

The Gross profit Margin Ratio is superior and the business suggesting that the margin added to the cost for fixing the selling price has been accurately inwards at.this state of interaction can be considered adequate and the company should try growing Gross Profit Margin Ration for the future.

The Net Profit Margin Ratio, however, is very unsatisfactory when the gross profit margin rate is taken in the accunt.Net profit ratio is very low then the gross profit margin ratio. this proof indicates that administrative and selling expenses are very high. it is suggested that the company should compute these expense ratios and should try to manage and argue them.

Return on Capital Employed is known to understand the profitability of the business but its trend is decreasing of the study period. it is indicates that due to Net profit return on capital employed is low than the return on net worth. so the company should try to increase its net profit, calculate interest coverage ratio, and decreasing long term liabilities for the future.

Return on Net Worth is important to understand profitability from the viewpoint of equity shareholders. Return on net worth shown a downward trend during the study period. it is the suggestion that the company should increase its earning capacity, to improve Net profit and planning for taxation of the business.

10.LIMITATIONS :

There were certain limitations in understanding this research work.

1) Profitability Performance analysis of the company is done only for the past five years, due to
Time constraint
2) The study is done based on secondary data obtained from the annual reports of the Organization.

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"CONSUMER BUYING BEHAVIOR, BRAND LOYALTY AND BRAND PREFERENCE OF FMCG PRODUCT IN THE SAURASHTRA"

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SUBJECT:

ABSTRACT:
The populations have become prime target market for urban, rural customers, so that almost three times .Durable and non-durable consumer products, food, construction, electrical, electronics, automobiles, banks, insurance Besides, companies and other sectors such as seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and other agriculture-input products per hundred Farm machinery. There are many brands, which have been successful, have failed miserably. However, it has followed a consistent national pattern looking at the challenges and the opportunities that it offers for the rural markets, marketers can tell the future that is very promising to do their best can understand the dynamics of rural markets and exploit them Benefits. The benefit rural villages, which are multinational, enjoy this regard. Strong Indian brands have strong brand equity, customer demand-driven factors and the efficient and dedicated dealer network which has come in the time period. Brand can be related by understanding local needs. The Different regions with different brand names can be adopted as the product offer strategy. At times, it is Not difficult to pass on a rural consumer innovation on an existing product, like their urban counterpart – such Increased calcium or herbal material or toothpaste. The grip on the rural market, germ control formula Country stores, which sell a variety of products in rural market impact. Companies are trying to trigger growth rural areas. The fact is that rural people are now in a better position to identify with disposable income. The Low rate finance availability is also increased by the rural people can afford to buy expensive products. Marketing must understand the sensitivity of the value of a customer in a rural area. This paper is an attempt to so to promote the brand image of the Saurashtra market.

Keywords: Brand Loyalty, Rural Customers, Consumer Behavior, Local Brand

INTRODUCTION

Indian marketers are two judgments on the rural market (i) products and Urban Metro Marketing products in rural markets can be implemented with few or no changes. (ii) Rural marketing its urban counterpart requires different skills and techniques. Marketers have the following features: To make them believe the truth is that rural markets accept many different terms.

(I) Is a chance for many brands of the rural market?

(II) Low-cost products, the buying power because of the low purchasing can be more successful in rural markets rural area.

(III) Is a set of largely all the same rural consumers with similar needs, economic conditions and problems?

(IV) Can work with different media environment in rural markets as the press, film, radio and other different urban-centric media exposure.

How to organize reality affects marketers? The villagers have the same attitude as urban consumers? The So the question is raised significantly to the effects of the management of rural marketing companies can Specific goals and targets but also to enter the rural market in the short term with a longer Research will discuss the role of paper. Strategy, which will be presented in the paper, It can be applied to either a specific or universal. Facts before the marketers: 70% of India's population lives in 638000 villages and rural areas. We have 90% of the rural population Villages with less than 2,000 population centers, agriculture is the main business. It simply shows the great power to bring much of rural India - necessary to volume- driven growth. According to a study by the National Council for Applied Economic Research (NCAER), because there are so many 'middle Income and urban areas, households in the rural areas. There are almost twice as many ' Lower middle-income households in rural areas and urban areas.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To study on brand loyalty of different brands in rural markets
- To study does the brand position in the purchase behavior of rural customers?
- To identify the presence and the importance of local brands

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

A lot of work has been done on different aspects of rural marketing. Therefore, it was felt necessary to make try to study the importance of a rural Markets, brand loyalty of rural market and FMCG brand goods consumer buying behavior.

SOURCES OF DATA COLLECTION

Primary data: the primary data requires for the study is collected by help of structured of questionnaire

Secondary data: secondary data required for the study is collected various types of reference book, journals, magazine and research report.

Researcher methodology

To study the behavior of the rural FMCG consumer goods brands, Primary data was collected with the help of a structured questionnaire. First, a questionnaire, a Study 100 was conducted on a sample of respondents in rural areas some questions were added to the questionnaire, changes were made, and the drafting of the final questionnaire.

Tools of data analyses and interpretation

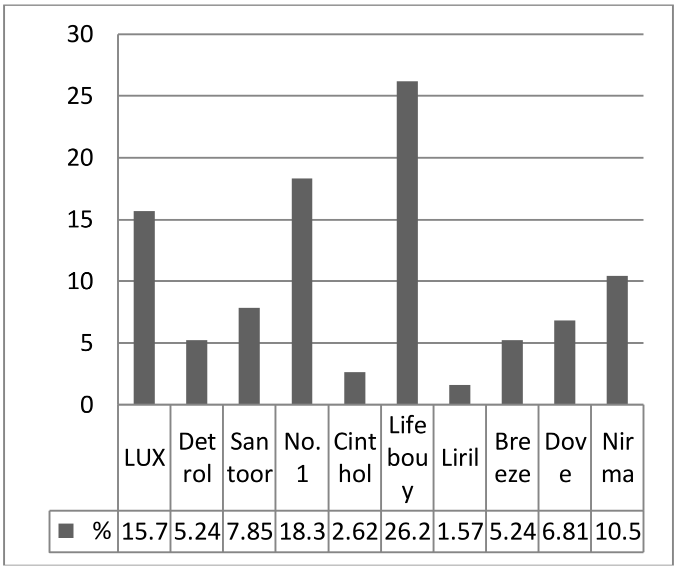
The data is analyzed and presented with the help of graph, charts, diagrams tables and pie chart etc. weight average method and percentage analyses are use in this study.

Analysis :

Table 1: Brand awareness of soap products in rural area

Soap category	%	Total frequency
LUX	15.7	30
Detrol	5.24	10
Santoor	7.85	15
No.1	18.32	35
Cinthol	2.62	5
Lifebouy	26.18	50

Liril	1.57	3
Breeze	5.24	10
Dove	6.81	13
Nirma	10.47	20
Total	**100**	**191**

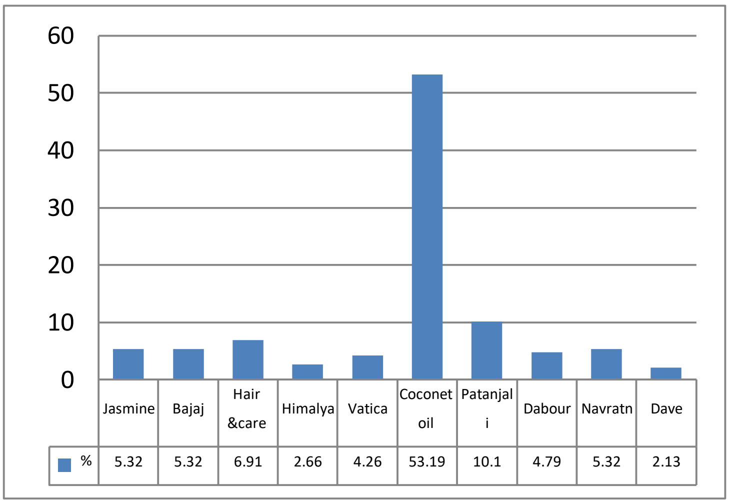


(Source: primary data)

It is very clear of above table and chart more brand awareness of soap category product in rural area is lifebuoy is 26.18% and then No.1 soap is 18.35%. So that less awareness of liril soap 1.57% in rural area.

Table 2: brand awareness of Hair oil products in rural area

Hair oil category	percentage %	total frequency
Jasmine	5.32	10
Bajaj	5.32	10
Hair &care	6.91	13
Himalaya	2.66	5
Vatica	4.26	8
Coconut oil	53.19	100
Patanjali	10.1	19
Dabur	4.79	9
Navratn	5.32	10
Dave	2.13	4
Total	**100**	**188**



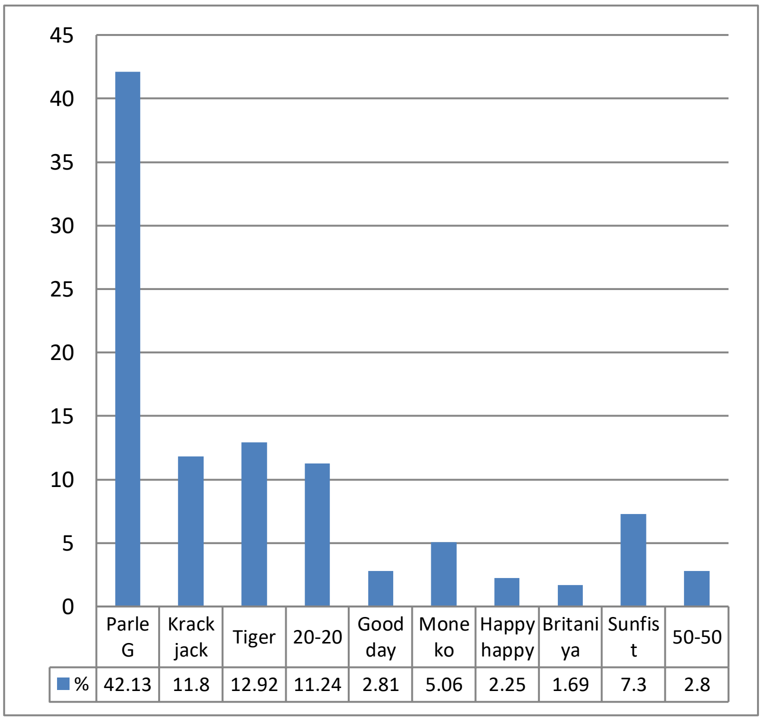
source: primary data

It is very clear of above table and chart more brand awareness of Hair oil category product in rural area is coconut oil is 53.19% and then patanjali is 10.11%. So that less awareness of dave hair oil 2.13% in rural area.

Table 3: brand awareness of biscuitsproducts in rural area

Biscuits categary	%	total frequency
Parle G	42.13	75
Krack jack	11.8	21

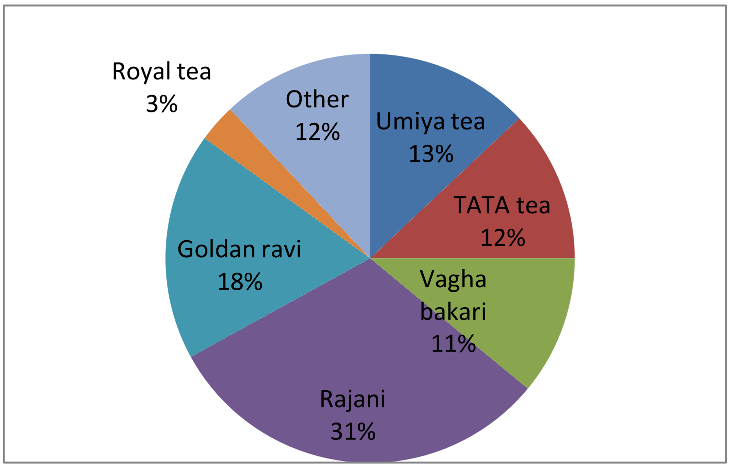
Tiger	12.92	23
20-20	11.24	20
Good day	2.81	5
Moneko	5.06	9
Happy happy	2.25	4
Britanniya	1.69	3
Sunfist	7.3	13
50-50	2.8	5
Total	**100**	**178**



(Sources: primary data)
It is very clear of above table and chart more brand awareness of biscuits category product in rural area is Parle G is 42.13% and then tiger is 12.92%. So that less awareness of Britannia biscuits 1.69% in rural area. Comparison of other biscuits product in rural area.

Table 4: brand awareness of tea products in rural area

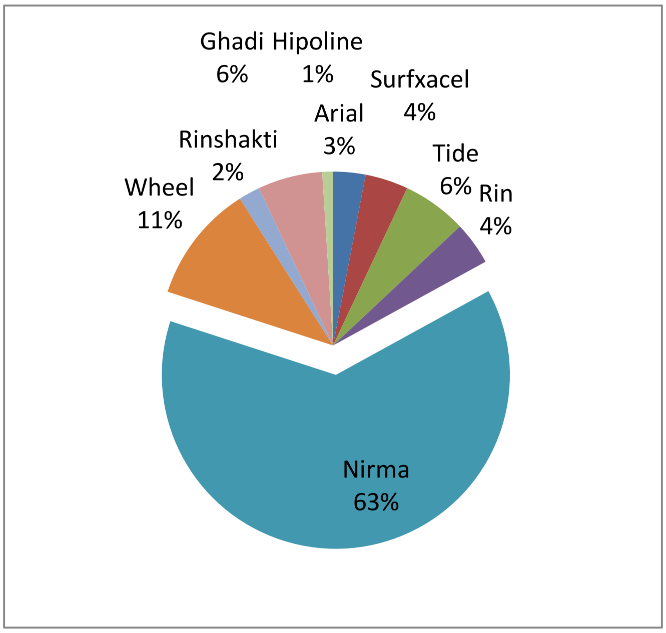
Tea category	%	total frequency
Umiya tea	13	21
TATA tea	12	20
Vagha bakari	11	18
Rajani	31	50
Goldan ravi	18	30
Royal tea	3	5
Other	12	20
Total	**100**	**164**



Sources: primary data
It is very clear of above table and pie chart more brand awareness of tea category product in rural area is Rajani Tea is 31% and then Golan Ravi tea 18 %. So that less awareness of Royal tea 3 % in rural area.

Table 5: Brand awareness of washing powders

washing powder	%	Total frequency
Arial	3	5
Surfxacel	4	7
Tide	6	10
Rin	4	8
Nirma	63	110
Wheel	11	20
Rinshakti	2	3
Ghadi	6	10
Hipoline	1	2
Total	100	175

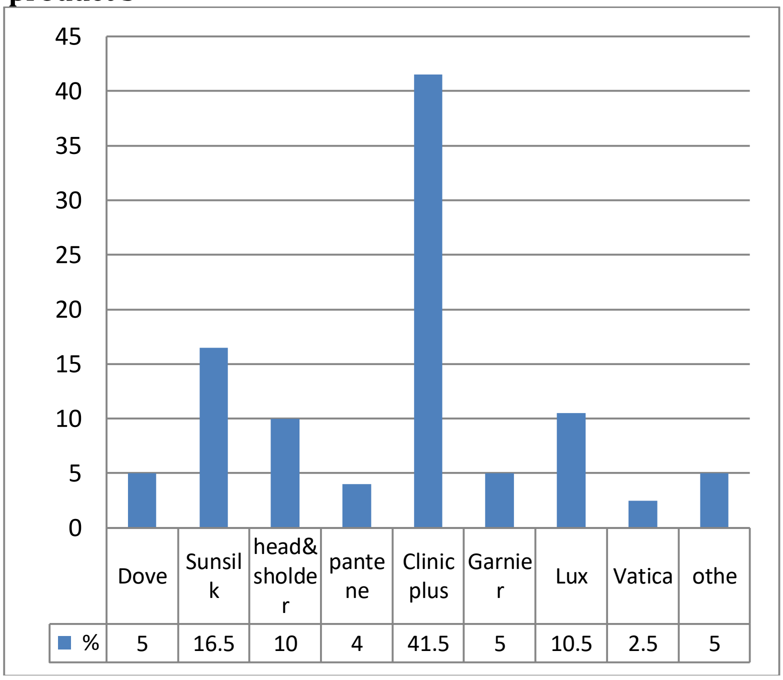


Source: primary data

It is very clear of above table and pie chart more brand awareness of washing powder product in rural area is Niram washing powder is 63% respondents are awareness of Nirma washing powder and then less awareness hipline washing powder1 % respondents are awareness in rural area.

Table 6: Brand awareness of shampoo product s

Shampoo	%	total frequency
Dove	5	10
Sunsilk	16.5	33
head&sholder	10	20
Pantene	4	8
Clinic plus	41.5	83
Garnier	5	10
Lux	10.5	21
Vatica	2.5	5
Othe	5	10
Total	**100**	**200**

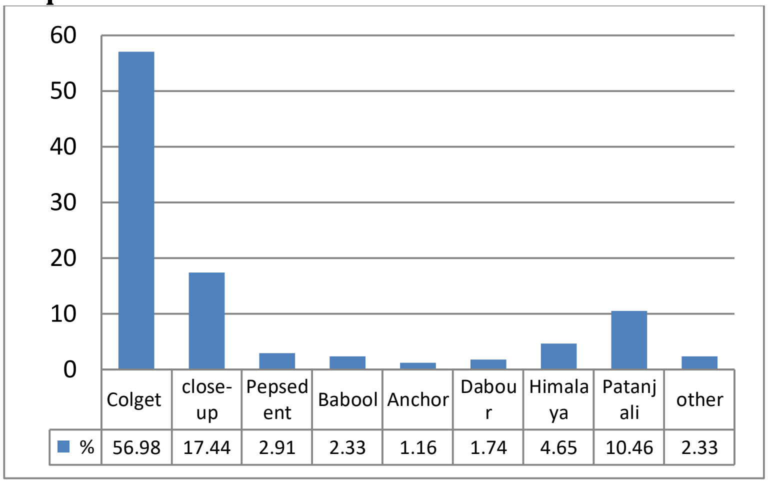


Source: primary data

It is very clear of above table and chart more brand awareness of shampoo product in rural area is clinic plus shampoo is 41.5% respondents are awareness of clinic plus shampoo. Then less awareness vatica shampo1 % respondents are awareness of other shampoo product comparison in rural area.

Table 7: Brand awareness of tooth paste products

Tooth paste product	%	total frequency
Colget	56.98	98
close-up	17.44	30
Pepsedent	2.91	5
Babool	2.33	4
Anchor	1.16	2
Dabour	1.74	3
Himalaya	4.65	8
Patanjali	10.46	18
other	2.33	4
Total	**100**	**172**



Sources: primary data

It is very clear of above table and chart more brand awareness of tooth paste product in rural area is colget tooth paste is 56.98% respondents are awareness of tooth paste products. Then less awareness anchor tooth paste 1.16 % respondents are awareness of other tooth paste product comparison in rural area.

Brand purchased in rural area

Table 8: Brand purchase soap products in rural area

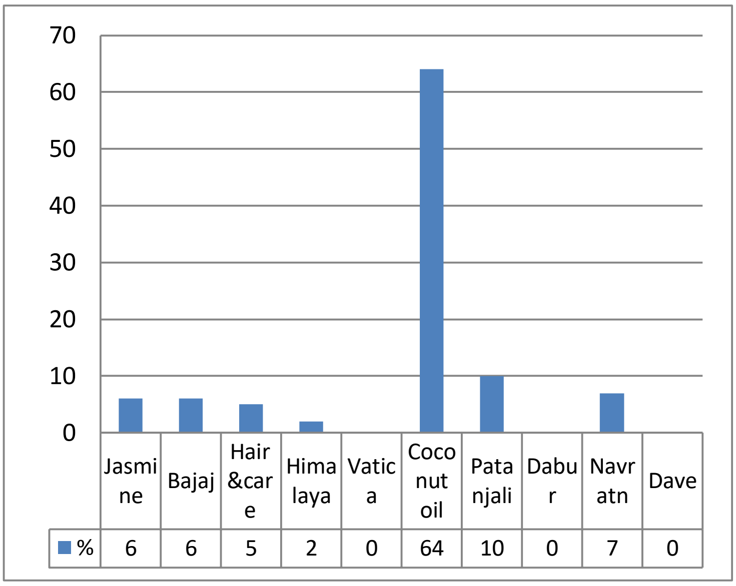
Soap category	%
LUX	20
Detrol	5
Santoor	8
No.1	16
Cinthol	1
Lifebuoy	35
Liril	1
Breeze	4
Dove	0
Nirma	10
Total	**100**

Sources: primary data

It is very clear above table and chart 35% respondents are purchase lifebuoy soap in rural area than after 20%respondets are purchase lux soap in rural area. So that rural area in is lifebuoy dominated.

Table 9 : Brand purchase hair oil products in rural area

Hair oil category	%
Jasmine	6
Bajaj	6
Hair &care	5
Himalaya	2
Vatica	0
Coconut oil	64
Patanjali	10
Dabur	0
Navratn	7
Dave	0
Total	**100**

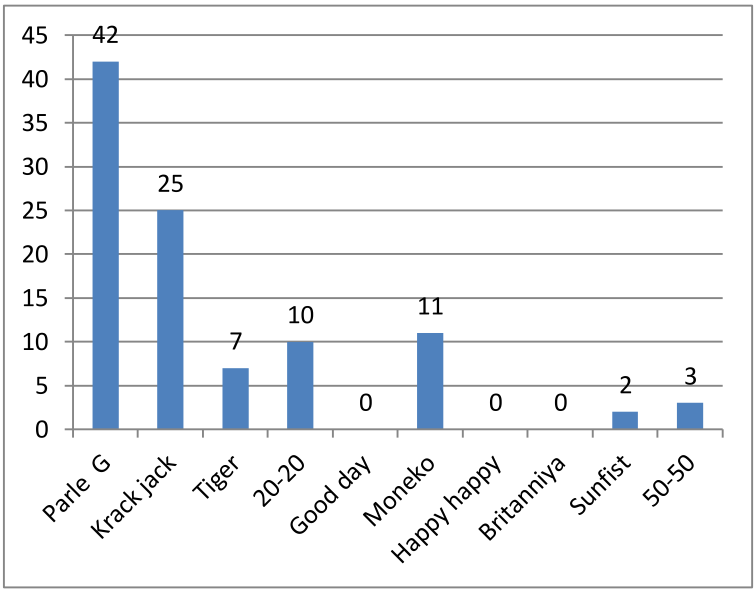


Source: primary data

It is very clear of above chart and table 64% respondent purchase of coconut hair oil. so that coconut hail oil is dominated in rural area.

Table 10: Brand purchase biscuits products in rural area

Biscuits categary	%
Parle G	42
Krack jack	25
Tiger	7
20-20	10
Good day	0
Moneko	11
Happy happy	0
Britanniya	0
Sunfist	2
50-50	3



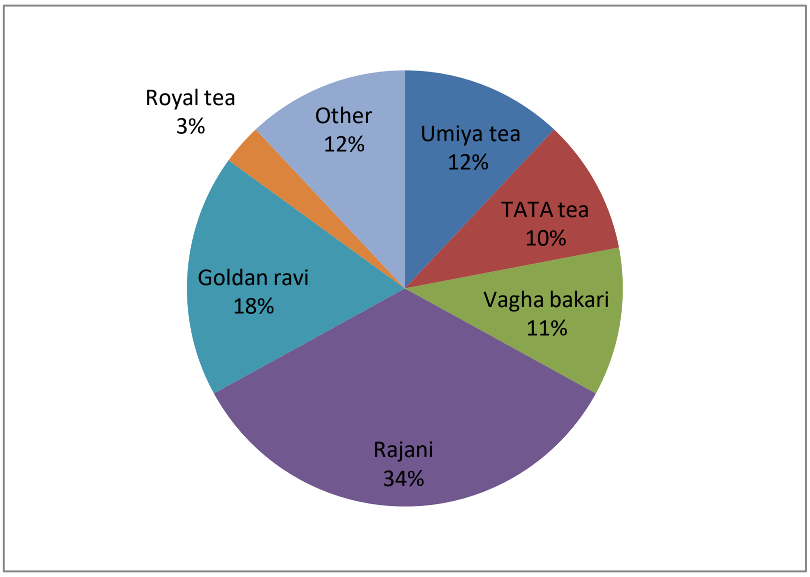
Source: primary data

It is very clear of above chart and table 40% respondent purchase of Parle G biscuits in rural area. Parle G and krack jack biscuits are dominated in rural area.

Table 11: Brand purchase hair oil products in rural area

Tea category	%
Umiya tea	12
TATA tea	10

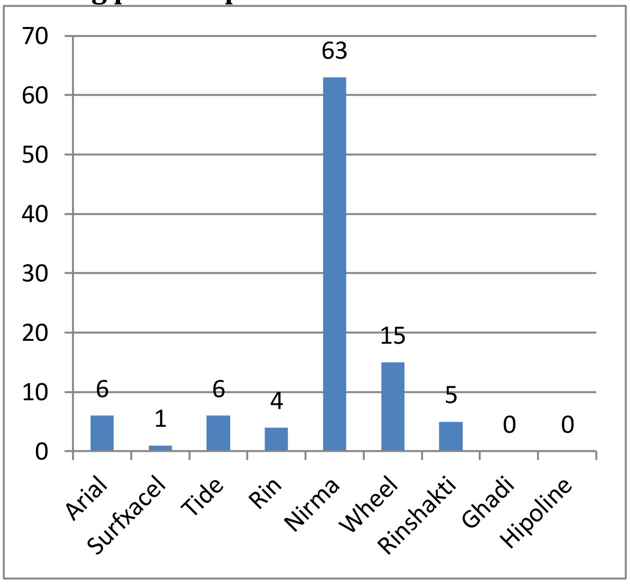
Vagha bakari	11
Rajani	34
Goldan ravi	18
Royal tea	3
Other	12
Total	**100**



Source: primary data
It is very clear of above pie chart and table 34% respondent purchase of Rajani tea in rural area.

Table 12: Brand purchase Washing powder products in rural area

washing powder	%
Arial	6
Surfxacel	1
Tide	6
Rin	4
Nirma	63
Wheel	15
Rinshakti	5
Ghadi	0
Hipoline	0
Total	100

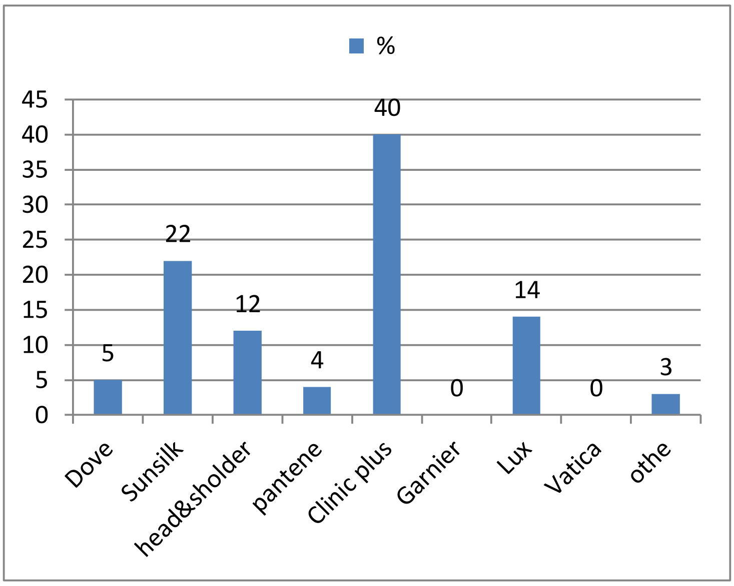


Source: primary Data
It is very clear of above table and chat 63% Respondent are purchase of Nirma washing Powder. So that Nirma washing powder is dominated of rural area.

Table 13: Brand purchase shampoo products in rural area

Shampoo	%
Dove	5
Sunsilk	22
head&sholder	12

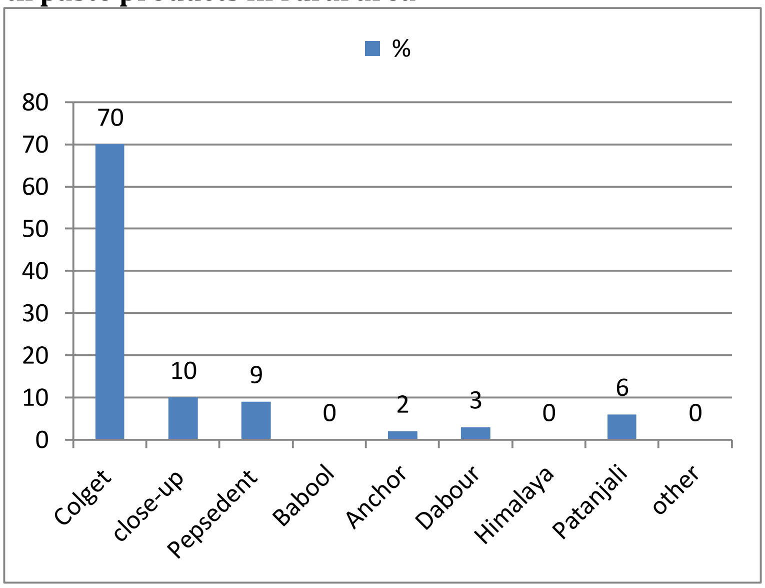
Pantene	4
Clinic plus	40
Garnier	0
Lux	14
Vatica	0
Othe	3
Total	**100**



Source: primary Data
It is very clear of above table and chat 40% Respondent are purchase of Clinic plus shampoo. So that clinic plus and sun silk shampoo are dominated of rural area.

Table 14: Brand purchase tooth paste products in rural area

Tooth paste product	%
Colget	70
close-up	10
Pepsedent	9
Babool	0
Anchor	2
Dabour	3
Himalaya	0
Patanjali	6
Other	0
Total	**100**



source: primary data
It is very clear of above chart and table of 70% respondent are purchase of colget tooth paste product. So that colget is dominated product in rural area.

Data analysis

Soap: in soap category in brand loyalty less because consumer want to purchase of specific soap product. Soap is not available in soap so he/ she purchase any brand of soap product.

Hair oil: consumer prefers to buy loose coconut hair oil. Brand loyal consumer is more of other hair oil product in rural market.

Biscuits: biscuits consumption is less. In biscuit category consumer mostly buy Parle G biscuit in nearest shops

Tea: tea brand category in Rajani Tea most buy in near shop and loose tea soap in nearest shop.
Washing powder: Nirma is dominated in washing powder product category . 63% respondents are brad loyal of Nirma Washing powder in rural area.
Shampoo: shampoo product category in clinic plus shampoo is more buy of consumer. Shampoo product in not brand loyal customer in rural area. Soap in not product available so any product purchase.
Tooth paste: tooth paste product in colget is dominated in rural area.

Limitation of study

- Present study is limited to only 100 respondents in rural area.
- The data was collected through questionnaires; there are cheeses of biased information provided by respondents.
- Some of the respondents may not be able to either express their view accurately to the questions.
- **Problems of rural marketing**
- People in villages are subject to habit, lifestyle, preferences and socio-cultural pressures.
- Rural markets are price sensitive. Rural consumers are price conscious and they Purchas simple and low price goods.
- Brand loyalty is very poor in rural area.
- Communication difficulty with regard to the marketing information to rural consumer because of low literacy.
- Rural consumers are not showing to organize advertising.
- It is difficult to manage and organizing an effective distribution channel is another hurdle in rural marketing.
- Businesses concerns falter to enter to rural market based the above problem and focus the. business towards urban and semi-urban markets.

Conclusion

- In the study majority of the respondents are male group.
- Male member of the family are only going to buy consumer products.
- Women are not interested in shopping and do not come from their houses frequently.
- Most of the families come under agriculture category.
- Family income is very poor.
- Product planning is very important to marketer to enter in rural market.
- Brand names should be simple, small and easy to remember and pronounce.
- Non availability of brand is another reasons which affect purchasing decision.

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SOCIAL PROTECTION FOR MIGRANTS DURING THE COVID-19 CRISIS: THE RIGHT AND SMART CHOICE

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SUBJECT:

ABSTRACT

Kovid-19 is known as the coronavirus, the virus originated in China and then spread around the world. The virus entered India in March 2020. The virus is highly lethal and transmits rapidly to one another. So lockdown is the only way to stop it. The Prime Minister of India Shri Narendra Modi Saheb implemented LockDown on 25th March to stop and curb it, in which the first education work and students were stopped from 15th March, Lock Down means people from one state and another district wherever they are. To stop there, to stop the flow of all government and private vehicles, malls, public meetings, public works, theaters, businesses, industries as well as government offices, the lockdown has been implemented to control the disease. In India, a total of 6 lockdowns were implemented in 15 days, due to which millions of people lost their jobs due to the closure of every business in the country. High Unemployment in the Country the laborers and jobs in different states of India became jobless in these different places so that they were forced to migrate to their homeland. Migration was not possible in lockdown; the virus would spread further if relocation was allowed so no colony was ordered to relocate. However, people continued to walk to their home states and steal in any private vehicle, causing laborers to If he died on the way, how many hungry and thirsty people would go to his hometown day and night to stop him, then they revolted so that the government had to bow down and the government allowed the migrants to go to their states by rail and government buses.

(Key Words: Social, Protection, Migrants, during, COVID-19, Crisis, Right, Smart, Choice)

INTRODUCTION

Every year in the country and abroad, one has to face some difficulties, such as hurricanes, rains, earthquakes, wars between one country and the spread of epidemics. Each country helps each other to cope with these difficulties and to come out of these difficulties. The world-renowned WHO organization works for the development and protection of the world. This organization helps to deal with any kind of epidemic whenever it occurs. Kovid-19 is a major CORONA virus outbreak that started in China, followed by the United States, Italy, Spain, Germany, Brazil, Iraq, Iran, and India. As this is a contagious and highly contagious disease, the number of sick people in every country is increasing day by day so it became necessary to control this disease. The first lockdown was started by America and other European countries but could not be implemented against the people living in this country began to happen. Therefore, the Prime Minister of the country Shri Modi Saheb launched a lockdown on March 25 to control the disease which stopped the spread of the disease in the country and today our country doctors and government officials to reduce the incidence of this virus compared to other countries. As well as a large contribution from the police personnel. Three lock-outs were implemented to prevent the spread of the disease from one state to another, sealing off areas as needed, and quarantining people in areas where needed. Besides, curfews and policy measures have been tightened to control the disease. Due to which the country suffered a great recession, unemployment, unemployment, and economic loss. Thus, great efforts were made to control this disease. In three lockdowns, the country's workers lost their jobs, people began to be harassed at home and eventually migrated to the states from which they came for labor.

WHAT IS KOVID-19?

COVID-19 is an acute infectious disease caused by Acute Respiratory Syndrome CORONA virus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). It was first identified in December 2019 in Wuhan, China, and has since spread globally, resulting in an epidemic. As of May 22, 2020, more than 5.15 million cases have been reported in 188 countries and territories, resulting in more than 335,000 deaths. More than 1.97 million people have been treated. Common symptoms early in the disease include fever, cough, and fatigue, shortness of breath and odors and tastes. This causes severe respiratory distress in the human body due to cytokine turbulence, multi-organ failure, septic shock, and blood clots which last for two to fourteen days. Sometimes the symptoms of the disease do not appear but the disease remains spread in the human body. The disease is highly contagious so the virus is spread from one person to another through sneezing or coughing. Also, even if the patient touches any place, that place spreads the virus. The standard method of diagnosis is a real-time reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCR) by the nasopharyngeal swab. Proposed measures to prevent this infection include frequent hand washing, maintaining physical distance from others (especially those with symptoms), quarantine (especially for people with symptoms), the mandatory wearing of a mask when coughing, and special care. According to the World Health Organization, there is no vaccine available or no specific antiviral treatment for Covid-19 yet. Scientists around the world are working day and night to find a vaccine for this disease. Treatment of this disease includes treatment by management, supportive care, solitude, and experimental measures. The World Health Organization (WHO) has made the health centers aware by announcing the contribution of COVID-19.

LOCK DOWN-1 (MARCH 25-APRIL 14)

In his second address to the nation on the first lockdown by Prime Minister Narendra Modi in India, a 21-day lockdown was imposed from March 25 (noon) to April 14 to end the spread of CORONA virus in the country. The announcement was made to curb the growing number of COVID-19 patients in the country. According to the Indian Council for Medical Research (ICMR), 536 confirmed cases have been reported so far across India. The first one-day lockdown on March 19, also known as the "Janata Curfew", was announced on March 19, when India's nationwide population of 1.3 billion people was killed. And then this big lockdown was applied. Spain, Italy, New Zealand, and other countries also joined the lockdown. At the time of this 21-day lockdown, 9 conditions were imposed by the Prime Minister of the country which is as follows. 1. Stay at Home 2. Economic cost 3. Draw Lakshman Rekha 4. Significance of 21-day lockdown 5. Rs. 15000 Crore announcements 6. Avoid rumors 7. Pray for health workers 8. Social Distancing 9. Every Indian is my family.

LOCK DOWN-2 (APRIL 15-MAY 3)

On April 14, Prime Minister Modi announced a second lockdown, and the nationwide lockdown was extended from April 15 to May 3. In the first lock-down, conditions were imposed in the country, but after April 20, some conditions were relaxed. Every town, every police station area and every state will be carefully evaluated by the police. It was also announced that the area which does not have any corona patient will be exempted from lockdown. And if new cache arrives in that area, that area will be re-applied in lockdown.

Lockdown areas where "Corona" cash will arrive in the area on April 16 were classified as "red zones", and relatives of those who have cash and those in contact with it were classified as "orange zones" in the presence of infected hotspots. Areas that do not have a single cache are classified as "green zones".

The government also announced some concessions from April 20, which allowed agribusinesses to open shops selling dairy, aquaculture, and plantation as well as agricultural supplies. Public underlying programs were allowed to reopen with instructions given to maintain social distance. Cargo transport vehicles, including freight cars, trucks, and planes, were allowed. Government and private banks and government centers were opened but with the condition that 33% of the employees would work in them.

On April 25, the small and retail store was allowed to open with half the staff. This was to observe social distance and wearing a mask over the face.

On April 29, the home ministry issued guidelines to allow inter-state movement of people trapped in the state. Nodal authorities have been appointed in each state and protocols have been drawn up to receive and send such people. The people of each of these states were asked to check, keep them separate, and conduct health checks periodically.

LOCK DOWN- 3 (MAY 4-APRIL-MAY 17)

On May 1, the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) and the Government of India (Location) extended the lock-down period from 4-May-April-17 to two more weeks. A little relaxation was given during this lock downtime. Here each area was divided into different zones. This zone is not allowed in the "Red Zone" and "Orange Zone" as discussed in Lockdown 2. While no case has been reported in the last 21 days in the "green zone", a normal movement was allowed in the green zone with 50 percent capacity buses. Only private and rented vehicles are allowed in the Orange Zone, but public transport is not allowed. The "red zone" will be under complete lockdown. Zone classification will be revised once a week.

LOCK DOWN - 4 (MAY 18 - MAY 31)

On May 17, the lockdown was extended for another two weeks until May 18 by the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and the Home Ministry (MHA). A major relief was granted in the lock-down from 17-May in which every shop and small to large business was allowed from 7 a.m. to 4 p.m. Allowing shops to leave one day and open the next was allowed to work with social distance and face masks mandatory. As well as private vehicles that were allowed to drive in interstate. Schools, colleges, malls, theaters are not allowed. Class 1 employees and Class 2 and 4 employees were allowed in government offices. Local government buses were started with social distance from 21st May. Railway and air services were started on 24th May.

LOCKDOWN AND ITS IMPACT ON SOCIAL LIFE

The lockdown of Kovid-19 coming in the world was implemented in India in which lockdown 1, 2, 3, and 4 were implemented so that the effects on social life in the whole country are as follows.

- Food delivery services were banned by governments
- Industries and businesses across the country shut down and millions became unemployed
- Every private and government vehicle was stopped.
- Railways and air services shut down so that everyone was trapped in people and other states.
- Schools and colleges closed, education and examinations abolished.
- Private offices and government offices were completely closed.
- The prices of essential commodities doubled, creating a huge shortage.
- The cost of medical medicine, services, and equipment increased.
- Every private hospital closed so that millions of people were annoyed by the hospital service.
- Income from vegetables and fruits stopped and prices doubled.
- Government's permission to clean the grain planted in the fields and brings it to the market.
- Poor laborers lost their jobs and starved to death.
- Poor laborers are not allowed to go to their homeland so that millions of people walk cycle or pay ten times the fare in a private vehicle and go to their country.
- People addicted to alcohol and Pan Masala shop was annoyed by the closure of these goods. People started moving from one village to another to buy these goods.
- People were very upset when the shops of clothes, Goldsmith, Haircutter were closed.
- Malls and theaters close so people stop shopping and entertainment.
- People who go out in lockdown face fines and beatings by the police.
- People trapped in lockdown in different states faced a lot of difficulties.
- People living in the house constantly became mentally ill due to lockdown.

SOCIAL PROTECTION FOR MIGRANTS DURING THE COVID-19 CRISIS

1. The International Labor Organization says that "Governments, together with social partners and other stakeholders, should make provision for strengthening their social security systems" in the event of a Covid-19 crisis.

2. Provides universal coverage to effective health and social security systems in the country due to Kovid-19, they are equipped to protect their population from the risks of their livelihood.

3. Governments around the world have responded by taking steps to save lives and livelihoods. But so far in very few cases the unique challenges of migrants and their families have been taken into account.

4. Helping migrants to protect this particularly vulnerable group in times of crisis Protecting migrants as they are smart economics means reducing the risk of transmission to the entire population as well as helping to sustain the source of labor which will be relieved from the economic effects of Covid-19.

5. Migrant health and livelihoods are at significant risk from COVID-19. Migrants live in crowded conditions so people from abroad are also barred from migrating.

6. Indians living abroad as well as those born abroad who cannot afford to stay at home abroad in case of loss of a job or to maintain safety in case of illness so that they return to India.

7. The families and native communities of the migrants face serious economic impact so that the loss of employment in the states where they were employed makes it difficult for them to rent a house and live so that they consider migrating.

DIFFICULTIES FACING PEOPLE MIGRATING FROM LOCKDOWN

- Millions of factories and workplaces closing down in every state of India Migrant workers face the loss of income, food, and uncertainty about their future so that their families suffer from hunger. The government had promised government schemes that the poor would get extra rations due to the lockdown, but the failure of the distribution system to be effective and the poor to have their rations in their states so that they would not get rations anywhere.

- Due to the lockdown, when workers from different states left for their hometowns because they had no work and no money, thousands of workers walked or cycled hundreds of kilometers to get back to their native villages.

- Arrested for violating lockdown, some died in road accidents while sleeping on the road due to fatigue while walking.

- From the first lockdown, all the workers were dragged out without work for 21 days, then due to the increase in lockdown, the workers lost patience and became annoyed with work and money. People were forced to relocate due to a lack of proper and adequate meals where relief was available.

- Thousands of workers took to the streets to wait for the workers to return to their homeland after the government called for them to return to their homes.

- Workers were transported to his hometown by the government by rail and government buses. There they were quarantined for 14 days.

- Some workers were walking on the railway tracks to their hometown when they fell asleep on the railway tracks at night.

- Workers get tired of walking on the road to their hometown; there is no source for hunger and thirst, so someone died of hunger or thirst.

- Many workers were locked down in the streets and committed suicide due to hunger.

- Railways were also facilitated by the government but the workers had to pay a higher fare against it.

- This migration of workers caused many workers to become corona on the roads and from each other gathering, the number of cash on corona in his hometown began to increase.

- Millions of workers had to pay 10 times the fare to get to his hometown as well as travel on trucks and buses.

THE RIGHT AND SMART CHOICE OF LOCKDOWN EFFECTIVENESS THE BENEFITS OF LOCKDOWN

1. Positive Thinking India Lockdown has helped reduce the spread of the Coronavirus. In the three weeks between March 24 and April 14, the total number of cases ranged from 536 to 10,815.

2. Compared to other countries, great care has been taken in our country to increase cash through a lockdown and due to medical facilities.

3. We can also assume that the psychological impact of the lockdown, nationwide awareness of "social distance", will help reduce the total number of cases.

4. The Government of India as well as the medical staff, the police staff, the countrymen as well as the service-minded people of the society have served the country very well in this war.

5. The government has overcome this disease by helping as many people as possible.

6. Lockdown has helped the country win this jug. As well as the people of the country have become aware of this disease.

CONCLUSION:

Hank Beckdem, India's representative praised the response, describing it as "timely, comprehensive and robust" and said that the lockdown alone would not remove the coronavirus, adding that India was ahead of other countries in preventing the disease. Three lockdowns in the country i.e. full 2 months lockdown lasted in which many upheavals were seen in the country. By breaking down the lock-down works to relocate, the government finally allowed them to relocate to his country. The most serious virus is Kovid-19 which has spread in the world. Great recession and unemployment are spreading all over the world. The country suffered a great loss economically. Thousands of people died and their relatives were separated. People have become financially and mentally ill. No vaccine has yet been developed for this disease. The disease can be overcome with courage. Even today, the cure for this disease is immense in the country. People have taken treatment and become disease-free. Research work for this disease is ongoing in the world today. The government has become aware of this disease. If the lockdown had not been brought, millions of people would have died in the country today. But lock-down has proven to be a great weapon against this disease. The Prime Minister of the country Modi Saheb is and is doing a lot for the country.

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