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Multi Disciplinary E Journal of Research*

CO-EDITOR
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CHIEF EDITOR
Dr. Rajeshkumar A. Shrimali
Assistant Professor
Shree H. S. Shah College of Commerce, Modasa.

EXECUTIVE EDITOR
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**Multi Disciplinary and Peer-Reviewed
Research Journal in India**

Chief Editor

Dr. Rajeshkumar A. Shrimali

Assistant Professor
Department of Commerce
Shree H.S.Shah College Of Commerce, Modasa Dist- Arrvalli

Co-Editor

P.R.SHARMA

Assistant Professor
Department of English
Shree M.B.PATEL SCIENCE COLLEGE, ANAND

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HEAD QUARTER

1780, Sector-1, Delhi By Pass, ROHTAK-124001, (HARYANA)

OTHER CONTACT

D-19/220, Nandanvan Appartment (Nr. Bhavsar Hostel), New Vadaj,

AHMEDABAD:- 380013.

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Editor's Column

The blast of knowledge at the universal hut due to scientific dynamics has without doubt redefined the very concept of new Era. The main set-up of education especially higher education-has become a subject of study and scrutiny for the scholars and practitioners who have a hunger desire to face change and challenges. It is because we, the creature beings, are brilliant with the faculty of option and a liberated will.

Unlike other type, we are not planned. We can make choices and use our free will to act and get our objectives. Inequities in learning opportunities, quality of educational military and level of learning success persist by gender, rural/town locality, ethnic backdrop, and socioeconomic status.

The quality of education and the aptitude to define and monitor this quality is absent in most upward countries. The means and span of education continue to be fine and curbed to past models of delivery, and the use of other channels continues to be informal and subsidiary. The increase in quantitative and qualitative demand for education is not in step by an raise in funds.

At this point in time, it is safe to situation that the split of views on the risk of change is marvelous. We, the publishers of Research Genius E Journal, are very much eager to view some aspect of these changes through academic article contributed by impressive scholar and social group. The nearby issue contains papers with decisive coming and scrutiny as well as orderly argument and reflection on various theme of language, prose, information technology, commerce and so on. We trust this will positively be helpful for the community who desire transform.

Chief-Editor**Dr. Rajeshkumar A. Shrimali**

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FINANCIAL STATEMENT ANALYSIS OF ELECTRONIC VEHICLE IN INDIA

Badreshiya Vandana Hasmukhbhai¹ and Gohil Siddharajsinh A.²

Research Scholar¹ and Assistant Professor²

Maharani Shree Nandkuvarba Mahila Arts and Commerce College, Bhavnagar

ABSTRACT:

India is aiming for 100% electrification by 2030. To achieve this target, the government is switching towards cleaner transportation and personal mobility. Several traditional companies like TVS IQUBE, and HERO MOTOCORP are rapidly increasing their presence in this space. Start-ups are not far behind as well. New age companies like old electric Okinawa Aerotech and Athar energy have shown higher sales growth over the years.

The sales of two - Wheelers in the market have been a significant rise over the years. This can be due to reasons such as affordability and convenience that this type of vehicle offers. The electric two - Wheeler has been introduced with an eco-friendly makeover that is more sustainable for the environment.

INTRODUCTION:

Analysis of F. S is a systematic process of analysing the financial information in the financial statements to understand the make decision regarding the operation of the enterprise. Or it is study of relationship among various financial figures are set out in the financial statements. I. E balance sheet and statement of profit and loss. The complex data given in this financial statement is divided or broken into simple and valuable elements and relationships are establishes between the elements of same statements or different F. S.

An EV is a shortened acronym for an electric vehicle. EVs are vehicles that are either partially or fully powered on electric power.

Electric vehicles have low running costs as they have less moving parts for maintaining and also very environmentally friendly as they use little or no fossil fuels (petrol or diesel). While some EVs used lead acid or nickel metal hydride batteries, the standard for modern battery electric vehicles is now considered to be lithium-ion batteries as they have a greater longevity and are excellent at retaining energy, with a self-discharge rate of just 5% per month. Despite this improved efficiency, there are still challenges with these batteries as they can experience

thermal runaway, which have, for example, caused fires or explosions in the Tesla model S, although efforts have been made to improve the safety of these batteries.

JOB CREATION POTENTIAL OF ELECTRIC VEHICLES

Greater adoption of PEVs will create rising demand for current jobs and produce possibilities for new sorts of jobs as well. Among PEV industries, battery and charging infrastructure will in all likelihood generate the newest jobs, whilst the manufacturing of the PEVs themselves will assist reinforce the U.S. car industry. Although there may additionally be some job losses in the oil and traditional car industries, learn about after find out about confirms that the end result will be internet job growth. Table 1 summarizes the findings of a range of research on the have an impact on of greater PEV deployment on employment growth. Each learn about makes use of a unique modelling methodology, and the job introduction estimates hinge on different assumptions of future oil prices, coverage packages, and PEV costs. Thus, there is a large range of estimates throughout these studies.

MARKET OVERVIEW:

The India electric vehicle market was valued at USD 5.47 Billion in 2020, and it is expected to reach USD 17.01 Billion by 2026, growing at a CAGR of 23.47% over the forecast period (2021-2026).

The COVID-19 epidemic affected the auto sector, and demand for electric automobiles, two-wheelers, and three-wheelers suffered as a result of the disruption. According to the Society of Electric Vehicle Manufacturers (SMEV), total electric vehicle registrations fell 20% in FY21 to 236,802 units, down from 295,683 in FY20. However, as the sales of EVs are picking up, the market is expected to register positive growth during the forecast period.

The government of India has undertaken multiple initiatives to promote the manufacturing and adoption of electric vehicles in India, to reduce emissions pertaining to international conventions, and to develop e-mobility in the wake of rapid urbanization.

To promote the domestic electric vehicle industry, the Indian government has provided tax exemptions and subsidies to the EV manufacturers and consumers.

The Ministry of Power issued a clarification stating that no license is required to operate EV charging stations in India. The reasoning for making it license-free is that the government considers EV charging station as a service and not the sale of electricity.

The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways also announced that all battery-operated, ethanol-powered, and methanol-powered transport vehicles would be exempted from the requirement of permits.

As per the phased manufacturing proposal, the government has imposed 15% customs duty on parts that are used to manufacture electric vehicles and 10% on imported lithium-ion cells. The revised duty under PMP has been proposed from April 2021.

Following the launch of the FAME India plan, which aims to transition toward e-mobility in the light of expanding international policy commitments and environmental difficulties, the EV market in India has gained substantial momentum. Additionally, India has the world's largest untapped market, particularly for electric two-wheelers. The automatic route market is likely to gain traction throughout the forecast period due to the fact that 100 percent foreign direct investment is permitted in this sector.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

- D.BARAN, A. PASTÝR, D. BARANOVÁ (2016) in this research “FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF A SELECTED COMPANY” The success of each and every enterprise company is at once associated to the talents of business management. The enterprise organization can, as a result, create editions of how-to method the new complicated and altering conditions of success in the market. Therefore, managers are making an attempt at some point of bad instances to alternate their administration approach, to make sure long-term and steady walking of the enterprise enterprise. They are pressured to consistently preserve and achieve clients and suppliers. By enforcing these measures they have the chance to obtain a aggressive gain over different enterprise enterprises.
- Shreedha Shah & Dr. Viral Shah (2018) studied on financial performance using ratio analysis of visa steel limited final. This paper is involving evaluation of monetary overall performance of Visa Steel Limited. Accounting ratios supportive to analyse the monetary locus of a company. Financial evaluation aids to consider the monetary fitness of a firm. Accounting ratios are meant for a quantity of years which

demonstrates the changes. Ratios are beneficial device for a number of stakeholders like management, financiers, shareholders and lenders etc. In order to analyse the monetary overall performance of Visa Steel Limited, the accounting ratios are used. Secondary statistics is used from the Published Annual Reports of the organization for time length 2012-13 to 2016-17. The remaining end result of the paper in accordance to the economic overall performance of Visa Steel Limited suggests that the monetary overall performance of the corporation is negative after 2015-16 and administrators need to pay greater interest to revive the company. Keywords—Accounting Ratios, Annual Reports, Visa Steel Limited, Financial Performance, Steel Industry.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:**A) Population of the study**

The researcher has done research on electronic vehicles. So population for the study will be electric Vehicles Company in India.

B) Sample of the study

For the study researcher has selected following sample by using suitable sampling method. The sample for the study is given below.

•Hero electronic

Hero Electric is the largest player in the Electric Two-Wheeler (E2W) market in India. It is a subsidiary of Hero MotoCorp which is a multi-company with diversified interests such as Electric Vehicles, Exports, Bicycles, Healthcare and Real Estate.

Hero Electric launched its first lithium-ion battery-based scooter in 2017. Presently, the company has 600+ dealership networks across the country, which are present in more than 325 cities. The company recorded sales of around 24,000 electric scooters during October-November of 2021 as compared to 11,400 units it sold in the same period last year.

Hero Electric recently entered into a partnership with BattWheelz Mobility, a Gurugram-based start-up and has plans to deliver 4,000 electric two-wheelers by FY 2022-23. The company has recently completed multiple rounds of fundraising. The latest round was in June when the company raised around \$30 million from Gulf Islamic Investments and existing investor OAKS Asset Management. The purpose was to expand its production capacity,

consolidate its position in the market, invest in new technologies and enhance its footprint across markets like India.

•**TVS Motor**

Company Ltd is the third largest two-wheeler manufacturer in India and one among the top ten in the world. It has a strong presence in developing markets like Latin America, South Asia, the Middle East and Africa.

TVS Motor informed the stock exchanges about the incorporation of TVS Electric Mobility Limited. This arm of the company will be focused on the development of electric vehicles. In an attempt to grow its presence in the sector the company has entered into a partnership with BMW Motorrad to co-produce electric vehicles. TVS forged a strategic partnership with Tata Power to set up electric charging infrastructure across the country.

TVS iQube is the first electric two-wheeler launched by the TVS group. The company has approximately 2% market share in the electric two-wheeler market.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY:

- To know growth and development of electronic vehicle industries.
- To examine financial position of selected companies.
- To make sure the profitability of selected companies.
- To examine liquidity position of selected companies.
- To make suggestions for improvement of electronic vehicle companies.

SCOPE OF THE REPORT:

An electric vehicle is one that operates on an electric motor instead of an internal combustion engine, which generates power by burning a mix of fuel and gases. Therefore, an electric vehicle is seen as a possible replacement for the current-generation automobile in the near future to address environmental challenges. The report covers the latest trends and technologies followed by the COVID-19 impact on the market.

The Indian Electric Vehicle Market is segmented by Vehicle Type and Power Source.

By Vehicle Type, the market is segmented into Passenger Cars, Commercial Vehicles, Two-Wheelers, and Three-wheelers.

By Power Source Type, the market is segmented into Battery Electric Vehicle, Plug-in Electric Vehicle, and Hybrid Electric Vehicle.

RESEARCH PROBLEM:

To increase the growth of sale of electronic two Wheelers.

HYPOTHESIS:

H₀: There is no significant difference between EPS ratio of selected company.

H₁: There is significant difference between EPS ratio of selected company.

H₀: There is no significant difference between PBIT ratio of selected company.

H₁: There is significant difference between PBIT ratio of selected company.

H₀: There is no significant difference between NET PROFIT ratio of selected company.

H₁: There is significant difference between NET PROFIT ratio of selected company.

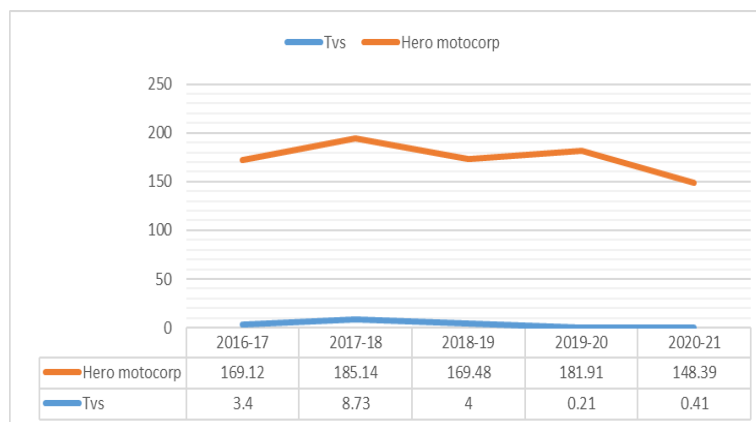
H₀: There is no significant difference between CURRENT ratio of selected company.

H₁: There is significant difference between CURRENT ratio of selected company

EPS:

Earnings per share (EPS) is calculated as a company's profit divided by the outstanding shares of its common stock. The resulting number serves as an indicator of a company's profitability. It is common for a company to report EPS that is adjusted for extraordinary items and potential share dilution. The higher a company's EPS, the more profitable it is considered to be.

$$\text{Eps} = \text{Net income} - \text{preferred dividends} / \text{weighted average common shares outstanding.}$$



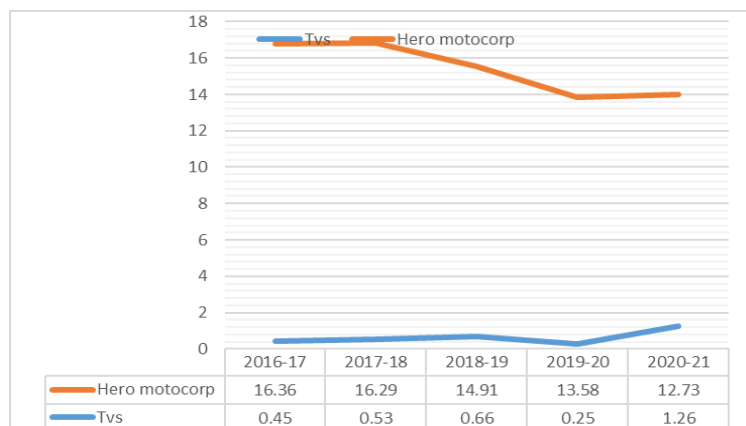
INTERPRETATION:

From above data it can be seen that average EPS of each of the company remains more or less similar but it is seen the year 2017-18, the EPS of hero MotoCorp was 185.14 which shows the overvaluation of the shares of the company. This again reduce to a normal level so overall the average EPS of each of the company shows sound financial position for the shareholders

PBIT:

PBIT means the net operating profit of the company before payment of financial expenses and tax to the government. The financial expenses include interest on borrowed fund and dividend to shareholders. So PBIT means earnings before payment of interest and taxes.

$$\text{PBIT} = \text{Profit} + \text{Interest} + \text{Taxes}$$

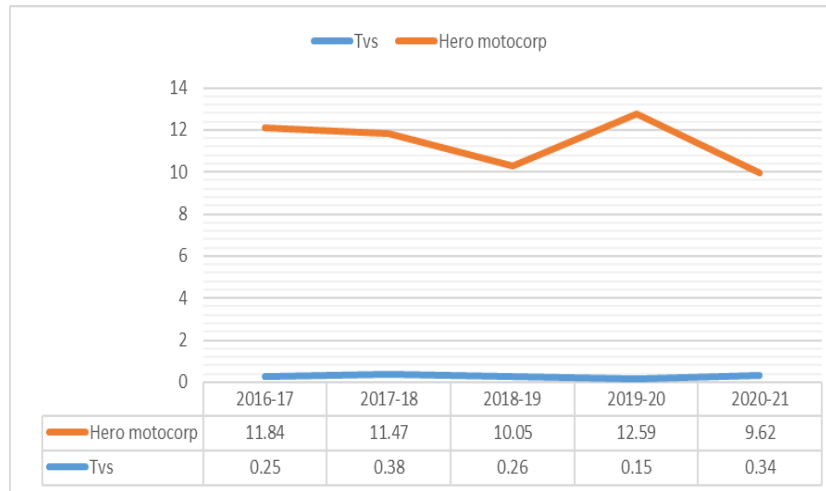
**INTERPRETATION:**

This ratio shows profit of company year on year basis. Hero MotoCorp shows high profitability but it cannot continue its profit, profit falls year on year but TVS PBIT show is lower level to growth upside.

Net profit:

Net profit is the measurement of a company's profit once operating costs, taxes, interest and decoration have all been subtracted from its total revenues. The term is often referred to as a company's bottom line and may also be described as net earnings. Or net income.

$$\text{Net profit} = \text{Revenue} - \text{cost} / \text{revenue}$$



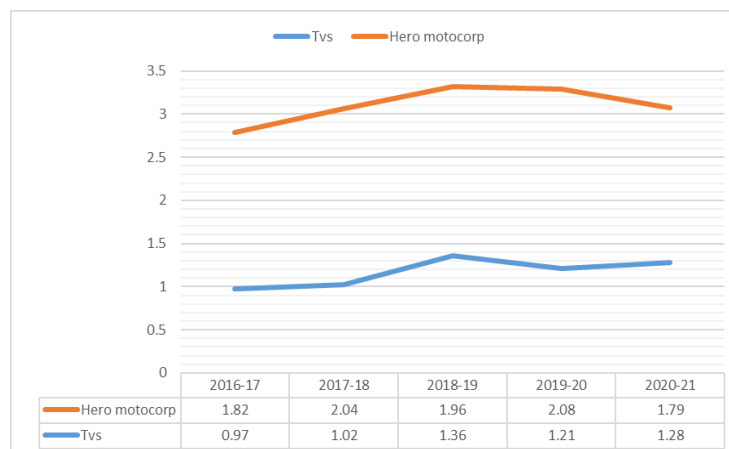
INTERPRETATION:

From above data it can be seen that the profit financials of Hero Motocorp are much better as compared to TVS motors.

CURRENT RATIO:

Current Ratio is the relationship between current assets and current liabilities. Current assets are cash, cash equivalents and other assets which are generally used or sold in short period i.e. one year. Current liabilities are those obligations of entity which are repayable within short period i.e. one year. The higher current ratio the greater the assurance that current liabilities will be paid in the time. A current ratio much higher than 2:1 signals inefficient use of resources and a reduced rate of return.

$$\text{Current Ratio} = \text{Current Assets} / \text{Current liabilities}$$



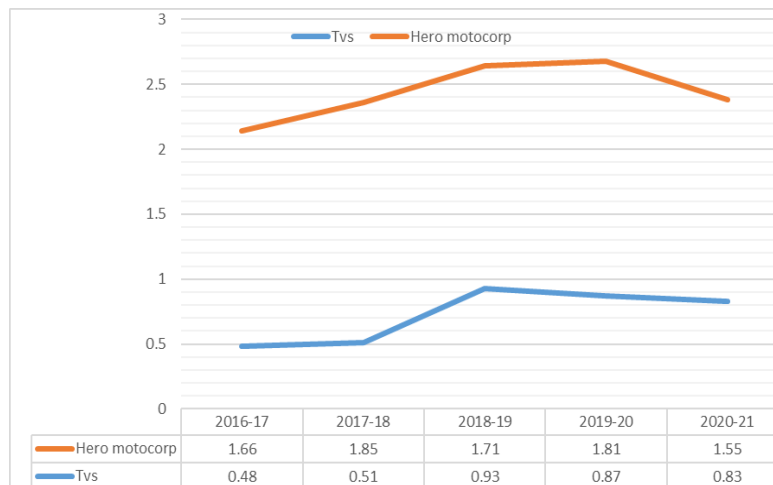
INTERPRETATION

Current ratio is the relationship between current assets and current liabilities. The standard value of current ratio is 2:1. From above data it can be seen that Hero MotoCorp shows more consistent and desirable situation than that of TVS Motors.

QUICK RATIO:

The quick ratio measures a company's capacity to pay its current liabilities without needing to sell its inventory or obtain additional financing. The higher the ratio result, the better a company's liquidity and financial health; the lower the ratio, the more likely the company will struggle with paying debts.

Quick ratio = $\frac{\text{Current Assets} - \text{Inventory}}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$



INTERPRETATION

The quick ratio measure a company's capacity to pay it's current liabilities without needing to sell its inventory or obtain additional financing the higher ratio shows hero MotoCorp company but he not continue his quick ratio year on year but TVS quick ratio is shows level to grow upside better then hero MotoCorp company.

CONCLUSION:

Conclusion existing literature on EV behaviour suffers from a lack of good information from actual EV users. Many EV studies rely on data from CV behaviour but these implicit assume that users do not change behaviour when they use an EV instead of a CV. Other EV studies

rely on self-reporting from actual users or participants in demonstration projects but such reporting can differ from actual behaviour. This study utilises a unique dataset with actual EV GPS data to study how the current technology differences might affect household's vehicle use. The data was collected in a large demonstration project, including detailed GPS data from both the EV and the CV in households that had access to both vehicle types over a long period of time. Due to the long period of the demonstration project, the members of the participating households were allowed to get used to having the car and optimise their daily mobility, including the option of using the EV, and it is these types of preferences we seek to investigate here. Furthermore, evidence from Norway (Klöckner et al. 2013) shows that most EV households in Norway also have access to a CV. Thus, assuming this will also be the case in Denmark which is geographically close and culturally similar, most future EV households will have the choice between a CV and an EV at least for a horizon of 5-15 years. Therefore, we believe that the sample used for the analyses in this study is very relevant for studying the potential use of EVs in general. Even though the interest in EVs is rapidly increasing these years, it will probably still be some time before it is possible to explore EV mobility patterns.

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IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON VARIOUS SECTORSSolanki Bhargav Rameshbhai¹ and Dr. C. K. Patel²Research Scholar¹ and Research Guide²

Maharaja Krishnakumarsinhji Bhavnagar University, Bhavnagar

Email Id: solankibhargav47@gmail.com

Abstract:

COVID-19 pandemic has damaged the national economy and triggered deterioration in various Sectors. The present study intends to scrutinize the impact of the COVID-19 on various sectors. Corona virus is changing the world we live in for the most horrendously terrible, and practically all regions of the planet are left with hung economies and individuals' lockdown in their homes. This pandemic isn't just incurring significant damage out of medical services frameworks and people groups' lives yet in addition its affecting world economies and coming about in employment misfortunes, business disturbances and making us head towards one of the most awful times ever for individuals on the planet. Nearly, every one of the ventures are going through enormous decreases in their organizations, and the effect is that much immense of this pandemic, that they are extending more regrettable times ahead. This paper centers around various sectors, which are generally impacted by the pandemic and how this outcome in employment misfortunes and the world economy.

Keywords: Impact, Covid-19, Sector**Introduction:**

The flare-up of 2019 novel Covid sickness (COVID-19) is a general well being crisis of global concern (WHO, 2020) that had spread to in excess of 100 nations by March 8, with more than 100,000 contaminations and 3,830 passing (NHC, 2020; WHO, 2020), genuinely influencing financial and social turn of events. On February 28, UN Secretary-General Guterres approached legislatures to make a move to do all that could be within reach to control COVID-19 pneumonia (New.cn, 2020). The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) expect to address social, financial, and natural issues from 2015 to 2030 and move towards maintainable turn of events (SDG, 2015). The United Nations SDGs contain 17 objectives and 169 targets. SDG 3 intends to guarantee solid lives and advance prosperity for all at all ages. All the more explicitly, SDG 3.3 means to end plagues of AIDS, tuberculosis, intestinal sickness and ignored tropical infections and to battle hepatitis, waterborne illnesses and other transferable illnesses by 2030 (SDG, 2015). Corona

virus pneumonia straightforwardly undermines the accomplishment of SDG 3, particularly SDG 3.3, and influences the acknowledgment of monetary and social objectives. With regards to worldwide ecological changes, the transmission attributes of the COVID-19 plague have not yet been adequately perceived (CDC, 2020).

Furthermore, the speed increase of worldwide urbanization, expanded grouping of populaces, more successive and complex communications, and deficiency of clinical insurance in emerging nations all increment the challenges of the anticipation and control of COVID-19.

Agriculture

Agriculture is a foremost one. According to some reports, an average of about one farmer is committing suicide for every 30minutes due to debt. Today situation of agriculture has become so worse than earlier that shortage of harvest labour, improper transport facilities were added as special hardships to farmer society. These situations have led to a reduction in production from farmer's side.

Tourism

More than one lac of individuals in India rely upon the travel industry for work though in today, from Chandni - chowk market in Delhi till rushy Streets of charminar have arrived at a stop positions. Additionally, entire the travel industry office has been securing because of pandemic dread. As indicated by gauges, complete lock down of the travel industry has tossed government in to monetary loss of around 20000 to 30000 crores.

Trade

Import and product are generally different sides of a coin i.e., exchange. Because of exchange decline, flying international flights are influencing with extraordinary hit. The previous two perspectives assume an essential part towards Indian economy in everyday. In such inescapable circumstance Indian government is compelled to run in significant loss of exchange economy.

Textile Industry

Textile industry was on good hike previously but now, situations have changed otherwise and we're running in great losses.

Electronics

India is a significant merchant of hardware. The vast majority of the electronic things that are imported now lie in stockpiles in due circumstance and their upkeep has become more prominent test to the organization administration men. Assuming circumstance proceeds, there may be an incredible climb in prices of electronic products after the unwinding of pandemic crown. Electronic office is making an honest effort to emerge from this basic circumstance in spite of the fact that it's becoming pitiful.

Automobile

As a rule, about lakhs of vehicles and bicycles would be delivered consistently by the ventures, yet at this point not so much as a solitary industry is opened for creation. Additionally, there's an incredible breadth for misfortunes to auto businesses if this proceeds.

Iron & Steel and Mineral Processing

Iron and steel are the fundamental natural substance for some ventures. Every one of the ventures is closed down because of their less use. Mining and mineral handling were completely closed across the world. Along these lines, there's practically less stockpile of minerals. Because of this oil and its items supply has descended. The import of oil has declined in such an extraordinary reach i.e., from few million liters in ordinary days to simple a great many tons today.

Real Estate

Real Estate businesses have paused-up since last few weeks. All the construction work has come to stand-still due to various reasons although, main reason being lock down.

Software

There are numerous product businesses uncovered in each edge of the general public. These product laborers are currently focusing on telecommute projects yet sitting and working for longer hours might influence them as scoliosis.

Human Resource

As the corona virus pandemic hits jobs and wages in many sectors of the global economy that depend on migrants, a slowdown in the amount of money these workers send back home to

their families looks increasingly likely. These global settlements will be essential in communicating the unfurling financial emergency in more extravagant nations to less fortunate nations. They will generally shape how, and the speed at which, the world recuperates from Covid. Settlements cover countless poor and weak families, supporting the step by step processes for surviving of north of 1 billion individuals. In 2019, an expected 200 million individuals in the worldwide traveler labor force sent home US\$715 billion. Of this, it is assessed US\$551 billion upheld up to 800 million families living in low-and center pay nations. Migrant workers sent home billions in cash every year. This money is vital for local communities and economies. The disruption caused by corona virus could have a significant impact on these remittance flows.

Hotel

Lodging Industry is one of the most awful influencing industry during this pandemic, and it will turn out to be increasingly more extreme with the time on the off chance that the pandemic circumstance doesn't improve. Hotel industry and with that much positions depleted in a solitary country; one can accept the effect of COVID-19 on the overall inn industry.

Education

COVID-19 also had a greater impact over students. Not even a single school or an institute is open for students to attend. Since it's started amidst the SSC and intermediate board examination, they were cancelled and the new exam schedule is yet to be declared.

Other Important Sectors

Even in banking sector, investments and transactions are totally on hold. Even some pharma industries are on their way in work increasing their pace they are also on throw back. Paper industry also affected very badly as the usage of paper has declined to a maximum extent due to closure of various government and social institutions.

Transport

A railway is another important corner which is at most affected. There will arise huge loss per single day railway lock down whereas today one can imagine how much economic loss may occur in today situation. Along with the above, Roadways also stopped working. During

the RTC strike also wheels on roads were paused which later fined government to spend crores of rupees for repairing those buses, again today similar situation may arise loading double burden on government amidst the lock down crisis.

Basically, Last but not the least two divisions of society are being affected to the superlative stage during this pandemic. They are poor and middle-class. These sections are now workless and some middle class of the elderly may be nil at their bank balance leading them to starvation. In such pathetic situations some people are helping the people by donating groceries etc. On behalf, we salute to those hands that are lending forward to feed the empty stomachs of needy and poor in such difficult situations, for their humanistic deeds.

Cocclusion:

The effect of COVID-19 pandemic on a wide range of enterprises is unfathomable, and it will consistently upset the world economy until its counteraction antibody comes on the lookout and given to at least half of the populace. The pandemic outcomes deficiency of millions of occupations in all sectors.

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A STUDY ON FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF BRITANNIA INDUSTRIES LTD

Bharvani Karishma Prakashkumar
Research Scholar
Department of Commerce and Management
Bhakta Kavi Narsinh Mehta University, Junagadh
E-mail- karishmabharvani@gmail.com

ABSTRACT:

The term 'Financial Performance Analysis' also known as 'financial statements' analysis refers to the system of determining financial strengths and weaknesses of a company by establishing a relationship between the items on the balance sheets and the profit and loss account. The study used 5 year data from Britannia Industries' secondary data and the main objective was to find an industry performance that could be useful in determining growth factors. Various tools such as current ratio, Net profit ratio, asset turnover ratio and other performance measures were used in the study. The proposals reveal that the company must take the necessary steps to earn a regular income and thus maintain a stable profit margin. Finally, research shows that there has been a gradual increase and decrease in company growth during the study period and it is satisfactory.

Keywords: Liquidity, Profitability

INTRODUCTION

Financial statement means the official and authentic statements prepared by an entity to disclose its financial information. Financial statements are prepared to meet external reporting obligations and decision objectives. They play a key role in shaping the framework of management decisions. Financial performance analysis involves the analysis and interpretation of financial statements in such a way as to maximize the profitability and financial soundness of the entity. It deals with the financial strength and weaknesses of a business concern to establish a relationship between balance and income statement. These statements are the result of a summary accounting process and therefore are the sources of data on which the conclusions about profit and financial position of concern are reached.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Finance is an important resource in India and therefore needs to be used effectively. The efficiency of the firm depends on good financial planning, investment and distribution. Any

firm that fails to apply sound financial principles such as cost control and a firm that fails to embrace the scientific tool for investment and distribution in financial management will not last long. In addition, the company should use asset growth as an investment management process, financial management decisions, equity policy decision etc. the company cannot be ignored. Based on the above the researcher has decisions such as financing, provided that the following questions are asked:

1. When and when was the establishment of Britannia Industries Ltd?
2. What is the profitability position of Britannia Industries Ltd ?
3. What is the liquidity position of Britannia Industries Ltd?

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

- **DR. BHASKAR BAGCHI AND DR. BASANTA KHAMRUI (2012)** has done a study about "FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF FMCG COMPANIES IN INDIA: A COMPARISON STUDY BETWEEN BRITANNIA INDUSTRIES AND DABUR INDIA." research has found that Britannia Industries is going through a difficult time in terms of profitability as Dabur India enjoys its improved performance and continued growth in the industry.
- **M. YASHODHA, P. PRIYADHARSHINI (2019)**, reviewed the combined financial status of Britannia industries limited and nestle India limited. This study used secondary data over a two-year period (Jan-2016 to Dec-2017). The researcher suggested that both companies could reduce their costs so that they could develop the habit of making a living after taxes.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To study financial position of Britannia Industries Ltd over a period of five years in terms of profitability, liquidity and activity turnover.
- To analyze the profile of Britannia Industries Ltd.
- To present key findings of the study and make suitable suggestions for the further successful survival of the company

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The information used is obtained from the financial statement of Britannia Industries Limited. The financial data used in this paper is secondary data and it is collected from the official website of Britannia industries Limited (www.britannia.co.in). The study is conducted for 5 years period (2016-17 to 2020-21). Ratio analysis is used for analyze.

STATISTICAL TOOLS

The Profitability, Liquidity and Activity turnover ratios were applied to analyze the statistical data collected for calculation of financial performance analysis.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

YEAR	CURRENT RATIO	QUICK RATIO	NET PROFIT MARGIN	CASH PROFIT MARGIN	RETURN ON INVESTMENT RATIO	TOTAL ASSET TURNOVER RATIO
2016-17	2.00	1.46	10.02	10.98	32.80	3.27
2017-18	1.59	1.16	10.18	11.28	29.48	2.87
2018-19	1.62	1.18	10.70	11.77	27.25	2.60
2019-20	0.95	1.11	13.50	14.28	31.36	2.01
2020-21	0.66	0.85	14.21	15.20	32.48	2.42
MIN	0.66	0.85	10.02	10.98	27.25	2.01
MAX	2.00	1.46	14.21	15.20	32.80	3.27
MEAN	1.36	1.15	11.72	12.70	30.67	2.63
SD	0.55	0.22	1.98	1.91	2.31	0.47

- The current ratio was higher in year 2016-17 after that it continuously shows decrease trend during last year current ratio was 0.66 It is very far from ideal current ratio which is 2 : 1. Only in year 2016-17 current ratio was at satisfactory level which is equal to ideal current ratio but after year 2016-17 not a single year satisfy the position of ideal ratio by showing decreasing trend. Even the average ratio of these year is less than ideal ratio.
- Same as current ratio quick ratio was also high during 2016-17 after that it continuously decreased and came to 0.85 during 2020-21. Moreover, the ideal quick ratio is 1 : 1. Company had satisfactory liquidity position during 2016-17 to 2019-20 but in 2020-21 the ratio is 0.66 which is less than ideal ratio and shows company's liquidity position was not satisfactory. Average ratio of these years is more than ideal ratios shows satisfactory position of liquidity of company.

- Net profit margin is higher during year 2020-21 with 14.21% and lower during year 2016-17 with 10.02%. It is clear that company has maintaining sound net profit margin.
- Cash profit margin is higher during year 2020-21 with 15.20% and lower during year 2016-17 with 10.98%. It shows company has higher cash liquidity.
- The return on investment ratio is higher during year 2016-17 with 32.80% and lower during year 2018-19 with 27.25%.
- Total turnover ratio of company is higher during 2016-17 is 3.27 times and lower during 2019-20 with 2.01 times It indicates the assets have not been properly utilized to generate maximum net sales.

CONCLUSION:

The analysis of the company was under taken with the help of ratio analysis which is Important tool for financial analysis. After the study of financial performance of Britannia Industries Ltd from various financial aspects like profitability, Liquidity and activity It can be concluded that profitability position of company is more or less depends upon better utilization of resources, decrease expenses etc. and its satisfactory. As in the case of liquidity current ratio and quick ratio specially in year 2020-21 was too far from ideal ratio, thus it have to increase short term liquidity to pay off its current debt. Finally, the study reveals there was gradual rise and fall in the growth of the company during study period.

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**STRESS MANAGEMENT OF PUBLIC SECTOR BANK EMPLOYEE
OF RAJKOT DISTRICT**

Chauhan Dhara Ghanshyambhai¹ and Dr. Urvashi J. Devmurari²
Research Scholar¹ and Assistant Professor²
BhaktaKaviNarsinh Mehta University, Junagadh

ABSTRACT:

All of us have some position in society, in the workplace, within the family, economic status and so on. Unfortunately, most of us are unwilling to accept where we are. Instead, we wish we were somewhere else, usually at a higher position. Managing that stress becomes vital in order to keep up job performance as well as relationship with co-workers and employers. For some workers, changing the work environment relieves work stress. Making the environment less competitive between employees decreases some amounts of stress. That said, stress in the workplace doesn't always have to be negatively viewed. When managed well, stress can increase employees' focus and productivity. According to the Yerkes Dodson Law, stress is beneficial to human functioning, but only up to a point. People who experience too low levels of stress might feel understimulated and passive; people experiencing stress that are at excessively high levels would feel overwhelmed, anxious, and irritable. Thus, establishing an optimum level of stress is key.

Banking sector is one of the most stressful sectors. This Research paper shows that the banking employees were suffering from which effect of stress and how they manage the stress in working environment. The findings of this study may help the management to formulate stress coping strategies through which they can increase the morale, efficiency and well being of the employees.

KEY WORDS: Stress, Bank Employee, Occupational Stress, Work Environment

INTRODUCTION:

Organizational stress levels that an individual faces is dependent not just on external factors such as job characteristics or environment, but also on intrapersonal factors such as personality, temperament, and individual coping and thinking styles. Both aspects need to be managed well.

In order to manage stress in the workplace, employers can provide stress managing programs such as therapy, communication programs, and a more flexible work schedule.

There have been many studies conducted demonstrating the benefits of mindfulness practices on subjective well-being and work outcomes. Productivity, organization, and performance increase, while burnout rates decrease.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

Ms. RishamPreetKaur& Mrs. PoonamGautam (2016) This research article would definitely be beneficial for the organizations to understand the share they need to spend on stress management programmes. Through various studies, it has been found that those firms which have adopted stress management strategies have gained a competitive edge over other firms as their employees work more efficiently. These days Stress Management Programmes have proven to be an integral part of any industry [15-18].

Dhankar (June 2015) The author had investigated the occupational stress level among employees of banking sector. There is not a single factor which determines the stress in banking employees'. Occupational stress has become leading feature of modern life. It has wide-ranging effects on employees' behaviour and adjustments as well as off the job. A substantial portion of organization research involves the study of stress among employees.

Shukla Harish &GargRachita (2013) have conducted a study on stress management among the employees of nationalised banks in Indore, observed that most of the employees fear with the point that lack quality in their work sets stress on them. Majority of the employees try to find solution to relieve them from stress. It is found that maximum number of employees in banks remains in stress. It indicates fear and stress among employees [9-14].

Ahlam B. ElShikieri and Hasan A. Musa (February, 2012) have discussed impact of occupational stress on organizational performance. Their main aim was to identify the relationship of stress factors with organizational performances. For their research they focused on university employees of Sudan and collected information from 150 male and female employees. Samples were selected on random basis. They focused on job stressors like role conflict and ambiguity, lack of participation in decision making, lack of authority, work load, unsatisfactory working conditions, and interpersonal relationship. They have found that job stressors impact the physical health of employees and their performance in organizations. Random sample was used to collect information hence there is no fixed male and female ratio and they have not focused on experience in service and its relation with stress.

Ali Shirazi, MajidRasekhnia and HashemAjdary (October, 2011) have discussed about the occupational stress and mental health of employees. They have found that economic changes, technological changes, social changes and market changes increased work pressure on employees which transformed in occupational stress and mental health problems. Data collection was done from 400 production staff and Regression was used for analysis of data. They focused on demographic, occupational and other factors. After analysis, they have found that employees were suffering from occupational stress due to change in demand of markets. Their research was not gender specific and the focus was not on the comparison of industry and genders.

Angela Casado, Alberto Castellanos, and Federico Noriega (2008) have researched occupational stress on nurses of intensive care units. In ICU, doctors and nurses have to be attentive towards patients. The aim of this study was to determine superoxide dismutase (SOD) and catalase (CAT) activity, and malondialdehyde (MDA) levels in nurses of a hospital intensive care unit according to demographic and occupational parameters, and to analyze the relationship with aging. They have observed the stress levels of nurses not only according to age but also with the shift. The research concluded that there was no significant difference between male and female occupational stress and both were equally affected by stress. Researchers have explored new dimensions here, but have not considered family issues of nurses and its impact on work and relativity of stress.

A. S. Antoniou, F. Polychroni and A.N. Vlachakis (2006) have examined occupational stress and burnout. For their research they examined high school teachers in Greece. For the detailed study they have selected two variables namely, gender and age. For the study cross-sectional design was used. They collected the information from 493 primary and secondary school teachers and used a self- report rating scale of specific occupational stressor and the Maslach burnout inventory. They have found that mostly teachers suffered from stress due to interaction problem with students and difficult behavior of students. They also found that female teachers suffered from high level of occupational stress often resulting in emotional exhaustions. They also suggested that organizations should introduce prevention program for occupational stress. Researchers only focused on stress level of male and female but they have not considered comparison between private and public schools and they also have not focused on work related issues like, power and authorities.

Amat Taap Manshor, Rodrigue Fontaine and Chong Siong Choy (2003) have observed Occupational stress among managers in Malaysia. They have focused on managers of Multinational Companies and surveyed 440 managers of 34 MNCs through questionnaires. The focus was on working conditions and its impact on human stress. They have observed that political environment, work overload, performance expectations, poor relationship with others create stress for humans. Cooper's model was used for identification of stress.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY:**A) Geographical Scope -**

Geographically, this study covered only Public Sector bank of Rajkot District only. The study not covered any other district.

B) Functional Scope -

This study covered only Stress Management Aspect only. Banking Industry is very large and has different aspect. So any other topic is not covered.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

- To Find out the job stress among bank employees of Rajkot district.
- To identify the factors causing stress among the employees.
- To examine the effect of stress on employees in banking sector.
- To find out the level of stress among the employees of different age groups.
- To identify the strategies to manage stress

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:**a) Population of the study –**

The population selected for this particular study was employees from public sector banks in Rajkot District. Population consist 5 selected public sector banks with 50 respondents.

b) Sample Design –

For purpose of the study researcher selected only Rajkot District of Gujarat.

c) Data Collection –

Both Primary as well as secondary data collected during research.

Primary data collected from the respondents with the help of questionnaire.

Secondary data collected from different sources such as journals, magazines, books, etc.

TOOLS & TECHNIQUE:

To make study more scientific, the researcher used statistical tools like percentage analysis.

DATA ANALYSIS:

Percentage Analysis of Personal & Subjective profile

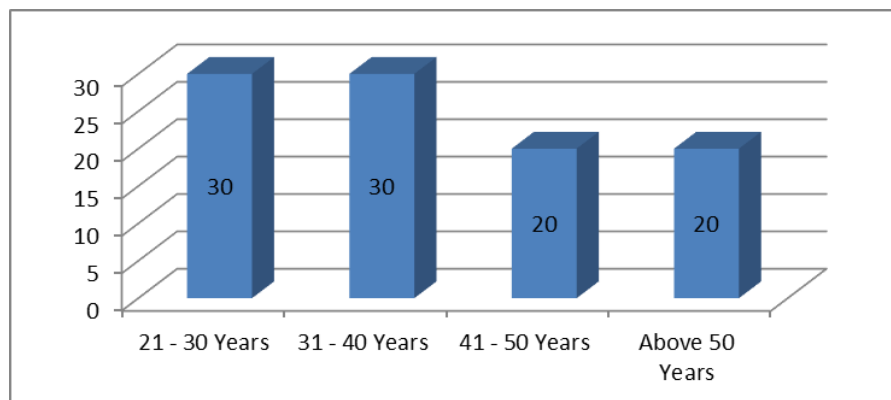
1. Age

1.1 The Table showing age of the respondents of banking employees

Age	Frequency	Percentage
21 – 30 Years	15	30
31 – 40 Years	15	30
41 – 50 Years	10	20
Above 50 Years	10	20
Total	50	100

(Source: Primary Data)

1.1 The Figure showing age of the respondents of banking employees

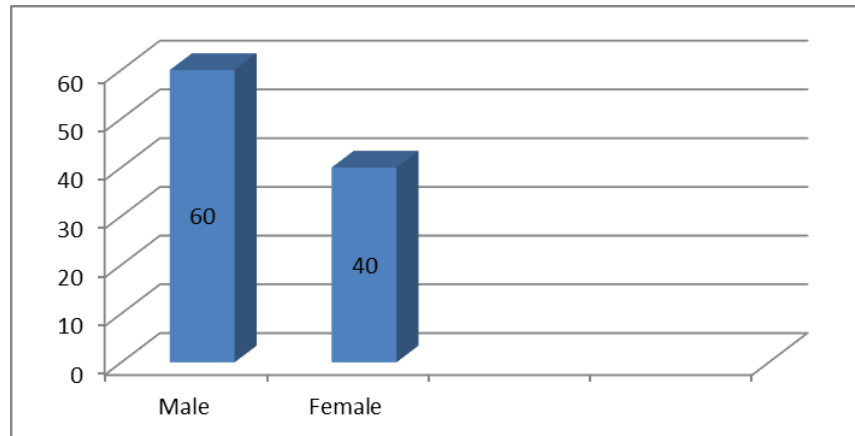
**2. Gender**

1.2 The Table showing Gender of the respondents of banking employees

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	30	60
Female	20	40
Total	50	100

(Source: Primary Data)

1.2 The Figure showing gender of the respondents of banking employees



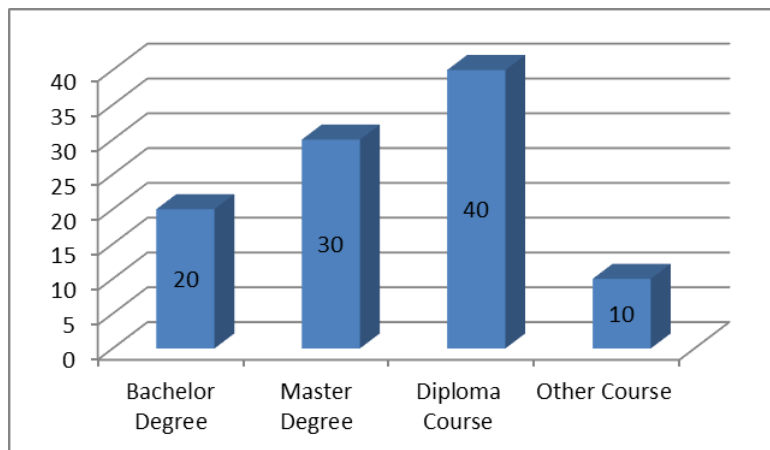
3. Qualification

1.3 The Table showing Qualification of the respondents of banking employees

Qualification	Frequency	Percentage
Bachelor Degree	10	20
Master Degree	15	30
Diploma Corse	20	40
Other Course	05	10
Total	50	100

(Source: Primary Data)

1.3 The Figure showing Qualification of the respondents of banking employees



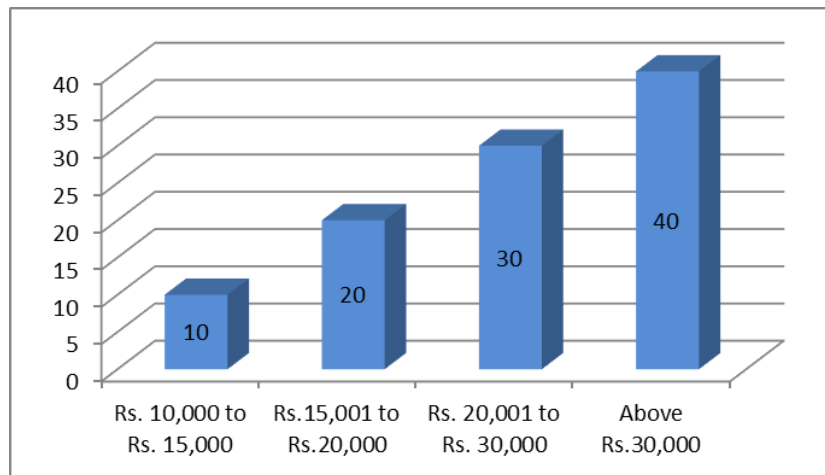
4. Monthly Salary

1.4 The Table showing Monthly Salary of the respondents of banking employees

Monthly Salary	Frequency	Percentage
Rs.10,000 to Rs. 15,000	05	10
Rs.15,001 to Rs. 20,000	10	20
Rs.20,001 to Rs. 30,000	15	30
Above Rs. 30,000	20	40
Total	50	100

(Source: Primary Data)

1.4 The Figure showing Monthly Salary of the respondents of banking employee

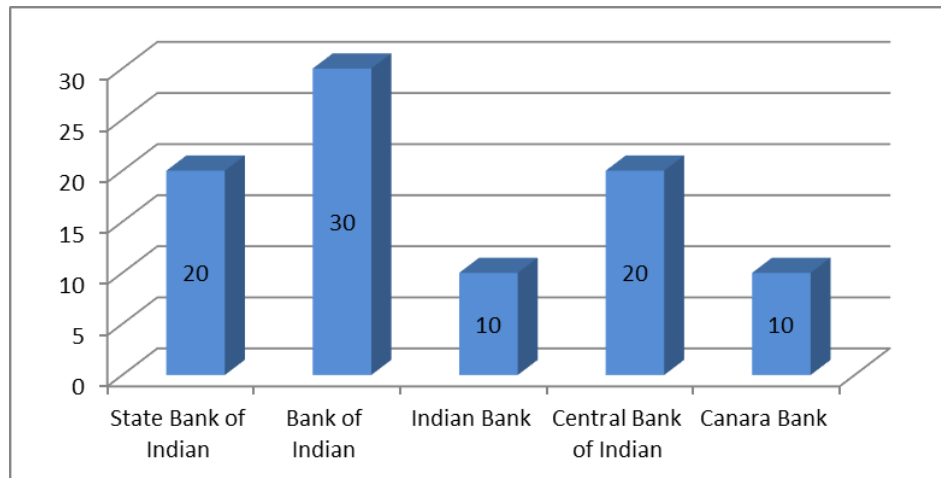


4. Name of the bank where employee doing work...

1.5 The Table showing Name of the bank of the respondents of banking employees

Name of Bank	Frequency	Percentage
State Bank of India	10	20
Bank of India	15	30
Indian Bank	05	10
Central Bank of India	10	20
Canara Bank	05	10
Total	50	100

1.5 The Figure showing Name of the bank of the respondents of banking employees

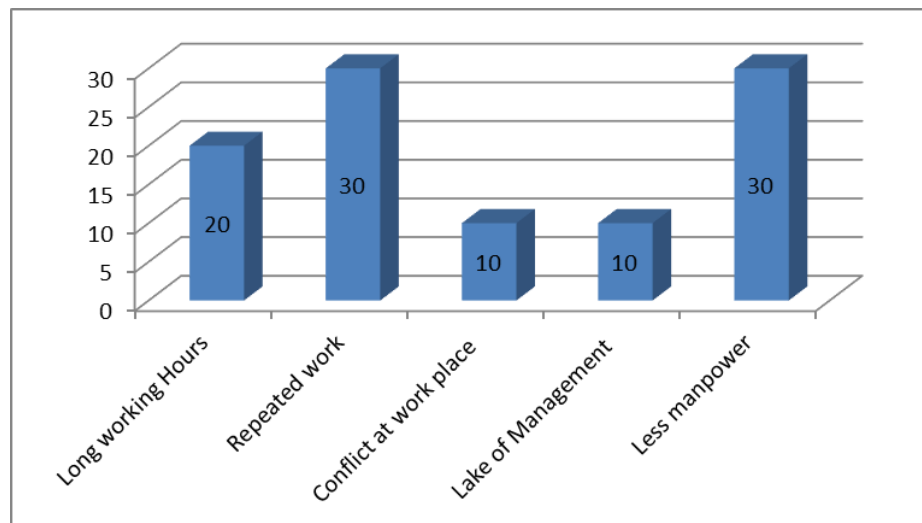


5. Job Stress Caused by.....

1.6 The Table showing Causes of job stress of the respondents of banking employees

Causes of Job Stress	Frequency	Percentage
Long Working Hours	10	20
Repeated Work	15	30
Conflict at work place	05	10
Lake of management	05	10
Less manpower	15	30
Total	50	100

1.6 The Figure showing Causes of job stress of the respondents of banking employees

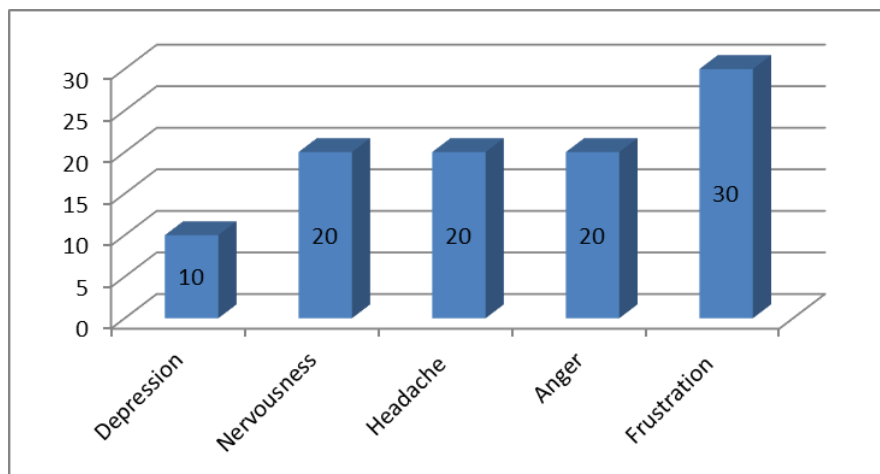


6. Effect of stress to banking employees....

1.7 The table showing effect of stress of the respondents of banking employees

Effect of stress	Frequency	Percentage
Depression	5	10
Nervousness	10	20
Headache	10	20
Anger	10	20
Frustration	15	30
Total	50	100

1.7 The Figure showing effect of stress of the respondents of banking employees

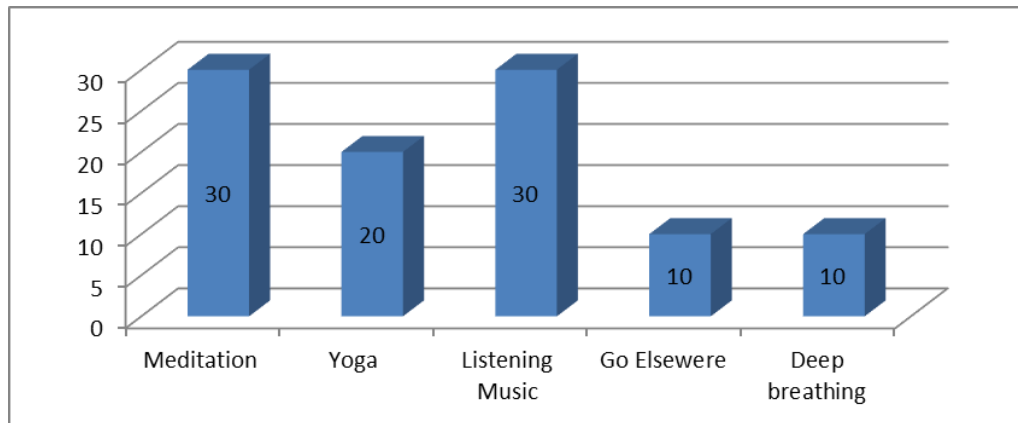


6. To manage the stress respondents choose.....

1.8 The table showing stress management activity of the respondents of banking employees

Particulars	Frequency	Percentage
Meditation	15	30
Yoga	10	20
Listening Music	15	30
Go elsewhere	05	10
Deep breathing	05	10
Total	50	100

1.8 The Figure showing stress management activity of the respondents of banking employees



FINDINGS & SUGGESTIONS:

- Most of the respondents were Age group of 21 to 30 years & 31 to 40 years. It means the respondents were young.
- From the above table & figure 60% respondents were Male & 40% respondents were female.
- There were 40% respondents in the above table who get salary above Rs.30,000. So researcher can say that most of the respondents earn good salary.
- Out of 50 respondents there were 20 respondents who study in Diploma & that was 40%.
- From the above details researcher can interpreted that effect of stress were Frustration, Nervousness, Headache and anger & causes of job stress were Lake of manpower and repeated work.
- The proper work allocation should be done.
- Sufficient hiring of staff is needed.
- Employees friendly transfer method should be framed.

CONCLUSION:

On the basis of the study it is concluded that most of the employees are under stress in the banking sector, which is impacting their health and well being. Stress management should be done on individual level as well as organizational level. The suggestions to reduce stress are discussed in the study.

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RECEIVABLE MANAGEMENT IN CO-OPERATIVE SECTOR BANKS INDIA: “A CASE STUDY OF RAJKOT NAGARIK SAHAKARI BANK LTD

Pooja Doshi¹ and Dr. Alok K. Chakrawal²
Research Scholar¹ and Research Guide²
Department of Commerce, Saurashtra University, Rajkot
Gmail id.: doshipooja1514@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The main purpose of this study is to be evaluate and analyze the every year change and difference in receivable management. This present study is made to be for multi-state corporative bank in India debt and bad debt recovery. In addition to make a suggestions for the causes and impact due to receivable management every year in the bank. This study of receivable management has been undertaken for a period of five years from 2015-16 to 2019-20. This study was concentrated on receivable from annual report of the bank. In this study the researcher was used trend percentage analysis. Which was showed every year changed in total receivables and interest receivable in loan and advances. To test a hypothesis one sample t-test was used. The major findings of this study indicates that there is a significant difference between the receivable management in every year of the “Rajkot Nagarik Sahakari bank ltd.” Based on data interpretation the comparison of all the five year’s that shows the minimum collection in the year of 2016-17 and maximum collection possible in the year of 2018-19. In the year of 2019-20, due to covid-19 situation which affects on the receivable management very aggressively. And Moreover in this study the base year was 2015-16 and others is depended on base year.

KEYWORDS: Advances for short term loans, Interest Receivable, Collection Per Contra, Total Receivables

1. Introduction:

Receivable means the sale of goods and services on credit basis. It also the accounts of incorporates is all about ensuring that customers pay their invoices. Receivable management is the process of making decision relating to investment trade debtors. Certain investment in receivable is necessary to increase in sale, profit and liquidity position of the firm. But at the same time investment in this assets involves cost consideration also. Collections and cashiering teams are part of the accounts receivable departments. Account receivable or

debtors represents money owned to a business by its client or customers. It is shown on its balance sheet as an asset. It is one of a series of accounts dealing with the billing of a customers for goods and services that the customers ordered. Account receivable classified are as current assets assuming that they are due within one year. Receivable management has been helpful to determine that, credit policy, collection policy and credit standard for a specific time duration. It is also helpful to increased efficiency in the firm or company.

2. Literature Review:

John G. Salek (2005): In this book the Author suggest that Management of receivable asset is a complex task. It addresses the ramification of practices and process usually the span of control of the responsible manager. Receivable management is combination is art as well as science; it involves business process, technology tools, staff skills, motivation, company culture, changing behavior of both customers and coworkers, the right organization structure and metrics, incentives and flexibility to deal with changing external influences.

James C. Van Horne And Johan M. Wachowicz (2009): Account receivable are one of the most liquid asset of the firm. They make desirable security for a short-term loan. From the standpoint of the lender the major difficulties with this type of security are the cost of processing the collateral and the risk of fraud due to the borrower pledging nonexistent accounts. A company may seek a receivable loan from either a commercial bank or a finance company.

Ravi M. Kishore (2012): Account receivable and inventory are two types of current assets offered for financing working capital requirements. If a loan is made on the notification basis the notified debtors will directly pay his due amounts to the lender instead of the borrower. The lender evaluates the quality of receivable and the risk involved taking accounts receivable as security. Generally the security will be given on the balance lying in debtors in the books of account in specific cases any special accounts may be pledged to the lender for a particular loan.

Kontus (2013): Receivable management includes establishing a credit and collection policy. The policy includes credit period. Discounts for early payment. And credit standards is specifying to whom credit should be extended. The terms of the credit and the procedure that should be used to collect the money

3. Objective of the study:

- To analyze every year change and difference in receivable management in the bank.
- To know the causes and impact of every year in the bank due to the receivable management.
- To Analyze and interpret the receivable management of the Rajkot Nagarik sahakari bank Ltd.
- To derive conclusion of the study and provide necessary suggestion for further growth of bank.
- To know the wealth maximization due to receivable management.
- To know the change in the recovery due to the doubtful debt and bad debt recovery.

4. Period of Study:

- The study has been undertaken for a period of 5 years from the financial year 2015-16 to 2019-20.

5. Data Collection:

Data collection is very important task for the researcher. This study is based on the secondary data taken from published annual reports of the Rajkot Nagarik Sahakari Bank Ltd. And other information related to banks are taken from websites, Books, and other sources.

6. Tools and Techniques of Analysis:

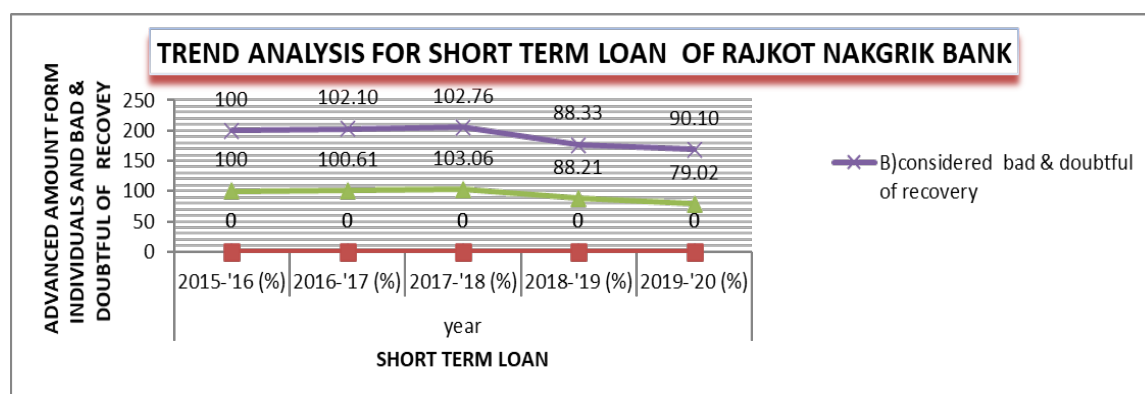
Trend analysis: Trend analysis Analyzed by computing trends of series of information.it may be upward and downward directions which involve the percentage relationship of each and every item of the statement with the common value is 100%. Trend analysis helps to understand trend relationship with various items, which appear in the financial statements.

T-test (one sample): The one sample t-test compares a sample mean to a hypothesized value for the population mean to determine whether the two means are significantly different or not. The one sample t test is a parametric test.

7. Data Interpretation And Analysis:

(A) TREND ANALYSIS OF ADVANCES FOR SHORT TERM LOAN:

Particulars	Year							
	2015-'16 (%)	2016-'17 (%)	2017-'18 (%)	2018-'19 (%)	2019-'20 (%)	Min	Max	Avg
Advances:								
1) Short term loan: (cash credit, overdraft, bills discounted of which secured against)								
A) advanced amount from individuals	100	100.61	103.06	88.21	79	79	103.06	94.0
B) considered bad & doubtful of recovery	100	102.10	102.76	88.33	90.1	88	102	96.6



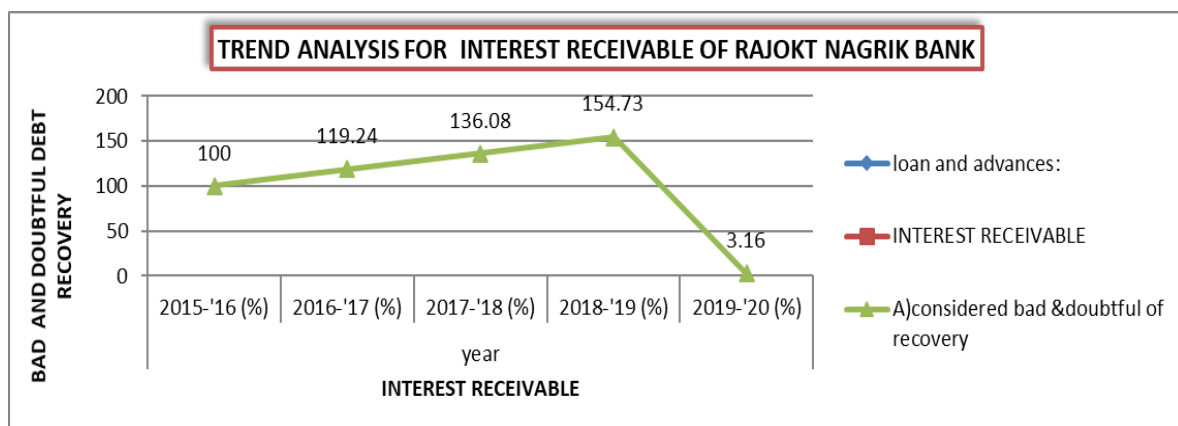
Analysis: 1) Advanced amount from individuals: Above table and chart shows that the year of 2016-17 which has been 100.61%. which trend is increased by 0.61 % as compared to base year. That means there will be minor change between 2015-16 to 2016-17. Same as, the year of 2017-18 which has been 103.06%. this is also increase in 3.06% as compared to year of 2016-17. In the Next year, 2018-19 the trend of advanced amount from individuals is downward from upward. Which percentage is 88.21%. which is decreased by 11.79% as compared to base year. And at the same as the year of 2019-20 it is also decreased by 20.98% . So, overall this chart shows that, the receivable of advances amount from individual is upward trend in the year of 2015-16 to 2017-18. And after that it is downward trend from 2018-19 to 2019-20.

2) Bad debt and doubtful debt recovery: Above table and chart shows that the trend of bad debt and doubtful debt recovery. The year of 2016-17 percentage is 102.10% and the year of

2017-18 which percentage is 102.76%. which is suggested that there will be change in percentage increase in trend by 2.1% and 2.76%. which is defined that there will be minor change between 2016-17 to 2017-18. In the year of 2018-19, which percentage is 88.33 and the year of 2019-20 the percentage is 90.10% .which consider that after a 2018-19 it is decreased by 11.67% and then after it is increased by 9.9% .So, overall it is considered that first two year it's upward trend and after a one point it is downward trend in the year of 2018-19. and at last it is again upward trend from the year of 2019-20. so, that we can say that the doubtful debt and bad debt recovery in advances from short term loan is every year increase. which is increase in profitability And reduce the doubtful debt and bad debt on debtors. We can also assume that at this situation the maximum receivable can possible of advances for short term loan.

(B) TREND ANALYSIS OF INTEREST RECEIVABLE:

Particulars	Year							
	2015-'16 (%)	2016-'17 (%)	2017-'18 (%)	2018-'19 (%)	2019-'20 (%)	Min .	Max.	Avg.
Advances:								
Interest Receivable								
A)considered bad &doubtful of recovery	100	119.2	136.08	154.7	3.16	3.16	154.73	102.74

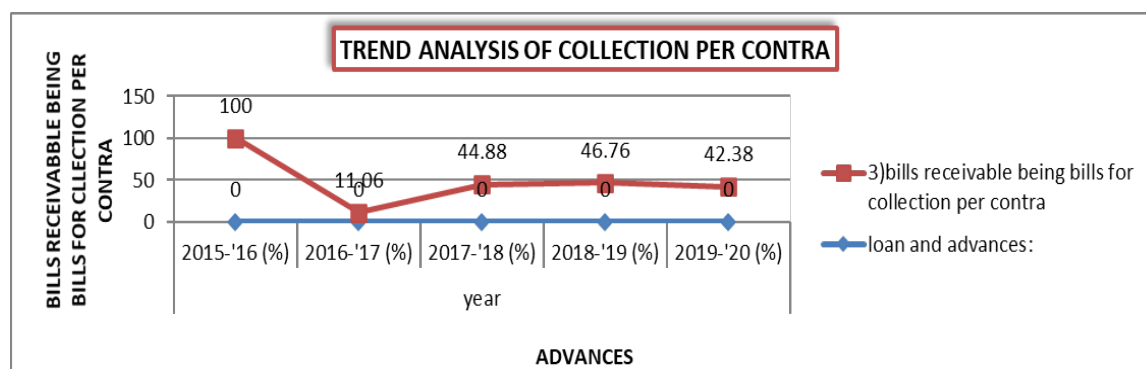


Analysis; Above table and chart shows that the interest receivable on bad debt and doubtful debt recovery in the year of 2016-17 percentage is 119.24 %. Which is increased by base

year. After the next year in 2017-18 the percentage increased in 136.08 %. As the same way in the year of 2018-19 the percentage is 154.73%. so overall, it is shows that the trend of interest receivable for bad debt and doubtful recovery is continues increasing upward trend which is considered that every year bank has receive maximum interest on loan. And reduces the bad debt and doubtful debt. In the next year, 2019-20 the trend of interest receivable for bad debt and doubtful debt is decreased by 3.16% due to covid-19 situation. So overall, we can say that the trend of interest receivable for bad debt and doubt debt recovery is increasing continues and it stated upward trend. After the last year which is 2019-20 it is downward from the base year. Because of covid-19 situation. And change in interest rate.

(C) TREND ANALYSIS OF COLLECTION PER CONTRA [BEING BILLS RECEIVABLE]

Particulars	Year							
	2015-'16 (%)	2016-'17 (%)	2017-'18 (%)	2018-'19 (%)	2019-'20 (%)	Min.	Max.	Avg.
Advances:								
3)bills receivable being bills for collection per contra	100	11.06	44.88	46.76	42.38	11.06	100	49.01

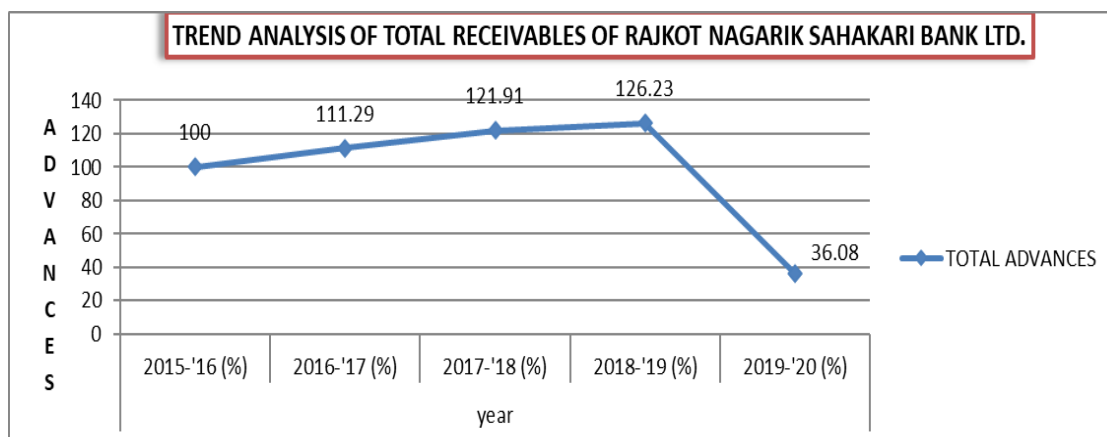


Analysis: Above table and chart shows that, The trend of collection per contra (being bills receivable). The year of 2016-17 the trend percentage is 11.06% which is showed that downward trend as compared to base year. In the next year, 2017-18 the percentage is increased with 44.88%. which is shows that upward trend situation as compared to year of 2016-17. At the same way the year of 2018-19 the percentage change in collection is 46.76%. so, we can say that there will minor change between the 2017-18 to 2018-19. The year of

2019-20 the percentage is decreased by 42.38%. which again downward trend as compared to the year of 2017-18 to 2018-19. So overall, the trend analysis for collection per contra being a interest receivable has been decreased in the year of 2016-17 and after that is a increase by continues two year. Then after again the trend of collection is reduced by as compared to the year of 2017-18 to 2018-19. we can assume that in the year of 2016-17 the trend of collection is very downward because of their collection period is less than the their previous year. After that coming upward trend their collection period is more than the year of 2016-17. In the year of 2019-20, the trend was downward but there will be a very minor changes as compared to last previous year, during a covid -19 situation collection period will better than previous year. In this table determined that the minimum collection in the year of 2016-17 and maximum collection possible in the year of 2018-19. So that there total average of collection last five years is that 49.01%.

(D) TREND ANALYSIS OF TOTAL RECEIVABLES:

Particulars	Year							
	2015-'16 (%)	2016-'17 (%)	2017-'18 (%)	2018-'19 (%)	2019-'20 (%)	Min.	Max.	Avg.
Total Receivables	100	111.29	121.91	126.23	36.08	36.08	126.24	99.11



Analysis: This above table and chart shows that the year which is 2015-16 considered as base year. And the year 2016-17 which is depended on base year. This table shows that the trend of total Advances in increased by 11.29%. which is shows that the advances trend is upward side move from the base year. and the year 2017-18 which is also depended variable. In this table stated that the trend of total advances is increased by 21.91%. which is shows that

upward trend from the base year. and the year 2018-19 which is stated that the trend of total advances is increased by 26.23%. which is shows that upward trend from the base year. 2019-20 consider as depended variable. Here we can see that the trend of total advances is decreased by 63.92% which is shows downward trend of the total receivables. in this year 2019-20 the receivable is decrease because of covid -19 situation. It's effects on the bank very highest from the others previous year.

So overall, we can analyze this table the total advances trend is upward trend in the year of 2015-16 to 2018-19. After that it is downward trend in the year of 2019-20 for the cause of covid-19 situation.so that this table also analyze that the bank has continuous progressing in receivable management from the year of 2015-16 to 2018-19.After that due to covid-19 situation in the year of 2019-20 which effects on the receivable management very aggressively.

8. Hypothesis Testing:

H0: There is no significant difference between Receivable management in every year of Rajkot Nagarik Sahakari Bank Ltd.

H1: There is a significant Difference between receivable management in every year of Rajkot Nagarik Sahakari Bank Ltd.

One-Sample Statistics (T-Test)				
Bank	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Rajkot Nagarik Bank	5	80.4760	23.05138	10.30889

One-Sample T-Test					
Test Value = 0.05					
T	DF	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
				Lower	Upper
7.802	4	.001	80.42600	51.8039	109.0481

From the above table, as per the p-value is less than the 0.05. So, the null hypothesis is Rejected. And accepted alternative hypothesis which define that, there is significant difference between the receivable management of the Rajkot Nagarik Sahakari Bank Limited.

9. Limitation of The Study:

The study has the following limitations:

- The information on this study based on secondary data.
- The Time period of study is limited to only five years i.e. from 2015-16 to 2019-20.
- In this study only one co-operative bank are selected it is the “Rajkot Nagrik Sahakari bank Limited.

10. Findings:

- Receivable management mainly deal with the two major components which one is debtors and secondly bad debt and doubtful debt. Receivable management helps to the maximize the return on investment in receivables, maximizes the sale of goods and services to the extent the risk involved remains within the acceptable limit, maintaining up-to –date record of accurate billing, and establish the credit polices.
- From the information available, in the chapter of data analysis and interpretation of receivable management for Rajkot Nagarik Sahlari bank ltd. the year 2015-16 which is based year. And others year which 2016-17 to 2019-20 are depended variable
- As per above mention, the year which is 2015-16 is consider as base value is 100. And the year of 2016-17 the trend value which is 75.90% which is downward trend. Here, in this way findings that in the year of 8 November,2016 the prime minister Narendra Modi was declared that the currency notes of Rs. 1000 and Rs.500 denomination will not be legal tender. Because of in an attempt to curb a black money
- After that in the year of 2017-18 and 2018-19 the receivable trend has been increased by 92.26 % and 91.84% which is finding that in this particularly both the year trend was upward as compared to the year.2016-17. In this year the trend suggested the highest receivable made be possible in the year of 2017-18.
- At last the year of 2019-20 the receivable trend has been decreased by 42.32%. which shows that there will be very lowest receivable in this year. Here, in this year, particularly findings that the effect of Corona virus of hole the world which was very badly aggressive to the banking sector and all other industrial sector.
- An analytical case study of receivable management of co-operative sector bank in India, “Rajkot Nagarik Sahakari Bank Ltd.” clearly indicates that there is a significant difference between the receivable management of the Rajkot Nagarik Sahlari Bank

Ltd. As per the p- value is less than the 0.05, it is concluded that there was a significant difference between receivable management of the Rajkot Nagarik Sahakari bank Limited. So the null hypothesis is rejected and alternative hypothesis is accepted for the significant level value which is less than the test value of 0.05.

11. Suggestion:

There is need for an analytical study of receivable management for improvement of the co-operative bank

Bank should adopt a new credit and collection policy for the purpose of maintaining a credit period. And set up credit standard and discounting method for the purpose of early payment.

Bank should keep a good relation with the customers. And also they should have interact with there new policy and service provided by banks to the customers for the purpose of benefits and getting a membership for the particular facilities.

Through the receivable management bank can reduce the bad debt and doubtful debt on debtors. And maintain there liquidity and profitability

Through the receivable management co-operative banks increasing their credit services for the purpose of maximum return on investment of the firm.

The government should concentrate on co-operative sector development in present period of time.

Bank should give training their employees for the better management in their duties.

12. Conclusion:

From the above study we can say that; receivable management has been helpful to determined that, credit policy, collection policy, and credit standard for a specific time duration. Receivable management has deal with mainly two factors. First is debtors and second is doubtful debt and bad debt. If the debtors have been increased then recovery of bad debt and doubtful debt also increased. Due to this situation there will be increased efficiency in receivable management. On the other hand; If the debtors have been decreased then recovery of

bad debt and doubtful debt also decreased. Due to this situation there will be decreased efficiency in receivable management. So that, receivable management has been helpful to increased efficiency in the firm or company. And it is also suggested that if the company or firm will do a proper management of credit and collection policy and set a proper credit standard than the firm or company can be establish good relation with the customers. So that, bank can earn maximum recovery on bad debt and doubtful debt. and reduce the bad and doubtful on debtors. And maintain there profitability and liquidity due to the receivable management.

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**A STUDY ON THE IMPACT OF ONLINE EDUCATION ON
LEARNING SATISFACTION OF COMMERCE HIGHER SECONDARY
SCHOOL STUDENTS OF RAJKOT DISTRICT**

Dr. Charmi Chetan Parekh
Assistant Professor
Shri M. P. Shah Muni. Commerce College,
Nr. Sat Rasta, Jamnagar
Email id: charmivpatel2011@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Covid-19 pandemic has affected every aspect of life. Covid – 19 has made almost everyone to go digital, willingly or unwillingly. Digital life has its own pros and cons. Every country hopes for proper education system as education is an investment which pays the best return. This pandemic has affected the students considerably. Due to this digital system, students are able to learn the things through online mode. But according to a lot of research, online mode is not that much effective. This paper tries to find out learning satisfaction through online education of commerce higher secondary school students of Rajkot district.

KEY WORDS: Online Education, Learning Satisfaction, Students, Covid – 19, Rajkot

ONLINE EDUCATION – A NEW TREND

Online or virtual education is basically the facility of education with the help internet. This helps students and teachers to get involved in educational activities without physical presence at the institute. Online education breaks many of the limitations of the traditional education system. This system helps to enrich the education without fear of pandemic. This does not mean that previously this trend was not in existence but it was not widely used. Pandemic has made compulsory for institutions to provide online education. If students learn concepts methodically, then only they can survive this competitive era. Online education can be delivered effectively with the help of various resources and tips. Hence, it is must that students should be provided education without any hindrances.

LITERATURE REVIEW

After considering various national and international research papers, researcher has found some major factors affecting online education. Hence, online education can be defined as the combination of all these factors. And these factors are:

- Supported Electronic System
- Internet Connectivity
- Online Interaction
- Online Study Material

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

To measure relationship between learning satisfaction and online education of commerce higher secondary school students of Rajkot district

To prepare the predictive model for learning satisfaction through online education of commerce higher secondary school students of Rajkot district

SOURCE OF THE DATA

Data has been collected through primary data collection method i.e. questionnaire.

SAMPLE SIZE

Sample of the study is decided for 50 respondents learning as commerce higher secondary school students of Rajkot district.

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

Samples are collected through simple random sampling technique in this study.

TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES OF THE STUDY

Tools and techniques are applied with the help of IBM SPSS Statistics 23.

- Spearman's Rank Order Correlation Analysis
- Multiple Regression Analysis

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

- The study has been conducted only for Rajkot district commerce higher secondary students.
- This research has been done with small sample size.
- The results obtained can't be generalized to the whole country.

- Simple random sampling method is carried out for the collection of data in this study as per the convenience of the researcher.
- This study has been conducted in the limited time period.

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

H_0 = There is no significant relationship between effectiveness of supported electronic system during online education and learning satisfaction of commerce higher secondary school students of Rajkot district

			Learning Satisfaction	Supported Electronic System
Spearman's rho	Learning Satisfaction	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.358
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.011
		N	50	50
	Supported Electronic System	Correlation Coefficient	.358	1.000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.011	.
		N	50	50

Above table shows sig. value 0.011 which is less than level of significance of 0.05. Hence, null hypothesis is rejected and it is proved that there is significant relationship between effectiveness of supported electronic system during online education and learning satisfaction of commerce higher secondary school students of Rajkot district. Furthermore, correlation coefficient is 0.358 which reflects that this is moderate positive relationship.

H_0 = There is no significant relationship between effectiveness of internet connectivity during online education and learning satisfaction of commerce higher secondary school students of Rajkot district

			Learning Satisfaction	Internet Connectivity
Spearman's rho	Learning Satisfaction	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.362
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.010
		N	50	50
	Internet Connectivity	Correlation Coefficient	.362	1.000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.010	.
		N	50	50

Above table shows sig. value 0.010 which is less than level of significance of 0.05. Hence, null hypothesis is rejected and it is proved that there is significant relationship between

effectiveness of internet connectivity during online education and learning satisfaction of commerce higher secondary school students of Rajkot district. Furthermore, correlation coefficient is 0.362 which reflects that this is moderate positive relationship.

H_0 = There is no significant relationship between effectiveness of online interaction during online education and learning satisfaction of commerce higher secondary school students of Rajkot district

			Learning Satisfaction	Online Interaction
Spearman's rho	Learning Satisfaction	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.483
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.000
		N	50	50
	Online Interaction	Correlation Coefficient	.483	1.000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.
		N	50	50

Above table shows sig. value 0.000 which is less than level of significance of 0.05. Hence, null hypothesis is rejected and it is proved that there is significant relationship between effectiveness of online interaction during online education and learning satisfaction of commerce higher secondary school students of Rajkot district. Furthermore, correlation coefficient is 0.483 which reflects that this is moderate positive relationship.

H_0 = There is no significant relationship between effectiveness of online study material during online education and learning satisfaction of commerce higher secondary school students of Rajkot district

			Learning Satisfaction	Online Study Material
Spearman's rho	Learning Satisfaction	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.336
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.017
		N	50	50
	Online Study Material	Correlation Coefficient	.336	1.000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.017	.
		N	50	50

Above table shows sig. value 0.017 which is less than level of significance of 0.05. Hence, null hypothesis is rejected and it is proved that there is significant relationship between effectiveness of online study material during online education and learning satisfaction of

commerce higher secondary school students of Rajkot district. Furthermore, correlation coefficient is 0.336 which reflects that this is moderate positive relationship.

H_0 = There will be no significant prediction of learning satisfaction by effectiveness of supported electronic system, internet connectivity, online interaction and online study material during online education of commerce higher secondary school students of Rajkot district.

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.664	.441	.391	.636

ANOVA						
Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	14.362	4	3.591	8.869	.000
	Residual	18.218	45	.405		
	Total	32.580	49			

Coefficients						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-1.281	.866		-1.479	.146
	Supported Electronic System	.319	.139	.264	2.292	.027
	Internet Connectivity	.304	.145	.246	2.094	.042
	Online Interaction	.384	.147	.309	2.612	.012
	Online Study Material	.339	.147	.262	2.301	.026

Model summary table presents that R (multiple correlation coefficient) is 0.664 so it indicates a good level of prediction. The R square (coefficient of determination) interprets that 44.1%

of the variance in learning satisfaction can be predicted from the effectiveness of supported electronic system, internet connectivity, online interaction and online study material during online education of commerce higher secondary school of Rajkot district. Anova table shows that sig. value of F test for regression model is 0.000 which assesses all the coefficients jointly and Coefficients table shows t test sig. values 0.027, 0.042, 0.012 & 0.026 for supported electronic system, internet connectivity, online interaction and online study material respectively and individually. These all sig. values are less than level of significance of 0.05 and it proves that regression model is fit and the significant prediction of learning satisfaction can be done by effectiveness of online interaction followed by online study material, supported electronic system and internet connectivity during online education of commerce higher secondary school students of Rajkot district. The multiple regression equation can be presented as:

$$Y = a + b_1x_1 + b_2x_2 + b_3x_3 + b_4x_4$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Learning satisfaction} = & -1.281 + 0.319 \text{ supported electronic system} + 0.304 \text{ internet} \\ & \text{connectivity} + 0.384 \text{ online interaction} + 0.339 \text{ online study} \\ & \text{material} \end{aligned}$$

SUGGESTIONS FOR EFFECTIVE ONLINE EDUCATION

- College should collaborate for lower cost educational electronic device
- College should train students to use electronic system
- College should arrange for lower charging data plans
- College should verify regular feedback of students
- College should create a platform where students can discuss as a community
- College should instruct teachers to be more interactive to get students involved
- College should deliver frequent, sufficient and shorter study material

CONCLUSION

Hence, it is concluded after data analysis that learning satisfaction is related with supported electronic system, internet connectivity, online interaction and online study material. Here, researcher has also provided model to predict learning satisfaction for commerce higher secondary school students of Rajkot district which can be helpful in future need.

Online education facility fulfils the need of the time. This system has various benefits as well as demerits. Every institution should frequently verify its working method to maximize the efficiency. Essential corrective measures should be implemented, if needed.

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AN ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL EVALUATIONS OF CO OPERATIVE DAIRY INDUSTRY IN GUJARAT

Thakor Hemangini Nanubhai¹ and Dr. Vashishthadhar J. Dwivedi²
Research Scholar¹ and Research Guide²
Sardar Patel University, V.V. Nagar, Anand (Gujarat)
E-Mail Id: Himanit979@Gmail.Com

INTRODUCTION

India is basically an agricultural country and depends upon the weather. Agriculture is the main occupation of Indian rural area. The growth of agriculture still holds the key for economic and social uplift of the rural people. The economic development of the country is largely linked with its rural development because majority of her population live in the villages. The rural people depended directly or indirectly on agriculture for live hood. Indian dairy sector contributes a large share in Agricultural Gross Domestic Product. At the present, India is the largest producer of milk in the world with a share of around 19 per cent of world total milk production.

Actually, Dairying is a very important sector to generate employment with lower unit cost of employment for the target groups of the rural India. For example it is found that one rupee investment in the dairy sector could generate four rupees.

The term co-operation is derived from the Latin word ‘cooperari’, where the word co means ‘with’ and operari means ‘to work’. Thus, co-operation means working together. So those who want to work together with some common economic objective can form a society which is termed as “co-operative society”. It works on the principle of self-help as well as mutual help for each other.

According to C. R. Fay, another protagonist: “A co-operative society is an association for the purpose of joint trading, originating among the weak and conducted always in an unselfish spirit, on such terms that all who are prepared to assume the duties of membership may share in its rewards in proportion to the degree in which they make use of their association.

DAIRY SCENARIO IN GUJARAT

During the last 30 years ending 2020-21 data of total production of milk in Gujarat and all India has been provided in below table. It is found that there has been monotonous

increase in absolute production of milk in both the cases. However, the increase in state contribution in national production is noteworthy, though it is slow yet steady.

In 1990-91, Gujarat accounted for 6.5% of national production, increased to 7% around 1995-96 and finally, touched around 12.9% in 2020-21.

Milk Production: Gujarat / India

(Million Tonnes)

Year	India	Gujarat	Share %	Year	India	Gujarat	Share %
1991-92	53.9	3.5	6.5	2006-07	102.6	7.5	7.3
1992-93	55.6	3.6	6.5	2007-08	107.9	7.9	7.3
1993-94	58.9	3.8	6.5	2008-09	112.2	8.4	7.5
1994-95	60.6	3.9	6.4	2009-10	116.4	8.8	7.6
1995-96	63.8	4.5	7.0	2010-11	121.8	9.3	7.6
1996-97	66.2	4.6	7.0	2011-12	127.9	9.8	7.7
1997-98	72.1	4.9	6.8	2012-13	132.4	10.3	7.8
1998-99	75.4	5.1	6.8	2013-14	134.9	11.2	8.3
1999-00	78.3	5.3	6.8	2014-15	137.8	12.8	9.3
2000-01	80.6	5.3	6.6	2015-16	142.6	14.8	10.4
2001-02	84.4	5.9	7.0	2016-17	146.1	16.2	11.1
2002-03	86.2	6.1	7.1	2017-18	148.6	17.1	11.5
2003-04	88.1	6.4	7.3	2018-19	151.2	18.2	12.03
2004-05	92.5	6.7	7.2	2019-20	152.6	18.8	12.3
2005-06	97.1	7.0	7.2	2020-21	154.4	19.9	12.9

Source: various issues of GOI

In 1990-91, Gujarat accounted for 6.5% of national production, increased to 7% around 1995-96 and finally, touched around 12.9% in 2020-21.

Milk is important components of food basket. As in absolute production of milk, the per capita availability of milk has been constantly increasing in the state and also nationally. The domestic availability of milk on per capita basis has always been higher than the national average.

CONTRIBUTION OF GUJARAT CO-OPERATIVE MILK MARKETING FEDERATION (GCMMF)

Gujarat Co-operative Milk Marketing Federation Ltd. (GCMMF) is India's largest food product marketing organization with annual turnover (2019-20) US\$ 4.0 billion. Its daily milk procurement is approx 13.18 million liters per day from 17,025 village milk co-operative societies, 17 member unions covering 31 districts, and 4.25 million milk producer members.

GCMMF is India's largest exporter of Dairy Products. It has been accorded a "Trading House" status. Many of their products are available in USA, Gulf Countries, Singapore, Philippines, Japan, China and Australia.

FINANCIAL EVALUATIONS

Financial Evaluations a scientific evaluation of profitability and financial strength of any Business Concern.” According to Kennedy and Macmillan financial statement analysis attempt to unveil the meaning and significance of the items composed in Profit and Loss account and balance sheet. To assists the management in the formation of sound operating and financial policies.

There are areas where the Evaluations can be improved by effective evaluation of various activities performed by a business enterprise in different areas of operations. The areas of operations may be termed as the areas of performance.

AREAS OF EVALUATIONS

There are areas where the performance can be improved by effective evaluation of various activities performed by a business enterprise in different areas of operations. The areas of operations may be termed as the areas of performance. The important areas are as follows:

1. Liquidity Evaluations
2. Working Capital Evaluations
3. Fixed Assets Evaluations
4. Social Evaluations
5. Profitability Evaluations

CONCEPT OF FINANCIAL EVALUATIONS

Financial statements are only the means of providing general information regarding operational results and financial position of a business. These statements merely contain financial data about business events which do not reveal any significant conclusions such as efficiency of the management, strength and weakness of the firm, index of future progress etc.

The analysis of such statements provides valuable information. Analysis of financial statement is the systematic numerical calculation of the relationship between one fact with the other to a measure the profitability, operational efficiency and the growth potential of the business. The analysis and interpretation of financial data highlights the significant facts and

relationships concerning various aspects of financial life of business entity. Financial Analysis also helps the government to determine tax liability, subsidy, price fixing, cost control and other regulation desirable in socioeconomic. Financial analysis helps them in knowing the profitability, liability and earning capacity of the concern provides assurance about their employment.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

DR. D. K. GHOSH (1976) studied the financial position of 18 Private sector companies, having paid-Up Capital of Rs. 50 lacs or more. This study relates to the period from 1971 to 1975-76. His study is confined to the analysis of the balance sheet, assets and liabilities and condenses common size income and expenditure statements etc.

BISHNUPRIYA (1990) studied the Working Capital Management in Orissa State Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation (OMFED) limited. He has used various concepts like gross working capital, net working capital in the analysis. VYAS (1997) listed the documents on dairy policies and summary of the world dairy scenario in an overview for the Indian dairy industry. The list includes demographic, socioeconomic, technological and legal aspect, measures to be taken to enhance production and quality of milk were discussed and an agenda for achieving improvements were presented.

J. T. DORGE ETAL (1998) analyzed the marketable surplus of milk in Konkani region and Western Maharashtra. They made an attempt to estimate the cost of marketing of milk in the area of study. They identified that the Co-operatives were the major buyers of milk. The difference in natural topography was found to cause variation in the average cost of marketing of milk between the two regions.

DR. S. J. PARMAR (2001) published a book in 2001. The book is a systematic study of the modern financial measurement techniques useful for management in planning and controlling corporate activities. With increasing participation by the general public and financial institutions as present and corporate bodies have to be on their guard and manage their efficient financial efficiency in the area of globalization. This book covers topics of concept and measurement of profitability, cost & sales trend, profit margin, assets turnover, analysis of return on investment common size of value added statements.

DR. SANJAY BHAYANI (2003) published a book in 2003 "Practical Financial Statement Analysis". The study covered 16 public limited Cement companies in private sector. He made study of analysis of Profitability, working capital, Capital structure and activity of Indian Cement industry. In his research he revealed various Problems of Cement Industries and

suggested remedied for the problem. He also suggested for the improvement of profitability and techniques of cost control. The performance of dairy industry of Gujarat was analyzed and appraised through the study. The study assessed financial health of 9 district milk producer's unions of Gujarat based on the secondary data for 5 years (2016-17 to 2020-21). The cost components of sales were analyzed and the reasons of high costs were identified. It was revealed that the procurement costs were about 75% to 80% of the total cost. Increase in transportation cost year after year led to increase in procurement cost. The processing expenses were the second largest cost in the total cost structure, followed by personnel expenses.

DR. KANAK N. ATKOTIA (2005) "Analysis of Profitability performance of Tea Industry in India" - thesis submitted by Kanak N. Atkotia. In it, conceptual framework of financial performance, profile of the tea industry in India, analysis of profitability, financial structure, working capital and analysis of activity is included and also suggestions are given.

C. R. KOTHARI A book has been written by him on 'Research methodology' in which the statistical techniques related to data analysis explained very well. This book is special about the qualitative techniques of the research.

SAMPLE SIZE

There are 17 leading District Co-Operative Milk Producers' Unions in all over the Gujarat. Researcher has taken them 10 District Co-Operative Milk Producers' Unions as the study for research purpose. The study of these units mostly shows the financial picture from various aspects. Before analyzing the data of the units undertaken for the study, here is the overview of the District Co-Operative Milk Producers' Unions.

1. Madhur Dairy
2. Sabar Dairy
3. Dudh sagar Dairy
4. Vasudhara Dairy
5. Gopal Dairy
6. Amul Dairy
7. Banas Dairy
8. Sarhad Dairy
9. Dudh dhara Dairy
10. Sumul Dairy.

ANALYSIS OF PROFITABILITY

Profit is the main goal for establishing a business concern. Profit is the primary motivating force for economic activity. Profits have to be earned and they have got to be earned on a regular or continuous basis. Business concerns that is unable to generate sufficient profits from their operations cannot remunerate the providers of their capital and this makes it difficult for them to maintain the continuity of their existence. Profits are needed not only to remunerate capital but also to finance growth and expansion.

Profit and Profitability

Profit is essentially an internal measure of new wealth creation. It reflects the excess of earnings over expenses or costs. If the costs are more than earnings, it will mean a loss. Profit is the excess of net sale revenue over the cost of goods sold while profitability is the profit making ability of the business firm showing either steady or increased or decreased state of such ability during a specified time. It is also useful in explaining the two forces bearing upon ultimate results and therefore, establishes the area of business operations which must be properly controlled if expected results are to be achieved.

Net Profit Ratio

Net profit margin is good indicator of the efficiency of a firm. It is obtained by deducting operating expenses, interest and taxes are subtracted from the gross profit. The net profit margin ratio is determined by relating net income after taxes to net sales.

The formula can be narrated as under:

$$\text{Net Profit Ratio} = \frac{\text{Net Profit}}{\text{Total Sales}} \times 100$$

The ratio also indicates the firm's ability to withstand adverse economic conditions. Where a firms with higher net margin ratio will be in advantageous, position to survive in the face of falling selling prices, rising costs of production or declining demand for the product. Such conditions are very difficult for low profit margin firms. The below table is clears the position regarding the net profit ratio in the selected Dairy unit.

Net Profit Ratio of the Dairy Units (From 2016-17 to 2020-21) (In %)

Year	MD	SD	DSD	VDD	GD	AD	BD	SAD	DDD	SUD
2016-17	0.38	0.42	0.37	0.09	0.72	0.44	0.35	0.21	0.26	0.26
2017-18	0.40	0.43	0.39	0.10	0.75	0.45	0.38	0.28	0.29	0.29
2018-19	0.42	0.45	0.40	0.11	0.74	0.46	0.42	0.32	0.32	0.32
2019-20	0.43	0.44	0.41	0.12	0.76	0.48	0.45	0.34	0.36	0.36
2020-21	0.42	0.45	0.40	0.14	0.82	0.52	0.47	0.38	0.41	0.39
Total	2.05	2.19	1.97	0.56	3.79	2.35	2.07	1.53	1.64	1.62
AVE.	0.41	0.44	0.39	0.11	0.76	0.47	0.41	0.31	0.33	0.32

Source: Annual reports of Dairy units

Madhur Dairy

In Madhur Dairy, the Net profit ratio registered a fluctuating trend through the period under the study. The ratio was 0.38 per cent in 2016-17 increasing in first three years and reached to 0.43 times in 2019-20. Then after constantly ups and down and stopped with 0.42 per cent in 2020-21. The average of Madhur Dairy was 0.41 percent.

Sabar Dairy

In Sabar Dairy, the Net profit ratio registered a fluctuating trend through the period under the study. The ratio was 0.43 per cent in 2016-17 increasing in first two years and reached to 0.44 times in 2019-20. Then after constantly ups and down and stopped with 0.45 per cent in 2020-21. The average of Sabar Dairy was 0.44 per cent.

Dudhsagar Dairy

The net profit ratio in Dudhsagar Dairy witnessed a fluctuating trend. In first three years of study period it was stable, which was 0.37 per cent and then after it increased and reached at 0.41 per cent in 2019-20. At finally it stood at 0.37 per cent. The average ratio of this dairy was 0.39 per cent.

Vasudhara Dairy

The net profit ratio in Vasudhara Dairy also witnessed a fluctuating trend. In first year of study period it was negative because of worst performance of Vasudhara Dairy in this year. Then after continuously increased and stopped with 0.14 per cent in 2020-21.

Gopal Dairy

The net profit ratio of Gopal Dairy registered a decreasing trend in first three years of the study period. It was 0.72per cent in 2016-17 and reached 0.74 per cent in 2018-19. Then after it showed increasing till 2019-20 and reached 0.76 per cent and finally it stood with 0.82 per cent in 2020-21. The average ratio of Gopal Dairy was 0.76 per cent.

Amul Dairy

The net profit ratio in Amul Dairy witnessed a fluctuating trend. The ratio was 0.44 per cent in 2016-17 than after constantly ups and down and stopped with 0.48 per cent in 2019-20. It further declined in last three years and reached 0.52 times in 2020-21. The average Net Profit Ratio of Amul Dairy was 0.47 per cent.

Sumul Dairy

In Sumul Dairy return on equity shareholder's fund indicated an increasing trend in first five years of the study period. Then after in next five years it showed a fluctuating trend and finally it stood with 0.39 per cent in 2020-21.

Sarhad Dairy

The net profit ratio of Sarhad Dairy registered a decreasing trend in first three years of the study period. It was 0.21 per cent in 2016-17 and reached 0.32 per cent in 2018-19. Then after it showed increasing till 2019-20 and reached 0.34 per cent and finally it stood with 0.38 per cent in 2020-21. The average ratio of Sarhad Dairy was 0.31 per cent.

Dudh dhara Dairy

The net profit ratio in Dudh dhara Dairy also witnessed a fluctuating trend. In first year of study period it was negative because of worst performance of Dudh dhara Dairy in this year. Then after continuously increased and stopped with 0.26 per cent in 2016-17. Then after ups trend in 2016-17 to 2020-21.

Banas Dairy

In Banas Dairy, the Net profit ratio registered a fluctuating trend through the period under the study. The ratio was 0.35 per cent in 2016-17 increasing in first two years and reached to 0.45 times in 2019-20. Then after constantly ups and down and stopped with 0.47 per cent in 2020-21. The average of Banas Dairy was 0.41 per cent.

Co-operative form of business organization is based on democratic setup with the concept of "Each for all" cutting across the caste, creed, culture, tradition, etc. It has touched the life of every individual one way or the other.

Main principals of Co-operatives are:

1. Co-operation among Co-operative
2. Autonomy and Independence
3. Open membership
4. Education, Training and Information
5. Employment base
6. Women Empowerment
7. Democratic Member Control

The co-operative movement in India began with the passing of the Co-operative Societies Act of 1904. The Government of India has been making efforts in creating co-operative a vibrant organization to uplift the condition of the rural people. Thus a number of Committees constituted by Government of India in different years for suggesting different issues related to Co-operatives. The Committees recommended different measures that can be taken by the Government for the growth and development of co-operatives. Government of India also accepted many recommendations of these Committees.

In India Dairy Industry is one of the key industries. The Indian dairy sector contributes a large share in the agricultural Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The future of the Indian Dairy Industry is promising and its growth potential is high as there is sufficient domestic demand and good scope for exports of milk and milk products. In the early 1990s the Government of India initiated major trade policy reforms, which favored increasing privatization and liberalization of all sectors of the economy and dairy sector was no exception to this. Dairy industry particularly, the handling, processing and marketing of fluid milk, which was reserved mainly for the co-operative sector, was delicensed in June 1991. The private sector companies including multi-nationals were allowed to set up milk processing and product manufacturing plants. The second India became a member of the WTO. Both these developments indicate that sooner or later, the Indian dairy industry will have to face the world dairy markets. At the time in changing scenario Gujarat state is undergoing considerable modernization with latest technology. It will be right to study and analyze the performance of the district co-operative milk unions of Gujarat and to suggest measure to cost control and improve their profitability.

SUGGESTIONS

- Vasudhara Dairy should try to increase their earning per share by taking different remedial steps like proper utilization of borrowed funds, better utilization of assets, and effective utilization of share holder's fund.
- To create sufficient funds from its members, they should be given attractive return on shareholders' funds.
- In the present scenario of new economic policy of liberalization, privatization and globalization, co-operative dairies have to be alert against competitions from corporate level private dairies within India and outside India. Those dairies having less profitability should control and reduce unnecessary expenses and improve marketing to increase sales.
- The net profit in Dudhsagar Dairy, Sumul Dairy, Vasudhara Dairy and Madhur Dairy is lower as compared to other units under study. They are required to increase net profit by decreasing processing expenses, marketing expenses, interest expenses, and salary and wages expenses etc.
- Co-operative dairies which have liquid crisis or net working capital crisis should manage their affairs efficiently so that stock of goods does not remain unsold and arrears are cleared at the earliest to avoid bad-debts.

- In Gujarat, dairy industry has been developed in co-operative sector. These co-operative dairies are managed by the representatives of member of the milk producers' on democratic base. Hence political interference has become a major evil. Hence political interferences should be avoided.
- Co-operative dairies should be given maximum autonomy and there should be minimum government interference in a day to day working. For that self reliance and self management are required.

SUMMARY

Since the times human-beings started sharing the common pursuits of life, the concept of co-operation emerged as a strong instrument of interlinking and living people together. The co-operative movement started in India in the last decade of the 19th century with two objects in view, i.e., to protect the farmers' from the hands of the private money lenders and to improve their economic condition. The history of dairy development movement in India is a new one. During the pre-independence period this movement was limited to a few pockets of Calcutta, Madras, Bangalore and Gujarat. The most notable of this venture was The Khaira District Co-operative Milk Producers' Union Limited of Anand. It organized the first producers-oriented dairy in 1946. In today Gujarat Co-operative Milk Marketing Federation Ltd. (GCMMF) is India's largest food product marketing organisation with annual turnover (2018-19) US\$ 3.0 billion. Its daily milk procurement is approx 13.18 million liters per day from 17,025 village milk co-operative societies, 17 member unions covering 31 districts, and 3.23 million milk producer members. The dairy industry made a considerable progress during last 10 years.

Here Concept of profit and profitability, factors affecting the profitability, Significance of profitability, techniques to measure profitability, Analysis of variance has been discussed. Finally, analysis of profitability with help of various profitability ratios based on financial statements has been given. Here various statements of hypothesis have been tested with help of statistical tools and techniques.

In co-operative dairies higher profitability is not the result of higher price of milk or milk products because co-operative dairies are functioning in a monopolistic competition market condition so they can not charge higher price moreover the aim of co-operative dairies is to safeguard the interest of both the milk producers and the milk consumers so charging higher prices would go against the interests of consumers. Higher profitability in co-operative dairies is mainly due to efficient use of funds and also due to cost control and cost reduction.

So we can say that Profitability is the result of capable management plus favorable external Circumstances plus absence of politically interference.

As far as higher milk procurement, cooling, storing and processing cost are concerned, it should be clarified that if such higher costs are due to higher price to milk producers, they are not objectionable because the main aim of co-operative milk dairies is to save milk producers from exploitation; but if such higher cost are due to higher transport charge for fetching milk or higher cost for boiling, cooling and processing milk then such higher costs are objectionable.

Profitability is the ability of an enterprise to earn profits. The business management is vitally interested in profit as it is often used as performance measure. Measurement of profitability is the overall measurement of performance. Profit is also important to company, creditors and investors. Moreover, even a layman also assesses the performance of a business enterprise by its ability to earn profit. Profitability performance can be made by computing and interpreting various profitability ratios.

Financial statements are only the means of providing general information regarding operational results and financial position of a business. These statements merely contain financial data about business events which do not reveal any significant conclusions such as efficiency of the management, strength and weakness of the firm, index of future progress etc. The analysis is done by properly establishing the relationship between the items of balance sheet and profit and loss account.

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A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF GST RATES IN INDIA

Dr. Jagdish D. Dhoriya
Sardar Vallabhbhai Commerce College, Ahmedabd

INTRODUCTION

GST is a short form of Goods and Service Tax. France was the first Nation who was introduces GST in 1954. GST is implemented in India from 1st July, 2017. GST is to be charged at the same rate at the National level on the similar products and services and it replaced almost all the indirect taxes.

GST combines variety of indirect taxes and allows tax-credit against goods as well as services. GST is levied at all levels – from Manufacturer to final consumption with credit of taxes paid at previous level available as set-off. In short, only value addition will be taxable and burden of tax is to be borne by the final consumer. Earlier the provisions stated that tax was applicable on the manufacture or sale of goods or provision of services but GST is based on the principle of “Destination based Consumption”. GST is applicable on supply of goods or services. GST is a dual charge, with the Centre and the States simultaneously levying it on a common base. Centre can be levy Central GST, which is known as CGST. States (including Union Territories with legislature) can be levying State GST, which is known as SGST. Union Territories without legislature can be levying Union territory GST, which is known as UTGST. In place of CST, Integrated GST (IGST) would be levied on inter-State supply of goods or services. IGST would be collected by the Centre. This is to ensure that the credit chain is not disrupted (Manufacturer - wholesaler-retailer-consumer). Import of goods would be treated as inter-State supplies and therefore, IGST will be applicable on it. Additionally applicable customs duties will also be taxable; import of services would be treated as inter-State supplies and will attract IGST.

The GST is replace the following taxes:

- Taxes which used to be levied and collected by the centre:
- Central Excise Duty.
- Special Additional Duty of Customs (SAD).
- Service Tax.
- All cess and surcharge.
- Additional Duty of Customs (CVD).

- State taxes that would be subsumed within the GST are:
- State VAT.
- Central Sales Tax.
- Purchase Tax.
- Luxury Tax.
- Entry Tax (All forms).
- Entertainment Tax.
- Taxes on advertisements.
- Taxes on lotteries, betting and gambling.
- Cess and surcharge that are related to supply of goods or services.
- Exports would be exempted, that is zero-rated.

The Input Tax Credit (ITC) will be made on a broader base; it will be made available in respect of taxes paid on any supply of goods or services or both used or intended to be used in the course or furtherance of business. Credit of CGST paid on inputs may be used only for paying CGST on the output and the credit of SGST/UTGST paid on inputs may be used only for paying SGST/UTGST. In other words, the two streams of input tax credit (ITC) cannot be cross utilized, except in specified circumstances of inter-State supplies for payment of IGST. The credit would be permitted to be utilized in the following manner:

- ITC of CGST allowed for payment of CGST first and then IGST;
- ITC of SGST allowed for payment of SGST first and then IGST;
- ITC of UTGST allowed for payment of UTGST first and then IGST;
- ITC of IGST allowed for payment of first IGST, then CGST and then can be adjusted for SGST/UTGST.
- ITC of CGST cannot be used for payment of SGST/UTGST and vice versa.

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF GST RATES

Items	OLD Tax Rate	NEW Tax Rate
pulleys, transmission shafts and cranks, gear boxes, retreaded or used tyres, power banks of lithium ion batteries, digital cameras, video camera recorders and video game consoles	28%	18%
Monitors and TV screens up to 32 inches	28%	18%
third party insurance premium of goods carrying vehicles	18%	12%

Marble rubble, natural cork, walking stick, fly ash blocks	12%	5%
refrigerators, lithium batteries, vacuum cleaners, grinders, mixers, food processors, water heaters, hair dryers, water coolers, ice cream freezers, scents, perfumes, powder puffs, cosmetics, and electric ironing machines	28%	18%
Sanitary napkins, Stone, marble and wooden deities, Rakhis without precious stones, brooms and commemorative coins , Fortified milk	5%	NIL
Handloom items priced below Rs 1,000	12%	12%
Footwear priced below Rs 1,000		
Handbags		
Jewellery boxes		
Wooden photo frames		
Stone art wear		
Ornamental frame mirrors		
Glass art ware		
Aluminum art ware		
Handmade carpets		
Ethanol	18%	12%
Bamboo flooring		
Hand-operated rubber rollers	18%	12%
Zip fasteners		
All leather items	28%	18%
Second-hand medium and large cars and SUVs	28%	18%
LPG supply for household domestic consumers by private LPG distributors	18%	5%
Bio Fuels Powered buses	28%	18%
Sugar boiled confectionery	18%	12%
Drinking water packed in 20 litre bottle	18%	12%
Drip irrigation system	18%	12%
Cigarette filter rods	12%	18%
Tailoring Service	18%	5%
The admission to Theme parks, water parks etc.	28%	18%
Mangoes sliced dried	12%	5%
Khakra & plain chapati / roti	12%	5%
Packaged Food	18%	5%
Namkeens	12%	5%
Ayurvedic, Unani, Siddha, Homeopathy medicines	12%	5%
Poster Color	28%	18%
Modeling Paste for children amusement	28%	18%
Plastic Waste, Pairing & Scraps	18%	5%
Rubber Waste, Paring & Scrap	18%	5%
Hard Rubber Waste	28%	5%
Paper Waste & Scrap	12%	5%
Duty Credit scripts	5%	Nil

Sewing thread of manmade filaments	18%	12%
All synthetic filament yarn, such as nylon, polyester, acrylic	18%	12%
All artificial filament yarn, such as viscose rayon, cuprammonium	18%	12%
Sewing thread for manmade staple fibres	18%	12%
Yarn of manmade staple fibres	18%	12%
Real Zari	12%	5%
Floor Tiles	28%	18%
Cullet or other waste of glass	18%	5%
Fittings for loose leaf binders, or files, letter clips, letter corners, paper clips, staple in strips,	28%	18%
Plain shaft bearing 8483	28%	18%
parts suitable for use solely or principally with fixed speed diesel engine of power not exceeding 15HP	28%	18%
parts for Pumps	28%	18%
E-waste	28% / 18%	5%
Biomass briquettes	18%	5%

Impact of GST on Household Expenses

Category	Before GST	After GST
Food	12.50%	5.00%
Entertainment	30.00%	28.00%
Transportation	15.00%	18.00%
Household – Personal Care	28.00%	18.00%
Mobile Phone	15.00%	18.00%
Insurance Premium	15.00%	18.00%
Credit Card Bills	15.00%	18.00%

CONCLUSION:

The government is trying to smooth the road to GST. It is important to learn from global economies that have implemented GST before us, and who overcame the teething troubles to experience the advantages of having a unified tax system and easy input credits.

The government is trying to reduce the burden of compliance for businesses by relaxing the return filing requirements for the implementation of GST.

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VALUE ADDED REPORTING: AN ANALYSIS OF SELECTED PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR BANKS OF INDIA

Khakhdia Devendra Apabhai¹ and Dr. H. M. Chandarana²

Research Scholar¹ and Research Guide²

Shri H. N. Doshi Arts & R. N. Doshi Commerce College, Wankaner

Saurashtra University, Rajkot

Mail id: devendra8887@gmail.com

Abstract

Banking sector is backbone of Indian financial system. Majorly there are two types of ownership presents in banking system which are Private sector banks and Public sector banks. It is very important to study the value added generated by banks and how it is distributed to all stakeholders. This research paper is focused on first part “Net Value Added Generated by Banks”. Researcher found that analysis of wealth creation using value added statement in banking sector in India has not been done yet. So, there is research gap to analyze banking industry of India with the help of value added statement. Research work is Descriptive, Analytical, Exploratory and quantitative in nature.

Key Words: Net Value Added, Banking Industry and Wealth Creation.

1.1 Introduction

Banking sector is one of the important sectors in economy. Without banking industry no country can grow. In Indian Banking structure can be separated by ownership which are public sector banks and private sector banks. In general traditional accounting system only profit and loss as per profit and loss account is considered which focuses only on return received by owners who are equity share holders. In this research paper instead of traditional profit and loss account, Value Added Statement is used which shows return received by major four stakeholders who are share holders, lender, Employees and Government. It shows wealth generated by banking industry during study period. In this research paper three objectives and three hypotheses are taken regarding value added generated.

1.2 Review of Literature

(Davada, 2019) studied under the head of “An Analytical Study of Steel Authority of India Limited through Value Added Reporting”. Research paper was based on secondary data, analytical technique design was used and study period was five years from 2014-15 to 2018-19. Sample of study was Steel Authority of India Limited.

(Singh, 2018) studied under the head of “A Critical Analysis of Value Added Reporting Practices in Selected Indian Companies”. The study objective was to check the reporting

framework of Value Added Statement and Value Added Ratios were also checked to calculate the productivity and efficiency of selected sample companies.

(Das, 2017) studied under the head of “Value-Added Statement – A Better Performance Indicator in Corporate Sector in India” Objectives of this research was to examine the Value-Added Statement as a performance indicator for the selected reputed company in India and to analyze the usefulness of the preparation of Value-Added Statement. Sample of study was Hero Moto Corp.

1.3 Research Methodology

Research methodology used is as per below.

1.3.1 Research Gap

After review of literature, Researcher found that analysis of wealth creation using value added statement in banking sector in India has not been done yet. So, there is research gap to analyze banking industry of India in context of Wealth Creation with the help of value added statement.

1.3.2 Nature of the Study

Research work is Descriptive, Analytical, Exploratory and quantitative in nature.

1.3.3 Scope of the Study

For research work researcher selected 10 banks which are listed in Indian stock market. So, geographical criteria is whole India. Functional scope is Value Added Generated using Value Added Statement.

1.3.4 Significance of Study

Study is important because it shows wealth generated by selected banks and wealth concept includes four stake holders return who are employees, shareholder, Lander and Government. So, this study is different then traditional study which considers only euity share holders profit in traditional profit and loss account.

1.3.5 Objectives of the Study

- i.To check stability of Net Value Added generation by banking industry during study period.
- ii.To check difference of Net Value Added generation by selected all banks.
- iii.To check ownership effect on Net Value Added generation

1.3.6 Hypotheses

H₀: There is no significant difference in Net Value Added generated by Selected Banks among the study period years.

H₀: There is no significant difference in Net Value Added generated among the selected Banks during study period.

H₀: There is no significant difference in Average Net Value Added Generated between Selected Public and Private Sector Banks.

1.3.7 Population of the Study

The population for the study consists of only listed Banks in Bombay Stock Exchange and National Stock Exchange in India.

1.3.8 Sampling Technique

A purposive sampling technique is used by researcher for research which is suitable for this study. This is non probability sampling technique in which samples are selected based on objectives of study. Banks as samples are selected on the basis of highest interest income of financial year 2019-2020.

1.3.9 Sample of the Study

The sample for the study consists of selected 10 banks on the basis of highest interest income of financial year 2019-2020. Five public sectors banks State Bank of India, Punjab National Bank, Bank of Baroda, Canara Bank and Bank of India. Five private sector banks HDFC Bank, ICICI Bank, Kotak Mahindra Bank, Axis Bank and Indusind Bank.

1.3.10 Time Period of Study

Research study takes into account the data of last nine years of the selected banks from 2011-12 to 2019-20.

1.3.11 Data Collection Source

Data is collected from the published annual reports of the selected banks and from their official websites.

1.3.12 Tools & Techniques

Accounting technique Value Added Statement is used. Statistical tools One Way Anova and Two Independent sample t test are used for hypotheses testing.

1.3.13 Limitations of Study

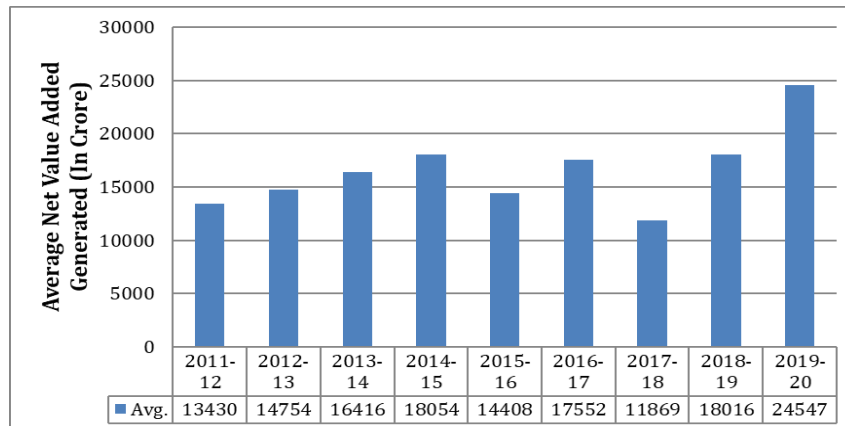
The study is based on secondary data, the study is related to Banking Industry of India only. Banks are Indian Banks, study period is for 9 years only and only 10 banks are considered. The statistical tools have their own limitations and Value added concept has its own limitations.

1.4 Data Analysis and Interpretation

1.4.1 Average Net Value Added Generated by Selected Banks (Year Wise)

First objective of this research is to check stability of Net Value Added generation by banking industry during study period. For that purpose, total Net Value Added Generated is found with the help of Value Added Statment for particular year and it is divided by 10 because 10 banks are taken for research work. In this way Average Net Value Added Generated for study period years is found

Figure: 1.4.1 Average Net Value Added Generated by Selected Banks (Year Wise)

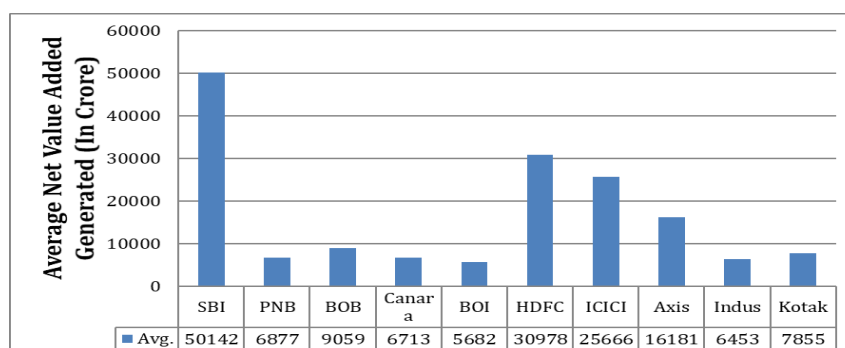


Above figure shows average Net Value Added generated for each financial year of ten sample banks for seven years from 2011-12 to 2019-20. In year 2019-20, average Net Value Added generated was highest 24547 crores. In year 2017-18, average Net Value Added generated was lowest 11869 crores. Above figures shows fluctuation during study period. Above figure shows selected banks contribution to nation.

1.4.2 Average Net Value Added Generated by Selected Banks (Bank Wise)

Second objective of this research paper is to to check difference of Net Value Added generation by selected all banks during study period. For that purpose total Net Value Added Generated is found with the help of Value Added Statment for particular bank and it is divided by 9 because 9 years are taken for research work. In this way Average Net Value Added Generatrtd bank wise is found.

Figure: 1.4.2 Average Net Value Added Generated by Selected Banks (Bank Wise)

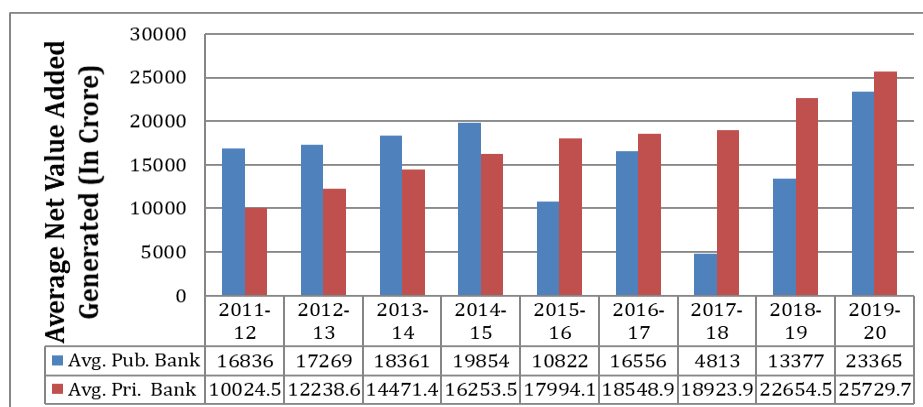


Above figure shows average Net Value Added generated by ten sample banks for nine years from 2011-12 to 2019-20. In SBI, average Net Value Added generated was highest 50142 crores. In BOI, average Net Value Added generated was lowest 5682 crores. Above figure shows vast difference among selected banks. Above figure shows selected banks contribution to nation.

1.4.3 Average Net Value Added Generated by Selected Public and Private Sector Banks

Third objective of this research paper is to check ownership effect on Net Value Added generation. For that purpose Net Value Added Generated by selected public and private sector banks are found with the help of Value Added Statement separately and private and public sector both are divided by five to get Average Net Value Added Generated by Selected Public and Private Sector Banks because in both group five banks are taken.

Figure: 1.4.3 Average Net Value Added Generated by Selected Public and Private Sector Banks.



Above figure shows that from 2011-12 to 2014-15 Average Net Value Added Generated of Public Sector Bank is higher than Private Sector banks. Then after from 2015-16 to 2019-20 Private Sector banks Average Net Value Added Generated was higher than Public Sector Banks. In year 2015-16 Public Sector Banks Average Net Value Added Generated was highest which was 19854 crores. In year 2017-18 Public Sector Banks Average Net Value Added Generated was lowest which was 4813 crores.

1.5 Testing of Hypotheses

Hypothesis	F	F crit. (5% Sig. Level)	Result
1	0.51	2.05	Null Hypothesis is Accepted
2	32.74	1.99	Null Hypothesis is not Accepted
	t (two tail)	t crit. (two tail) (5% Sig. Level)	
3	0.48	2.11	Null Hypothesis is Accepted

Note: For Hypothesis 1 and 2, One-way ANOVA test is used. For Hypothesis 3, two independent sample t-test (2 – tail) is used.

1.6 Result of Hypotheses

H₀: There is no significant difference in Net Value Added generated by Selected Banks among the study period years.

H₁: There is significant difference in Net Value Added generated among the selected Banks during study period.

H₀: There is no significant difference in Average Net Value Added Generated between Selected Public and Private Sector Banks.

1.7 Conclusion

In this research paper, researcher has taken three objectives and for that, three hypotheses are framed. At the end of research work Researcher come on conclusion that there is stability of Net Value-Added generation by banking industry during study period, there is difference in Net Value Added generation by selected all banks and there is no ownership effect on Net Value Added generation during study period.

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A STUDY ON FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF INDIAN IT COMPANIES: BEFORE AND AFTER COVID 19 PANDEMIC

Khyati Kunchala
Research scholar

Maharaja Krishnakumarshinhji Bhavnagar University

Abstract:

The purpose of the present study is to aim and identify financial strengths and weaknesses resulted due to COVID-19 pandemic on major Indian IT companies. This study basically aims on financial performance both before and after COVID-19 pandemic of major India IT companies namely TCS, Infosys, Wipro. IT sector is one of those sectors that has an edge of work from home which let it continue even in difficult time. Still there are number of factors that need to be taken into consideration to evaluate the financial performance of a company.

The study takes into account major areas for evaluation of financial performance like financial performance in terms of profitability, leverage performance, dividend policies, share market price, major managerial and policy changes as parameters.

The period covered in this study FY- 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20, 2020—21 only which can be considered as limitation of the study. The study has included only 3 listed public limited companies which is again a limitation of the study as it might not represent entire IT industry in India. The data about balancesheet and profit and loss statement is taken from audited annual report of the companies. The study has concluded that there was short term difficulty in the initial time of covid 19 but by the time passes IT companies has recovered from the deep and now it is at its highest peak till the time in terms share market price, huge favourable managerial decisions are been taken due to good financial performance.

Introduction:

The financial performance of the companies can be understood by many factors like profit, liquidity, market price of shares, solvency etc. Here in this study the purpose is to evaluate the impact of COVID 19 pandemic on the selected UT companies listed in BSE.

COVID 19 is one of the most difficult situation in past years and it's still going on. COVID 19 has not only affected the life of a humans negatively but also to the Business industry. Business has to suffer financial, survival issues. There are m, any industries and sectors which are highly affected adversely due to lock downs.

IT industry has also faced many difficulties in the lock down period. IT industry is blessed with the work from home option of ongoing in lock down period.so there were bit edge with IT companies to continue its operations.

Objectives of the Study:

The objectives of the study on the major financial performance of the selected IT companies in India. The objective mainly includes profitability, solvency, liquidity, major changes made in managerial decisions both before and after COVID 19 pandemic. The comparison of both pre and post COVID 19 pandemic which shows the impact of COVID 19 on the IT companies over the years.

Financial performance:

Financial performance of the business is evaluated by many factors. In this study we have limited the financial performance to few ratios.

Ratio analysis is the technique used for the evaluating the financial performance.

(1) Profitability as base:

IT measures the profitability or earning efficiency of the company. It is basically derived from the profit and loss statement of the company.

The higher the profitability ratios are it is more favourable for the company.

(1) Profitability on the basis of sales:

- (i) Gross profit ratio : it measures the earned money after subtracting payment of goods sold from sales.

Gross profit ratio : $\text{Gross profit/Sales} \times 100$

- (ii) Net profit ratio: It shows the % of net profit after deducting all the business expenses from the sales.

Net profit ratio : $\text{Net profit/Sales} \times 100$

- (iii) Operating Profit ratio: It shows the % of operating profits to sales ratio.

Operating profit ratio : $\text{Operating profit or Earning before Interest and Taxes /Sales} \times 100$

- (iv) Expenses Ratio:

- Cost of Good sold ratio: $\text{COGS/Sales} \times 100$
- Operating Expenses Ratio: $\text{Administrative Expenses + Selling and Distribution Overheads/Sales} \times 100$
- Operating Ratio: $\text{COGS + Operating Expenses/Sales} \times 100$
- Financial Expenses/Sales*100

Profitability of Infosys:

Particulars	F.y. 2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Gross profit ratio	36.	34.8	33.1	34.9
Net Profit Ratio	22.7	18.6	18.2	19.1
Operating profit ratio	24.3	22.8	21.3	24.5
•Expenses ratios				
COGS ratio	64	65.2	66.9	65.1
Operating expenses ratio	9.4	10.4	11.7	10.4
Operating ratio	73.4	75.6	78.6	75.5
Financial exp Ratio			.1	.1

- It shows that financial expenses have increased during covid 19 time
- In 2019-20 GP and NP ratios were too low and in 2020-21 its getting recovered.

Wipro:

Particulars	F.y. 2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Gross profit ratio	29.24	29.49	28.9	32
Net Profit Ratio	14.7	15.39	15.35	17.34
Operating profit ratio	15.47	17.05	17.24	19.8
•Expenses ratios				
COGS ratio	70.76	70.51	71.09	68

- Net profits are increasing
- COGS expenses are decreasing
- GP was bit low in 2019-20
- EPS and DPS are increasings from 2019-20 to 2020-21 and YOY increase in EPS is 14.6 % ans in DPS is 14.7%

TCS:

AS given in the annual report for 2020-21 there are few observations

- Operating cost is bit low in 2020-21 then in 2019 and 2020.

Operating cost ratios are

2017-18 19.7 %

2018-19 19.6%

2019-20 18.4%

2020-21 16.5%

There is no debt equity ratio as no debt with the company.

Share price is increased highly

PAT is decreasing:

2017-18 -1.8 %

2018-19 21.9%

2019-20 2.8%

2020-21 .3%

(2)Leverage or Long term Solvency as Base:

Leverage ratios are those ratios which shows the long term financial stability of the firm.

(i)Equity Ratio: this ratios the owners equity amongst the total capital employed.

$$\text{Equity Ratio} = \frac{\text{Shareholder's Equity}}{\text{Capital}}$$

(ii)Debt Ratio: Total outside liabilities/Total debt +Net worth

Or

Total Debt/Net assets

(iii)Debt to Equity Ratio: Total outside liabilities/ Share holders Equity.

(iv)Debt to Total Assets Ratio : Total outside liabilities/ Total Assests.

$$\text{Capital Gearing ratio} = \frac{\text{Preference Share Capital+Debentures+Other Borrowed funds}}{\text{Equity Share Capital+Reserves \& Surplus - Losses}}$$

(v)Capital Gearing Ratio:

(vi)Propriety Ratio: propriety fund includes Equity Share Capital,

Preference Share Capital and Reserve & Surplus.

Total assets exclude fictitious assets and losses.

Proprietary Ratio: Propriety fund/Total Assets.

(3) Liquidity as base:

These ratios shows companies ability to payback shrt term liabilities and short term financial solvency.

(i) Current Ratio:

It measures whether the current assets with the company is able to cover its all current liability in ratio terms. Acceptable ratio is 2:1

Current Ratio: Current Assets/ Current Liabilities

- (ii) Quick Ratio /Acid Ratio: It shows only cash and easily convertible into cash items are able to cover current liabilities. Acceptable ratio is 1:1

Quick assets: Current assets – Inventories.

Quick Ratio: Quick Assets/ Current Liabilities

- (iii) Cash Ratio: It measures the absolute liquidity of the company

Cash Ratio : Cash and bank +Marketable securities/(Operating Expenses/No of days)

Or

Current assets- Inventories/Daily Operating Exprnses

- (iv)Net working Capital ratio : It measures the cash flow rather than a ratio

Current assets – Current Liabilities.

Infosys:

Particulars	F.y. 2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Current assets ratio	3.78	2.99	2.88	2.74
Quick Assets ratio	3.78	2.99	2.88	2.74
Working capital(Rs in crores)	32428	30793	28600	30660

It can be observed that no major changes has been made in current and cash ratio

Working capital is been decreased in covid years but increasing trend is there too.

TCS:

Particulars	F.y. 2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Current assets ratio	4.6	4.2	3.29	2.92
Quick Assets ratio	4.6	4.2	3.29	2.91
Working capital (Rs in cr.)	32428	58653	55168	54635

There is decrease in current and quick ratios over the covid years

Working capital is almost not affected

Wipro:

Particulars	F.y. 2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Current assets ratio	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.3
Quick Assets ratio	2.64	2.35	2.7	2.4
Working capital(Rs in crores)	29264	35755	29269	27247

Quick ratio is slightly low

Working capital is also slightly low

Market price :

Market price of all the companies are constantly in increasing trend even during covid period with little ups and downs.

Limitation:

- (1)The sample selected is 3 IT companies only that does not represent entire IT companies.
- (2)The data selected is only for 4 f.Y.
- (3)The research is entirely based on secondary data.

Methodology:

- The study covers 3 public sector IT companies TCS, Infosys and Wipro listed BSE.
- The sample is selected convenient basis and data is taken from annual report.
- The report has covered 4 F.Y. only 2017-18 to 2020-21.
- The financial performance of the companies are being evaluated on the basis of profitability, liquidity, solvency, managerial decisions.

Conclusion:

The COVID 19 pandemic has affected IT companies also but the impact was for a small time. Companies are recovering from it and work from home work culture is adopted by the companies. Many companies are switching towards work from home culture forever due to less maintenance and lease rentals of huge office premises. So we can conclude that IT companies are now back in the flow and even with great financial performances.

Reference:

- (1)www.infosys.com for annual reports
- (2)www.tcs.com for annual reports
- (3)www.wipro.com for annual reports
- (4) www.icai.org for ratio and its types

A STUDY ON ACQUISITION OF TWO DIFFERENT FMCG COMPANIES: WALMART-FLIPKART

Kripalsinh R. Rathod

Assistant Professor

Shree Swaminarayan College of commerce and management, Sardarnagar

e-mail: kripalsinhrrfor1@gmail.com

Abstract:

Although there are a variety of reasons for the rise in M&A, the majority of acquisitions and mergers are made to lessen competition. According to a Grant Thornton analysis, the year 2017 was a record year for mergers and acquisitions, particularly in the e-commerce industry, which saw M&A of \$2,112 million. According to recent studies, India has the potential to grow its economy by more than fourfold to almost \$150 billion by 2022, owing to rising wealth and an increase in internet users. The e-tailing category is the fastest growing of all. Making the largest acquisition in the e-commerce business, this study sheds light on the most recent example of an American retail behemoth that purchased Flipkart in a bid to compete with Amazon. It also explains the rationale behind the massive acquisition and how it would benefit India's economic development. The Walmart-Flipkart partnership is about more than just competing with Amazon. This arrangement would allow Walmart to enter India's retail market, which has been long sought, via the e-commerce path, by holding Flipkart's hand. Following this purchase, politicians and regulators have turned their attention to the business, and a new draught e-commerce policy has been drafted, which includes strict rules on online shopping, including discount caps, causing a stir in the market.

Keywords: Amazon, e-commerce, e-tailing, e-commerce, economic development, e-commerce policy, flipkart, Walmart

Introduction:

The acquisition of Flipkart by Walmart represents a fundamental transition in the global business model, in which consumer value proposition is increasingly changing from physical goods to digitally provided solution/service/experience, which BCG (Boston Consulting Group) refers to as 'servitisation'¹. The majority of industrial enterprises have stated that digital services and solutions, rather than selling physical things, are their fastest expanding company. The significance of this development is essentially Bentonville's amalgamation. It runs a variety of hypermarkets and offers discounts on digital services in exchange for real goods delivery. It is used by retailers as a physical and online delivery approach. The corporation is permitted to construct a new value proposition known as 'sachetisation' under

the original business model. Sachetisation refers to a non-consumptive experience, such as the one given by Uber for point-to-point transport or the consumer line personalization experience provided by Netflix to its users throughout the world. In addition, it will provide a reliable distribution network for the physical supply chain. This implies Walmart may quickly push Flipkart into new areas without having to make significant expenditures. The deal is especially notable since all prior major M&A acquisitions involving Indian corporations have been in non-technology areas, such as oil and gas, steel and metals, and telecom. A substantial transition in the global business model is taking place, with consumer value proposition steadily changing from physical product to digitally provided solution/service/experience — notwithstanding Flipkart's high valuation.

Objectives:

1. To investigate the logic underlying Walmart's acquisition of Flipkart.
2. To investigate the primary hurdles that Walmart experienced in acquiring Flipkart.
3. To investigate the causes behind Flipkart's high value despite the company's poor performance.

Introduction of Parties:

Walmart is an American international retail corporation founded by Sam Walton in 1962 and incorporated in 1969. Its headquarters are in Bentonville, Arkansas. It owns and runs a variety of hypermarkets, discount shops, and grocery stores. Walmart operates 11718 outlets in 28 countries under 59 distinct names. It made roughly \$500.3 billion in revenue in the fiscal year 2018. It is knowledgeable about the retail sector and supply chain management.

Amazon is one of Walmart's main competitors. Walmart originally came to India in 2007 through a joint venture with Bharti Enterprises and established its first shop in Amritsar, Punjab, in 2009. Flipkart is an e-commerce startup formed by IITians from Delhi and former Amazon workers. In the year 2007, Sachin and Binny Bansal made a profit of just Rs. 4 lakhs. Bengaluru, Karnataka, is the company's headquarters. Binny Bansal and Sachin Bansal started their business selling books online in a two-bedroom apartment. As their business evolved, they expanded to sell additional things such as apparel, footwear, accessories, beauty and grooming products, baby care products and toys, and so on. It has around 20,000 contract workers and over 8000 permanent staff.

It was the first e-commerce firm to offer "cash on delivery" as a payment option, which has been a key element in its success. The company has also worked out how to grow in a crowded industry, surpassing once-competitive Snapdeal, which went bankrupt in 2017. Its

sales climbed from less than \$1 million in 2008-09 to \$75 million in 2011-12, and then increased again with additional takeovers along the way to \$3 billion in 2016-17. In comparison to the previous fiscal year, the revenue growth rate for 2016-17 has decreased by 50%. The growth rate for the 2016-17 fiscal year was reported to be 29%.

I Since its inception, the firm has completed at least ten acquisitions, including online lifestyle retailers like Myntra and Jabong, which have propelled Flipkart to the forefront of this market.

Flipkart has completed a number of acquisitions. [table 1]

Year	Company	Year	Company	Year	Company	Year	Company
2017	EBay	2015	FX	2017	EBay	2014	Myntra
2016	PhonePez	2016	PhonePe	2015	FX Mart	2012	Letsby
2016	Jabong	2015	Adiquity	2015	Appiterate	2010	WeRead

Flipkart's corporate structure:

Flipkart Pvt Ltd. is made up of a complex web of interconnected and autonomous organisations. Flipkart's structure began to take shape in 2008, when its founders, Sachin Bansal and Binny Bansal, were seeking for investors to invest in their company. Flipkart received their initial investment of \$1 million from Accel Partners in June 2009. However, because Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) was not permitted in India's online retail sector, they proceeded to create a sophisticated maze of organisational structures to accommodate the foreign money. In 2011, it was registered in Singapore. Flipkart Internet Private Limited (owns Flipkart.com and provides technological platform to all e-commerce enterprises), iii. Digital Media Private Limited (dormant). Ltsbuy.com is operated by Digital Management Private Limited. Flipkart, on the other hand, refuses to discuss about its structure or stockholders because it is a privately owned corporation.

The Deal:

Walmart has completed the acquisition of a 77 percent share in Flipkart for \$16 billion (about Rs 1.05 lakh crore). The purchase of a controlling share in online retailer Flipkart is the world's largest e-commerce transaction⁶. Walmart will spend \$2 billion in cash and purchase \$14 billion in shares from Flipkart's current owners as part of the \$16 billion transaction. Existing shareholders of Flipkart, including founder Binny Bansal, Tencent Holding Ltd, Tiger Global Management Ltd, and Microsoft Corp., will continue to run the company's remaining operations.

According to the terms of the agreement, co-founder Sachin Banal must leave the firm and surrender his whole 5.5 percent ownership in Flipkart. Flipkart will be controlled by another co-founder Binny Bansal and CEO Kalyan Krishnamurthy.

Walmart sold \$16 billion in bonds to fund its acquisition of Flipkart. In as many as nine segments, the corporation is selling both variable and fixed rate bonds. The longest bond is a 30-year bond with a yield of 1.05 percent higher than treasuries. This transaction has raised the burden on the corporation. One of the strategies utilised was to leverage borrowed money to boost the investment's prospective return, resulting in a two-fold rise in EBITDA. In addition, the debt will rise by more than \$10 billion.

Other terms of the agreement:

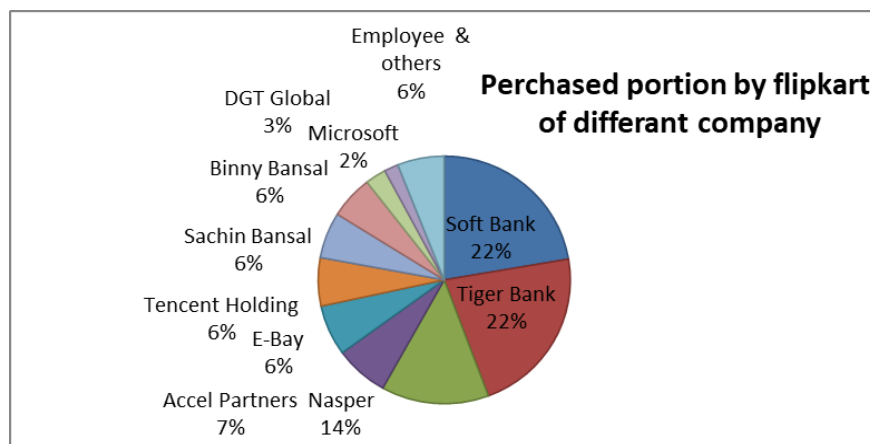
The exit value is a significant component of the private equity firm's return and is carefully analysed before the investment is made. The IPO is one of the exit strategies used by private equity firms. The equity shares of a corporation are offered for sale to the general public in an IPO. The agreement stipulates that the firm would go public four years after the purchase is closed, at a valuation that is not less than the \$16 billion paid by Walmart to buy Flipkart. This clause will help Walmart keep Binny and Flipkart CEO Kalyan Krishnamurthy, who was a top executive at Tiger Global, for at least four years and provide them with a lucrative exit option by promising them that their shareholding will be valued fairly and that they will have the opportunity to take the company public. This is to ensure that Walmart does not. Apart from defining Flipkart's IPO plans, Walmart also detailed other clauses of its shareholding agreement, such as the composition of the Flipkart board of directors for the next two years, which stated that the board of directors of Flipkart would initially have eight members, five of whom would be appointed by Walmart, two by certain minority shareholders, and one by Binny Bansal. Two of the five members Walmart may nominate to Flipkart's board must be independent, meaning they are not associated with the Bentonville, Arkansas-based company. The board's ultimate composition, however, has yet to be finalized. It becomes the owner of a firm that it does not understand how to operate.

Flipkart had purchased the following companies: [table 2]

Company	Perchased portion	Company	Perchased portion	Company	Perchased portion
Soft Bank	22.3%	Accel Partners	6.9%	Sachin Bansal	6%
Tiger Bank	22%	E-Bay	6.6%	Binny Bansal	5.6%
Nasper	13.8%	Tencent Holding	6.3%	DGT Global	2.7%
Microsoft	1.8%	Employee & others	6%	lobal management, Tiger GTencent Holdings, Accel Partners, Binny Bansal, Microsoft, Employees and other	23%

[Source: moneycontrol.com]

Chart 2.1 of Table 2



Flipkart has purchased several companies with various proportion

Dealing with potential roadblocks:

In 2017, eBay made a \$500 million investment in Flipkart, purchasing a 5% share in the company and giving over its eBay India operations in the process. It also agreed to a four-year exclusive commercial partnership with Flipkart at the time. The partnership was created to allow eBay merchants outside of India to sell to Flipkart's Indian customers, while also allowing Flipkart vendors to sell to eBay customers outside of India. The eBay arrangement still has three years to run and is said to cover all sorts of items except groceries. Additionally, Flipkart recorded a loss of INR 8,771 crore (\$1.4 billion) in the financial year 2017. This may compel Walmart to consider a deal.

The acquisition is being stymied by another Amazon, which is also interested in acquiring Flipkart (60 percent stake). The US retailer Amazon is rumoured to have proposed a \$2 billion breakup fee. A breakup fee is a penalty stipulated at the time of the acquisition

agreement that must be paid if the target business cancels the purchase. As Walmart approached the CCI to seek approval for its proposed acquisition of Flipkart, two leading trade bodies, including the CAIT, filed a complaint with the fair-trade regulator (CCI) opposing the deal, fearing that it would lead to a monopoly of a few companies like Walmart due to their vast cash reserves. They described the agreement as a nightmare for domestic retail, claiming that it will result in significant job losses.

Synergies in the marketplace:

With the planned purchase, Flipkart would be able to shed its start-up moniker and become a part of Walmart's global behemoth. Flipkart will get access to Walmart's retail knowledge as well as information on the food market and goods supply chain management as a result of this arrangement. Furthermore, the transaction will significantly improve Flipkart's Indian business. Flipkart will be able to grow its operations thanks to the extra financing, and will also benefit from Walmart's direct procurement from farmers at a lower cost. Walmart, on the other hand, will be able to leverage Flipkart's 54 million existing consumers and robust logistics infrastructure (ekart) without having to spend much in distribution arms in the early stages.

Flipkart's market leadership in fashion wear (through Myntra and Jabong), as well as a diverse portfolio of cell phones and appliances, will provide Walmart with a well-established market base from which to sell its own items. For efficient online purchases and bill payments, Walmart may combine its existing settlement procedures with PhonePe, a Flipkart application. Walmart may also benefit from crucial factors such as falling data costs, rising internet penetration, rising disposable incomes, and widespread organised retail presence in India.

The following are the reasons why Walmart decided to buy Flipkart:

- i. Walmart originally entered India as a whole-sale retailer through a collaboration with Bharti Enterprises, however this venture failed and ceased in 2013.
- ii. Walmart has been in India for over a decade (it presently has 21 best price whole sale stores) and has been trying to break into the Indian retail sector for more than 15 years, but has been unable to do so. Flipkart, a company based in India, has over 100 million consumers. This is due to the country's multi-brand retail FDI laws India allowed 100 percent FDI in wholesale segment but 51 percent in multi-brand retail.
- iii. Following the United States and China, India is expected to be the next huge and expanding market for online shopping (expected to reach \$200 billion by 2026) and the final

large, untapped market internationally, according to Morgan Stanley. This acquisition would offer Walmart access to India.

iv. Walmart's initiative is an investment that will pay off in the future, as e-commerce now accounts for less than 4% of the retail industry in India, but this is expected to alter as the number of smartphone (and internet) users grows significantly over the next decade.

v. In the United States, Walmart and Amazon are both rivals. Walmart leads brick-and-mortar shops in the United States, while Amazon dominates the e-commerce category. By purchasing Flipkart, Walmart is taking this battle to India, giving them a new front to compete on. In terms of GMV, Amazon behind Flipkart.

vi. Flipkart's supply chain arm, e-cart, is one of the finest, serving over 800 cities and doing over 500,000 deliveries every day.

vii. Another reason Walmart wants to buy Flipkart is that it has a 40% share of the smart phone industry and a 60% share of viii. Flipkart is the third most well-funded private firm, having collected more than \$7 billion from a number of well-known investors like Softbank, Morgan Stanley, DGT Global, and Accel Partners, among others.

ix. The online grocery sector in India is likely to develop in the next years. Grofers and BigBasket are two of the few companies in this sector right now. Other merchants have already begun to make investments in this market. the apparel sector-together with its units Jabong and Myntra.

Flipkart is going private ahead of the Walmart acquisition.

Flipkart is now listed as a public company in Singapore, but it plans to change to a private firm before the purchase is finalised. As a result, Flipkart paid \$350.5 million to some of its investors, including Tiger Global and Accel, to reduce the number of shareholders to under 50. This action is being made to facilitate Walmart's projected acquisition¹³. Following the withdrawal of numerous investors, Walmart will join as a strategic investor seeking a controlling share.

Strategic investors dislike dealing with firms with a high number of owners because it is too time consuming, thus companies are encouraged to clean up their capital tables or merge minor shareholders.

Profits accrued to a variety of stakeholders:

Sachin Bansal: Sachin Bansal will quit Flipkart by selling his whole 5.5 percent interest, netting him a profit of almost \$ 1 billion.

Binny Bansal: Binny Bansal will sell a portion of his Flipkart stock to Walmart for \$ 104 million (700 million rupees).

Accel Partners is a US-based investor that has invested over \$ 100 million in investments since 2009. Accel will be paid between \$800 million and \$1 billion.

Naspers: Naspers Ltd, located in South Africa, will sell its 11 percent interest for a profit of \$1.6 billion.

Tiger Global is a New York-based investment business that has made a total investment of around \$1 billion and collected \$3.3 billion since 2010. It holds a 5.5 percent interest in Flipkart.

Flipkart employees Due to tax considerations connected to short-term capital gains, plans to acquire \$500 million worth of shares have been postponed.

Tiger Global is a New York-based investment business that has made a total investment of around \$1 billion and collected \$3.3 billion since 2010. It holds a 5.5 percent interest in Flipkart.

Implications for Taxes:

The taxability of a transaction is determined by how it is structured. Flipkart India is owned by its parent company, Flipkart Singapore, which is owned by Softbank USA and Tiger Global Mauritius, among others. The majority of the transaction's assets, or capital assets, are located in India. The acquisition is planned to be a two-step procedure, according to the conditions of the agreement. The Singapore firm would sell its interest in the Indian business to Walmart as the first stage. A direct transfer will be used to accomplish this.

Flipkart Singapore will give an exit to the selected shareholders in the second stage. This might result in a repurchase or capital reduction using the funds generated from the sale of Flipkart India's shares. The whole transaction may result in domestic tax responsibilities as well as concerns with tax treaties.

Capital Gains Tax: Both non-resident and resident investors may be subject to a capital gains tax under the following conditions.

Apart from resident shareholders, the majority of the shares sold to Walmart were owned by non-residents. They're selling their holdings in Flipkart Singapore, which owns an Indian firm, to Walmart, a non-resident American corporation.

Non-resident Investors: According to the proposed agreement, Flipkart Singapore investors would sell shares to Walmart. As a result, Section 9(1)(i) will apply to them since Flipkart in India accounts for more than half of the company's worth in Singapore.

According to the Income Tax Act, any income accruing or arising in India, whether directly or indirectly, including through the transfer of a capital asset domiciled in India, is presumed to accrue or arise in India.

Apart from resident shareholders, the majority of the shares sold to Walmart were owned by non-residents. They are selling their holdings in Flipkart Singapore, which owns an Indian firm, to Walmart, which is not one of Flipkart's valuation determinants.

A company's physical assets, such as tangible assets that can be touched, are appraised alongside its intangible assets, such as Intellectual Property. If a firm's brand has a stronger market perception, it will be valued higher than a company with a lower brand value. As in the instance of the Flipkart-Walmart merger, Flipkart's IP is so valuable that Walmart, after a tenacious battle, enters India, the world's largest e-commerce market after China, France, and the United States.

Industry: As of 2017, India's internet user base was 450 million, accounting for around 40% of the country's population. The industry consensus is expanding at an extraordinary rate, indicating that growth is approaching an inflection point. Flipkart was India's largest e-commerce website in 2015. It demonstrates how Flipkart has a strong position in the e-commerce business, thanks to its outstanding brand.

According to a recent survey published by Counterpoint Research, e-commerce behemoth Flipkart increased its share of the online smartphone market in 2017 when compared to Amazon. Flipkart accounted for 51% of online smartphone shipments in 2017, while Amazon India accounted for only 33%. Investments: Since its inception in 2007, Flipkart has raised more than \$6 billion. The most recent was a \$2.5 billion investment in August 2017 by Masayoshi Son's Softbank Vision Fund. SoftBank is one of the top owners in the company, with a 20.7 percent interest, followed by Tiger Global at 20.6 percent and Naspers at 12.8 percent. Binny Bansal and Sachin Bansal, the founders of Flipkart, own 5.5 percent and 5.2 percent of the company, respectively.

According to the data submitted with the ROC, Flipkart claimed a revenue of Rs 15,264 for the fiscal year ended March 2017. Flipkart is a new technology firm that focuses on meeting the requirements and expectations of consumers. It is always improving its technology in order to provide high-quality, customer-centric goods. It is also attempting to make customers' purchasing experiences more easy and spontaneous.

The result of the Walmart-Flipkart transaction:

This millennium acquisition is a long-term investment and part of Walmart's goal of reallocating resources to high-growth, high-potential markets. The following is a possible future consequence of the agreement:

1. Reasonable Prices, More Variety: Walmart will revolutionise the Indian retail industry by offering a wide range of consumer items at low prices. Walmart's foray into the e-commerce business would allow online buyers to explore and shop from a selection of foreign brands that are now unavailable in India.

2. R&D: Efficiency, which comes with more Research & Development, is the important reason for more significant market infiltration across the country. Walmart is known for its forward-thinking culture and services. This might help Walmart expand its operations in India, resulting in greater income as well as technological spillovers and knowledge outcomes for native enterprises. The more erudite character of the items would generate foreign demand for Indian goods, hence increasing export potential.

3. Collateral Benefits: As Walmart puts money into the e-commerce business, investment in the sector will increase. Because of demonetization, when the Indian government removed all 500 and 1000 rupee notes, government financing continued to decline, and the Indian e-commerce market area began to dry up. Because more international corporations and venture capitalists join India, it was predicted that Walmart's arrival will bring in new fads and aid the Indian e-commerce ecosystem's recovery from the dual shock.

4. Job Creation: The possible merger will create jobs for both skilled and unskilled workers in the country by employing a huge number of people in logistics, distribution, warehousing, and other back-office operations.

5. Procurement and Supply Chain: The planned acquisition will significantly enhance supply chain and warehousing, with a concentration on cold storage. Because of poor logistics and warehouses, a large amount of fruits and vegetables deteriorate. This transaction will bring greater investment and sophisticated technology, which will assist to reduce food waste. Farmers and small companies will benefit from the facilities since inventory will be procured directly from them, resulting in an increase in income for farmers and small businesses.

6. Increased Investments: Walmart has already indicated that firms in the Flipkart space are increasing their investments. Walmart will invest \$2 billion in Flipkart under the terms of the agreement. It might also bring in "other potential investors" while maintaining control of the enterprise (Alphabet parent company of google is already in talks to invest in Flipkart).

Walmart is anticipated to purchase shares from significant Flipkart backers such as SoftBank, Tiger Global, Infusing Capital, and Naspers, putting the company out of the competition.

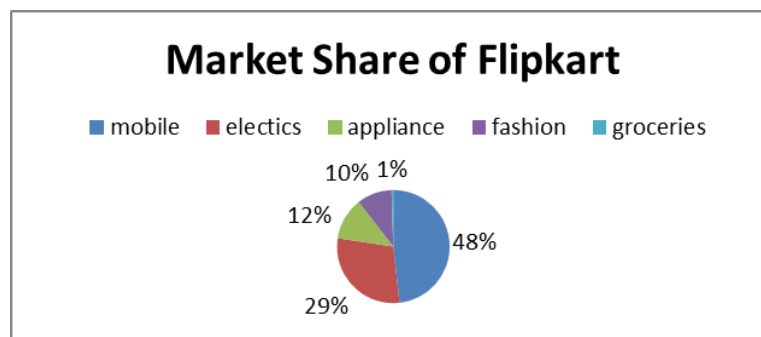
7. *Monopoly*: Flipkart is now in a battle with Amazon in an e-commerce sector valued at \$200 billion by 2026, according to Morgan Stanley. If it keeps growing at this rate, it will undoubtedly become a monopoly.

8. *Litigation*: Because it will develop a monopoly over the market and because of its wonderful Intellectual Property, others will be surprised if they utilise it and will be forced to pay damages through litigation. "Quality effort yields valuable IP." And, the Walmart-Flipkart millennium agreement is undoubtedly a boost to other organisations' IP worth in order to obtain and gain such arrangements.

Recent Market share of flipkart

Products	Market share
Mobile	48%,
electrics	29%
Appliance	12%
Fashion	10%
Groceries	1%

[Source-<https://m.economictimes.com/tech/technology/exclusive-flipkart-in-line-for-a-50-rise-in-its-annualised-gmv-at-23-billion/articleshow/86148462.cms>]



Now in recent time flipkart has made nice growth in various area like mobile 48%, electrics 29%, appliance 12%, fashion 10% and groceries 0.5%. It has made development in deferent field year by year. It is better than other e-commerce companies servicing in India.

Findings:

Walmart overpaid buying Flipkart; it could have established a similar firm for a lower price. Walmart's online business, which sells largely Walmart's own items, is incompatible with Flipkart's marketplace approach.

The agreement sends the incorrect message to start-ups. While it is commendable that this sale provides investors with a fair exit value, the message sent to them demonstrates that

investors may invest in start-ups and reap significant profits, and it also signals to start-ups that it is OK to develop businesses that do not produce money. Finally, it demonstrates that profitability and long-term viability are unimportant as long as start-ups provide value.

Conclusion:

Mergers and acquisitions (M&As) are seen as substantial change agents and are an important part of any corporate strategy. Companies combine and acquire for a variety of objectives, including producing synergy values, to develop and expand, to achieve economies of scale, and to get access to new markets. However, the primary motivation for businesses to pursue mergers and acquisitions is to achieve inorganic growth, as organic development through greenfield initiatives takes a long time to become profitable and involves several laws.

Investors utilize mergers and acquisitions as one of their exit strategies to pay out their investment and profit. When an investor decides to depart a firm by selling his interest in order to obtain a return on his investment, this is known as an exit. M&A can take several forms. Investors must evaluate the complexities of M&A transactions and choose the most advantageous form by analyzing numerous rules and regulations, as well as the costs and advantages connected with the transactions.

After researching the Walmart-Flipkart agreement, it can be concluded that mergers and acquisitions are important indicators of a growing and thriving economy. The legal and regulatory environment in which such corporate reorganization takes place must be simple and unobtrusive. The longest roadblock to finalizing a merger or acquisition is the lengthy process of obtaining regulatory clearances.

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AN ANALYSIS ON THE EFFECT OF TENDER OFFER BUYBACK ON THE PROFITABILITY PARAMETERS OF THE SELECTED IT COMPANIES IN INDIA

Manisha Kadegiya¹ and Dr. Bhavsinh M. Dodia²
PG Student¹ and Associate Professor and HOD²
Department of Commerce and Management,
Bhakta Kavi Narsinh Mehta University, Junagadh, India
Email Id: manishakadegiya1999@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

When a company is overcapitalized, it has two options for allocating its surplus funds. The first option is to keep the funds within or invest them for the organization's future growth. The second option is to return the money to the company's shareholders. It could be in the form of a dividend or a stock buyback. It's being a popular in corporate world. This study defines effect of Tender Offer Buy Back on The Profitability Parameters of The Selected IT Companies in India which are listed in NSE and BSE. Study period has been taken of 2 years from 2017 to 2018. This research had used variables which are relate to the share price fluctuations, such variables are EPS and P/E. Study is totally based on secondary data and the data has been taken from the official websites. To determine the effect of tender offer share buyback on EPS and P/E; paired t- test were applied which defines the relationship between the fluctuations before share buyback announcement (tender offer) and after share buyback. Result presents that there is no relationship or effect of tender offer buyback on EPS and P/E. Within a short period of time one can enjoy fruitful profit but in long run there would be less chances. So, Investors should participate in tender offer share buyback within close date because after close date buyback doesn't seems profitable and sometime share prices snapped by it.

Keywords: share buyback, tender offer method, profitability, shareholders, India

INTRODUCTION

Every organisation's primary aim is to maximise the wealth of the shareholders. If the management board ignores the interest of their investors, then company's worth cannot be enhanced easily. Just by giving fruitful return to the shareholders, company tries to kept investor's trust and interest forward the profitability and growth of the company. This return either could be a cash dividend or shares buyback. One another strong reason also being there behind buyback of shares and its undervalued price of share. Also, sometime company has

excess cash and there is no profitable investment plan. In this situation company decides to give this cash in form of premium in buyback.

Buyback is another best alternative after the cash dividend. Through last many of years it's being the popular one in the Indian financial market. From small cap to large cap companies, from listed to unlisted companies are buyback their shares as a dividend alternative. Share buyback is nothing but reverse of the process of share issue. In this case company offers to the investors to sell of their shares to the company. In short in buyback company purchase its own shares from the shareholders who holds this company's shares in their demat account.

REASONS THAT WHY COMPANIES DO BUYBACK?

1.Undervalued Stock

When the management of the company believes that the company's stock is undervalued in that situation, they may decide to buy back some of the shares from the market. It will increase the price of remaining shares and undervaluation of stock could be removed.

2.Tax Advantage

It is the substitute of cash dividend payment. So, in countries where capital gain tax rate is lower than the dividend tax rate companies can get tax advantages by share buybacks instead of giving cash dividends.

3.Lack of Investment Opportunities

When a company has lots of cash and doesn't have any investment plan, also rest of cash in the bank has a cost. So, it is better to return it to shareholders.

4.Has High Degree of Flexibility in Time and Amount

Generally, cash distribution to the shareholders in the form of dividend but dividend does not provide as much as flexibility as share buyback provides, because dividend must be paid on certain date and to all common shareholders. But in share buyback there is neither certain date nor the company should pay to all shareholders.

5.For Improve the Valuation

When company buys back shares outstanding in the market. It improves the EPS and ROI of the company. So, it can be said that company buys back and improve the wealth of shareholders and company itself.

6. Defence Forward Takeover

When there is a threat of a takeovers by other company, the management of the target company can buy back some of its shares from the market. This defence strategy's goal is to diminish the chances of controlling interest in the target company

BENEFITS TO THE SHAREHOLDERS	BENEFITS TO THE COMPANY
• Improves share price	• Capitalize on shares which are undervalued.
• Improves shareholders value	• Ownership consolidation.
• For tax benefit	• For reduce the cost of equity financing.

TENDER OFFER BUYBACK

A tender offer is a proposal to buy the stock of a company from some or all its shareholders. This tender offer is usually made public and invites shareholders to sell their shares at a fixed price and within a given timeline. The offered price is normally higher than the market price, and it is usually determined by the minimum or maximum number of shares sold. The premium is being given in order to encourage a sizable number of shareholders to sell their shares.

ELIGIBILITY

The investor should have the shares of the company in his demat account before the record date declared by the company in its buyback announcement. In buyback notice last date of disclosure is being stated, Investors need to submit their tender request by this date. This process can be done by filling up buyback form by online broking platform and mentioning the number of shares to be tendered for buyback and price of buyback. The minimum number of shares that can be tendered is stated in the form and those tendered shares are blocked for any further transaction. For hold shares in demat form on record date, shares need to be purchased at least 2 days before the record date.

APPROVAL

One the tenders are accepted; shareholder's requests of buyback will be approved proportionately. Left over share which are not approved for buyback will get unblocked in the demat account of shareholder. Number of approved shares for buyback will be credited in the registered bank account of the shareholder which is linked with their demat account.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

(Asim Mishra,2005) In this research paper He examined empirical study on buy back shares announcement period price reaction. The objective was to investigate the validity of long-term effects of programmes of share buy-back of company's share price. From the qualitative and quantitative analytical study, he concluded that in India buybacks have not been very successful in terms of yielding any excess returns to the shareholders both from the market and by way of balance sheet figures.

(Annalisa Croce, Daniele Daminelli, Giancarlo Giudici, 2008) In this study they explored the operation performance of industrial companies listed in the Italian stock exchange which announced buyback of shares from 1989 to 2001 and verified the signalling hypothesis and free cash flow hypothesis. 160 sample companies have been taken for study which listed in Italian stock exchange and secondary data was used. Study concluded that poor operating performance noted of those companies which buy back the shares after announcement and no significant difference detected for other firms. 'Free cash flow hypothesis' gives consistent explanation than 'Signalling hypothesis'.

(Voss Jordan, 2012) This study examines that why do firms repurchase stock? The main objective was to identify several possible rational behind repurchase decisions. This paper evaluates the several reasons corporations repurchase stock by examining the undervaluation hypothesis, relation between dividends and stock buyback and managerial incentives. Through the examples he had made conclusion that there is more than one driver for stock buyback of the firms and managerial incentives have a significant impact on corporate pay-out policy.

(Ms.V. Subhamathi, Dr.S. Aramvalarthan, 2014) This paper examined an analysis of buyback prices in India that how pre-buy back and post - buy back share prices influence by the announcement of buy back. It's based on secondary data collected from securities exchange board of India (SEBI) and Bombay stock exchange (BSE) and used only open market announcement dates between January 2012 and May 2014 of 56 selected companies as sample. Tools used like EPS post and pre-buyback period. Study concluded that price vary from company to company and most of the company's price increase during buyback than before and after. Open market method indicates signalling regarding share prices to the shareholders.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Generally, every investor who had invested in the stock market looking for handsome returns and companies also wants that how they can make good returns from their investments. Buyback of shares is one of the ways to increase the wealth of investors. When the study is made on investors behaviour or any stock price fluctuation, Buybacks are commonly not considered as the main factor. Companies' buybacks their stocks for many of the reasons that we have discussed above. Because of this buyback how stock price behaviour changes within a specific time period that would be the main focus of this study. Stock prices are affecting the various financial ratios and company's Balance sheet. Buybacks through tender offer method only considered for this study.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

To analyse the effect of share buyback on Earning per share.

To analyse the effect of share buyback on Price to Earning.

METHODOLOGY

Data Collection: The current study is totally based on the secondary data only. The collected data, such as profit and loss account statement, balance sheet and some significant key ratios were composed from the available annual reports of selected sample companies in India. Other related information was obtained from official websites of selected sample companies, NSE, BSE, annual reports, research publications, and various academic research reports. In addition, the researcher considered various finance-related textbooks and journals.

Research Design: The current research is of an analytical and hypothesis testing type in nature. In this study researcher has tried to analyse stock price changes through tender offer buyback announcement of the randomly selected 7 sample IT companies which are given below.

1.	Infosys
2.	Wipro
3.	Mphasis
4.	Hexaware
5.	TCS
6.	HCL Tech.
7.	Sasken

Period of Study: In this analysis researcher has taken 2 years to study share price fluctuations because of tender offer buyback announcements from 2017 to 2018.

Tools for Analysis: For the study of share buyback effect on share prices of selected sample companies' ratio analysis i.e., Earnings Per Share, Price to Earning and Paired T- Test Two Sample for Means used for the test the hypothesis.

HYPOTHESIS

H₀: There is no significant difference between EPS mean before share buyback announcement and after share buyback

H₀: There is no significant difference between P/E mean before share buyback announcement and after share buyback

DATA ANALYSIS & INTERPRETATION

(TABLE 1)

Sr.no	Name of company	Record date (Year 2017)	Open date (Year 2017)	Close date (Year 2017)	Buy back size (₹ cr.)	Buy back price
1.	Infosys	November 1	November 30	December 14	13000	1150
2.	Wipro	September 15	November 29	December 13	11000	320
3.	Mphasis	March 31	May 12	May 25	1103	635
4.	Hexaware	January 6	February 2	February 15	137	240
5.	TCS	May 8	May 18	May 31	16000	2850
6.	HCL Tech.	May 22	June 12	June 23	3500	1000
7.	Sasken	January 6	February 3	February 16	118	410

(TABLE 2)

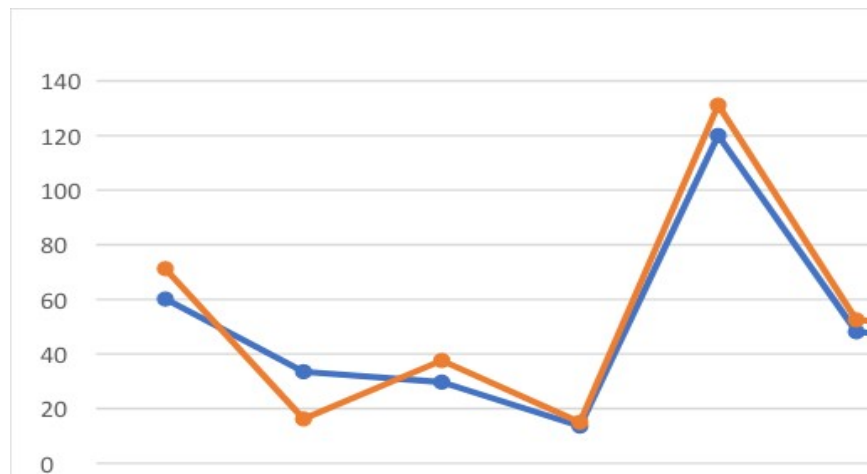
Sr.no	Name of company	Before Open date (2017)	Share price (₹)*	After Close date (2017)	Share price (₹)*	% changes (+/-)
1.	Infosys	November 29	496	December 15	513	+3.43
2.	Wipro	November 28	222	December 12	219	-1.35
3.	Mphasis	May 11	584	May 24	590	+1.03
4.	Hexaware	February 1	194.50	February 14	209.90	+7.92
5.	TCS	May 17	1230	May 30	1288	+4.72
6.	HCL Tech.	June 12	434	June 22	427	-1.61
7.	Sasken	February 2	396.10	February 15	399.40	+0.83

(*High price in BSE has been taken as a share price)

IMPACT ON EPS

(TABLE 3)

Sr.no	Name of company	Before open date	EPS (₹)	After open date	EPS (₹)	% changes (+/-)
1.	Infosys	March 2017	60.15	March 2018	71.25	+18.45
2.	Wipro	March 2017	33.51	March 2018	16.23	-51.57
3.	Mphasis	March 2017	29.71	March 2018	37.63	+26.66
4.	Hexaware	March 2017	13.62	March 2018	14.99	+10.06
5.	TCS	March 2017	120.04	March 2018	131.15	+9.26
6.	HCL Tech.	March 2017	48.13	March 2018	52.50	+9.08
7.	Sasken	March 2017	44.24	March 2018	48.51	+9.65



Above table stated the percentage increment or decrement in EPS of company before buyback and after buyback. This shows the effect of tender offer buyback on EPS. In general terms it's one of the reasons of buyback share for increase the per share value (EPS), but out of all sample companies only one has negative figure which means that EPS has been affected by buyback negatively. In Wipro decrement noted and it is (-51.57%). Further remaining six companies EPS affect positively by buyback and EPS increases. Maximum increment noted in MphasiS and it is (+26.66%). As far as study concern EPS will increase after tender offer buyback announcement because after buyback there were no. of shares decrease which increases the EPS but here almost half of the result shows negative effect of buyback on EPS.

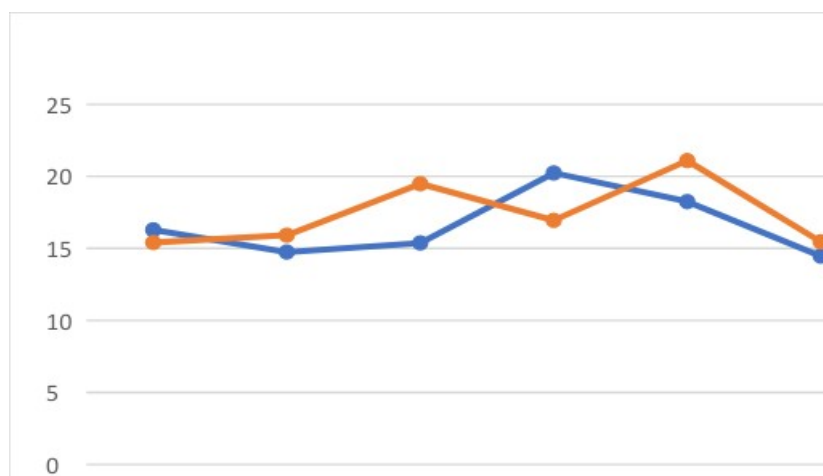
t-Test: Paired Two Sample for Means	Variable 1	Variable 2
Mean	49.91429	53.18
Variance	1175.393	1582.283
Observations	7	7
Pearson Correlation	0.976082	
Hypothesized Mean Difference	0	
df	6	
t Stat	-0.88452	
P(T<=t) one-tail	0.205228	
t Critical one-tail	1.94318	
P(T<=t) two-tail	0.410457	
t Critical two-tail	2.446912	

Interpretation:

The P value (Two Tail) in the preceding table is 0.410457, which is more than the significance value 0.05 (P value 0.05), indicating that the H_0 Hypothesis is accepted and that there is no significant difference in EPS mean before and after share buyback.

**IMPACT ON P/E
(TABLE 4)**

Sr.no	Name of company	Before open date	P/E (%)	After open date	P/E (%)	% changes (+/-)
1.	Infosys	March 2017	16.29	March 2018	15.41	-5.40
2.	Wipro	March 2017	14.75	March 2018	15.92	+8.15
3.	Mphasis	March 2017	15.38	March 2018	19.49	+26.72
4.	Hexaware	March 2017	20.24	March 2018	16.95	-16.25
5.	TCS	March 2017	18.25	March 2018	21.10	+15.62
6.	HCL Tech.	March 2017	14.47	March 2018	15.46	+6.84
7.	Sasken	March 2017	7.66	March 2018	14.49	+89.16



As we discussed above buyback improved the EPS which ultimately improves the P/E Ratio. Above table shows the P/E ratio increment and decrement which occurs by buyback. Two companies had negative effect on P/E ratio and maximum decrement noted in Hexaware (-16.25%). Remaining has affected positively and P/E ratio increases. Maximum increment noted in Sasken (89.16%).

t-Test: Paired Two Sample for Means	Variable 1	Variable 2
Mean	15.29143	16.97429
Variance	15.57551	5.895695
Observations	7	7
Pearson Correlation	0.548212	
Hypothesized Mean Difference	0	
df	6	
t Stat	-1.34463	
P(T<=t) one-tail	0.113674	
t Critical one-tail	1.94318	
P(T<=t) two-tail	0.227347	
t Critical two-tail	2.446912	

Interpretation:

The P value (Two Tail) in the preceding table is 0.227347, which is more than the significance value 0.05 (P value 0.05), indicating that the H_0 Hypothesis is accepted and that there is no significant difference in P/E mean before and after share buyback.

SUGGESTIONS

From the viewpoint of the firm, it may be beneficial to use surplus cash for buybacks, but if the company announces buybacks by taking debt, it will have adverse implications. While the data show that buybacks have no effect on the company's Earnings per Share and Price to Earning, there is no rise in shareholder wealth and the wealth of investors increases the company's wealth. So, aside from increasing the per share price, a corporation can choose to buy back shares for several reasons.

In the buyer's mind, buybacks pay off handsomely if they have insider information; otherwise, there may be few opportunities to benefit. Although stock buybacks may result in a short-term increase in stock price, some insiders may benefit while other investors are misled. This price increase may appear to be beneficial at first, but the benefit is usually just temporary, and once equilibrium is restored, the market recognises that the company has done nothing to boost its true value. Those that invest after the price surge are at risk of losing money. Some shareholders see buyback as a tax benefit, and as a result, they are very interested in it. However, there are tax provisions for buyback shares, and the profit from buyback is also taxable.

CONCLUSION

The results show that tender offer buyback announcement and tender offer buyback had no impact on the company's Earnings Per Share and Price to Earning. The hypothesis states that

there is no significant difference between the means of variables before and after the share repurchase announcement. According to the study, if a corporation buys back shares to enhance share valuation, it may work for a short period of time, but in the long run, it will not work or will result in minor improvements.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

- 1.Primary limitations are related to the study's time frame, data availability, and the size of the sample examined.
- 2.The current analysis is based on financial information gathered from official websites of selected sample companies, the NSE, BSE, and annual reports. As a result, the accuracy, dependability, and superiority of secondary data are directly responsible for the study's superiority.
- 3.Due to a lack of resources and data accessibility, the analysis could not be expanded over a longer period.
- 4.Due to limitations such as non-availability of data for certain companies, the number of companies chosen for the analysis was limited to a small number.
- 5.The current study is almost based on ratio analysis, which has its own limitations.

FUTURE SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The present study analysed the impact of tender offer share buyback of selected Indian IT companies on EPS and P/E. Further there is a scope to analyse the effect of open market buyback between different industries or comparing different companies from different industries.

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CAPITAL STRUCTURE AND ITS IMPACT ON PROFITABILITY OF RELIANCE COMPANY

Ms. Urvashi D. Chhaiya
Research Scholar, Department of Commerce,
Bhakta Kavi Narsinh Mehta University, Junagadh

Abstract

This research paper is attempt to establish the hypothesized relationship as to how far the capital structure variable affect the business revenue of companies for that researcher has randomly selected reliance company with the help of secondary data for the year 2015 to 2019. To check impact between capital structure and profitability researcher has used Regression. The dependent and independent ratio taken for capital structure and profitability.

Keywords: Independent Variables, Dependent Variables

Introduction

Reliance Industries is one of India's biggest industrial conglomerates with interests spread across petrochemicals, refining, oil and gas exploration and production, retail and textiles. The company has a presence across 100 countries with a recent foray into fashion retailing for India. The company has started exploring new applications in technical textile business for commercial usage. The refining division operates the world's third largest single location refinery which enjoys a unique geographical advantage. The company has been facing some recent challenges from the Indian government regarding the production capacity from the KG Basin wells.

In financial management, finance manager has to take three important decision such as Acquisition of fund, Allocation of fund and Appropriation of profit i.e. financing decision, investment decision, dividend decision it is call 3 A' of financial management. For optimum capital structure financial manager has to consider financing decision. Capital structure consist of long term source of funds such as debenture, long term debt, preference share capital, equity share capital and retained earnings. Finance manager has to take a rational decision about capital structure i.e. which combination of finance instrument will increase value of the firm and decrease the costof capital because company want to achieve the goal of wealth maximization, long term survival and proper utilization of fund.

Review of Literature

Ataur,R., Sadral,I. and Joyen,U. (2019) have analysed the impact of capital structure on profitability of publically traded manufacturing firms in Bangladesh”. In this research, researchers have an object to identify the impact of capital structure on return on asset, return on equity and earnings per share. The researcher has collected sample of 50 secondary observation from audited financial statement of 10 manufacturing companies listed in Dhaka stock exchange during 2013-2017.in this research, researchers have applied the fixed effect regression to find out the correlation among independent variables (debt ratio, equity ratio) and dependent variables (return on asset, return on equity, return on share). this paper exposes that equity ratio has significant positive impact but debt to equity ratio has significant negative impact on return on equity.

Rathirane,y. (2015) The purpose of this paper is to empirically examine the impact of capital structure on profitability and suggest the trading companies in order to increase their profitability through adapting a better strategic frame work of capital structure. the researcher has collected sample of 8 trading companies were collected through secondary data for the period of 2008-2012 and analyse the data by using correlation analysis and regression analysis to find out the association between the independent variable and dependent variable. This research paper 20 has concluded that profitability is not depend only the debt level but also there are more factors influence the profitability level.

Nassar,s. (2016) has tries to examine the impact of capital structure on financial performance of the firms in Istanbul”. In this research, researcher has object to measure firm performance used indicator such as return on asset, return on equity, earning per share and debt ratio as capital structure variable. The researcher has collected 136 industrial companies listed on Istanbul stock exchange were used for this study which cover a period of 8 years from 2005-2012.researcher has analyse the data by using multivariate regression analysis is applied. The result shows that there is negative significant relationship between capital structure and financial performance.

Objectives of Study

1. To identify impact of capital structure on profitability.

Research Design

Types of Research	Analytical study
Types of Data	Secondary data
Period of Study	Five years (2015 to 2019)
Data Collection	Annual published Report
Statistical tools	Regression
Accounting tools	Capital structure ratio, Profitability ratio

Variables of the Study

1. Dependent variable: Gross profit ratio, Net profit ratio, Return on capital employed
2. Independent variable: Debt equity ratio, Interest coverage ratio, Fixed asset turnover ratio

Analysis

Reliance Company						
Capital Structure ratios				Profitability ratios		
year	Gross profit ratio	Net profit ratio	Return on capital employed	Debt equity ratio	Fixed asset turnover ratio	Interest coverage ratio
2015	7.02	6.90	7.41	0.41	1.12	14.18
2016	13.11	11.75	8.24	0.38	0.73	16.07
2017	14.37	12.98	11.04	0.35	0.67	15.65
2018	14.53	11.58	11.80	0.30	0.72	10.28
2019	12.85	9.47	9.95	0.38	0.76	5.69

In the year 2018 there is highest ratio of gross profit which is 14.53 but lowest ratio is 7.02 in the year 2015 but in case of Net profit ratio 12.98 is highest ratio so, it indicates that company is lacking in the management and demand for the products. while in return on capital employed ratio 11.80 is highest between five years. This ratio indicates the efficiency of the shareholder capital to generate profit. A higher debt equity ratio is a danger- signal for long term lenders. The lower the ratio, the better it is for long term lenders because they are more secure in that case. Lower than 2:1 Debt equity ratio provides sufficient protection to long term lenders.

For reliance company last five year Debt equity ratio of reliance is high that is 0.41 in the year 2015 and low that is 0.30 of the year 2018. Interest coverage ratio indicates how many times the interest charges are cover by the profit available to pay interest charges. This ratio measures the margin of safety for long term lenders. During the last five years Interest coverage ratio of reliance is high that is 16.07 in the year 2016 and low that is 5.69 of the

year 2019. During the last five years Fixed asset turnover ratio of reliance is high that is 1.12 in the year 2015 and low that is 0.67 of the year 2017.

Ratios	Beta	R	R ²	Adj.R ²
Gross profit to Debt equity ratio	-1.54	0.837	0.701	0.659
Gross profit to Interest coverage ratio	0.19	0.837	0.701	0.659
Gross profit to Fixed asset turnover ratio	-2.92	0.837	0.701	0.659
Net profit to Debt equity ratio	-2.147	0.624	0.390	0.302
Net profit to Interest coverage ratio	0.447	0.624	0.390	0.302
Net profit to Fixed asset turnover ratio	1.50	0.624	0.390	0.302
Return on capital employed to Debt equity ratio	-2.15	0.624	0.302	0.302
Return on capital employed to Interest coverage ratio	0.447	0.624	0.302	0.302
Return on capital employed to Fixed asset turnover ratio	1.51	0.624	0.302	0.302

Findings

Researcher has performed Regression to check impact of capital structure on profitability as a result researcher has found there is negative relationship with Gross profit to Debt equity ratio, Gross profit to Fixed asset turnover ratio, Net profit to Debt equity ratio and Return on capital employed to Debt equity ratio but remaining has positive relationship respectively Gross profit to Interest coverage ratio, Net profit to Interest coverage ratio, Net profit to Fixed asset turnover ratio, Return on capital employed to Interest coverage ratio, Return on capital employed to Fixed asset turnover ratio.

Limitation of the Study

Researcher has taken only five-year data for the study which can be extended and several independent variables can be taken but researcher has taken only debt equity ratio, interest coverage ratio and fixed asset turnover ratio has been chosen.

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AN ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF JEWELLERY COMPANIES IN INDIA

Neha Kotadiya¹ and Dr. Dinesh Chavada²
PG Student¹ and Assistant Professor²
Department of commerce and management,
Bhakta Kavi Narshinh Mehta University, Junagadh
Email Id: nrkotadiya2000@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Indian jewellery is one-of-a-kind in terms of design and craftsmanship. India and jewellery, jewellery and Indian ladies these are intimately related phrases. Jewellery industry has Nearly Rs. 2,950 crores in revenue. In study secondary data has been used and the period of the study is of 5 years from 2017 to 2021. Variables used to analyse the financial performance such as return on capital employed, return on assets which shows the profitability performance of the selected companies, current ratio and quick ratio which shows the liquid position of the selected companies. ANOVA test for the treatment of data has been used in this study. The viewpoint of profitability ratio pertaining that selected company make more profit from their employees and capital that shows the well financial position of the selected company. Titan Company is in good shape in terms of total return, such as Return on Capital Employed and Return on Assets and other company distributed less profit. Overall, the profitability scenarios of the examined jewellery firms varied greatly, although their liquidity positions are insignificantly different or the same.

INTRODUCTION

The vital feature of financial performance, i.e., the statements presenting a true and fair view of the business, is their comparability, which can be intra or inter-firm. It is also important for decision makers to evaluate the financial Performance, but comparing the performance in absolute terms is time consuming and a lengthy process. With advancement in the field of Accountancy, new techniques are discovered to work on the same, one of which is Ratio Analysis.

The definition of ratio is "the stated quotient of two mathematical expressions and the connection between two or more items." Ratio Analysis denotes a relationship by comparing two or more quantitatively important data points, i.e., focusing on a relationship rather than a single accounting number.

The term "jewellery" comes from the word "jewel," which was anglicized from the Old French word "joule" in the 13th century. Jewellery is a type of personal decoration produced from a variety of materials, most often valuable gem stones, beads, or shells. Gold jewellery is a repository of value in India, a sign of riches, and an essential element of many rites. Gold jewellery accounts for 85 percent of all jewellery sold in India. In 2020, the demand for gold in India was estimated to be 446.4 metric tonnes. The Indian bride's Steedman is gold, the sole wealth she brings with her when she moves to her new house.

India's gold and diamond trade generated 7.5 percent of India's GDP and 14 percent of India's total goods exports. The jewellery industry is expected to employ 8.23 million people by 2022, up from 5 million in 2020. As a result, it is critical to understand its performance and position in the industry.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

1. Dr. K. Chitra Chellam (2018)¹, This paper reported that "Jewellery Industry in India" report about the Indian jewellery and its exclusiveness to the other. The main objective of the study is to increase the use of technology of the making of the jewellery to the others, and provide the sufficient wages and intensive to the labour so that increase the standardization of the jewellery in India. Which means the increase the profitability The history of Indian jewellery is gems and jewellery together which attraction towards the jewellery and it contribute for the industry of the India which increase the growth of the India. This investigation is done with the help of secondary data. Data of import and export of the jewellery and its price in gold and diamond is conclude the result that overall result is good. The jewellery retail future in India is Luminous. The growth of branded jewellery is approximately 40% every year.

2. Priya Satsangi (2013)², This paper is report about "Exports of Gems and Jewellery from India – Swot Analysis". The main objectives of this study are to carry SWOPT analysis of gems and jewellery exports from India. To suggest action plan to improve gems and jewellery in india.in this study use the chi-square test. In this investigation there is use the primary and secondary data, questionnaire. Need of the study is there is increase rapidly in exports of gems and jewellery in India. Having tough competition. As an important sector of Indian economy of gems and jewellery is leading foreign exchange earner for the country. India has contributing about 80% of the global market in this sector in terms of carat. This

leads to employing 90% of the global diamond industry. Export of India in different countries is united states in grow of 28% UAE grows 15%, Belgium growth is 8%. In this study it is conclude that export create significantly increase the standard of living of people.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

The main objective of the study is to evaluate and measure the profitability and liquidity of the chosen jewellery companies.

RESERCH METHODOLOGY

Sample design: there is five companies were selected randomly to analyse the financial performance of that selected companies.

1	KALYAN JEWELLERS INDIA LTD.
2	PC JEWELLERS LTD.
3	ASIAN STAR COMPANY LTD.
4	TRIBHUVANDAS BHIMAJI ZAVERI LTD.
5	TITAN COMPANY LTD.(TANISQ)

Sample period: the period of the study is five years to analyse the financial performance of the selected jewellery companies. This period from 2017 to 2018 and 2020 to 2021.

Sampling technique: To acquire data, a random sample approach was chosen.

Tools for analysis: The study employs ratio analysis and a one-way ANOVA test for means.

Sources of data: In this study the secondary data have been taken as a basis for financial performance analysis of Jewellery companies of India. The required data has been collected from the various books, journals, annual reports and various website of selected jewellery companies in India. For all the calculation Microsoft Excel is used.

HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY

Null hypothesis: H_0 = The profitability of all selected jewellery sector Companies is uniform.

Null hypothesis: H_0 = The liquidity of all selected companies in the jewellery sector is consistent.

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

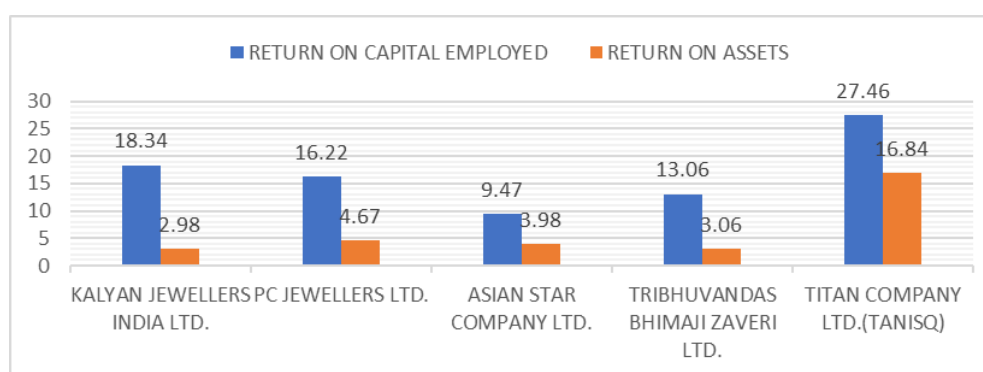
ANALYSIS OF THE PROFITABILITY OF THE SELECTED COMPANIES:

TABLE NO. 1

Profitability Ratio: Personal Ranking				
Company	Return On Capital Employed	Ranking	Return On Assets	Ranking
Kalyan Jewellers India Ltd.	18.34	2	2.98	5
Pc Jewellers Ltd.	16.22	3	4.67	2
Asian Star Company Ltd.	9.47	5	3.98	3
Tribhuvandas Bhimaji Zaveri Ltd.	13.06	4	3.06	4
Titan Company Ltd. (Tanisq)	27.46	1	16.84	1

(Sources: money control, computed by researcher)

CHART NO. 1



(Sources: computed by researcher)

On the basis of the above table-1 individual ratio rankings of the corporations, one may conclude that return on capital employed is a financial number that may be used to analyse a company's profitability and capital efficiency. In other words, this ratio can assist in determining how successfully a corporation generates profits from its capital when it is used. When using this return on capital employed, we can see that by the individual ranking that titan company ltd. (Tanisq) generates greater profit from its capital than the other selected enterprises. Titan Corporation Ltd. (Tanisq) is a considerably larger company than the other companies chosen, with higher sales, EBIT, and total assets. Asian star company ltd. Has the lowest mean to the other selected companies. While Tribhuvandas Bhimaji Zaveri ltd., Kalyan jewellers India ltd, PC jewellers ltd maintain their level.

Return on assets is a profit ratio that shows how much profit a corporation can make from its assets. From the above tableno.1 titan company ltd. Has in the top position which shows how effective a company's management is in profiting from its economic resources or assets on its balance sheet. Kalyan jewellers India ltd. Has the lowest position which shows this company fails to earn profit from their assets. Other selected company maintain their level.

ANALYSIS OF THE LIQUIDITY OF THE SELECTED COMPANIES:

TABLE NO. 2

Liquidity Ratio: Personal Ranking				
Company	Current Ratio	Ranking	Quick Ratio	Ranking
Kalyan Jewellers India Ltd.	1.20	5	0.43	4
Pc Jewellers Ltd.	1.90	1	0.99	2
Asian Star Company Ltd.	1.61	3	1.76	1
Tribhuvandas Bhimaji Zaveri Ltd.	1.50	4	0.17	5
Titan Company Ltd. (Tanisq)	1.76	2	0.76	3

(Sources: money control, computed by researcher)

CHART NO. 2



(Sources: computed by researcher)

The current ratio compares a company's total current assets to its total current liabilities. From the above table no. 2 that PC jewellers ltd. has the highest position to the other selected companies which shows that when a company's current ratio is unusually high in comparison to its peer group, it implies that management may not be utilising its assets properly. Kalyan jewellers has the lowest current ratio which shows It denotes a higher danger of financial trouble or default. Titan company ltd., Asian star company ltd., Tribhuvandas bhimji Zaveri ltd., that have average position that is comparable to or somewhat greater than the industry average is typically seen as acceptable.

In the above table no.2, we can see that Asian star company ltd is a top position which indicate that the superior a company's liquidness and monetary health. It denotes that the firm

has just enough assets to liquidate in order to pay off its present creditors. Tribhuvandas bhimji Zaveri has the lowest position in the quick ratio it indicates that however, because its quick ratio is high, it may be unable to pay down its present debts using solely fast assets. The greater the likelihood that the corporation may struggle to pay its obligations.

TESTING THE HYPOTHESIS-ANOVA

H_0 = The Return on capital employed of all selected jewellery sector Companies is uniform.

TABLE NO. 3 RETURN ON CAPITAL EMPLOYED

Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	P-value	F crit
Between Groups	154.10	4.00	38.52	0.42	0.79	3.06
Within Groups	1367.71	15.00	91.18			
Total	1521.80	19.00				

INTERPRETATION:

From the above calculation, critical value of F is more than the calculation value which shows the null hypothesis (H_0) is rejected. Alternative hypothesis is accepted. Which means The Return on capital employed of all selected jewellery sector Companies is not uniform.

H_0 = The Return on Assets of all selected jewellery sector Companies is uniform.

TABLE NO.4 RETURN ON ASSETS

Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	P-value	F crit
Between Groups	13.95	4.00	3.49	0.18	0.94	3.06
Within Groups	289.61	15.00	19.31			
Total	303.56	19.00				

INTERPRETATION:

From the above calculation, critical value of F is more than the calculation value which shows the null hypothesis (H_0) is rejected. Alternative hypothesis is accepted. Which means The Return on Assets of all selected jewellery sector Companies is not uniform.

H_0 = The current ratio of all selected companies in the jewellery sector is consistent.

TABLE NO.5 CURRENT RARIO

Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	P-value	F crit
Between Groups	0.18	4.00	0.05	1.07	0.41	3.06
Within Groups	0.63	15.00	0.04			
Total	0.82	19.00				

INTERPRETATION:

From the above calculation, critical value of F is more than the calculation value which shows the null hypothesis (H_0) is rejected. Alternative hypothesis is accepted. Which means the current ratio of all selected jewellery sector Companies is not consistent.

H_0 = The quick ratio of all selected companies in the jewellery sector is consistent.

TABLE NO. 6 QUICK RATIO

Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	P-value	F crit
Between Groups	0.03	4.00	0.01	0.05	0.99	3.06
Within Groups	2.50	15.00	0.17			
Total	2.53	19.00				

INTERPRETATION:

From the above calculation, critical value of F is more than the calculation value which shows the null hypothesis (H_0) is rejected. Alternative hypothesis is accepted. Which means the quick ratio of all selected jewellery sector Companies is not consistent.

SUGGESTION

From the organization's point of view, it might be good to earn effective labor, if the profitability of the companies is more than the company can increase the goodwill of the company, and get more profit. ROCE, ROA, CR and QR which helps to the organization to determining how successfully a corporation generates profits from its capital when it is used and how effective a company's management is in profiting from its economic resources or assets on its balance sheet.

From the investors point of view, investor can easily invest their money when the financial position of the company is higher, if the financial position is positive then investor can invest more money. There is suggestion regarding the improvement of the company. Company has focus on more profit to increase the profitability to others. It means the company must have to change their working process so that the company earn more profit. Profitability is based on the cost and expenses and the working process of the company. Here the H_0 is rejected, if the company were decrease the expenses, they will get the profit. They will increase the economic activity so that they increase the profitability automatically. Sales and other particulars may impact on the companies earning and reputation. So, the company must have to focus on the expenses, sales, economic activities etc.

CONCLUTION

From the above detailed study one can come upon the conclusion that from the viewpoint of profitability ratio that the profitability of the selected companies is different in the return on capital employed and return on assets Titan company ltd. Maintaining its top potion When compared to the outstanding shares, other selected firms are dispersing fewer income. From the view point of liquidity, it is concluded that on average, the sample firms performed not an ideal performance, which is not adequate to meet the criteria. Overall, the profitability scenarios of the selected jewellery companies varied greatly, although their liquidity positions are insignificantly different or the same.

LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

- 1.The study is related to a period of only 5 years that is from 2017-2018 to 2020-2021, so the result of the study is only suggestive and non-definitive.
- 2.The study is based on the selected jewellery companies in India; thus, it will have all the limitation normally associated with such studies based on sample information.
- 3.The analysis and interpretation of the study is based on the ratio analysis and ratio analysis is based on the historical cost, so it is the limitation for the study.
- 4.This study is based on the secondary data, this are taken from the various website, books, and as such its findings depends entirely on the correctness of data.
- 5.There are different methods to measure the financial position of the Jewellery industry in this connection views of exports differ from one another.

FUTURE SCOPE OF THE STUDY

Researcher may use another ratio for calculating profitability. This study will be used for policy makers of jewellery companies. Further scope to analyse the impact to other companies and comparing to the other companies.

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A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF FINANCIAL MARKET AND CAPITAL MARKET IN INDIA

Nirupa N. Bharvada
Sheth C. N. College of Education,
Ellisbridge, Ahmedabad

Introduction

India is a large country in a view of population and also in a view of Gross Domestic Production (GDP). GDP rate of India is also increases constantly, so India became a giant consumer market in last few years. Indian investors also interested in investing various instruments available in financial system in India. In a view of investor, it is very important to know about various instruments and opportunities. So, researcher motivate to study about Indian Financial Services and its components. But Indian Financial System is huge area to understand. So researcher decided that, to understand IFS; researcher has to understand Financial Market and its components, also understand Capital Market and its components. In the view of investor, it is useful to understand financial market and capital market.

1. Financial Markets

1.1 Defination:

Financial Market is the market which financial assets are created or transferred. A financial market is a market in which people can trade financial securities, commodities, and other tangible items of value at low transaction costs.

1.2 Meaning of Financial Markets:

The financial markets consist of the borrowers of funds who issue the securities and the suppliers of funds who buy those securities.

In this process the institution serve as intermediaries.

Financial Market is the market where transacted Financial Securities like Ex: Stocks, bonds Buyers (lenders), Sellers (borrowers) buy or sell securities by the medium of stock exchanges.

1.3 Components of Financial Market:

Various Components of Financial Market plays an important role in the development of the Indian financial system. The Financial Market divided in three components:

1. Money market: Money market is a market for short-term securities like call money, treasury bills, bills of exchange etc.

2. Capital market: Capital market is a market for long-term securities such as equity, debentures, bonds etc

1.4 Types of Financial Markets

There are so many financial markets, and every country is home to at least one, although they vary in size. Some are small while some others are internationally known, such as the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) that trades trillions of dollars on a daily basis. Here are some types of financial markets.

1. Stock market

The stock market trades shares of ownership of public companies. Each share comes with a price, and investors make money with the stocks when they perform well in the market. It is easy to buy stocks. The real challenge is in choosing the right stocks that will earn money for the investor. There are various indices that investors can use to monitor how the stock market is doing, such as the Dow Jones Industrial Average (DJIA) and the S&P 500. When stocks are bought at a cheaper price and are sold at a higher price, the investor earns from the sale.

2. Bond market

The bond market offers opportunities for companies and the government to secure money to finance a project or investment. In a bond market, investors buy bonds from a company, and the company returns the amount of the bonds within an agreed period, plus interest.

3. Commodities market

The commodities market is where traders and investors buy and sell natural resources or commodities such as corn, oil, meat, and gold. A specific market is created for such resources because their price is unpredictable. There is a commodities futures market wherein the price of items that are to be delivered at a given future time is already identified and sealed today.

4. Derivatives market

Such a market involves derivatives or contracts whose value is based on the market value of the asset being traded. The futures mentioned above in the commodities market is an example of a derivative.

1.5 Functions of the Financial Markets

The role of financial markets in the success and strength of an economy cannot be underestimated. Here are four important functions of financial markets:

1. Puts savings into more productive use

As mentioned in the example above, a savings account that has money in it should not just let that money deposit in the vault. Thus, financial markets like banks open it up to individuals and companies that need a home loan, student loan, or business loan.

2. Determines the price of securities

Investors aim to make profits from their securities. However, unlike goods and services whose price is determined by the law of supply and demand, prices of securities are determined by financial markets.

3. Makes financial assets liquid

Buyers and sellers can decide to trade their securities anytime. They can use financial markets to sell their securities or make investments as they desire.

4. Lowers the cost of transactions

In financial markets, various types of information regarding securities can be acquired without the need to spend.

1. Capital Market

A good capital market is an essential pre-requisite for industrial and commercial development of a country. Credit is generally, required and supplied on short-term and long-term basis. The long term capital needs are met by the capital market. Capital market is a central coordinating and directing mechanism for free and balanced flow of financial resource into the economic system operating in a country. The development of a good capital market in a country is dependent upon the availability of savings, proper organisation of its constituent units and the entrepreneurship qualities of its people.

Meaning

A capital market is a market for medium and long term funds. It includes all organisations, institutions and instruments that provide long term and medium term funds. It does not include the instruments or institutions which provides finance for short period (up to one year). The common instruments used in capital market are shares, debentures, bonds, funds, public deposits etc.

Definition

According to V.K. Bhalla “Capital market can be defined as the mechanism which channelizes savings into investment or productive use . Capital market allocate the resources amongst alternative uses. It intermediates flow of savings of those who save a part of their income from those who wants to invest it in productive assets”.

Objectives and Importance of Capital Market:

- Ensures best possible coordination and balance between the flow of savings on the one hand and the flow of investment leading to capital formation on the other;
- Direct the flow of saving into most profitable channels and thereby ensure optimum utilisation of financial resources.
- The mobilisation or concentration of national savings for economic development.
- The mobilisation and import of foreign capital and investment to augment the deficit in the required financial resources so as maintain the expected rate of economic growth.

Nature or features of Capital Market:

1. Link between savers and investment opportunities.
2. Deals in long term investment.
3. Utilises intermediaries.
4. Determinant of capital formation.
5. Government rules and regulations.

Types of Capital Market

1. primary market
2. secondary market

1.Primary market:

Primary market is also known as new issue market. As in this market securities are sold for the first time i.e. new securities are issued from the company. Primary market companies goes directly to investor and utilises these funds for investment in building, plants and machinery etc. The primary market does not includes finance in the form of loan from financial institution because when loan is issued from financial institutions it implies converting private capital into public capital and this process is called as going public. The common securities issued in primary market are equity shares, debentures, bonds, preference shares and other innovative securities. Methods of floatation of securities in primary market:

- 1.Public issue through prospectus : Under this method company issue a prospectus to inform and attract general public
- 2.Offer for sale: Under this method new securities are offered to general public but not directly by the company but by an intermediary who buys whole lot of securities from the company.

- 3.Private placement: Under this method the securities are sold by the company to an intermediary at fixed price and in second step intermediaries sell these securities not to general public but selected clients at higher price.
- 4.Right issue (for existing companies): This is the issue of new shares to existing shareholders. It is called right issue because it is the pre-emptive right of shareholder that company must offer them the new issue before subscribing to outsiders.
- 5.e- IPO (electronic initial public offer): it is the new method of issuing securities through on line system of stock exchange. In this company has to appoint registered brokers for the purpose of accepting application and placing orders.

2.Secondary market (stock exchange):

The secondary market is the market for the sale and purchase of previously issued or second hand securities. In secondary market securities are not directly issued by the company to investors. The securities are sold by existing investors to other investors. In secondary market companies get on additional capital as securities are bought and sold between investors only so directly there is no capital formation but secondary market indirectly contributes in capital formation by providing liquidity to securities of the company.

The Securities Contract and Regulation Act defines a stock exchange as “An organisation or body of individuals, whether incorporated or established for the purpose of assisting, regulating and controlling of business in buying, selling and dealing in securities.” Every stock exchange has a specific location. In India there are 24 recognised stock exchanges.

Key words uses in stock exchange

- 1.Brokers: A broker is a member of stock exchange. Broker buys and sells securities on behalf of outsiders who are not the members. Broker charges brokerage or commission for his services.
- 2.Jobbers: A jobber is a member of stock exchange. Jobber buys and sells securities on his own behalf. Jobber makes profits by selling the securities at a higher price.
- 3.Bulls: A bull is a speculator who expect rise in price. bulls buys securities with a view to selling them in future at a higher price and making profit out of it.
- 4.Bears: A bear is a speculator who expects fall in price. Bear sells securities which he does not possess.

5. Stag: A stag is also a speculator who applies for new securities in expectation that price will rise by the time of allotment and he can sell them at premium.

Functions of Stock Exchange / Secondary Market

1. Economic Barometer: It is a reliable barometer to measure the economic condition of the country. The rise or fall in the share prices indicates the boom or recession cycle of the economy.
2. Pricing of Securities: The stock market helps to value the securities on the basis of demand and supply factors.
3. Safety of Transactions: In stock market only the listed securities are traded and stock exchange authorities include the companies names in the trade list only after verifying the soundness of company.
4. Contributes to Economic Growth: In stock exchange securities of various companies are bought and sold. This process of disinvestment and reinvestment helps to invest in most productive investment proposal and this leads to capital.
5. Spreading of Equity Cult: Stock exchange encourages people to invest in ownership securities by regulating new issues, better trading practices and educating public about investment.
6. Providing Scope for Speculation: To ensure liquidity and demand of supply of securities the stock exchange permit healthy speculation of securities.
7. Liquidity: The main function of stock market is to provide ready market for sale and purchase of securities. The investors can invest in long term investment projects without any hesitation, as because of stock exchange they can convert long term investment into short term and medium term.

Comparative Analysis of Financial Market and Capital Market

- ✓ Financial Market is a place for Exchange all the financial instruments or financial assets. In comparison to FM the capital market is a place where exchange securities instruments.
- ✓ Financial market instruments are short-term financial assets and also long term instruments. It consists of call money, notice money, treasury bills, certificate of deposits (COD), commercial papers etc. When Capital market instruments are long-term financial assets consisting of equity shares, preference shares, debentures, bonds etc.

- ✓ Financial Market includes Capital Market, but Capital Market is a one part of Financial Market.
- ✓ Financial Market is a broad concept and Capital Market is a small concept than Financial Market.
- ✓ Corporate firms, Banking Companies, Governments are main stakeholders of Financial Market. When individual investors, institutional investors are main stakeholders of Capital Market.

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A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON LIQUIDITY ANALYSIS OF SELECTED PHARMACEUTICAL COMPANIES IN INDIA

Kanchan Kishorkumar Khatri¹ and Dr. Kapil K. Dave²
Research Scholar¹ and Research Guide²
Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar, Anand

Abstract

Liquidity is considered to be important tool for determining health of any enterprise. Liquidity determines the entity's ability to pay obligation through current assets. The present paper focuses on analysis of liquidity by employing liquidity ratios like current ratio, quick ratio and interest coverage ratio of selected five pharmaceutical companies in India for period of ten years from 2011-12 to 2020-21. For present study, secondary data was collected through financial statements of Aarti Drugs, Divis Labs, Nectare Life Science, Everest Organics and Gujarat Themis. From the analysis of data, it was found that performance of Divis Labs was best in terms of current ratio and quick ratio while performance of Gujarat Themis was best in terms of interest coverage ratio. It was further analysed that there exists significant difference between liquidity ratio among selected pharmaceutical companies during period of study.

Keywords: Liquidity, Current Ratio, Quick Ratio, Interest Coverage Ratio

1.Introduction

Out of all sectors in India, Indian Pharmaceutical Sector is leading sector all over the world. India stands 3rd in the world in production of pharmaceutical products while 14th in world in terms of value. India, being largest producer of generic drugs in world exports more than 50% of production in other countries. The main advantages of pharmaceutical sector in India is cost efficient, support from government policies, increase in investments and economic drivers (Foundation, n.d.). Liquidity is the term which identifies the efficiency of company to converts its assets into cash without affecting market price. The present study focuses on liquidity analysis of selected five pharmaceutical companies like Aarti Drugs, Divis Labs, Nectare Life Science, Everest Organics and Gujarat Themis for period of ten years from 2011-12 to 2020-21. To analyse the liquidity, current ratio, quick ratio and interest coverage ratio was employed.

Current Ratio : Current ratio measures the company's ability to pay short term obligations of company within one year (Investopedia, n.d.).

Quick Ratio : Quick Ratio also called as Acid Test Ratio determines the liquidity of company also determines whether company has enough liquid assets which can be converted into cash for paying off short term obligations (Byjus, n.d.).

Interest Coverage Ratio : It shows the ability of company to pay off interest expenses incurred on debt from available earnings of the year (Groww, n.d.).

2.Review of Literature

(Yameen, Farhan, & Tabash, 2019) paper focused on analysis of liquidity of pharmaceutical companies listed on BSE. Findings of the study showed that current ratio and quick ratio have positive impact on profitability of companies while control variables leverage, firm's size and age have negative impact on profitability.

(Yadav, 2014) study focused on analysis of liquidity by employing current ratio, quick ratio and absolute liquid ratio on selected three pharmaceutical companies P&G, Dr. Reddy's Laboratories and Cipla. Findings showed that performance of Cipla Limited was best in terms of current ratio and quick ratio while mixed result was obtained in terms of absolute liquid ratio.

(Dhanalakshmi & Rajeswari, 2017) study was concentrated on analysis of liquidity before and after merger of selected 8 pharmaceutical companies in India. It was found that Makers Labs performance was strong while Krishna Pharmaceuticals performance was weak in terms of current ratio. Also, there existed significant difference between before and after period in analysis of liquidity.

(Saini & Bansal, 2020) study focused on analysis of liquidity of selected 10 pharmaceutical companies. Current ratio and quick ratio were used to analyse the liquidity. Analysis of data showed that there is no significant difference in current ratio and quick ratio of selected pharmaceutical companies.

3.Research Methodology

3.1Objective of Study

The main objective of the study is to measure liquidity performance of selected pharmaceutical companies in India by using liquidity ratios.

3.2Scope of the Study

The present study is performed on selected 5 pharmaceutical companies from the top bulk drug companies in India on random basis. The study will be undertaken for 10 years starting from April 2011 to March 2021.

3.3 Sample Design

For the purpose of financial performance analysis, following sample design is adopted by researcher:

1) Sample Unit	Pharmaceutical Companies In India
2) Sample Size	5 Bulk Drug Production Companies
3) Sampling Method	Non - Probability Sampling Method

List of Selected 5 Cement Companies In India:-

1. Aarti Drugs Limited
2. Divis Labs Limited
3. Nectare Life Science Limited
4. Everest Organics Limited
5. Gujarat Themis Limited

3.4 Hypothesis of the Study

H01	There is no significant difference in current ratio among selected pharmaceutical companies in India during period of study.
H02	There is no significant difference in current ratio among years of various selected pharmaceutical companies in India.
H03	There is no significant difference in quick ratio among selected pharmaceutical companies in India during period of study.
H04	There is no significant difference in quick ratio among years of various selected pharmaceutical companies in India.
H05	There is no significant difference in interest coverage ratio among selected pharmaceutical companies in India during period of study.
H06	There is no significant difference in interest coverage ratio among years of various selected pharmaceutical companies in India.

3.5 Variables of the Study

Table : 1 Variables Used In Present Study

Sr. No.	Ratio	Formula
1	Current Ratio	$\frac{\text{Current Assets}}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$
2	Quick Ratio	$\frac{\text{Quick Assets}}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$
3	Interest Coverage Ratio	$\frac{\text{Earnings Before Interest \& Tax}}{\text{Annual Interest}}$

3.6 Sources of Data Collection

For present study, data has been collected by researcher by considering financial statements of selected pharmaceutical companies from April 2011 to March 2021.

3.7 Tools Used For Study

a) Statistical Tool:- One Way ANOVA

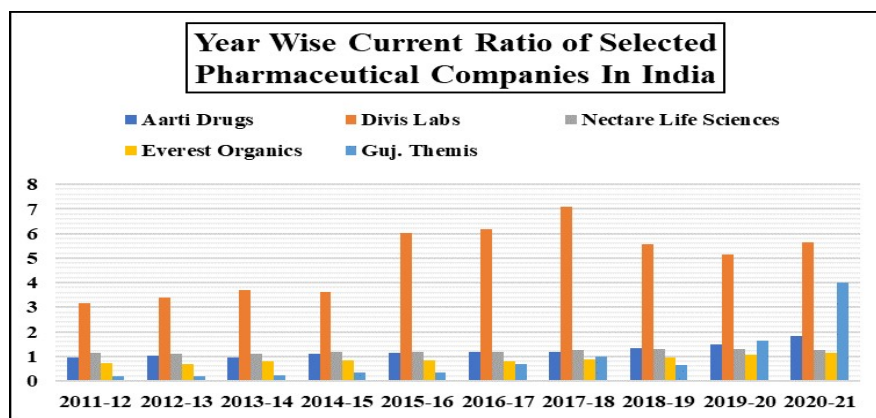
b) Ratios:- For analysis and interpretation of data collected, financial ratios like current ratio, quick ratio and interest coverage ratio.

4. Analysis and Interpretation of Data

4.1 Current Ratio

Table : 2 Current Ratio of Selected Pharmaceutical Companies in India

Year	Aarti Drugs	Divis Labs	Nectare Life Science	Everest Organics	Gujarat Themis	Average	SD
2011-12	0.97	3.18	1.16	0.71	0.18	1.24	1.14
2012-13	1.04	3.4	1.1	0.68	0.19	1.28	1.24
2013-14	0.95	3.68	1.1	0.8	0.22	1.35	1.34
2014-15	1.09	3.62	1.18	0.85	0.35	1.42	1.27
2015-16	1.14	6.04	1.18	0.83	0.34	1.91	2.34
2016-17	1.18	6.16	1.17	0.78	0.69	1.99	2.34
2017-18	1.18	7.11	1.27	0.86	0.99	2.28	2.70
2018-19	1.34	5.58	1.28	0.94	0.65	1.96	2.04
2019-20	1.48	5.16	1.29	1.07	1.65	2.13	1.70
2020-21	1.84	5.63	1.25	1.15	4.00	2.77	1.96
Average	1.22	4.96	1.20	0.87	0.93	1.83	1.75
SD	0.27	1.38	0.07	0.15	1.17	0.50	0.62



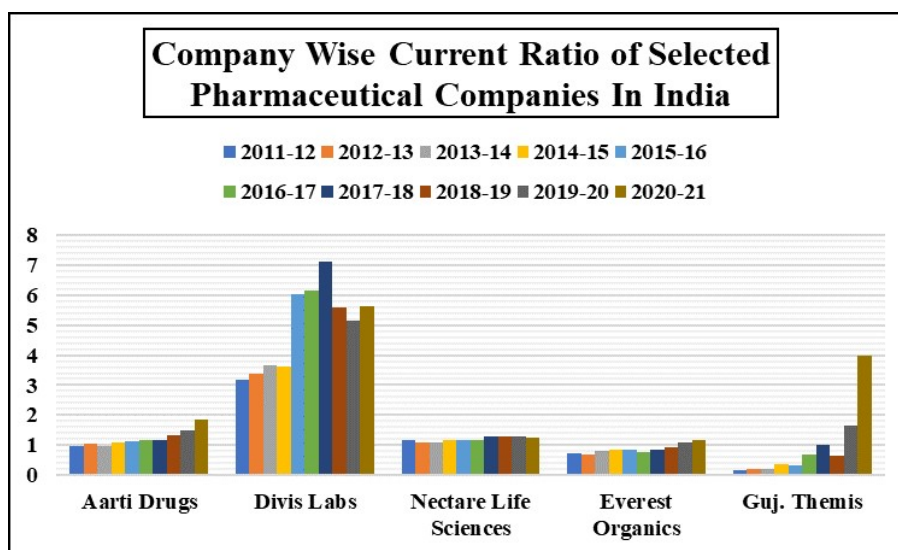


Table 2 shows the current ratio of selected pharmaceutical companies in India for period of ten years from 2011-12 to 2020-21. From the analysis of data, it was found that average current ratio of Divis Labs was highest followed by Nectare Life Science, Aarti Drugs, Gujarat Themis and Everest Organics. The highest current ratio during the period of study was 7.11 times of Divis Labs whereas lowest current ratio was 0.18 times of Gujarat Themis. The average current ratio of industry stood at 1.83 times. By comparing the average current ratio of individual company with industry average, it was seen that average ratio of Divis Labs was above average while average ratio of Aarti Drugs, Nectare Life Science, Everest Organics and Gujarat Themis was below the average. The overall performance of Divis Labs was best and performance of Everest Organics was weak in terms of current ratio.

Testing of Hypothesis

H01 : There is no significant difference in current ratio among selected pharmaceutical companies in India during period of study.

Table : 3 One Way ANOVA of Current Ratio Among Companies					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	122.867	4	30.717	45.431	0.000
Within Groups	30.425	45	0.676		
Total	153.292	49			

Source: Compiled by Author, Computed Through SPSS

From the table 3, it was noted that value of F stood at 45.431. Also, the value of p was 0.000 which is less than 0.05. Hence, we reject the null hypothesis. It can be concluded that there is

significant difference in current ratio among selected pharmaceutical companies in India during period of study.

Post – Hoc Analysis of Current Ratio

Table : 4 Multiple Comparisons						
(I) Company		Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Aarti Drugs	Divis Labs	-3.73500*	0.36773	0.000	-4.4756	-2.9944
	Nectare Life Science	0.02300	0.36773	0.950	-0.7176	0.7636
	Everest Organics	0.35400	0.36773	0.341	-0.3866	1.0946
	Gujarat Themis	0.29500	0.36773	0.427	-0.4456	1.0356
Divis Labs	Aarti Drugs	3.73500*	0.36773	0.000	2.9944	4.4756
	Nectare Life Science	3.75800*	0.36773	0.000	3.0174	4.4986
	Everest Organics	4.08900*	0.36773	0.000	3.3484	4.8296
	Gujarat Themis	4.03000*	0.36773	0.000	3.2894	4.7706
Nectare Life Science	Aarti Drugs	-0.02300	0.36773	0.950	-0.7636	0.7176
	Divis Labs	-3.75800*	0.36773	0.000	-4.4986	-3.0174
	Everest Organics	0.33100	0.36773	0.373	-0.4096	1.0716
	Gujarat Themis	0.27200	0.36773	0.463	-0.4686	1.0126
Everest Organics	Aarti Drugs	-0.35400	0.36773	0.341	-1.0946	0.3866
	Divis Labs	-4.08900*	0.36773	0.000	-4.8296	-3.3484
	Nectare Life Science	-0.33100	0.36773	0.373	-1.0716	0.4096
	Gujarat Themis	-0.05900	0.36773	0.873	-0.7996	0.6816
Gujarat Themis	Aarti Drugs	-0.29500	0.36773	0.427	-1.0356	0.4456
	Divis Labs	-4.03000*	0.36773	0.000	-4.7706	-3.2894
	Nectare Life Science	-0.27200	0.36773	0.463	-1.0126	0.4686
	Everest Organics	0.05900	0.36773	0.873	-0.6816	0.7996
*. The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level.						

H02 : There is no significant difference in current ratio among years of various selected pharmaceutical companies in India.

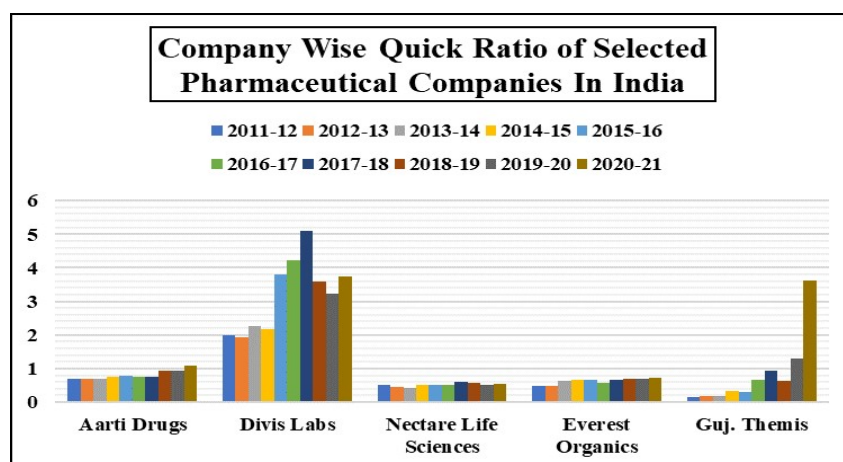
Table : 5 One Way ANOVA of Current Ratio Among Years					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	11.418	9	1.269	0.358	0.948
Within Groups	141.874	40	3.547		
Total	153.292	49			

Source: Compiled by Author, Computed Through SPSS

From the table 5, it was found that value of F stood at 0.358. Also, the value of p was 0.948 which is more than 0.05. Hence, we fail to reject the null hypothesis. It can be concluded that there is no significant difference in current ratio among years of various selected pharmaceutical companies in India.

4.2 Quick Ratio

Table : 6 Quick Ratio of Selected Pharmaceutical Companies In India							
Year	Aarti Drugs	Divis Labs	Nectare Life Science	Everest Organics	Guj. Themis	Average	SD
2011-12	0.68	2	0.51	0.48	0.15	0.76	0.72
2012-13	0.68	1.94	0.45	0.49	0.18	0.75	0.69
2013-14	0.69	2.25	0.43	0.64	0.19	0.84	0.81
2014-15	0.76	2.18	0.5	0.67	0.32	0.89	0.74
2015-16	0.79	3.79	0.51	0.66	0.3	1.21	1.45
2016-17	0.76	4.24	0.5	0.57	0.65	1.34	1.62
2017-18	0.75	5.11	0.61	0.66	0.93	1.61	1.96
2018-19	0.93	3.58	0.58	0.68	0.63	1.28	1.29
2019-20	0.93	3.23	0.51	0.7	1.31	1.34	1.10
2020-21	1.09	3.75	0.55	0.73	3.62	1.95	1.60
Average	0.81	3.21	0.52	0.63	0.83	1.20	1.13
SD	0.14	1.08	0.05	0.09	1.05	0.48	0.53



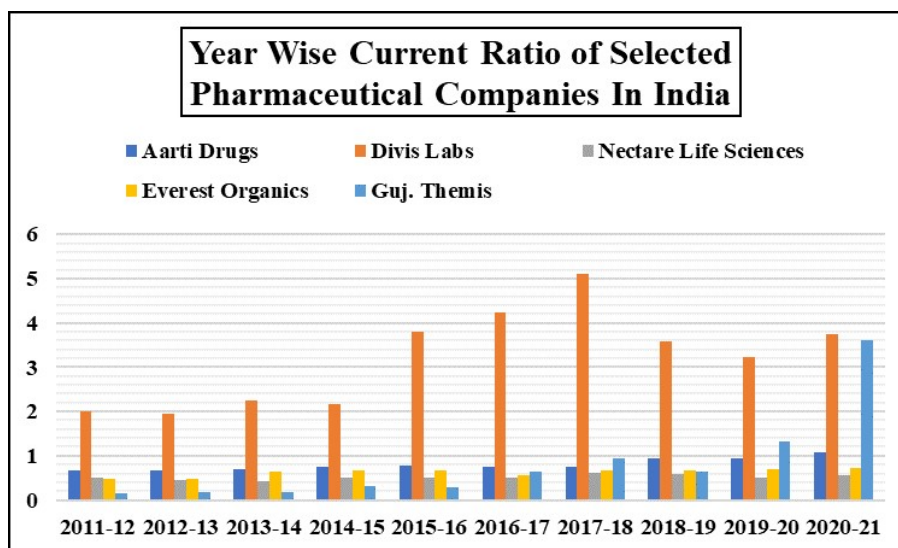


Table 6 shows the data related to quick ratio of selected five pharmaceutical companies in India for period of ten years from 2011-12 to 2020-21. By analysing the data, it was found that quick ratio of Divis Labs was highest followed by Gujarat Themis, Aarti Drugs, Everest Organics and Nectare Life Science. The highest quick ratio during the period of study was 3.75 times in 2020-21 of Divis Labs whereas lowest ratio was 0.15 times in 2011-12 of Gujarat Themis. The average quick ratio of industry stood at 1.20 times. While comparing the average of individual company with average of industry, it was found that average quick ratio of Divis Labs was above average while average of Aarti Drugs, Nectare Life Science, Everest Organics and Gujarat Themis was below average. From the overall analysis, it was seen that performance of Divis Labs was best while performance of Nectare Life Science was poor in terms of quick ratio.

Testing of Hypothesis

H03 : There is no significant difference in quick ratio among selected pharmaceutical companies in India during period of study.

Table : 7 One Way ANOVA of Quick Ratio Among Companies					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	51.180	4	12.795	27.835	0.000
Within Groups	20.685	45	.460		
Total	71.865	49			

Source: Compiled by Author, Computed Through SPSS

From the table 7, it was found that value of F stood at 27.832. Also, the value of p was 0.000 which is less than 0.05. Hence, we reject the null hypothesis. It can be concluded that there is

significant difference in quick ratio among selected pharmaceutical companies in India during period of study.

Post – Hoc Analysis of Quick Ratio

Table : 8 Multiple Comparisons						
(I) Company		Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Aarti Drugs	Divis Labs	-2.40100*	0.30321	0.000	-3.0117	-1.7903
	Nectare Life Science	0.29100	0.30321	0.342	-0.3197	0.9017
	Everest Organics	0.17800	0.30321	0.560	-0.4327	0.7887
	Gujarat Themis	-0.02200	0.30321	0.942	-0.6327	0.5887
Divis Labs	Aarti Drugs	2.40100*	0.30321	0.000	1.7903	3.0117
	Nectare Life Science	2.69200*	0.30321	0.000	2.0813	3.3027
	Everest Organics	2.57900*	0.30321	0.000	1.9683	3.1897
	Gujarat Themis	2.37900*	0.30321	0.000	1.7683	2.9897
Nectare Life Science	Aarti Drugs	-0.29100	0.30321	0.342	-0.9017	0.3197
	Divis Labs	-2.69200*	0.30321	0.000	-3.3027	-2.0813
	Everest Organics	-0.11300	0.30321	0.711	-0.7237	0.4977
	Gujarat Themis	-0.31300	0.30321	0.307	-0.9237	0.2977
Everest Organics	Aarti Drugs	-0.17800	0.30321	0.560	-0.7887	0.4327
	Divis Labs	-2.57900*	0.30321	0.000	-3.1897	-1.9683
	Nectare Life Science	0.11300	0.30321	0.711	-0.4977	0.7237
	Gujarat Themis	-0.20000	0.30321	0.513	-0.8107	0.4107
Gujarat Themis	Aarti Drugs	0.02200	0.30321	0.942	-0.5887	0.6327
	Divis Labs	-2.37900*	0.30321	0.000	-2.9897	-1.7683
	Nectare Life Science	0.31300	0.30321	0.307	-0.2977	0.9237
	Everest Organics	0.20000	0.30321	0.513	-0.4107	0.8107
*. The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level.						

H04 : There is no significant difference in quick ratio among years of various selected pharmaceutical companies in India.

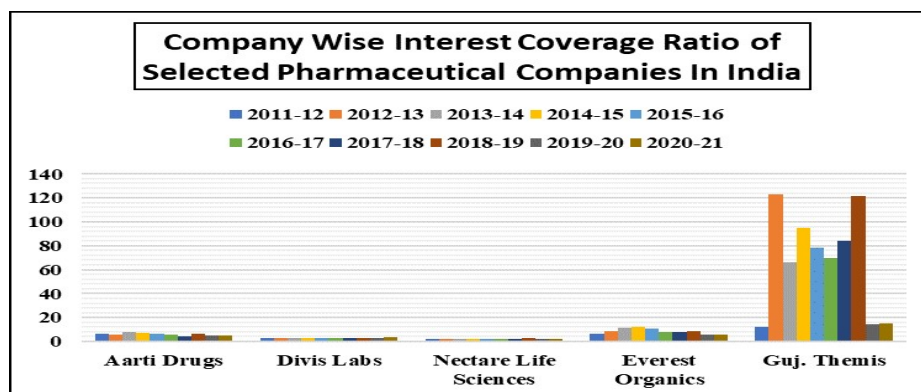
Table : 9 One Way ANOVA of Quick Ratio Among Years					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	6.987	9	0.776	0.479	0.880
Within Groups	64.878	40	1.622		
Total	71.865	49			

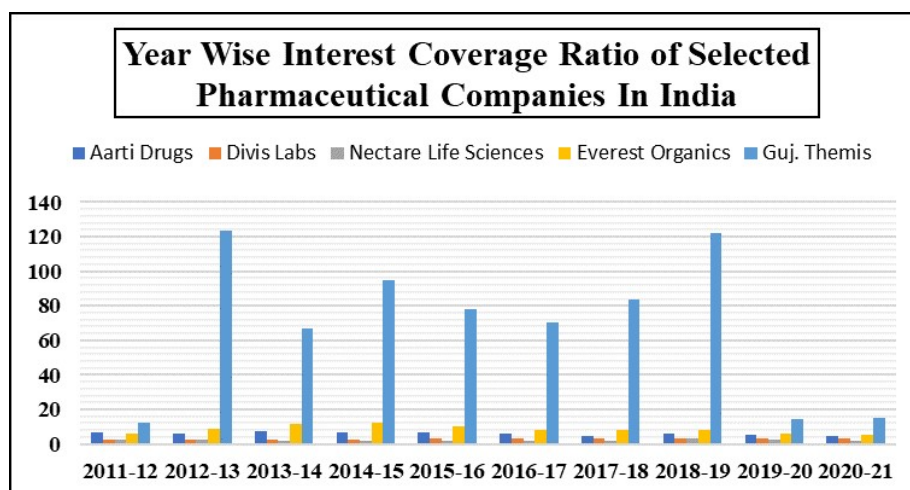
Source: Compiled by Author, Computed Through SPSS

From the table 9, it was analysed that value of F stood at 0.479. Also, the value of p was 0.880 which is more than 0.05. Hence, we fail to reject the null hypothesis. It can be concluded that there is no significant difference in quick ratio among years of various selected pharmaceutical companies in India.

4.3 Interest Coverage Ratio

Table : 10 Inventory Turnover Ratio of Selected Pharmaceutical Companies In India							
Year	Aarti Drugs	Divis Labs	Nectare Life Science	Everest Organics	Guj. Themis	Average	SD
2011-12	6.8	2.83	2.22	6.12	12.07	6.01	3.93
2012-13	5.86	2.64	2.41	8.68	123.23	28.56	52.98
2013-14	7.67	2.81	2.16	11.48	66.53	18.13	27.32
2014-15	7.09	2.77	2.08	12.51	94.6	23.81	39.79
2015-16	6.44	3.2	2.01	10.57	78.37	20.12	32.73
2016-17	5.77	3.2	1.92	7.97	70.09	17.79	29.33
2017-18	4.49	2.98	2.18	8.08	83.95	20.34	35.63
2018-19	6.39	2.93	3.05	8.45	121.85	28.53	52.22
2019-20	5.32	3.04	2.42	6.1	14.12	6.20	4.68
2020-21	4.91	3.33	1.84	5.51	14.97	6.11	5.15
Average	6.07	2.97	2.23	8.55	67.98	17.56	28.30
SD	0.99	0.22	0.34	2.36	41.99	9.18	18.36





The above given table 10 provides information regarding interest coverage ratio of selected pharmaceutical companies in India for period of ten years from 2010-11 to 2020-21. From the analysis of data, it was found that average interest coverage ratio of Gujarat Themis was highest followed by Everest Organics, Aarti Drugs, Divis Labs and Nectare Life Science. The highest interest coverage ratio during the period of study was 123.23 times in 2012-13 of Gujarat Themis while lowest interest coverage ratio was 1.84 times in 2020-21 of Nectare Life Science. The average interest coverage ratio of industry stood at 17.56 times. By comparing the average interest coverage ratio of individual company with average of industry, it was seen that average ratio of Gujarat Themis was above average while average ratio of Aarti Drugs, Divis Labs, Nectare Life Science and Everest Organics was below average. From overall analysis of interest coverage ratio, it was seen that performance of Gujarat Themis was best while performance of Nectare Life Science was poor.

Testing of Hypothesis

H05 : There is no significant difference in interest coverage ratio among selected pharmaceutical companies in India during period of study.

Table : 11 One Way ANOVA of Interest Coverage Ratio Among Companies					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	32029.572	4	8007.393	22.620	.000
Within Groups	15930.094	45	354.002		
Total	47959.666	49			

Source: Compiled by Author, Computed Through SPSS

From the table 11, it was seen that value of F stood at 22.620. Also, the value of p was 0.000 which is less than 0.05. Hence, we reject the null hypothesis. It can be concluded that there is significant difference in interest coverage ratio among selected pharmaceutical companies in India during period of study.

Post – Hoc Analysis of Interest Coverage Ratio

Table: 12 Multiple Comparisons						
(I) Company		Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Aarti Drugs	Divis Labs	3.10100	8.41430	0.714	-13.8463	20.0483
	Nectare Life Sciences	3.84500	8.41430	0.650	-13.1023	20.7923
	Everest Organics	-2.47300	8.41430	0.770	-19.4203	14.4743
	Gujarat Themis	-61.90400*	8.41430	0.000	-78.8513	-44.9567
Divis Labs	Aarti Drugs	-3.10100	8.41430	0.714	-20.0483	13.8463
	Nectare Life Sciences	0.74400	8.41430	0.930	-16.2033	17.6913
	Everest Organics	-5.57400	8.41430	0.511	-22.5213	11.3733
	Gujarat Themis	-65.00500*	8.41430	0.000	-81.9523	-48.0577
Nectare Life Sciences	Aarti Drugs	-3.84500	8.41430	0.650	-20.7923	13.1023
	Divis Labs	-0.74400	8.41430	0.930	-17.6913	16.2033
	Everest Organics	-6.31800	8.41430	0.457	-23.2653	10.6293
	Gujarat Themis	-65.74900*	8.41430	0.000	-82.6963	-48.8017
Everest Organics	Aarti Drugs	2.47300	8.41430	0.770	-14.4743	19.4203
	Divis Labs	5.57400	8.41430	0.511	-11.3733	22.5213
	Nectare Life Sciences	6.31800	8.41430	0.457	-10.6293	23.2653
	Gujarat Themis	-59.43100*	8.41430	0.000	-76.3783	-42.4837
Gujarat	Aarti	61.90400*	8.41430	0.000	44.9567	78.8513

Themis	Drugs					
	Divis Labs	65.00500*	8.41430	0.000	48.0577	81.9523
	Nectare Life Sciences	65.74900*	8.41430	0.000	48.8017	82.6963
	Everest Organics	59.43100*	8.41430	0.000	42.4837	76.3783
*. The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level.						

H06 : There is no significant difference in interest coverage ratio among years of various selected pharmaceutical companies in India.

Table : 13 One Way ANOVA of Interest Coverage Ratio Among Years					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	3443.808	9	382.645	0.344	0.954
Within Groups	44515.858	40	1112.896		
Total	47959.666	49			

Source: Compiled by Author, Computed Through SPSS

From the table 13, it was found that value of F stood at 0.344. Also, the value of p was 0.954 which is more than 0.05. Hence, we fail to reject the null hypothesis. It can be concluded that there is no significant difference in interest coverage ratio among years of various selected pharmaceutical companies in India.

5.Findings and Suggestions

- From the analysis of current ratio, it was seen that performance of Divis Labs was best as compared to other companies. The ideal current ratio is 2:1. By comparing the current ratio of individual company with ideal current ratio, it was found that only Divis Labs was able to perform ideally.
- One way ANOVA result showed that there exists significant difference in current ratio among selected pharmaceutical companies in India but no significant difference was seen in current ratio among years of selected pharmaceutical companies in India.
- Through analysis of quick ratio, it was found that performance of Divis Labs was best as compared to other companies. The ideal quick ratio is 1:1. By comparing the quick ratio of individual company with ideal quick ratio, it was seen that only Divis Labs was able to perform ideally.

- One way ANOVA result showed that there exists significant difference in quick ratio among selected pharmaceutical companies in India but no significant difference was seen in quick ratio among years of selected pharmaceutical companies in India.
- From the analysis of interest coverage ratio, it was seen that performance of Gujarat Themis was best as compared to other companies. The ideal interest coverage ratio is 3:1. By comparing the interest coverage ratio of individual company with ideal interest coverage ratio, it was found that Aarti Drugs, Everest Organics and Gujarat Themis were able to perform ideally.
- One way ANOVA result showed that there exists significant difference in interest coverage ratio among selected pharmaceutical companies in India but no significant difference was seen in interest coverage ratio among years of selected pharmaceutical companies in India.
- To improve the liquidity of company, it is suggested that company should keep an eye on account receivable whereas negotiation should be done for longer payments. Improving liquidity is based on increasing profitability. Pharmaceutical companies should find ways through which profitability of companies can be increased. It is further suggested that company should dispose off unproductive assets on which unnecessary expenses are made.

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THE LEVEL OF NON-PERFORMING ASSETS OF PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS OF INDIA PRE AND POST DEMONETIZATION: A COMPARATIVE STUDY

Bhautik K. Nagariya¹ and Dr. Kapilkumar Dave²

Research Scholar¹ and Research Guide²

¹Sardar Patel Universityvallabh Vidhyanagar

²Bhavan's Shri I. L. Pandya Arts, Science and Jashodaben Shah Commerce College, Dakor

Email ID: bhautiknagariya2@gmail.com

Abstract:

The demonetisation was announced by the Hon'ble Prime Minister at 8 pm on November 8, 2016 and he was informed that Rs. 500 and Rs. 1000 notes will be closed. This means that the legal existence of 500- and 1000-rupee notes will come to an end. The demonetisation had a profound effect on the people and as a result retailer immediately stopped accepting Rs.500 and Rs.1000 currency notes. The Prime Minister said that the main reason for taking this step of demonisation was to stop corruption in the country, eradicate black money and stop funding of terrorist activities. But demonetization has caused a lot of trouble to the people. Because people had to stand in line to get new currency notes and deposit old currency notes in the account, besides having insufficient new currency notes, people also had difficulty in getting the necessities of daily life. The impact of demonetisation has been felt in every sector of the country, but the biggest impact has been seen in the banking sector. In this research paper, the researcher has tried to know how demonetisation has affected the banking sector, how demonetisation has affected the bank's non-performing assets.

Key-Words: Demonetisation, Non-Performing Assets

1.Introduction:

Our country is more than 70 years old and our country is still one of the developing countries due to its basic problems like poverty and unemployment. The year 2014 saw a revolution in the NDA government and the people of the country won by a landslide with the hope that the NDA government would do good in the country. The NDA government led by Prime Minister Narendra Modi has taken a lot of historic steps to instil confidence in the people that our country will be counted among the developed countries. Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi has made a name for himself in his 6-7 years of tenure by taking historic decisions like GST, demonetisation, Article 370 and Ram Mandir, of which demonetisation is the most important decision taken by any Prime Minister of India. Demonetization has been carried

out in the country with the aim of reducing corruption, controlling black money, reducing terrorist activity and transforming the country's current economy into a cashless economy. The impact of demonetisation has affected not only the parallel economy but the entire economy.

The demonetisation was announced by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 8th November 2016. Due to demonetisation, 500 and 1000 notes ceased to exist in the country. Demonetization has had its effects in every sector of the country and has had a devastating effect on the country's economy. Every sector in the country such as automobile sector, banking sector, agriculture sector, etc. saw a huge impact on the sector. The demonetisation had both positive and negative effects on the banking sector. For example, the bank had sufficient cash to reduce its liquidity risk, while demonetisation caused the banking staff to work overtime and the banks faced negative things like long lines of customers etc. The main purpose of this research paper by the researcher is to know how the biggest problem of the banking sector has affected demonetisation on non-performing assets. Because the money has been deposited in the accounts of the people who have not repaid the loan till now in the bank, the question arose for the bank to manage such loan. So, there is an attempt to find out what kind of impact demonetisation has had on public sector banks.

2.Review of Literature:

Bharat Kumar Mehar (2017)¹, Presented Research paper on “Impact of demonetization on NPA position of Indian Banks”. He has researched in his research paper how the demonetisation has affected the banking sector. He has been given a conclusion about the positive and negative effects of demonetisation on the banking sector. He has researched in his research paper how demonetization has affected the banking sector. He has been given a conclusion about the positive and negative effects of demonetisation on the banking sector. He concludes that demonetisation as a short-term benefit is currently leading to a decline in banking sector NPAs. But in the long run, if banks do not manage NPAs properly and do the necessary checking at the time of disbursement, these rates will start rising again. This strategic step of demonetisation will have a major contribution towards the establishment of a sound and effective banking system in the country.

¹ Bharat Kuryan Mehar (2017)¹, “Impact of demonetization on NPA position of Indian Banks” International Journal of Advance Scientific Research and Engineering Trends, Volume 2, Issue 1, August 2017, ISSN (Online) 2456-0774.

V. Vidhya and Dr. I. Carmel Mercy Priya (2017)², Presented Research paper on “Impact of demonetization over NPA”. He concludes in his research paper that demonetisation has ensured that the notes held by the public as black money outside the banks are now deposited inside the bank i.e., in the customer's account. Due to demonetisation, black money has been eliminated to a maximum extent. The government's campaign for digital payments has also been successful due to demonetisation. Banks can earn extra income by keeping a portion of the money deposited with them as a reserve and lending the rest of the deposit. They also conclude that the losses incurred by banks due to NPAs have also come down and in the coming years those losses will be nil and banks will be making profits. Banks will also be clarified about their net capital soon.

The Economics Times (2017)³, presented an Article on “Demonetisation has not impacted war on NPAs: SS Mundra RBI”. They have suggested that in their article was that demonetisation has not had a direct impact on NPAs. The motives for demonetization were different. The main reason for demonetisation has never been the reduction of NPAs. But he also states in his article that demonetisation has indirectly affected the bank's NPAs. He also said that it was true that the demonetized bank employees were distracted from the demonetisation work but they said that demonetisation had not hampered the work related to NPAs. In short, it states that demonetisation has no effect on NPAs.

The Hindustan Times (2017)⁴, presented an Article on “Demonetisation has led to higher bank deposits but why won't companies borrow”. They have concluded that in their article was rising in NPAs and sluggish economic growth sparked a 60% decline in corporate borrowing over the last six years, according to an India Spend analysis of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) data, inhibiting the anticipated lending bonanza to companies from banks after demonetisation.

² V. Vidhya and Dr. I. Carmel Mercy Priya (2017)², “Impact of demonetization over NPA”. Aayvagam on International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research, Volume 5D, Issue 2, February 2017, ISSN (Online) 2321-5259.

³ The Economic Times (2017), “Demonetisation has not impacted war on NPAs: SS Mundra RBI”. Article on 27 June, 2017.

⁴ The Hindustan Times (2017), “Demonetisation has led to higher bank deposits but why won't companies borrow”. Article on 13th January, 2017.

YOURSTORY (2017)⁵, presented an Article on “Bank flush with funds post demonetisation, But NPAs keep them away from lending”. They have concluded that in their article was that according to analysts the proportion of NPAs i.e. bad loans has been increasing for the last 3 years. The reason for banks not giving loans is not demonetisation but the increase in the ratio of NPAs before and after demonetisation is an important reason. It also concludes that the NPAs ratio, which was 9.6% in 2017 after demonetisation, will increase to 10.2% in 2018.

3.Objective of the Study:

- I.To Know the Prudential norms of Public Sector Banks Pre & Post Demonetisation.
- II.To study the impact on Gross NPAs of Public Sector Banks Pre & Post Demonetization.
- III.To study the impact on Net NPAs of Public Sector Banks Pre & Post Demonetization.

4.Significance of the Study:

Banks have been plagued by difficulties related to NPAs and their recovery for years. The NPA rate of any private or public bank in India is increasing every year and the bank and the government are implementing new policies every year for the recovery of NPAs. The researcher's research entitled "The Impact of Demonetisation on Non-Performing Assets of Public Sector Banks of India: A Comparative Study" will be useful to banks in the future, as well as provide information on where and to what extent the bank has increased its NPA. This research paper will also help the government in the future as it will know whether important steps like demonetisation should be taken in future and also what kind of policy should be adopted by banks and the government for recovery of NPAs after demonetisation.

5.Research Methodology:

Research methodology is the specific procedures or techniques used to identify, select, process, and analyse information about a topic.

I.Population of the Study:

The main purpose of the research has been to investigate the impact of demonetisation on the banking sector. But since the sample is to be taken only from private sector banks, the population here will include all the public sector banks of India.

II.Sample of the Study:

⁵ YOURSTORY (2017), “Bank flush with funds post demonetisation, But NPAs keep them away from lending” Article on 6th November, 2017.

For the study researcher has select following sample by using convenient sampling method. The sample for the study is given below: (All are Public Sector Banks)

1.Bank of Baroda
2.Bank of India
3.Punjab National Bank
4.State Bank of India
5.Union Bank of India

III.Methods of Data Collection:

To achieved stated above objective, the researcher has collected secondary information from 3-3 years before and after demonetisation (i.e., 3 years before demonetisation in 2013-2016 and 3 years after demonetisation in 2017-2020) from RBI's official website rbi.org.in. Information related to GNPA's, NNPA's, and Gross Advances of banks has been collected for analysis and complete the research.

IV.Methods of Data Analysis:

For the above purpose, the researcher has obtained the information of 3 years before and after demonetisation of 5 banks which have been selected as samples by the researcher. Researcher has used ratio analysis as an accounting tool for its analysis while Average and T-test have been used as a statistical tool by the researcher.

V.Hypothesis:

➤Null Hypothesis:

- 1)There is no significant difference between **Average Gross NPAs to Advance ratio** in selected public sector banks before and after demonetization.
- 2)There is no significant difference between **Average Net NPAs to Advance ratio** in selected public sector banks before and after demonetization.

➤Alternate Hypothesis:

- 1)There is significant difference between **Average Gross NPAs to Advance ratio** in selected public sector banks before and after demonetization.
- 2)There is significant difference between **Average Net NPAs to Advance ratio** in selected public sector banks before and after demonetization.

VI.Limitation of the Study:

The researcher's research has many advantages as well as some limitations which are as follows.

- 1.This research is prepared from secondary information so all the limitations of secondary information apply to this research.
- 2.This research only applies to public sector banks so it cannot be applied to private sector banks.
- 3.This research covers the period of demonetisation so the results of this research may be in vain as time goes by and government policy changes.

6.Data Analysis:

Data Analysis is the process of systematically applying statistical and/or logical techniques to describe and illustrate, condense and recap, and evaluate data. According to Shamoo and Resnik (2003) various analytic procedures “provide a way of drawing inductive inferences from data and distinguishing the signal (the phenomenon of interest) from the noise (statistical fluctuations) present in the data”

6.1 Gross NPAs to Advances Ratio:

These ratios represent the relationship between Gross NPAs and Gross/Total Advances. If the percentage of these ratios is high then the financial capacity of the bank is interpreted as weak and if the percentage of these ratios is low then the financial capacity of the bank is interpreted as good. This means that this is a negative ratio. So, the bank is always trying to reduce this ratio so that its financial capacity can be improved.

$$\text{Formula Gross NPAs to Advances Ratio} = \frac{\text{Gross NPAs}}{\text{Total Advances}} \times 100$$

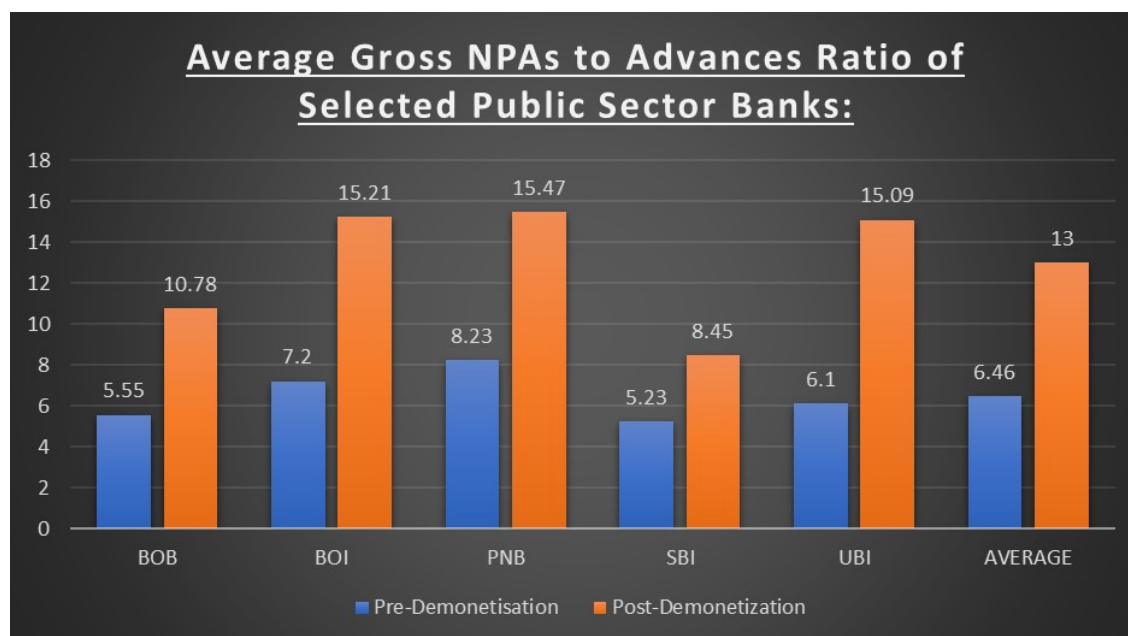
Table 6.1 Average Gross NPAs to Advances Ratio of Selected Public Sector Banks Before and After Demonetization:

BANK NAME	BEFORE DEMONETIZATION YEARS (AMT. IN CRORES)			TOTAL	AVERAGE
	2014	2015	2016		
BOB	2.94	3.72	9.99	16.65	5.55
BOI	3.15	5.39	13.07	21.61	7.20
PNB	5.25	6.55	12.90	24.70	8.23
SBI	4.95	4.25	6.50	15.70	5.23
UBI	4.17	5.10	9.04	18.31	6.10
TOTAL	20.46	25.01	51.50	96.97	32.32
AVERAGE	4.09	5.00	10.30	19.39	6.46

BANK NAME	AFTER DEMONETIZATION YEARS (AMT. IN CRORES)			TOTAL	AVERAGE
	2017	2018	2019		
BOB	10.46	12.26	9.61	32.33	10.78
BOI	13.22	16.58	15.84	45.64	15.21
PNB	12.53	18.38	15.50	46.41	15.47
SBI	6.90	10.91	7.53	25.34	8.45
UBI	11.77	17.10	16.41	45.28	15.09
TOTAL	54.88	75.23	64.89	195.00	65.00
AVERAGE	10.98	15.05	12.98	39.00	13.00

(Source: <https://dbie.rbi.org.in>)

Chart 6.1 Average Gross NPAs to Advances Ratio of Public Sector Banks Before and After Demonetization:



➤ Analysis:

The above table and Chart show the average ratio of Gross NPAs to Gross Advances of Public Sector Banks before and after Demonetization for the study period 2014-2016 (Pre-Demonetization Period) and 2017-2019 (Post Demonetization Period).

The chart and table show that the average gross NPAs to advances ratio has almost doubled after demonetization (increased from 6.14% to 13%). Looking at the individual gross NPAs to advances ratio of each bank, it is clear that the ratio of Bank of Baroda, Bank of India, and Punjab National Bank has almost doubled after demonetization. While Union Bank of India's ratio has increased almost two and a half times. While the ratio of State Bank of India has

increased 1.6 times in comparison to other banks. That is, it is clear from the chart and the table that after demonetization, State Bank of India has taken a tougher stance on NPAs and the recovery of its NPAs has also increased after demonetization.

It can therefore be said from the data that a significant difference is observed in the post-demonetization ratios in comparison of the pre-demonetization Gross NPAs to Advance ratios.

6.2 Net NPAs to Advances Ratio:

These ratios represent the relationship between Net NPAs and Gross/Total Advances. If the percentage of these ratios is high then the financial capacity of the bank is interpreted as weak and if the percentage of these ratios is low then the financial capacity of the bank is interpreted as good. This means that this is a negative ratio. So, the bank is always trying to reduce this ratio so that its financial capacity can be improved.

$$\text{Formula Net NPAs to Advances Ratio} = \frac{\text{Net NPAs}}{\text{Total Advances}} \times 100$$

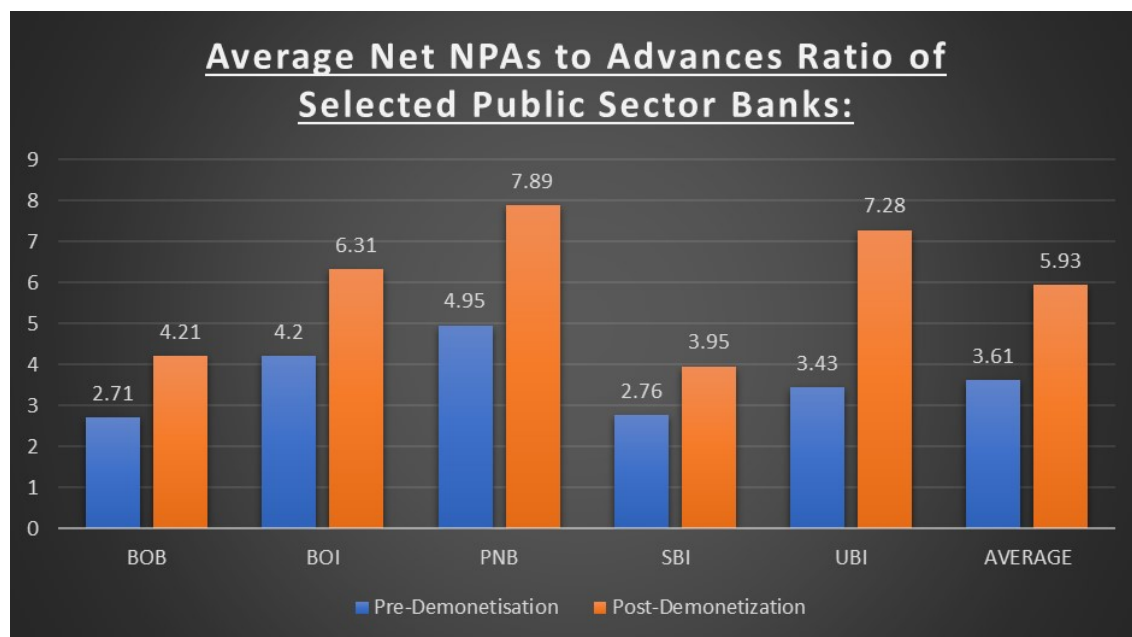
Table 6.2 Average Net NPAs to Advances Ratio of Selected Public Sector Banks Before and After Demonetization:

BANK NAME	BEFORE DEMONETIZATION YEARS (AMT. IN CRORES)			TOTAL	AVERAGE
	2014	2015	2016		
BOB	1.49	1.85	4.79	8.13	2.71
BOI	1.97	3.28	7.34	12.59	4.20
PNB	2.76	3.92	8.18	14.86	4.95
SBI	2.50	2.07	3.70	8.27	2.76
UBI	2.33	2.71	5.25	10.29	3.43
TOTAL	11.05	13.83	29.26	54.14	18.05
AVERAGE	2.21	2.77	5.85	10.83	3.61

BANK NAME	AFTER DEMONETIZATION YEARS (AMT. IN CRORES)			TOTAL	AVERAGE
	2017	2018	2019		
BOB	4.43	5.10	3.11	12.64	4.21
BOI	6.43	7.50	4.99	18.92	6.31
PNB	7.40	10.33	5.93	23.66	7.89
SBI	3.58	5.41	2.87	11.86	3.95
UBI	6.57	8.42	6.85	21.84	7.28
TOTAL	28.41	36.76	23.75	88.92	29.64
AVERAGE	5.68	7.35	4.75	17.78	5.93

(Source: <https://dbie.rbi.org.in>)

Chart 6.2 Average Net NPAs to Advances Ratio of Public Sector Banks Before and After Demonetization:



➤ Analysis:

The above table and Chart show the average ratio of Net NPAs to Gross Advances of Public Sector Banks before and after Demonetization for the study period 2014-2016 (Pre-Demonetization Period) and 2017-2019 (Post Demonetization Period).

The chart and table show that the average Net NPAs to advances ratio has increased almost 1.6 times after demonetization (increased from 3.61% to 5.93%). Looking at the individual Net NPAs to advances ratio of each bank, it is clear that the ratio of Bank of Baroda, Bank of India, and Punjab National Bank has increased almost 1.5 times after demonetization. While Union Bank of India's ratio has increased almost double. While the ratio of State Bank of India has increased 1.4 times in comparison to other banks. That is, it is clear from the chart and the table that after demonetization, State Bank of India has taken a tougher stance on NPAs and the recovery of its NPAs has also increased after demonetization.

It can therefore be said from the data that a significant difference is observed in the post-demonetization ratios in comparison of the pre-demonetization Net NPAs to Advance ratios.

7.Hypothesis Testing:

7.1 Hypothesis Testing for Average Gross NPAs to Advances Ratio of Selected Public Sector Banks Before and After Demonetization:

➤ Null Hypothesis:

There is no significant difference between **Average Gross NPAs to Advances ratio** in selected public sector banks before and after demonetization.

➤ Results:

Particular	Sample Size (N)	Mean ($\bar{x}$)	S.D. (s)	D.F	t_{cal}	t_{tab}
Pre	5	6.46	1.24	N-1=4	6.32	2.77
Post	5	13	3.208			

➤ Student's t-test Analysis:

$$t_{cal} = 6.32$$

$$t_{tab} = 2.77 \text{ (at 5\% level of D.F. = 4)}$$

Here, calculated value of t is higher than the tabulate value of t ($t_{cal} > t_{tab}$). That means null hypothesis(H_0) stands rejected and alternative hypothesis(H_1) is accepted. Hence, t-test indicates that there is significant difference between average Gross NPAs to advances ratio among selected public sector banks before and after demonetization.

7.2 Hypothesis Testing for Average Net NPAs to Advances Ratio of Selected Public Sector Banks Before and After Demonetization:

➤ Null Hypothesis:

There is no significant difference between **Average Net NPAs to Advances ratio** in selected public sector banks before and after demonetization.

➤ Results:

Particular	Sample Size (N)	Mean ($\bar{x}$)	S.D. (s)	D.F	t_{cal}	t_{tab}
Pre	5	3.61	0.96	N-1=4	4.77	2.77
Post	5	5.93	1.78			

➤ Student's t-test Analysis:

$$t_{cal} = 4.77$$

$$t_{tab} = 2.77 \text{ (at 5\% level of D.F. = 4)}$$

Here, calculated value of t is higher than the tabulate value of t ($t_{cal} > t_{tab}$). That means null hypothesis(H_0) stands rejected and alternative hypothesis(H_1) is accepted. Hence, t-test

indicates that there is significant difference between average Net NPAs to advances ratio among selected public sector banks before and after demonetization.

8.Findings & Suggestions:

- 1.From the results of the chart, table and t-test, the researcher finds that the Gross NPAs to Advances Ratio have almost doubled after demonetization. The ratio of BOB, BOI and PNB in the 5 public sector banks selected by the researcher has doubled after demonetization and UBI has increased 2.5 times. Only SBI has increased after demonetization but indicates a decrease compared to other banks and SBI has increased 1.5 times after demonetization. Therefore, the data shows that SBI Bank has adopted strict stance on Recovery of Gross NPAs after demonetization as compared to other banks and also concludes that all public sector banks have seen a significant increase in Gross NPAs to Advances Ratio after demonetisation.
- 2.From the results of the chart, table and t-test, the researcher finds that the Net NPAs to Advances Ratio have increase almost 1.6 times after demonetization. The ratio of BOB, BOI and PNB in the 5 public sector banks selected by the researcher has increased 1.5 times after demonetization and UBI has increased 2 times. Only SBI has increased after demonetization but indicates a decrease compared to other banks and SBI has increased 1.4 times after demonetization. Therefore, the data shows that SBI Bank has adopted strict stance on Recovery of Net NPAs after demonetization as compared to other banks and also concludes that all public sector banks have seen a significant increase in Net NPAs to Advances Ratio after demonetisation.

9.Conclusion:

On November 8, 2016, the NDA government completely abolished the existence of 500 and 1000 notes in the country and announced demonetisation in the country. Demonetization can be said to have started a new evolution in the bank. As people showed interest in the work of the bank employees, in addition to the increase in the number of new customers in the bank, the banks received a large number of deposits and the biggest problem for the banks was the temporary improvement in the NPA. But the researcher will point out here that the decline in NPAs has been observed only as a short-term benefit after demonetisation. Over the next three years, NPAs have continued to grow, with short-term gains having a positive effect on NPAs, but the long-term demonetisation effect being negligible.

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A STUDY ON COMMERCE EDUCATION AS A MULTIDISCIPLINARY BRANCH

Khushboo Oza
Teaching Assistant
Mahdi mahila commerce college, Bhavnagar
Email id. khushitvyas@gmail.com

Abstract:

Commerce education is the most important branch among all fields of education. At present it's mostly helpful for trade and commercial activities directly as well as indirectly. It produce no. of students who educate every year with lots of skill and knowledge. As commerce education covers many functional disciplinary area such as marketing, finance, human resource, economics, accountancy, taxation, entrepreneurship development etc. But the present scenario goes on changing with competitive environment and global impact. The advancement of technology and globalisation impact require different sources of manpower compare to traditional one. The industries require multilevel skill and competencies from manpower who have productivity as well as quality in their respective work area. As of now the focus of commerce education is based on practical aspect more than theoretical learning. It requires modification in curriculum as well as subject depth with balancing the commercial demand of manpower. With this change we generate the source of manpower with latest demand, self-employed educates, e- business marketers, and innovative youth who balances e – commerce with education as per modern era.

Key words: commerce education, technology, globalisation, skill, manpower, e – commerce

Introduction:

The concept of multidisciplinary education relates to the learning of students with distinctive subjects and fields. Education is a wide concept not limited to a particular discipline. In today's era this concept has vital impact on student's career and future growth. Students can choose their subject or field according to their choice and subject in which they put their interest. By this way the more and more knowledge can be generate through different disciplines available to learn. Commerce education also includes various sub disciplines included in it. In national education policy (2000) the more emphasis will be given on multidisciplinary approach in higher education as well as university level education.

In modern age commerce education plays an important role for preparing and growing manpower needs across the India and globally. As technology advanced through so many alteration and changes, this education provide knowledge with different perspective. It covers many functional disciplinary area such as marketing, finance, HR, economics, accountancy, taxation, entrepreneurship development etc.

Now the trend is diversified with various issues and challenges. This is around 21st century which is more challenging, emerging, and growing very rapidly. Basically commerce education in India based on traditional way of learning. But now with the changing environment and globalisation, the demand era of industry, trade, information technology, with advancement of high skilled workforce and qualitative labour supply increases more and more. At present the scenario diversify for e- learning courses. So commerce education require innovative ways for students learning which balance industrial demand with practical education. E – Commerce concept mostly depends on trade and business activity like e – marketing, e – services, e – governance, and e – investments etc. the newly trend also focuses on digitalisation which is supported by commerce education in different ways. Government also focuses on towards new venture and new start up for which entrepreneurship development subject with special training and sub optional stream given in the curriculum of commerce education. So now the time is to get merged the concept of education and ecommerce with improvement in quality learning.

Role of commerce education in India:**1.To supply quality manpower needs:**

Commerce education basically connected with the trade and commercial activities of business. So through this education we build the manpower according to the needs of business enterprise. An economy require workforce for growth and better development of country which we can easily get through commerce education.

2.To survive in competitive world:

In modern era the changes occurs in businesses as well as commercial trade and services. We have to learn advanced technology for trading purpose which is possible through commerce education. Knowledge, skill should be updated with new learning and courses like e – marketing, entrepreneurship development etc.

3.For preparing future dynamic professionals.

Not only with theoretically but practically also the schools related with commerce education provide that skill and knowledge which is useful for the current emerging and growing trend. After taking this education students can also survive with their business in changing world.

4. Multidisciplinary streams:

This education is not focusing only on account or commerce or trade base education, but providing knowledge of various other subjects like HR, marketing, edp, e – marketing, taxation etc. so students can learn and grow according to their choice and preferred stream.

5. New education policy (2000):

The government also takes initiatives in this policy that students learn their practical approach with theory base study. More than that students not just get graduate or passed with one specialisation, but in this policy government also focuses on different specialisation from different stream should be provided. So students get extra advantage of different specialisation and make their performance and growth better.

Recent trend of commerce education:

1. E – commerce:

E – Commerce activity related with the electronic commerce that means exchange of goods and service carried through electronic services like internet, telephone, e – wallet system etc. with e – commerce services customer get the services available with least cost and variety of products and services. Services like ticket booking, hotel booking, payment recharge, and money transfer all these services are available in this platform.

2. Online education:

Online education mode is very beneficial for the students who wants to learn special courses which is highly expensive or not available in their respective location or place. In this e – learning platform provided to the students and courses are available for them which delivered through various social Medias using internet, television, radio etc.

Challenges of commerce education in India:

1. Speed of industrialisation
2. competition level of domestic vs international trade
3. upward growth of economy
4. change in the structure of commerce, trade and industry

Difference in commerce education with economy development:

1. Lacking in curriculum modification

The major gap that find between education and business is because of no timely modification or changes found in curriculum as per the economy demand and business requirement. The syllabus as well as subjects are not get modified as per the changes take place in the current trend.

2. Based more on theoretical study

This is the most found issues in the commerce education that study and concept basically available and teach in theoretical concept rather than practical knowledge which is more demanding now – a – days.

3. Lack of coordination between different level of education

There are different level of education starting from higher education to graduation and post-graduation level. All the level have their own contents with their subjects, but there is no any coordination or uniqueness followed with all these levels.

4. Lack of competent staff

The most important and affecting factor which can bring a lots of change with their effective teaching and favourable personality is competent staff, who is well competent not only for teaching but also overall students development in their career and future development. In India there is lack of that kind of teaching staff due to not proper standard should be followed for recruitment of them in many of the place.

5. Very poor focus in research

The change in any field is occur only when we keep our focus majority on research and innovation. In commerce education majority study term and duration go as it is without applying or investigating the area for change. And that's why traditional method of teaching with no change still go through in many places. That place of our students far behind from competent one.

Need for modernisation in commerce education:

With above all drawbacks we just come to know that commerce education is mostly based on theoretical study purpose. It should not helpful for development of skill in manpower so we can't produce quality manpower as a new source of innovation through our traditional methods of commerce education and still we facing unemployed educated youth in our country. This all data require to modernise of commerce education. The main purpose to modernise is build manpower with necessity of skills and competencies with present requirement of business and industry.

Suggestions for change in commerce education:**1.Student centric education**

As far as new change and innovation is concern, to cope up with the modernisation and technology the education should be student centric level. With which they can easily make adjust themselves with market requirement.

2.Continuously modification with curriculum

Change is the nature of life as well as economy then how we can ignore this! With the advancement in technology and global impact whenever we found to make any change in the curriculum as well as subjects or inside topics we have to apply it in our education as now applied in new education policy.

3.Institutional efforts

There should be sufficient training programme, conferences, workshops should be arrange for the development and awareness of novation in education. This activities increases skill, competencies, knowledge background among them. This all efforts must be supported and frame by the educational institution as they are major role performing in this field.

4.Opportunity for better growth and job opportunities

Educational institutes should motivate students for campus interviews and job opportunities after their completion of study. This motivate them for better study and their better development for career enhancement.

5.By providing successful training programmes

In India as well as in different regions of the country there are many training programmes arranged by the private institution as well as government institutions. By this effort quality manpower should be generated for working level and desired skill level in our country.

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A STUDY ON FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS OF SELECTED TEXTILE COMPANIES IN INDIA

Payal Parmar¹ and Dr. Dinesh R. Chavda²
PG Student¹ and Assistant Professor²
Department of Commerce and Management,
Bhakta Kavi Narsinh Mehta University, Junagadh
Email Id: payalparmar027@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

There were several reforms implemented in the area of social, political and economic Indian economy. India's textile sector has given major contribution in country's economy and it's one of the country's oldest. Many giant companies were working since the long period of time. Here this study examines the financial performance in relate with current ratio, quick ratio, Debt- to- equity (x) ratio and Inventory turnover ratio of selected textile companies in India. Study period has been taken of 5 years from 2016 to 2020. This study uses variables which are clearly presents the financial performance of the company, such as, current ratio, quick ratio, Debt- to- equity (x) ratio and Inventory turnover ratio Data is completely based on secondary basis which has taken from the annual reports and official websites of the company. For examining financial performance ANOVA test has been used. Five sample companies have been taken randomly for study. The analysis concludes that there is no significance difference between liquidity ratios and turnover ratios of different selected sample companies.

KEYWORDS: Liquidity, Turnover, Financial, solvency

INTRODUCTION

Textile goods are expected to meet a growing number of requirements in the future. The most important of these are the product's ease of use, its look, and its sanitation characteristics. These needs can be met by selecting the right raw material and structure for the knitted fabric, as well as using the right finishing method. The textile industry's close relationship to agriculture and the country's oldest customs and traditions in terms of textiles distinguishes it from other industries in the country. The textile industry in India is capable of producing a wide range of products suitable for various markets both in India and around the world. Since ancient period, India is considered for its textile products. During colonial rule, India's traditional textile industry was almost completely destroyed. The modern textile industry, on

the other hand, was born in India in the early 19th century, with the formation of the country's first textile mill at Fort Gloster Kolkata in 1818.

SEGMENTS OF INDIAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY

- Organized sector
- Unorganized sector

MARKET SIZE

The textile industry in India employs approximately 4.5 million people, including 35.22 lakh handloom workers. In 2018-19, the industry accounted for 7% of total industry output (in terms of value). In 2018-19, the Indian textile and apparel industry contributed 2% of GDP, 12% of export earnings, and 5% of global textile and apparel trade. Textile exports (RMG of all textiles, cotton yarns, fabrics, made-ups, handloom products, man-made yarns, fabrics, made-ups, handicrafts excluding handmade carpets, carpets and jute mfg. including floor coverings) totalled US\$ 22.89 billion between April 2021 and October 2021. By 2029, the Indian textiles market is estimated to be valued more than US\$ 209 billion. Cotton production is projected to exceed 37.10 million bales, with consumption reaching 114 million bales in FY21, representing a 13% increase over the previous year. In FY20, India's raw cotton production is expected to reach 35.4 million bales. During FY19, India's fiber production stood at 1.44 million tons (MT), rising to 2.40 MT in FY21 (till January 2021), while yarn production stood at 4,762 million kgs during the same period. Despite the pandemic, India's home textile exports increased at a healthy 9 percent in FY21.

INVESTMENTS AND KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Over the last five years, the textiles industry has seen a rise in investment. From April 2000 to March 2021, the industry (including dyed and printed fabrics) attracted US\$ 3.75 billion in Foreign Direct Investment (FDI).
- Indo Count Industries Ltd. (ICIL) declared an investment of Rs. 200 crores (US\$ 26.9 million) in May 2021 to grow its manufacturing capacity
- Home textile companies are leveraging technology for improving the value chain. Welspun India, for example, introduced Wel-Trak 2.0—an upgraded, invention end to-end track - and - trace technology—in October 2021 to track textile raw materials throughout distribution chain.

- Home textile Indian companies are also enabling partnerships to expand their business operations and establish a presence in the country.
- Welspun India and DuPont Biomaterials will collaborate in October 2021 to launch a home textile line and enhance the company's strategic textiles business.

LITERATURE REVIEW

1. (Dr. S. Ayyappan, Dr. M. Sadika Sultana, M. Sakthivadivel, 2014), In the study of “financial performance analysis of selected textile industries in India” they conclude that companies must try to increase production by reducing all over expense for factory overhead. For that companies should adopt the cost reduction techniques for the Production.
2. (Varsha Gupta, 2017), these studies analysed “A study on 'performance evaluation of select textile companies an empirical analysis’”. Conclusion has been stated that there is significant difference in the performance of all the selected textile industry in terms of liquidity, solvency, managerial efficiency and profitability.
3. (A. John William & S. Nagamani, 2013), these researches were made on “A study on financial distress and firm's performance with reference to textile industries in Tirupur dist.” study concluded that increase in fixed assets and decrease in sales margin that is reason for financial distress. For the better performance of companies and increase the profitability in future effective utilization of resources must be needed by reducing NPA.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

- To analyse financial performance of selected textiles companies in India.
- To evaluate liquidity position of selected textile companies in India.
- To examine the turnover and solvency position of the selected textile companies in India

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

1. **Period of The Study:** The period of study is of five years to examine 'the Financial performance of textile companies' that is from March 2017 to March 2021.
2. **Sampling Technique:** Random sampling method has been selected to collect data.
3. **Data Collection:** Secondary data have been taken for measuring the financial performance of selected five textiles companies in India have been taken for the present study. The required data has been collected from official website and Annual report of the company.

4.Research Design: For the analysis of financial performance of selected textile companies in India researcher make analysis with the help of different textiles companies. There are lots of textile companies but researcher select only that companies which included in top ten companies and select only five companies for the research.

5.Tools for Analysis: For the aim of financial performance of selected textile companies in India, following accounting and statistic tools and techniques are used for analysis such as Mean, Standard deviation, Coefficient of variation, ANOVA test.

6.HYPOTHESIS

H₀ = There is no significance difference between current ratio of selected Textiles companies in India.

H₀ = There is no significance difference between quick ratio of selected Textiles companies in India

H₀ = There is no significance difference between Debt to Equity (X) ratio of selected Textiles Companies in India.

H₀ = There is no significance difference between inventory turnover ratio of selected Textiles Companies in India

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Current Ratio

The current ratio is a liquidity ratio that assesses a company's ability to pay short-term or one-year obligations. It explains to investors and analysts how a company can maximize its current assets on its balance sheet to pay off current debt and other payables.

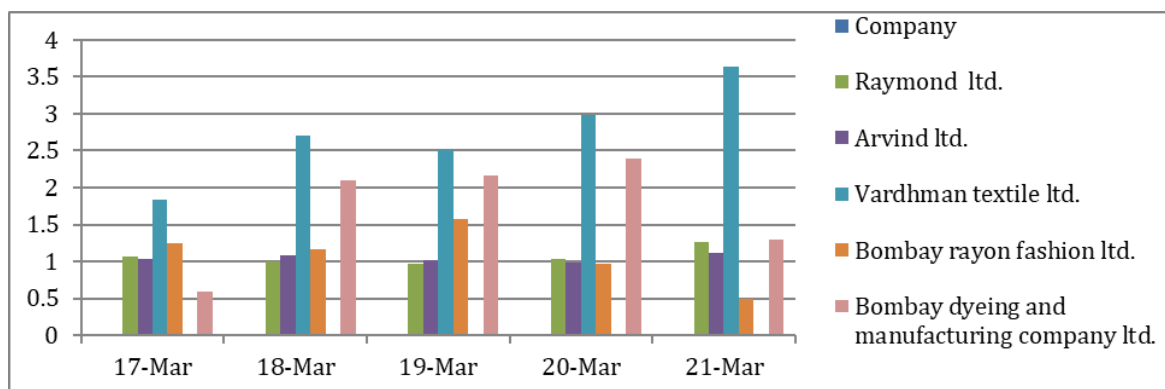
$$\text{Current Ratio} = \frac{\text{Current Liabilities}}{\text{Current Assets}}$$

Table No. 1 Current Ratio

Year Company	March 21	March 20	March 19	March 18	March 17	Mean	SD	CV
Raymond ltd.	1.26	1.03	0.97	1.00	1.06	1.06	0.12	10.81
Arvind ltd.	1.12	0.99	1.02	1.09	1.04	1.05	0.05	5.04
VTL	3.64	2.99	2.51	2.70	1.84	2.74	0.66	24.09
BRFL	0.49	0.96	1.58	1.17	1.24	1.09	0.40	36.95
BDAMCL	1.29	2.39	2.17	2.10	0.59	1.71	0.75	43.97
Mean	1.56	1.67	1.65	1.61	1.15			
SD	1.21	0.95	0.69	0.75	0.45			
CV	77.37	56.01	41.52	46.65	39.17			

(Resources: Computed by Researcher)

Chart No. 1 Current Ratio



The above Table and Chart No. 1 shows that Vardhman textile ltd has highest Mean Value with 2.74 while Arvind ltd has lowest Mean Value 1.05 and other selected textiles companies are maintaining moderate levels in current ratio. The Standard Deviation of is 0.75 the highest which means a higher degree of variability and lowest variability of 0.05 was observed in Arvind ltd. The coefficient of variation of current ratio of Bombay dyeing and manufacturing ltd is showing maximum (43.97) while Arvind ltd (5.04) is the minimum.

In year wise the highest mean values shows 1.67 in March 2020 while the lowest mean value shows 1.15 in March 2017 and in other year selected textile companies are maintaining moderate levels in current ratio. The Standard Deviation of is 1.21 the highest which means a higher degree of variability and lowest variability of 0.45 was observed in March 2017. The coefficient of variation of current ratio in March 2021 showing maximum (77.37) while in March 2017 (39.17) is the minimum.

Testing the Hypothesis ANOVA

Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	P-value	F crit
Between Groups	0.917816	4	0.229454	0.31822	0.862405	2.866081
Within Groups	14.42108	20	0.721054			
Total	15.3389	24				

(Resources: Computed by Researcher)

Conclusion

F-Cal. value (0.31822) is less than the table value (2.866081) therefore null hypothesis is accepted. Hence, it is revealed that there is no significance difference between current ratio of selected textile companies in India.

Quick Ratio

These ratios assess the company's ability to meet its obligations in the event that it is unable to liquidate its inventory. In such a case, the company has to spend its current liabilities with cash and cash equivalents on hand, as well as money now also bound up in accounts receivable.

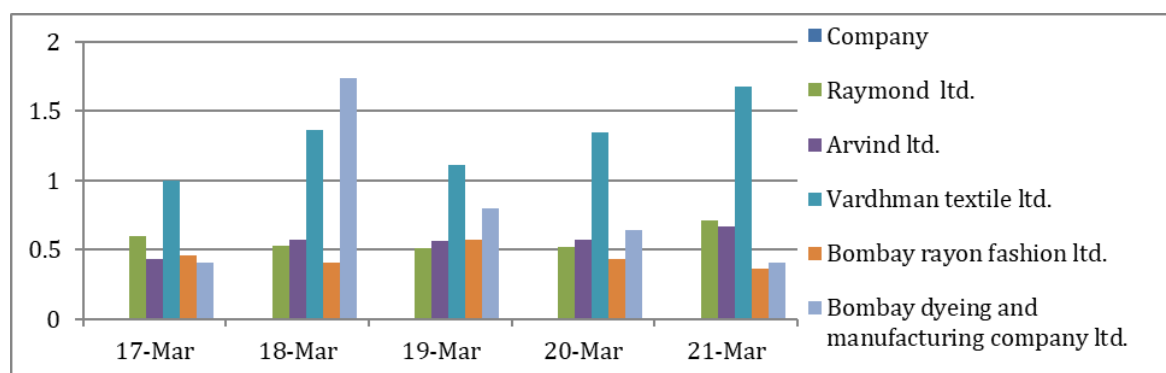
$$\text{Quick Ratio} = (\text{Current Assets} - \text{Inventories}) / \text{Current Liabilities}$$

Table No. 2 Quick Ratio

Year Company	March 21	March 20	March 19	March 18	March 17	Mean	SD	CV
Raymond ltd.	0.71	0.52	0.51	0.53	0.60	0.57	0.08	14.63
Arvind ltd.	0.67	0.57	0.56	0.57	0.43	0.56	0.09	15.18
VTL	1.68	1.35	1.11	1.36	1.00	1.3	0.26	20.23
BRFL	0.36	0.43	0.57	0.41	0.46	0.45	0.08	17.49
BDAMCL	0.41	0.64	0.80	1.74	0.41	0.80	0.55	68.88
Mean	0.77	0.70	0.71	0.92	0.58			
SD	0.53	0.37	0.25	0.59	0.25			
CV	69.58	52.71	35.21	64.21	42.41			

(Resources: Computed by Researcher)

Chart No. 2 Quick Ratio



The above Table and Chart No. 2 shows that Vardhman textile ltd has highest Mean Value with 1.3 while Bombay rayon fashion ltd has lowest Mean Value 0.45 and other selected textiles companies are maintaining moderate levels in quick ratio. The Standard Deviation of is 0.55 the highest which means a higher degree of variability and lowest variability of 0.08 was observed in Raymond ltd. And Bombay rayon fashion ltd. The coefficient of variation of quick ratio of Bombay dyeing and manufacturing ltd is showing maximum (68.88) while Raymond ltd (14.63) is the minimum.

In year wise the highest mean values shows 0.92 in March 2018 while the lowest mean value shows 0.58 in March 2017 and in other year selected textile companies are maintaining moderate levels in basic quick ratio. The Standard Deviation of is 0.59 the highest which means a higher degree of variability and lowest variability of 0.25 was observed in March 2017. The coefficient of variation of quick ratio in March 2021 showing maximum (69.58) while in March 2019 (35.21) is the minimum

Testing the Hypothesis ANOVA

<i>Source of Variation</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>F crit</i>
Between Groups	0.30832	4	0.07708	0.430485	0.784922	2.866081
Within Groups	3.58108	20	0.179054			
Total	3.8894	24				

(Resources: Computed by Researcher)

Conclusion

F-Cal. value (0.430485) is less than the table value (2.866081) therefore null hypothesis is accepted. Hence, it is revealed that there is no significance difference between quick ratios of selected textile companies in India.

Debt to Equity (X)

The D/E ratio is a critical metric in corporate finance. It is a measure of how much of a company's business are funded by debt as opposed to 100 % owned funds. It expresses the ability of shareholder shows how effectively debts in the environment that surrounds the business. A debt-to-equity ratio is also known as a gearing ratio.

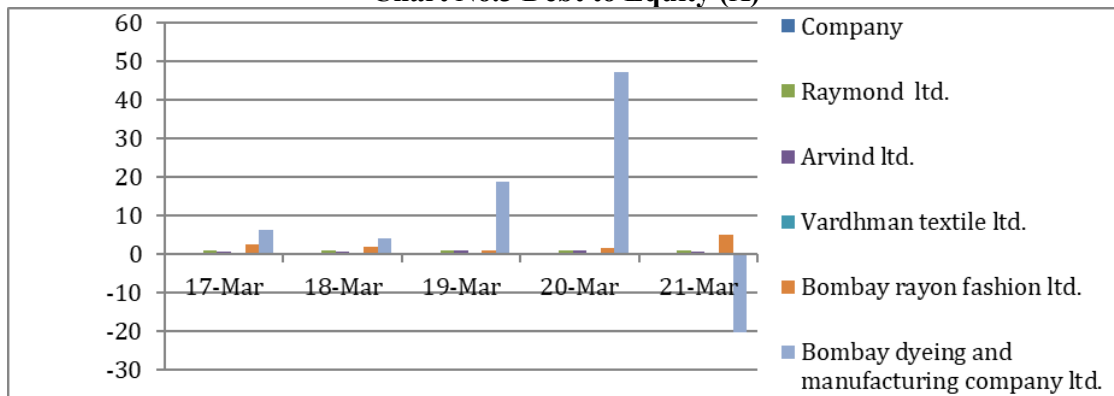
$$\text{Debt / Equity} = \frac{\text{Total Liabilities}}{\text{Total Shareholders Equity}}$$

Table No. 3 Debt to Equity (X)

Year Company	March 21	March 20	March 19	March 18	March 17	Mean	SD	CV
Raymond ltd.	0.90	0.92	1.10	1.00	1.06	0.99	0.09	8.63
Arvind ltd.	0.70	0.88	0.92	0.82	0.78	0.82	0.09	10.49
VTL	0.29	0.33	0.35	0.41	0.42	0.36	0.06	15.28
BRFL	5.13	1.50	0.89	1.95	2.64	2.42	1.64	67.84
BDAMCL	-20.17	47.40	18.87	4.15	6.45	11.34	24.63	217.15
Mean	-2.63	10.21	4.43	1.67	2.27			
SD	9.99	20.80	8.08	1.50	2.49			
CV	380.20	203.76	182.54	89.98	109.52			

(Resources: Computed by Researcher)

Chart No.3 Debt to Equity (X)



The above Table and Chart No. 3 shows that Bombay dyeing and manufacturing ltd has highest Mean Value with 11.34 while Vardhman textile ltd has lowest Mean Value 0.36 and other selected textiles companies are maintaining moderate levels in debt to equity(X) ratio. The Standard Deviation of is 24.63 the highest which means a higher degree of variability and lowest variability of 0.06 was observed in Vardhman textile ltd. The coefficient of variation of debt to equity(X) ratio of Bombay dyeing and manufacturing ltd is showing maximum (217.15) while Raymond ltd (8.63) is the minimum.

In year wise the highest mean values shows 10.21 in March 2020 while the lowest mean value shows -2.63 in March 2021 and in other year selected textile companies are maintaining moderate levels in debt to equity(X) ratio. The Standard Deviation of is 20.80 the highest which means a higher degree of variability and lowest variability of 1.50 was observed in march 2018. The coefficient of variation of debt to equity(X) ratios in March 2021 showing maximum (380.20) while in March 2018 (89.98) is the minimum.

Testing the Hypothesis ANOVA

Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	P-value	F crit
Between Groups	438.9665	4	109.7416	0.905206	0.479697	2.866081
Within Groups	2424.677	20	121.2339			
Total	2863.644	24				

(Resources: Computed by Researcher)

Conclusion

F-Cal. value (0.905206) is less than the table value (2.866081) therefore null hypothesis is accepted. Hence, it is revealed that there is no significance difference between Debts to equity (x) of selected textile companies in India.

Inventory Turnover Ratio(X)

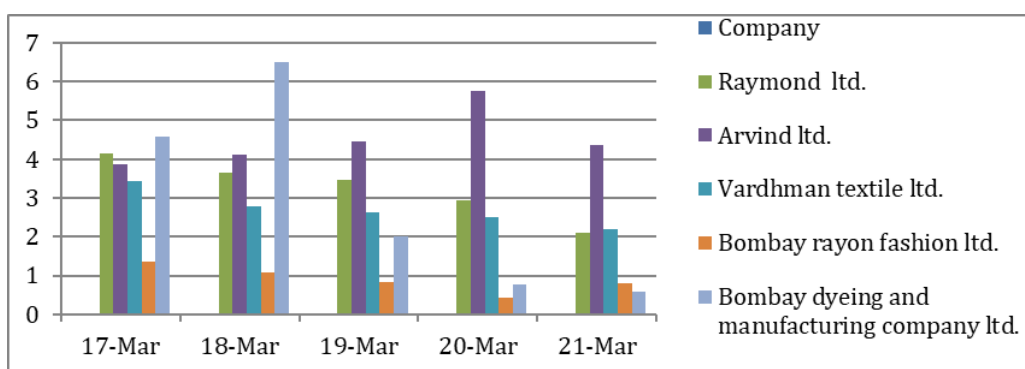
The price where a company needs to replace inventory due to sales is referred to as inventory turnover. Inventory turnover calculation assists businesses in creating good pricing, manufacturing, marketing, and purchasing decisions. Inventory levels that are well-managed indicate that a company's sales are at the desired level, and that expenses are under control. The inventory turnover ratio measures how efficiently a company creates sales out of its inventory.

$$\text{Inventory turnover ratio} = \frac{\text{Cost of Goods Sold}}{\text{Average Inventory}}$$

Table No. 4 Inventory Turnover Ratio(X)

Year Company	March 21	March 20	March 19	March 18	March 17	Mean	SD	CV
Raymond ltd.	2.11	2.95	3.46	3.66	4.15	3.27	0.78	23.76
Arvind ltd.	4.37	5.77	4.47	4.13	3.87	4.52	0.74	16.25
VTL	2.20	2.51	2.63	2.77	3.42	2.71	0.45	16.67
BRFL	0.79	0.44	0.83	1.07	1.35	0.90	0.34	37.83
BDAMCL	0.58	0.78	2.01	6.51	4.57	2.89	2.57	89.03
Mean	2.01	2.49	2.68	3.63	3.47			
SD	1.51	2.13	1.39	1.99	1.26			
CV	75.22	85.42	51.72	54.85	36.23			

(Resources: computed by researcher)

Chart No. 4 Inventory Turnover Ratio(X)

The above Table and Chart No. 4 shows that Arvind ltd has highest Mean Value with 4.52 while Bombay rayon fashion ltd has lowest Mean Value 0.90 and other selected textiles companies are maintaining moderate levels in inventory turnover ratio. The Standard Deviation of is 2.57 the highest which means a higher degree of variability and lowest variability of 0.34 was observed in Bombay rayon fashion ltd. The coefficient of variation of

inventory turnover ratio of Bombay dyeing and manufacturing ltd is showing maximum (89.03) while Arvind ltd (16.25) is the minimum.

In year wise the highest mean values shows 3.63 in March 2018 while the lowest mean value shows 2.01 in March 2021 and in other year selected textile companies are maintaining moderate levels in inventory turnover ratio. The Standard Deviation of is 2.13 the highest which means a higher degree of variability and lowest variability of 1.26 was observed in March 2017. The coefficient of variation of inventory turnover ratio in March 2020 showing maximum (85.42) while in March 2017 (36.23) is the minimum.

Testing the Hypothesis ANOVA

<i>Source of Variation</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>Df</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>F crit</i>
Between Groups	9.28044	4	2.32011	0.812646	0.531891	2.866081
Within Groups	57.10016	20	2.855008			
Total	66.3806	24				

(Resources: computed by researcher)

Conclusion

F-Cal. value (0.812646) is less than the table value (2.866081) therefore null hypothesis is accepted. Hence, it is revealed that there is no significance difference between inventory turnover ratios of selected textile companies in India.

SUGGESTION

After analysing the financial performance of selected textile company. Findings gives a real picture of the company. There is no suggestion regarding the improvement but company has to focus on more profit. It means company has to not change their working style and method. Profit is based on cost and expense if cost and expense are reduced then automatically profit increased and financial performance of company the company also increased. Sales have satisfactory impacts the financial performance of the firms during the period of study. So, company has to focus on sale also.

CONCLUSION

These studies are made to analysing the financial performance of selected textile companies in India. The researcher take only five years period from 2017 to 2021 and five companies is selected for their research like Arvind ltd, Vardhman textile ltd, Raymond ltd, Bombay rayon fashion ltd, and Bombay dyeing and manufacturing company ltd. For the purpose of finding a better financial performance researcher take more than five-year data because it gives more accurate results. The study concluded that the financial performance of selected textile

companies is better and Turnover, liquidity and Solvency position of the companies is proving good. Further research can be made in the areas like inventory management of company, cash management, job satisfaction of employees, how they made effective marketing strategy to increase sales, performance of Indian textile companies in foreign market.

LIMITATIONS

1. This study only taken five years data. So, it is not given reliable results.
2. Two methods are considered for collecting data 1. Primary data and 2. Secondary data. Here these researches are only based secondary data. Primary data gives an accurate information so it can be more useful for our research.
3. Here only ratio analysis used for interpretation of data, but balance sheet, profit and loss account, comparative statement, common size statement are also taken for the measurement of data.

FUTURE SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The purpose of this study is to examine the financial performance of a number of different textile enterprises in India. The researcher chose five textile firms for the study, including Raymond Ltd., Arvind Ltd., Vardhman textile Ltd., Bombay Rayon Fashions Ltd., Bombay dyeing and manufacturing company Ltd. India Limited is a company based in India. From 2016-17 to 2020-21, data was analysed for five years. In the first place, there are liquidity, leverage, turnover ratios calculated in this study. Under Liquidity Ratio, the Current Ratio and Quick Ratio are determined. Inventory turnover ratios are calculated under turnover ratio which shows that how company manages their inventory. total debt to equity ratio calculated under the leverage ratio to determine the solvency position of company.

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COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF CASH FLOW STATEMENTS OF SELECTED IT COMPANIES

Sikh Simran Bhupender Singh
Research Scholar
School of Commerce, Gujarat University
e-mail id: sikhsimran96@gmail.com

Abstract:

Financial statements are written records or collection of important accounting information about business activities and the financial performance of a company. Companies holding interest in other entities prepare both- standalone and consolidated financial statements. Standalone financial statements represent the financial information of the company as a single entity. Consolidated financial statements represent the financial position of the group as a whole i.e., the parent along with its interested entities. Cash flow statements, also known as Statement of cash flows, are financial statements concerned with the flow of cash and cash equivalents in and out of the business and they perform a crucial part in analysing financial statements for management decisions. In this study, cash flow statements of five randomly selected IT companies have been analysed. The aim behind this research is to check and compare short-term viability of selected sample companies. Moreover, standalone and consolidated cash flow statements of selected sample companies have been analysed to check whether company is performing well solely or wholly.

Keywords: Financial statements, standalone statements, consolidated statements, cash flow statements.

1. Introduction

Financial statements are the collection of summary-level formal reports about a company's financial results, financial position and cash flows. Companies present relevant financial information in structured manner and understandable form i.e., in form of financial statements as per provisions of companies act and accounting standards. A complete set of financial statements (annual reports) has three crucial statements- a balance sheet showing financial position, an income statement showing revenues, expenses and profits and a statement of cash flows showing net cash and cash equivalents in hand/at bank.

Companies who hold share interests in other entities become parent companies and are mandated to prepare standalone as well as consolidated financial statements. Standalone financial statements show the performance of the company as a sole business i.e., the financial performance of parent company's core business is being reflected in the standalone

financial statements. On the other hand, consolidated financial statements disclose the financial information of parent company as well as its interested entities combinedly i.e., the financial performance of company as a whole is reflected here. Analysts prefer to analyse both standalone and consolidated financial statements because they reveal different aspects about company.

Cash flow statement, also known as statement of cash flows, is a performance-related financial statement that records cash and cash equivalents coming in and going out of the business. This particular statement complements financial information presented in balance sheet and income statement and is referred to as an important part while making managerial discussions. Investors and analysts also refer this particular statement to understand short-term viability of the business.

Cash flow statements are prepared as per the provisions of Accounting Standard 3 (revised) and IND AS 7. These provisions bifurcate the preparation of cash flow statements into three activities- cash flows from operating activities, cash flows from investing activities and cash flows from financing activities. Cash flows from operating activities include all the cash and cash equivalents entering in and leaving out from core business activities. Cash flows from investing activities reveal the transactions relating to purchases and sales of long-term assets and investments. Cash flows from financing activities include all debt-equity related transactions. The provisions of accounting standards had laid down two methods of preparing cash flow statements- Direct Method which shows operating cash receipts and payments as gross and Indirect Method which starts with profit (loss) from income statement and then certain adjustments are made to find operating cash flows.

The following terms related to cash flow statements are specified as definition in AS 3 (revised) and IND AS 7.

- Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits with banks.
- Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.
- Cash flows are inflows and outflows of cash and cash equivalents.
- Operating activities are the principal revenue-producing activities of the enterprise and other activities that are not investing or financing activities.
- Investing activities are the acquisition and disposal of long-term assets and other investments not included in cash equivalents.

- Financing activities are activities that result in changes in the size and composition of the owners' capital (including preference share capital in the case of a company) and borrowings of the enterprise.

2. Literature Review

Sri (2019)¹ analysed the cash flow statements of Jet Airways with the purpose to determine whether the information provided in cash flow statement is similar to the income statement and balance sheet. The researcher found from the analysis that the cash flow statement gives the idea about the usage of the working capital and concluded that cash flow statement is not similar to income statement. The researcher added all three statements are complementary to each other and cannot replace each other.

Venkatesham (2017)² analysed cash flow statements of Kotak Mahindra Group with the aim for assessing its liquidity. The study found that Kotak Mahindra had negative profit margin and was gradually decreasing over the period of the study. The researcher also calculated net working capital ratio found that it was satisfactory. The researcher suggested that outside borrowings should be reduced and liquidity should be improved by maintaining optimum current assets and liquid assets. The researcher also suggested that to improve financial health, new cost saving techniques must be introduced.

Gelda (2015)³ analysed the cash flow statements of selected Indian companies in context of chemical industry with the aim of studying trends for operating, investing and financing activities and identifying the effects of activities on net profits of the companies. The researcher applied statistical techniques of mean, standard deviation, coefficient of variation and multiple regression analysis. The researcher found and concluded that majority of the selected companies' net profits are affected by the operating, investing and financing cash flows.

Muthuvelan (2015)⁴ undertook analysis of cash flow statements of M/s. Pantaloon Retail (India) Limited to determine what transactions cause changes in cash balance and which method of cash flow statement is most preferred. For the purpose of the study, the researcher collected data from annual reports published by the concern on official website and bifurcated sources and applications of cash and tried to establish relationship between them. The researcher found that the firm had overall good financial position. The researcher also

found and concluded that majority of users prefer direct method of cash flow statement and only few preferred indirect method of cash flow statement.

Paliwal et al. (2015)⁵ analysed cash flow statements of a particular company with the aim to analyse financial performance, strengths and weaknesses in cash flows of that particular company. The researchers also tried to explore cash flow changes and identify them by comparing financial position of that company for two years. The study found and concluded that there were insufficient cash flows from all three activities to support company's cash position. The researchers recommended that the company should increase overall sales by promoting them; reduce the burden of external borrowings and diversify business in cash-based business model.

▪**Research Gap:**

As far as literatures are reviewed relating to this particular study, it is found that no samples from Indian IT industry have been selected till date. Thus, the sample selected for this particular study tries to bridge this research gap.

3. Research Methodology

3.1 Objectives of the study:

1. To know and compare the ability of selected companies to generate cash flows from operations.
2. To find out and compare the cash invested in and expensed out as investing activities of selected companies.
3. To examine and compare cash flows from financing activities of selected companies.
4. To explore and compare the cash management strategies of selected companies as a separate entity and combined entity.

3.2 Scope of the study:

The scope of present study is limited to analyzing cash flow statements of five sample Indian companies which fall under IT Industry. The time-frame for analyzing cash flow statements is of five consecutive financial years; starting from FY 2016-17 up to FY 2020-21. The research design and sampling design that fits in to the present study are descriptive quantitative research design and random probability sampling design.

3.3 Sample Size for the study:

The following Indian IT Companies are selected for the study as sample.

1. Tata consultancy services limited
2. Infosys Limited
3. HCL Technologies Limited
4. Wipro Limited
5. Tech Mahindra Limited

3.4 Data Collection:

The data collected for present study is of quantitative nature. The sources of data collection are secondary sources which include annual reports published by selected sample companies, official websites of selected sample companies and CMIE Prowess Database. The data for conducting present study is collected for a period of five consecutive financial years starting from FY 2016-17 to FY 2020-21.

3.5 Data Analysis Techniques:

The statistical analysis techniques which have been applied to present study are- Mean, Standard Deviation and Co-efficient of Variation (Descriptive Statistics Measures)

3.6 Limitations of the study:

1. This research study has primary limitation of 'sample bias'. Only five companies belonging to IT industry are randomly selected for the study.
2. The secondary limitation to the study is 'time-frame constraint'. The study has been carried out for a selected period of five consecutive financial years only.
3. The other limitation to the study is that it inherent all the limitations of the secondary sources of data collection.
4. Any manipulations or inaccuracies or biasness in preparation of financial statements might have led to some different findings and conclusions.

3.7 Future scope for the study:

1. This study has been limited to a sample of five companies. Future studies can be conducted including more companies.

2. This study has been conducted keeping a time frame of five consecutive financial years. To understand long-term patterns of cash flow activities, more years can be studied.

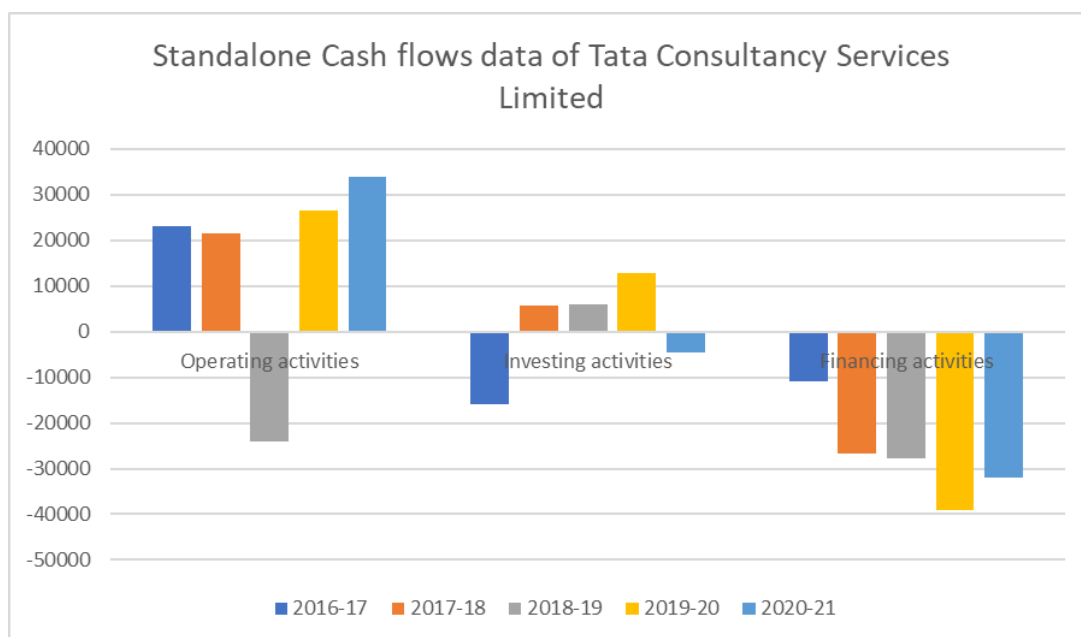
3. Limited feasible statistical tools and techniques have been applied to the study to reach out findings and conclusions. Other accounting and statistical techniques can be applied to satisfy research aims.

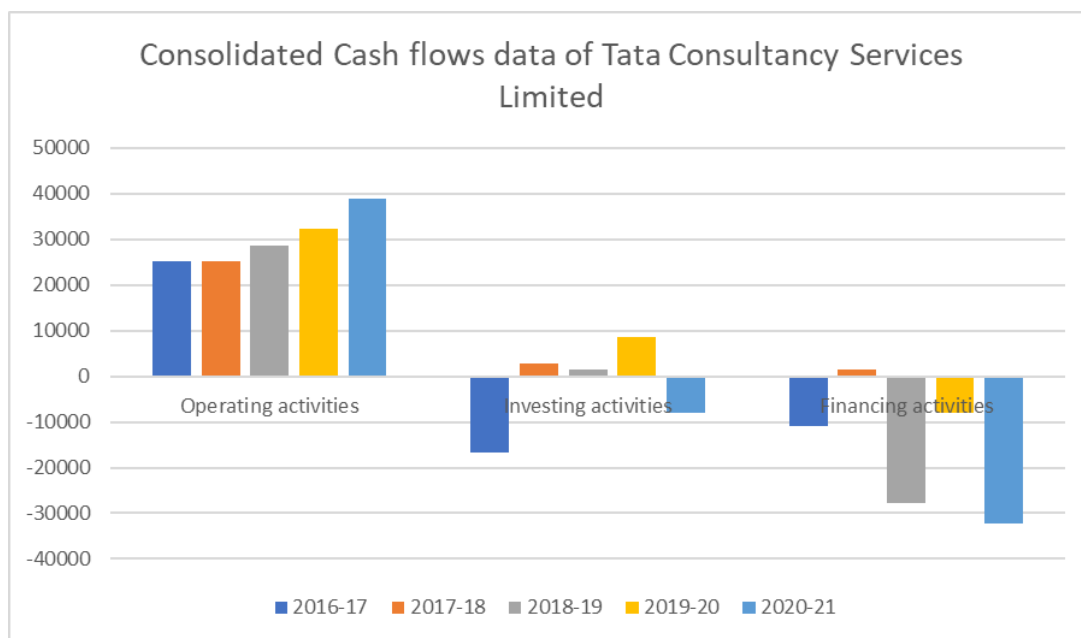
4. Data Analysis

The following section discloses cash flows data of selected sample companies and statistical tools calculated using excel in tabular form and represented using graphical presentation.

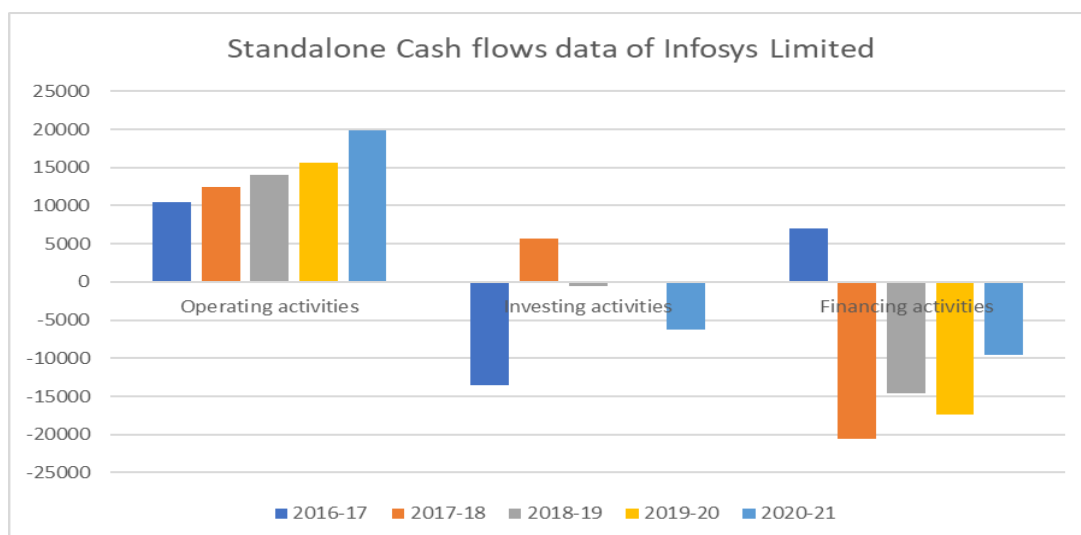
Table 1: Tata Consultancy Services Limited

Year	Standalone			Consolidated		
	Operating Activities	Investing Activities	Financing Activities	Operating Activities	Investing Activities	Financing Activities
2016-17	23132	(15782)	(10891)	25223	(16723)	(11026)
2017-18	21587	5634	(26827)	25067	2886	(26885)
2018-19	(23998)	5883	(27825)	28593	1596	(27897)
2019-20	26603	12829	(39045)	32369	8565	(39915)
2020-21	33822	(4576)	(32023)	38802	(8129)	(32634)



**Table 2: Infosys Limited**

Year	Standalone			Consolidated		
	Operating Activities	Investing Activities	Financing Activities	Operating Activities	Investing Activities	Financing Activities
2016-17	10478	(13494)	6968	11531	(14542)	(6939)
2017-18	12475	5684	(20536)	13218	4452	(20505)
2018-19	13989	(587)	(14571)	14841	(575)	(14512)
2019-20	15572	(116)	(17391)	17003	(239)	(17591)
2020-21	19902	(6309)	(9566)	23224	(7456)	(9786)



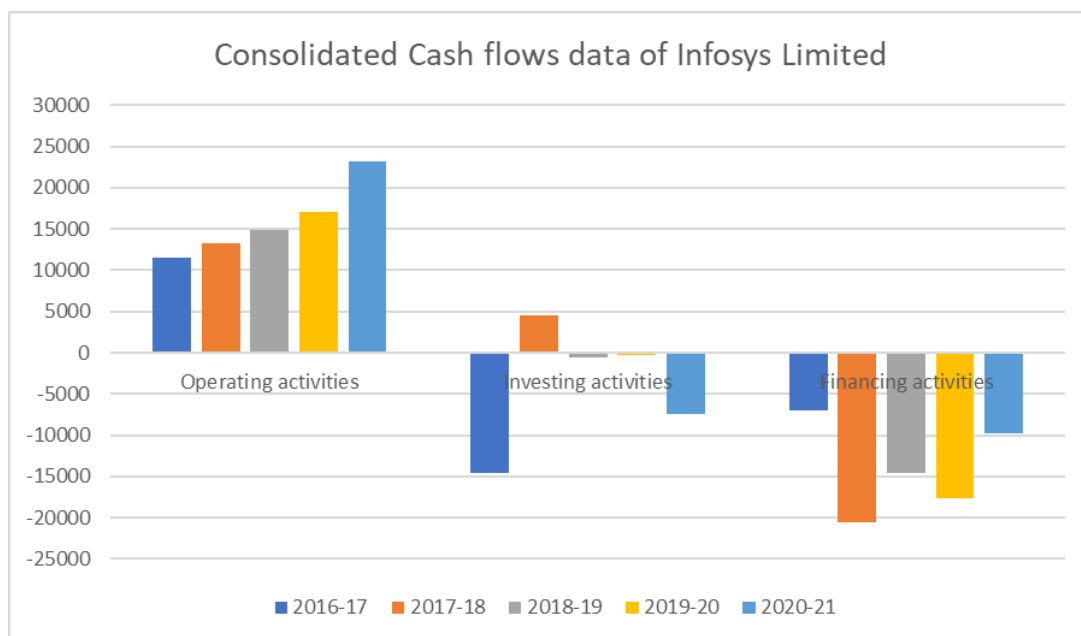
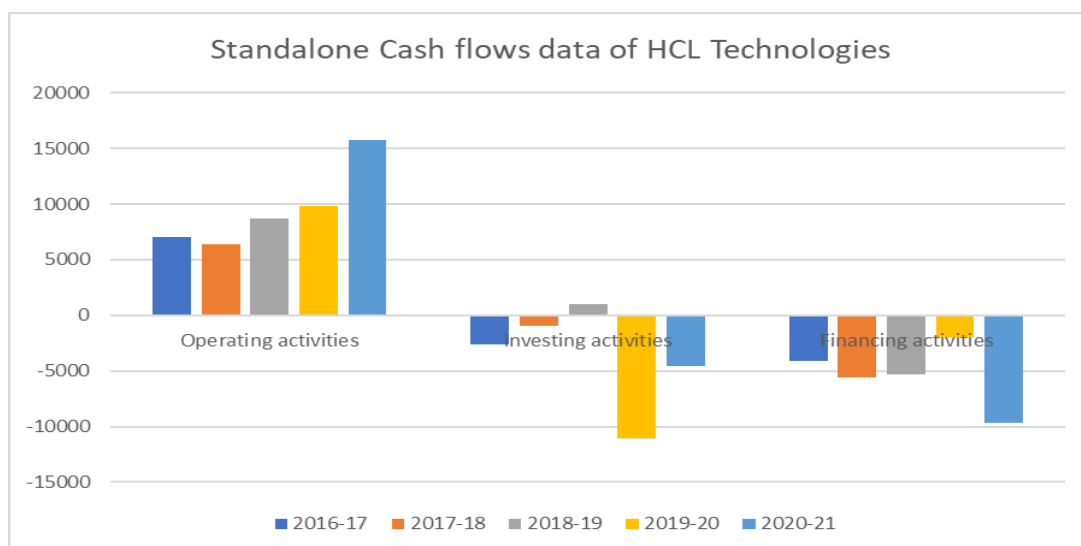


Table 3: HCL Technologies Limited

Year	Standalone			Consolidated		
	Operating Activities	Investing Activities	Financing Activities	Operating Activities	Investing Activities	Financing Activities
2016-17	6995	(2643)	(4112)	8995	3833	4517
2017-18	6339	(973)	(5547)	8328	(2283)	(5714)
2018-19	8676	995	(5335)	8971	(3073)	(1462)
2019-20	9855	(11091)	(1988)	13359	(12374)	(3168)
2020-21	15765	(4548)	(9649)	19618	(5742)	(11180)



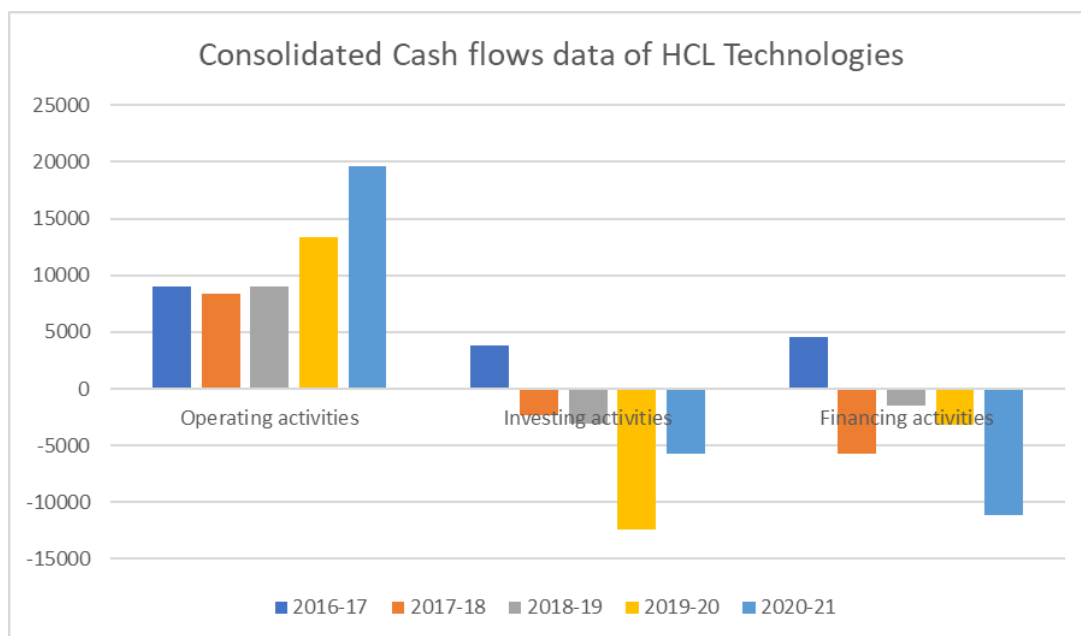
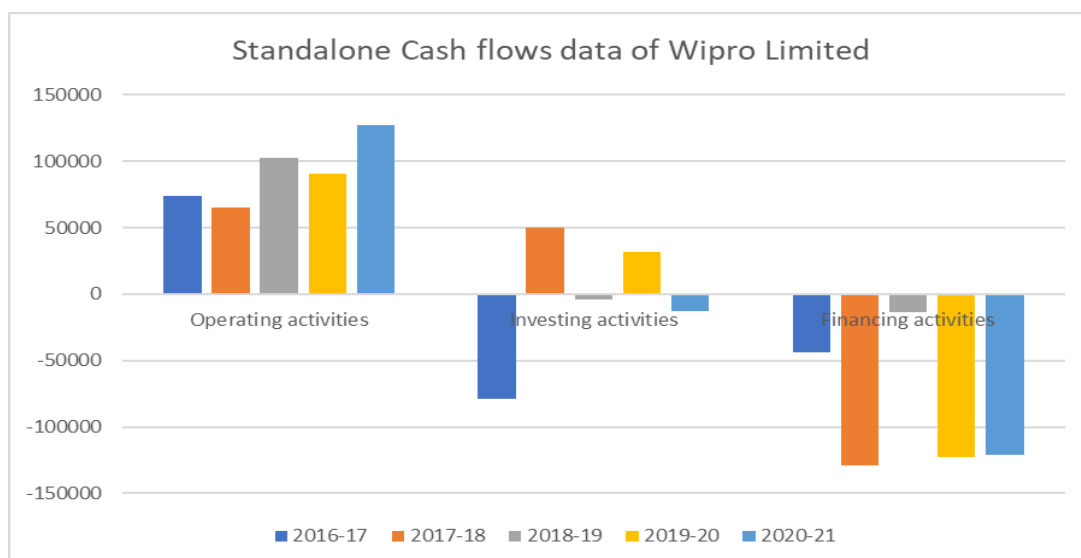
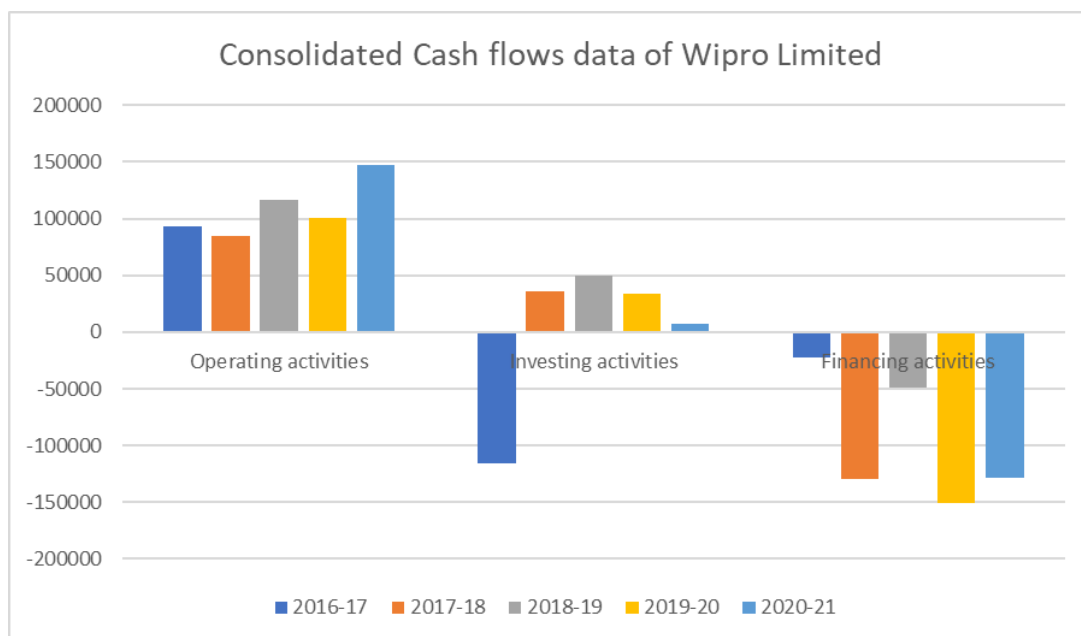


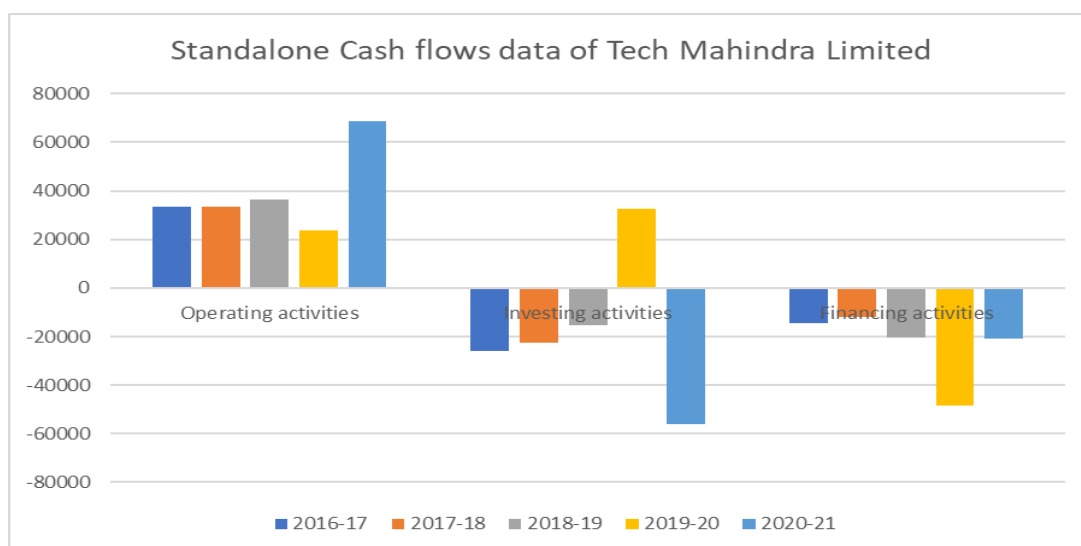
Table 4: Wipro Limited

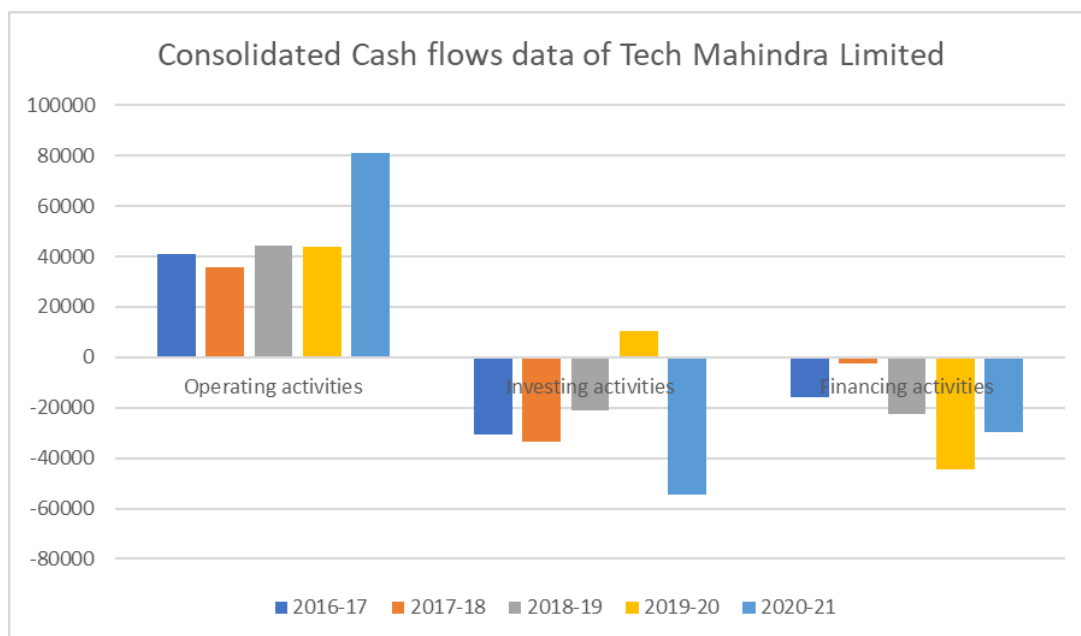
Year	Standalone			Consolidated		
	Operating Activities	Investing Activities	Financing Activities	Operating Activities	Investing Activities	Financing Activities
2016-17	73707	(78908)	(43676)	92773	(116283)	(22752)
2017-18	64709	50023	(129184)	84233	35578	(129978)
2018-19	102101	(3706)	(13951)	116316	50126	(49369)
2019-20	90681	32027	(122330)	100643	34012	(150998)
2020-21	127277	(12750)	(121057)	147550	7739	(128840)



**Table 5: Tech Mahindra Limited**

Year	Standalone			Consolidated		
	Operating Activities	Investing Activities	Financing Activities	Operating Activities	Investing Activities	Financing Activities
2016-17	33322	(26153)	(14499)	40714	(30508)	(15709)
2017-18	33583	(22711)	(12095)	35535	(33597)	(2694)
2018-19	36344	(15425)	(20359)	44320	(21164)	(22512)
2019-20	23804	32521	(48424)	43581	10286	(44655)
2020-21	68519	(56208)	(20661)	80938	(54501)	(29869)





Calculated Measures for Standalone Operating Activities

	Tata Consultancy	Infosys Limited	HCL Technologies	Wipro Limited	Tech Mahindra
Mean	16229.2	14483.2	9526	91695	41114.4
Rank	3	2	5	1	2
SD	22976.64	3566.077	3752.292	24633.33	15367.61
Rank	4	1	2	5	3
CV	1.415759	0.246222	0.3939	0.268644	0.373777
Rank	5	1	4	2	3

Calculated Measures for Standalone Investing Activities

	Tata Consultancy	Infosys Limited	HCL Technologies	Wipro Limited	Tech Mahindra
Mean	797.6	-2964.4	-3652	-2462.8	-17595.2
Rank	1	3	4	2	5
SD	11155.33	7256.36	4634.956	49913.74	32041.77
Rank	3	2	1	5	4
CV	13.98612	-2.44783	-1.26916	-20.2671	-1.82105
Rank	5	2	4	1	3

Calculated Measures for Standalone Financing Activities

	Tata Consultancy	Infosys Limited	HCL Technologies	Wipro Limited	Tech Mahindra
Mean	-27322.2	-13806.4	-5326.2	-86039.6	-23207.6
Rank	4	2	1	5	3
SD	10368.27	5555.767	2799.7	53376.24	14575.63
Rank	3	2	1	5	4
CV	-0.37948	-0.40241	-0.52565	-0.62037	-0.62805
Rank	5	4	3	2	1

Calculated Measures for Consolidated Operating Activities

	Tata Consultancy	Infosys Limited	HCL Technologies	Wipro Limited	Tech Mahindra
Mean	30010.8	15963.4	11854.2	108303	49017.6
Rank	3	4	5	1	2
SD	5749.362	4534.321	4781.814	24918.65	18174.61
Rank	3	1	2	5	4
CV	0.191576	0.284045	0.403386	0.230083	0.370777
Rank	1	3	5	2	4

Calculated Measures for Consolidated Investing Activities

	Tata Consultancy	Infosys Limited	HCL Technologies	Wipro Limited	Tech Mahindra
Mean	-2361	-3672	-3929.8	2234.4	-25896.8
Rank	2	3	4	1	5
SD	10026.26	7413.701	5876.66	67992.45	23613.3
Rank	3	2	1	5	4
CV	-4.24661	-2.01898	-1.49541	30.42985	-0.91182
Rank	1	2	3	5	4

Calculated Measures for Consolidated Financing Activities					
	Tata Consultancy	Infosys Limited	HCL Technologies	Wipro Limited	Tech Mahindra
Mean	-27671.4	-13866.6	-3401.4	-96387.4	-23087.8
Rank	4	2	1	5	3
SD	10633.34	5545.245	5752.642	56561.29	15666.96
Rank	3	1	2	5	4
CV	-0.38427	-0.3999	-1.69126	-0.58681	-0.67858
Rank	5	4	1	3	2

5. Interpretations, Findings and Conclusions:

•Interpretations:

The tables in the section of Data Analysis depicts the cash flows information from both standalone and consolidated financial statements and calculated measures of mean, standard deviation and co-efficient of variation of all the selected companies. In statistical theory, the higher values of mean are given priority because higher values of mean show a higher total value. On the other hand, the lower values of standard deviation and co-efficient of variation are considered better because they depict less deviation and variation around mean. Hence, the higher value of mean and lower values of standard deviation and co-efficient of variation are given 1st rank and other ranks given accordingly.

•Findings:

1. Hereby it is found that for standalone operating activities, mean value of Wipro Limited is higher than other companies which shows Wipro Limited is outperforming. On the other hand, standard deviation and co-efficient of variation of Infosys Limited is less than other companies and it is ranked 1st. This shows Infosys Limited has consistent operating cash flows.
2. It is found that in standalone investing activities, mean value of Tata Consultancy Services Limited is ranked 1st because it is higher than other companies. This shows Tata Consultancy Services Limited is performing better. Meanwhile, standard deviation of HCL Technologies is less and co-efficient of variation of Wipro Limited is less than other companies and it is ranked 1st. This shows Wipro Limited has consistency in maintaining investing cash flows.
3. Also, it is found that for standalone financing activities, mean value of HCL Technologies Limited is higher than other companies which shows it is ranked 1st and is outperforming. Also, standard deviation for the same company is less than others and it is ranked 1st for the

same. But, co-efficient of variation of Tech Mahindra Limited is less than other companies and it is ranked 1st. This shows Tech Mahindra Limited has consistent financing cash flows.

4. For consolidated operating activities, mean value of Wipro Limited is higher than other companies which shows Wipro Limited is outperforming. While, standard deviation of Infosys Limited is less and is ranked 1st. And co-efficient of variation of Tech Mahindra Limited is less than other companies and it is ranked 1st. This shows Tech Mahindra Limited has consistent operating cash flows.

5. It is found that in consolidated investing activities, mean value of Wipro Limited is ranked 1st because it is higher than other companies. This shows Wipro Limited is performing better than other. The standard deviation of HCL Technologies is less and co-efficient of variation of Tech Mahindra Limited is less than other companies and it is ranked 1st. This shows Tech Mahindra Limited has consistency in maintaining investing cash flows.

6. Also, it is found that for standalone financing activities, mean value of HCL Technologies Limited is ranked 1st because its value is higher than other companies which shows it is outperforming. On the other hand, standard deviation for Infosys Limited is less than others and it is ranked 1st for the same. But, co-efficient of variation of HCL Technologies Limited is less than other companies and it is ranked 1st. This shows HCL Technologies Limited has consistent financing cash flows.

•Conclusions:

Particulars	Standalone Performance		Consolidated Performance	
	Company with Highest Potential	Company with Lowest Potential	Company with Highest Potential	Company with Lowest Potential
Operating Activities	Infosys Limited	Tata Limited	TCS Limited	HCL Technologies
Investing Activities	Wipro Limited	Tata Limited	TCS Limited	Wipro Limited
Financing Activities	Tech Mahindra Limited	Tata Limited	HCL Technologies	Tata Limited

1. The first objective of the study is 'To know and compare the ability of selected companies to generate cash flows from operations' and it is concluded from the findings that Infosys Limited as the highest potential to generate operating cash flows as compared to others for standalone performance. Whereas, Tata Limited has the highest potential for consolidated performance.

2. The second objective of the study is 'To find out and compare the cash invested in and expensed out as investing activities of selected companies' and it is concluded that Wipro Limited for standalone performance and Tata Limited for consolidated performance has highest potential in managing investing cash flows.

3. The third objective of the study is 'To examine and compare cash flows from financing activities of selected companies' and it is concluded that Tech Mahindra Limited has better financing cash flows for standalone performance. And for consolidated performance, HCL Technologies Limited has highest financing cash flows managing potential.

4. The fourth objective of the study is 'To explore and compare the cash management strategies of selected companies as a separate entity and combined entity' and it has been concluded that none of the companies have similar performance as sole and whole entities. All the companies have different financial footing in standalone and consolidated financial statements.

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IMPACT OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY ON FIRMS FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE AND SHAREHOLDERS WEALTH

Prof. Lalit U. Chunara
Sardar Vallabhbhai Commerce College,
Relief Road, Paththarkuva, Ahmedabd

Abstract

The basic purpose of research is to find out the impact of corporate social responsibility on shareholders wealth and firms' financial performance. Researcher has selected three variables consisting of independent variable (corporate social responsibility), and dependent variable (firms' financial performance and shareholders wealth) to conduct research to find out the impact of Corporate Social Responsibility on Shareholders wealth and Firms Financial Performance. Researcher tried to examine the effect either it is positive or negative between social Corporate social responsibility and shareholders wealth, firms' financial performance. Researcher has selected the sample of 10 firms that are highly rated as Corporate social responsibility firms and 10 Non Corporate social responsibility firms and evaluate their financial performance measures in accounting terms like ROA and ROE and shareholders wealth measures like EPS and stock price and try to find out whether there is any difference between financial performance and shareholders wealth in CSR and Non CSR firms and supports results by doing previous literature survey about that topic. The result of research shows the significant positive relationship between Corporate Social Responsibility and firm's financial performance and shareholders wealth.

1. Introduction

The concept of corporate social responsibility was first evolved in 1950's at that time it is known as social responsibility. In 1953 the first publications about the Social corporate responsibility have been introduced in the market in the shape of book published by Howard Bowen. Before the emergence of corporate social responsibility concept, the basic aim of the organizations was to earn maximum profit neglecting the fact that how adversely their operations affect the overall society.

Corporate Social Responsibility concept has given the much importance from past few years to analyze its effects on shareholders wealth and firms' financial performance in academic research. By the help of these previous academic researches on that topic researcher tried to

find out the effects of corporate social responsibility on shareholders wealth and firms' financial performance in research.

CSR is the basic part of every firm's corporate strategy in today's competitive environment between the successful firms. First, researcher have to understand the proper meaning of corporate social responsibility to analyze its effects on shareholders wealth and firms' financial performance. Followings are the some of the general definitions of Corporate Social Responsibility elaborated by various researchers.

Corporate Social Responsibility concept is forced the firms to not just having their focus on the financial growth in terms of attaining higher profits but also take in consideration about the importance of working for the welfare of other societies and forcing the firms to take care of their employees and families as well.

2. Methodology

2.1 Sample

To define sample, researcher have to consider the problem to evaluate the firms which are considered as Social Corporate Responsibility firms that should include in sample. For this purpose, researcher have followed the following steps.

2.1.A Researcher have selected the firms that are listed in stock exchanges that follow the concept of CSR to check its ~~effects~~ on the firm's performance and shareholders wealth.

2.1.B In second step researcher selected the groups of non-Corporate social Responsibility firms and the firms that implement the Corporate Social Responsibility to analyze some of the differences in their financial performance for the particular time period.

2.1.C Finally, researcher selected sample size of the firms that implement corporate social Responsibility concept.

Researcher have selected 10 firms from different sectors that are considered as Corporate Social Responsibility firms and 10 firms that are Non-Corporate Social Responsibility firms. Researcher analyze the financial data of year 2020 for these firms and try to examine the impact of CSR on firm's financial performance and shareholders wealth.

2.2 Basic Methodology

Researcher have selected the mixed Methodology in which try to analyses the effects of CSR on Firms performance and Shareholder's wealth.

2.3 Financial Analysis

In first step researcher analyzed the financial data of the selected CSR firms by looking at their ROE and ROA ratios to check the effects of implementing CSR in the firms-on-Firms financial performance in terms of its profitability.

For the purpose of analyzing the effects of CSR on Shareholders wealth researcher analyzed the stock prices of the firms and EPS implementing Corporate Social Responsibility and compared these stock prices with Non- Corporate Social Responsibility firms to check its impact on Shareholder's wealth.

2.4 Literature Survey

Researcher try to analyze the effects of CSR on Firms performance and Shareholders wealth by looking at the previous literature of different authors about that concept and try to evaluate the impact of CSR on Firms Financial and Non-financial performance and on shareholders wealth.

3. Hypothesis

Researcher is trying to evaluate hypothesis using above mentioned methodology. Followings are Hypothesis.

H1- Corporate Social Responsibility has the significant positive impact on Shareholder's wealth.

H1a- Corporate Social Responsibility has the significant negative impact on the Shareholders wealth.

H2- Corporate Social Responsibility has the significant positive impact on firm's financial performance.

H2a-Corporate Social Responsibility has the significant negative impact on firm's financial performance.

4. Findings and Discussion

By looking at the ROA and ROE ratios of CSR firms as compared to non-CSR firm's researcher can evidently say that there is a significant positive impact of CSR on Firms

Financial performance because the ROA and ROE ratios are high in Corporate Social Responsibility firms as compared to non-CSR firms. Nestle Ltd which is considered as the highly rated Corporate Social responsibility firm outperforms Non Corporate Social Responsibility firm Clover Ltd in terms of ROA and ROE ratio as Nestle Ltd reports ROA of year 2020 22.37% as compared to Clover Ltd which is 8.05% and ROE ratio of Nestle Ltd in same year is 98.57% as compared to 16.56% of Clover Ltd. Approximately all the Corporate Social Responsibility firms that are included in our sample outperform the Non Corporate Social Responsibility firms in terms of their financial performance that is measured with the help of ROA and ROE ratios. By looking at the above given statistics researcher accept the H1 hypothesis that say that there is a significant positive impact of CSR and CSP.

Researcher analyzed the EPS and price of the stock of CSR firms and non-CSR to evaluate the relationship of CSR and Shareholder's wealth. The EPS of highly rated CSR firm Unilever Ltd of year 2020 is 307.11 as compared to non-CSR firm Murree Brewery Co. Ltd that reports the low EPS of 30.02. The Stock price of Unilever Ltd is 317.15 in year 2020 as compared to stock price of 244.41 Murree Brewery Co. Ltd. The CSR firms and non-CSR firms that are included in sample shows the same results as well. By looking at the above given statistics researcher can generalize findings that there is a significant positive impact of CSR on shareholders wealth and hence accepts the H2 hypothesis. (Exhibit-1 includes the CSR and Non-CSR firms that are included in our research)

5. Conclusion

Researcher can conclude that CSR concept is very important for the firms to attain maximum Financial Performance in today's competitive environment. The result of research shows that there is a significant positive impact of CSR and firms' financial performance and shareholders wealth by analyzing their accounting measures like ROE, ROA, EPS and price of the stock of particular CSR firms and compare these results to the non-CSR. Researcher analyzed that these accounting measures of CSR firms are higher than non-CSR firms which concludes discussion as CSR has positive impact on the Firms Financial Performance and Shareholders Wealth.

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Annexure-1

Corporate Social Responsibility Firms

Company Name	ROE	ROA	EPS	SP
1-Nestle Ltd	98.57%	22.37%	121.11	167.86
2-Unilever Ltd	151.02%	40.16%	307.11	317.15
3-Bata Ltd	34.06%	23.29%	102.1	433.57
4-D. G Cement Ltd	2.37%	1.37%	1.09	69.98
5-Shezan International Ltd	23.29%	11.81%	24.09	158.84
6-Colgate-palmolive Ltd	44.88%	31.81%	41.51	138.45
7-Fauji Fertilizer Company Ltd	160.58%	23.13%	33.4	38.26
8-ICI Ltd	20.25%	13.92%	14.76	115.52
9-Nishat mills Ltd	16.21%	10.79%	13.78	100.67
10-Kohinoor mills Ltd	9.12%	4.13%	2.27	32.88

Annexure-2

Non-Corporate Social Responsibility Firms

Company Name	ROE	ROA	EPS	SP
1-Clover Ltd	16.56%	8.05%	4.23	41.93
2-Murree Brewery Company Ltd.	19.57%	16.66%	30.02	244.41
3-Leiner Galantine Ltd.	0.47%	0.26%	-0.46	28.5
4-Dost Steel Ltd	-1.73%	-0.52%	-0.16	8.9
5-Lucky Cement Ltd	16.34%	10.87%	12.56	85.88
6-National Foods Ltd	43.46%	13.09%	5.72	22.27
7-Data Argo Ltd	-1.62%	-0.76%	-0.38	12.72
8-Descon Chemicals Ltd.	0.25%	0.06%	-0.12	2.43
9-Masood Textile mills Ltd	24.10%	6.93%	6.79	77
10-Mukhtar Textile mills Ltd	-11.24%	-7.52%	-0.37	3.14

IMPACT OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY ON FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF MANUFACTURING AND SERVICE INDUSTRY

Shailesh B. Yadav¹ and Prof. (Dr) Sureshbhai R. Savani²
Research Scholar¹ and Research Guide²
M.K. Bhavnagar University, Bhavnagar

Abstract

The main purpose of companies should not only be to make profit but also to develop the society by improving the quality of life of the people directly or indirectly connected with the company and to build trust building leadership in them. Companies work for the upliftment of the community through corporate social responsibility. The main objective of the present study is to examine the impact of CSR on the financial performance of selected manufacturing and service sector companies in India.

The research examined the relationship between CSR and financial operations using correlation techniques using secondary financial data from the Indian manufacturing and services industry for the years 2012 to 2021. The findings of the present research show that the financial performance of manufacturing sector companies has a negative correlation with CSR score, while the service sector companies have a strong positive correlation with CSR score. As such, these findings suggest that there is no significant correlation between the CSR score and the financial performance of companies in the manufacturing sector.

Keywords: Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), ROA, ROC, ROCE, Financial Performance

1. Introduction

Today, due to globalization, the world has become a village and globalization is dominating the world. This has opened the doors of economies around the world and increased investment opportunities in each other's countries. Developing countries have found new directions for development and new opportunities to participate globally

Corporate Social Responsibility is a commitment to make its financial performance and policy formulation effective in a way that enhances the well-being and quality of life of the parties directly or indirectly associated with the company.

It has the potential to make a positive contribution to the development of society and business. CSR is becoming important for the growth of the company and now most of the companies are realizing that as a business organization, it cannot be successful unless we protect the interests of the stakeholders and promote growth. Corporate social responsibility includes the operation and practice of the various financial activities of companies. This includes donations and charities given for the benefit of the society so that the company can improve its image. And branding can happen too. Corporate Social Responsibility represents the kind of relationship that exists between companies and society. Due to which CSR is currently becoming a field of research for many educators and administrators.

By amending the provision made in the Companies Act, 2013, in April 2014, India is the first country in the world to take initiative to make Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) mandatory. Businesses can invest their profit in areas such as education, poverty, gender equality and hunger.

The provision has made for amendment in the company's new law- 2014 schedule VII that companies have a net worth of 500 crores or more, or annual turnover of Rs.1000 crores or more, or net profit of 5 crores or more during the financial year, firms' allocation for CSR fund 2% from the average profits for the last 3 years, that fund utilize for social development activities.

2. Literature Review

1. Chitta Ranjan Sarkar, Kartik Chandra Nandi (2011), attempt to make an empirical study of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (HPCL) for measuring the performance from 1999-2000 to 2009-10. Simple statistical techniques i.e., Mean, Coefficient of Correlation, Growth Rate and Regression Analysis have been used and also statistical test like 't'-test has been applied in the appropriate places. The analysis of study clearly signified that the management of the company has not only improved its profitability but has also fulfilled its responsibility towards the society at large.

2. Gowda (2013), assessed the effects of CSR's activities on the financial progress of the people of India. In this study, he arranged for his activities in both public and private organizations keeping in mind the issues of instruction, well-being and environment. Each company has specific strategies to perform its CSR activities and also has specific methods. Regardless of the purpose of size, area and occupation of Indian companies, social

responsibility was seen as an important activity in the business. Further he said that CSR activities effectively affect the Indian companies' businesses and the group.

3. Famiyeh (2017), conducted a study in Ghana to investigate the relationship between the CSR, competitive operational activities and comprehensive organizational performance using Structural Equation Modeling (SEM). It was found that when the organization contributed towards CSR, the Return on Investment, sales volume and market share also showed a simultaneous increase.

4. Batra and Bahri (2018), conducted a study on 20 BSE listed banks to study the impact of financial indicators on their CSR expenditure using correlation and multiple regressions and found that Profit after taxes (PAT) positively affects the CSR. This implies that the increase in profits leads to a simultaneous rise in CSR too. It was concluded that the Indian banks perceive CSR to be a medium for not only promoting the goodwill of the banks but also help in fetching the increased customer satisfaction, loyalty on the part of investors and fosters financial growth.

3. Objectives of the Study

- The present study effort is to determine the relationship between csr and financial performance dimensions of the selected manufacturing and service sector in India. To make this research more effective and reliable, the following objectives by the researcher are as follows:
- To analyze the disclosure practices of CSR in selected service sector and manufacturing companies.
- Examine the sector-wise performance of selected firms with specific financial parameters.
- To document the relationship between The CSR score and financial parameters such as ROE, ROA and ROCE.
- To study the concept of Corporate Social Responsibility

4. Research Methodology

This section includes the data genesis, sample selection, econometrics tools and model that are adopted in the current research. The purpose of this study is to explore the impact of corporate social responsibility on financial performance in India and to determine the relationship between CSR and financial performance of selected sample units. Secondary

data were used in this study. A total of 10 firms have been selected for the present study. This includes industries in the manufacturing sector and the service sector. Out of the manufacturing sector, 5 companies such as Mahindra & Mahindra Limited, Tata Motors Limited, JSW Steel Limited, Tata Steel Limited, Tata Steel Limited, Maruti Suzuki Limited and 5 companies in the service sector were selected infosys limited, Wipro limited, Hdfc bank, tata consultancy service limited and axis bank.

5. Variables

Total ten variables considered in the current study to analyse the impact of CSR expenditure on financial performance. four of them are Dependent variables, namely, Return on Assets (ROA), Return on Equity (ROE), Return on Capital Employed (ROCE), Return on Long-term Fund (ROLF). Rest one is independent variables, of which, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

The study analyzed the both type of reports of last 10 years to collect the data to find out the impact of CSR. Annual reports and sustainability reports of the concerned years are studied by the researcher to analyze the parameter of CSR of the particular company. The individual websites of the companies are used by the researcher to obtain the selected financial parameters like ROE, ROA & ROCE.

6. Data Collection

The present study analyzed the use of reports from the last 10 years of secondary data from the annual reports and sustainability reports of select manufacturing and service sector companies to find out the impact of the CSR concept. To analyze the CSR dimension of a particular company, the data examines the last 10 financial years that range from 20011-12 to 2020-21.

7. Testing of Hypothesis

H₀₁: There is no significant impact of CSR on financial performance in selected companies in India.

The correlation analysis was used to test the first hypothesis H₀₁ of this study "There is no significant correlation between CSR score and financial performance of manufacturing sector companies in India". The hypothesis raised concerns about the link between the CSR score

and the financial performance of companies in the manufacturing sector using financial criteria such as ROE, ROA and ROCE. Correlation analysis is used to examine the correlation between ancillary and independent variables, which are as follows: Financial parameters and CSR score. Correlation analysis of CSR scores and financial criteria of selected manufacturing sector companies

Table 1:

		MCSR	ROE	ROA	ROCE
MCSR	Pearson Correlation	1	-0.396	-0.6	-0.405
	Sig. (2-tailed)		0.51	0.285	0.499
	N	5	5	5	5
ROE	Pearson Correlation	-0.396	1	.940*	.978**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.51		0.018	0.004
	N	5	5	5	5
ROA	Pearson Correlation	-0.6	.940*	1	0.877
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.285	0.018		0.051
	N	5	5	5	5
ROCE	Pearson Correlation	-0.405	.978**	0.877	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.499	0.004	0.051	
	N	5	5	5	5

The results show that ROE, ROA and ROCE have a negative correlation with the CSR scores of manufacturing sector companies. A value of -0.396, -0.600 and -0.405 is found between the two variables indicating a negative correlation. This result suggests that there is no significant link between the CSR score and the financial performance of companies in the manufacturing sector.

H₀₂ “There is no significant association between CSR score and financial performance of service sector companies in India”

The second hypothesis was used to test the correlation analysis using the financial parameters of service sector companies such as ROE, ROA and ROCE. Correlation analysis is used to examine the correlation between ancillary and independent variables, which are as follows: Financial parameters and CSR score.

Table 2:

		SCSR	ROE	ROA	ROCE
SCSR	Pearson Correlation	1	.890*	.951*	.938*
	Sig. (2-tailed)		0.043	0.013	0.018
ROE	Pearson Correlation	.890*	1	.940*	.976**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.043		0.017	0.004
ROA	Pearson Correlation	.951*	.940*	1	.992**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.013	0.017		0.001
ROCE	Pearson Correlation	.938*	.976**	.992**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.018	0.004	0.001	
*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).					
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).					

8.Result and Discussion

The corporate social responsibility score is considered as an independent variable while financial parameters such as ROE, ROA and ROCE are dependent variables. The result shows that ROE has a positive relationship with The ROA and ROCE with CSR score of service sector companies and a strong positive relationship with the CSR score of service sector companies. The value of 0.890, 0.951 and 0.938 is found between the two variables that show a positive correlation. Therefore, this result suggests that there is a significant association between CSR score and financial performance of service sector companies.

- Manufacturing Sector High CSR Score and Financial Performance (ROE, ROA and ROCE) H01 (Null Hypothesis) are accepted. This means that the correlation between CSR score and economic does not exist. This means that the use of CSR by Select Mutual reduces costs.
- CSR scores and financial operations (ROE, ROA and ROCE) of service sector companies are denied H02 (null hypothesis). This means that the correlation between CSR score and financial performance exists. This means that the use of CSR by selected companies enhances financial performance.

The correlation between the manufacturing sector company's CSR score and financial performance (ROE, ROA and ROCE) does not exist, as companies 'CSR efforts reduce companies' financial performance. On the other hand, there is a link between the services sector's CSR score and financial performance (ROE, ROA and ROCE), which means that companies 'CSR efforts increase companies' financial performance.

- Correlation between manufacturing sector company's CSR score and ROE does not exist, which means that increasing CSR score does not increase companies ROE. On

the other hand, the correlation between the service sector company's CSR score and ROE exists means that companies increase their CSR score in addition to ROE.

- It has been identified that most of the selected companies are focusing on CSR initiatives keeping in view the benefits of employees and social issues, so that all these companies have CSR related to Prime Minister's National Relief Fund and government campaigns known as Clean Indian Mission. (CSR) activities are expected to be adopted.
- It is assumed that most of the selected companies avoid the payroll program in CSR activities, so that all the companies are expected to alert their employees to contribute to the payroll program.
- It is recognized that after CSR it continues to evolve in commercial standards and it is mandatory. So that companies form a CSR committee at the board level.
- Companies can spend less than 5% of their profits on CSR activities even if their profits are low. As per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, companies are required to spend 2% of their average net profit on CSR activities in the previous three financial years.

9. Conclusion

Companies are being encouraged to be more accountable and sustainable. Provide protective policy to the community to address prevailing issues such as providing higher returns to shareholders on companies, more facilities for employees, more ethics with government, more transparency with consumers and corporate governance, health and safety, human rights, environmental protection, consumer protection and others. There is pressure. In this analysis, the CSR score is considered as an independent variable while ROE is a variable based on financial parameters such as ROA and ROCE. The results show that ROE has a positive correlation with the CSR scores of service sector companies and ROE and ROCE have a strong positive correlation with the CSR scores of service sector companies. While there is no correlation between the CSR score and ROE of a manufacturing company, it means that increasing the CSR score does not increase the companies ROE. On the other hand, the correlation between the service sector company's CSR score and ROE exists means that companies increase their CSR score in addition to ROE.

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A STUDY ON WORKING CAPITAL MANAGEMENT OF SELECTED PHARMACEUTICAL COMPANIES IN INDIA

Chothani Krishna Harsukhbhai¹ and Dr. Bhavsinh M. Dodia²

PG Student¹ and Associate Professor and Head²

Department of Commerce and Management, BKNMU, Junagadh

Email: chothanikrishna123@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Working Capital Management is one of the important parts of financial management of the company. The main objective of this report is to evaluate the working capital position, liquidity and efficiency of the working capital management. The study is based on secondary data. At the same time, Company managers work for effective working capital management by maintaining a strong liquidity position in the company, As a result, the company's efficient operation and expansion are important. The research was conducted over a five-year period, from 2016-17 to 2020-21. Both dependent and independent variables are used in this study. The study used the Inventory Turnover Ratio, Return on Assets Ratio, Current Ratio, and Quick Ratio. One way ANOVA was used to evaluate the data. This study concluded that Working capital has ups and downs in overall scenario. That is to say, some ratios are positively associated while others are negatively associated. but neither has a significant impact on the company's operations. It should be advisable to decrease the liabilities and day to day expenditure to maintain the working capital.

KEYWORDS: Working Capital Management, Pharmaceutical Companies, Inventory Turnover, Return on Assets, Current and Quick Ratio, India

INTRODUCTION

In every business a most favorable level of Working Capital is to be maintaining for the principle of day-to-day remittance. It is related to the short-term finance of business concern which is closely related trade between profitability and liquidity. Working capital is defined as capital that is not fixed but the more common uses of working capital are considered to be the difference between the book value of current assets and current liabilities. Efficient working capital management leads to improved performance of the business concern and helps to meet short term liquidity. Therefore, the study of working capital management is not only an important part of financial management but also the overall concern of the business.

It mainly involves inventory management, accounts receivables, accounts payables and cash management. The Working Capital Management mostly related with liquidity, profitability and risk of thy company.

Pharmaceuticals are items that are derived from pharmaceutical companies. Pharmaceutical businesses develop medications that are used to treat a variety of ailments in both people and animals. Drugs that are supplied with a doctor's prescription and over-the-counter pharmaceuticals are the two types of medications. India is the world's top supplier of generic pharmaceuticals. The Indian pharmaceutical industry supplies more than half of global demand for vaccines, 40% of generic demand in the United States, and 25% of all pharmaceuticals in the United Kingdom. India holds a significant place in the global pharmaceuticals sector. The country also possesses a vast pool of scientists and engineers who have the capacity to propel the industry forward.

The main issue in capital management is the infeasible investment, in which the increase in expenditures exceeds the gain in returns. As a result, managers must employ certain strategies to increase the turnover rate of current assets without interfering with the firm's operational activities, so that the returns on current assets surpass the expenses of keeping them. The remaining study is based on analysis of Literature reviews that are relevant to the topic, research methodology and sample size of the paper.

LITERATURE REVIEW:

1. **Dr. V. Vijaylakshmi and M. Srividya (2015)** – “ A study on working capital management of pharmaceutical industry in India.” The main aim is to analyse the factor influencing the working capital and its position. It was concluded that working capital were ups and down but it did not affect the operations of the company to a great extent.
2. **Ashok Kumar Panigrahi (2017)** – made on “Working Capital Management efficiency of the Indian cement Industry.” The purpose of the study is to study the effect of working capital management on profitability of 30 selected Indian cement companies Its concluded that Industry have sufficient scope to improve their profitability by managing their working capital.
3. **C.N. Emmanuel, M. Naveen, M.surabi Gopinath and Anna Susan James (2021)** – have studied on “A study on working capital management on Indian tyre Industry.” Its

aim at to study liquidity and financial position on the basis of working capital management. It is concluded that the company's working capital management is highly effective and has met the industrial average and the standard ratio.

4. **Volanath Mondal (2020)** – The study conducted that “Impact of working capital management on profitability of Indian cement industry: Evidence from BSE.” The period of the study is of 10 years from 2009-10 to 2018-19. This study concluded that ROCE on CR, QR, ITR and DTR reveals that the joint impact of the study.

OBJECTIVES:

- 1.To evaluate the working capital position of selected pharmaceutical companies in India.
- 2.To study liquidity and financial performance of the pharma companies by various types of ratios.
- 3.To analyse working capital management efficiency and factor influencing the working capital of selected pharmaceutical companies.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

- Sample Period:** This research will be conducted for the period 2016-17 to 2020-21. The study was conducted over a period of five years.
- Sample Size:** The researcher takes five pharmaceutical companies that is Sun Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Dr Reddy's Laboratories Ltd., Cipla Ltd., Divi's Laboratories Ltd., Cadila Pharmaceuticals ltd. These samples are taken as market condition.
- Sample Data:** The present study is based on the secondary data.
- Sources of Data:** The basic information about the research were taken from the journals, magazines, articles, various academic research paper and reference books. The financial data for the study was taken from the annual reports of the selected pharmaceutical companies in India.
- Tools For Analysis:** Inventory Turnover ratio, Return on Assets, Current ratio and Quick ratio were taken for analyses. And One Way ANOVA, Mean, Standard Deviation and Covariance were selected for the analysis of the study.

•Hypothesis

H ₀ : There is no significant difference between Inventory Turnover Ratio of selected pharmaceutical companies in India.
H ₀ : There is no significant difference between Return on Assets Ratio of selected pharmaceutical companies in India.
H ₀ : There is no significant difference between Current Ratio of selected pharmaceutical companies in India.
H ₀ : There is no significant difference between Quick Ratio of selected pharmaceutical companies in India.

DATA ANALYSES AND INTERPRETATION:

1.Inventory Turnover Ratio:

It indicates that inventories are turned over in the form of sales further number of times. A high inventory turnover ratio indicates that maximum sales turnover is achieved with the minimum investment in the inventory. High turnover ratio is advantageous.

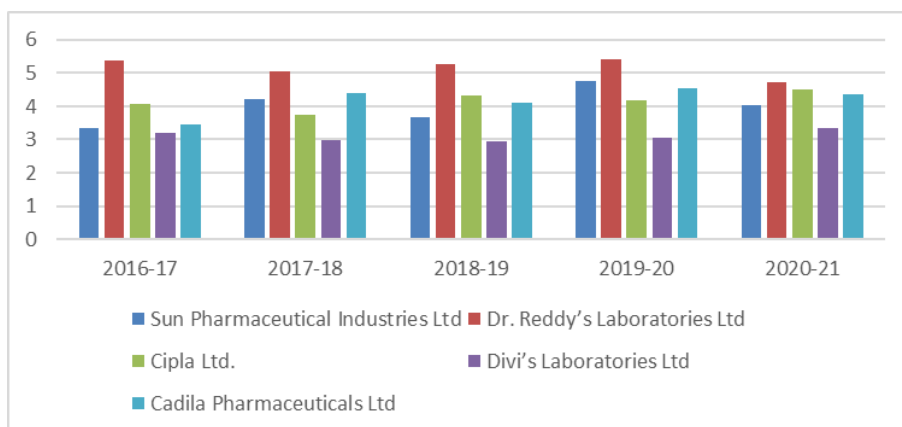
➤ **Formula:** Inventory turnover ratio= Cost of goods sold / Average inventory

TABLE 5.1 INVENTORY TURNOVER RATIO

company/ year	Sun Pharmaceutical Industries Ltd	Dr. Reddy's Laboratories Ltd	Cipla Ltd.	Divi's Laboratories Ltd	Cadila Pharmaceuticals Ltd
2016-17	3.33	5.37	4.06	3.20	3.46
2017-18	4.22	5.04	3.75	2.98	4.40
2018-19	3.69	5.27	4.31	2.93	4.10
2019-20	4.76	5.41	4.19	3.04	4.55
2020-21	4.04	4.73	4.50	3.33	4.38
MEAN	4.4	5.07	4.345	3.185	4.465
SD	0.509	0.481	0.219	0.205	0.120
COV	11.57	9.49	5.04	6.436	2.688

(Sources: computed by researcher)

CHART 5.1 INVENTORY TURNOVER RATIOS



Above Table 5.17 and chart shows that Dr Reddy's Laboratories Ltd has highest Mean Value with 5.07 while Divi's Laboratories Ltd has lowest Mean Value 3.185 and other selected Pharmaceutical companies are maintaining moderate levels in Inventory Turnover Ratio. Sun Pharmaceuticals Ltd has the highest SD of 0.509 which indicates the high degree of variability while the Cadila pharmaceuticals Ltd has the lowest SD of 0.120. The coefficient of variation of Inventory Turnover Ratio of Sun Pharmaceuticals Ltd is showing maximum (11.57) while Cadila Pharmaceuticals Ltd it is minimum.

Testing the Hypotheses:

H_0 : There is no significant difference between Inventory Turnover Ratio of selected pharmaceutical companies in India.

H_1 : There is significant difference between Inventory Turnover Ratio of selected pharmaceutical companies in India.

TABLE 5.2 ANOVA VARIATIONS

Source of Variation	SS	Df	MS	F	P-value	F crit
Between Groups	3.75026	4	0.937565	7.87936	0.021905	5.192168
Within Groups	0.59495	5	0.11899			
Total	4.34521	9				

(Sources: computed by researcher)

INTERPRETATION:

F-value (7.87936) is more than the table value (5.192168) therefore null hypothesis is rejected. Hence, it is revealed that there is significant difference between Inventory Turnover Ratio of selected Pharmaceutical companies.

2. Return On Assets:

ROA is a metric that can be used by corporate management. A higher return on investment (ROI) implies that a corporation is more effective and productive in managing its balance sheet to create profits, whilst a lower ROA suggests that there is still space for improvement.

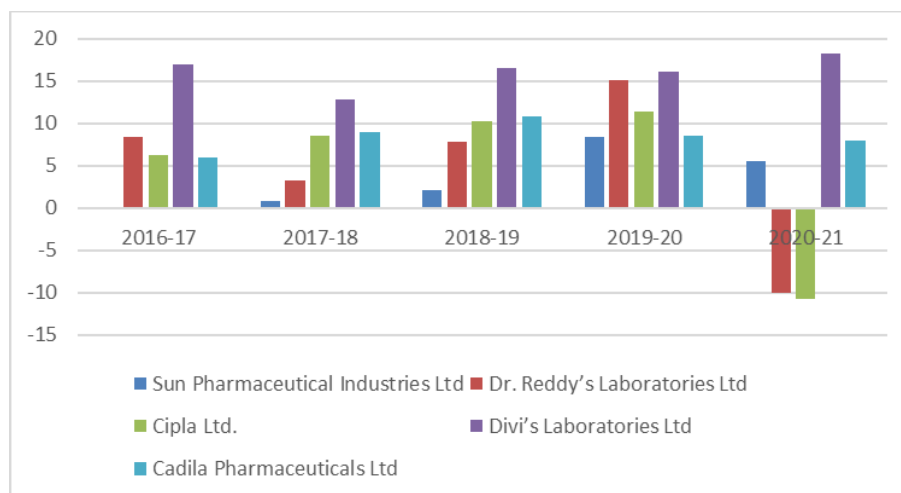
➤ **Formula:** $ROA = \text{Net Income} / \text{Total Assets}$

TABLE 5.3 RETURN ON ASSETS

company/ year	Sun Pharmaceutical Industries Ltd	Dr. Reddy's Laboratories Ltd	Cipla Ltd.	Divi's Laboratories Ltd	Cadila Pharmaceuticals Ltd
2016-17	-0.06	8.41	6.24	16.96	5.99
2017-18	0.83	3.31	8.59	12.77	8.96
2018-19	2.16	7.86	10.25	16.57	10.86
2019-20	8.36	15.08	11.36	16.12	8.53
2020-21	5.48	-10.10	-10.74	18.22	7.99
MEAN	6.92	2.49	0.31	17.17	8.26
SD	2.04	17.80	15.63	1.485	0.382
COV	29.48	714.85	5041.93	8.649	4.625

(Sources: computed by researcher)

CHART NO. 5.2 RETURN ON ASSETS



Above Table 5.9 and chart shows that Divi's Laboratories Ltd has highest Mean Value with 17.17 while Cipla Ltd has lowest Mean Value 0.31 and other selected Pharmaceutical companies are maintaining moderate levels in Return On Assets. Divi's Laboratories Ltd has the highest SD of 17.80 which indicates the high degree of variability while the Cadila Pharmaceuticals Ltd has the lowest SD of 0.382 which indicates the lowest variability. The coefficient of variation of Return On Assets of Divi's Laboratories Ltd is showing maximum (5041.93) while Cadila Pharmaceuticals Ltd it is minimum.

Testing the Hypotheses:

H₀: There is no significant difference between Return on Assets Ratio of selected pharmaceutical companies in India.

H₁: There is significant difference between Return on Assets Ratio of selected pharmaceutical companies in India.

TABLE 5.4 ANOVA VARIATIONS

<i>Source of Variation</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>Df</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>F crit</i>
Between Groups	340.2292	4	85.0573	0.749114	0.59878	5.192168
Within Groups	567.7192	5	113.5438			
Total	907.9484	9				

(Sources: computed by researcher)

INTERPRETATION:

F-value (0.749114) is less than the table value (5.192168) therefore null hypothesis is accepted. Hence, it is revealed that there is no significant difference between Return On Assets of selected Pharmaceutical companies.

3. Current Ratio:

The current ratio is a liquidity ratio that assesses a company's capacity to pay short-term or one-year obligations. The current ratio measures a company's ability to pay current, or short-term, liabilities (debts and payables) with its current, or short-term, assets, such as cash, inventory, and receivables.

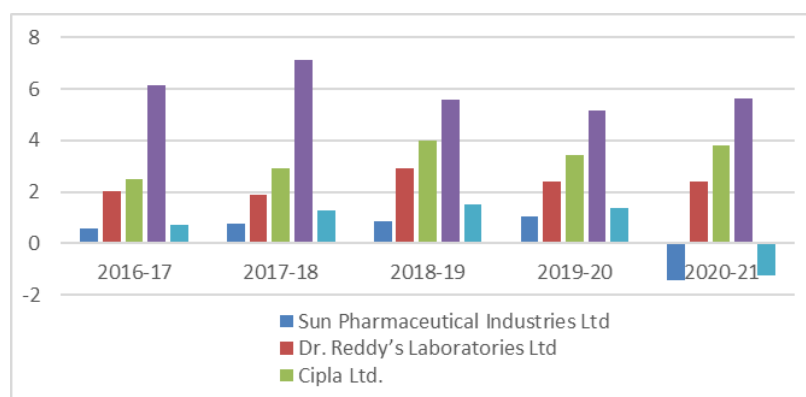
➤ **Formula:** Current Ratio = Current Asset / Current Liability

TABLE 5.5 CURRENT RATIO

Company /year	Sun Pharmaceutical Industries Ltd	Dr. Reddy's Laboratories Ltd	Cipla Ltd.	Divi's Laboratories Ltd	Cadila Pharmaceuticals Ltd
2016-17	0.58	2.02	2.48	6.16	0.71
2017-18	0.76	1.91	2.91	7.11	1.27
2018-19	0.84	2.90	4.00	5.58	1.52
2019-20	1.07	2.42	3.45	5.16	1.39
2020-21	-1.45	2.40	3.79	5.63	-1.25
MEAN	0.19	2.41	3.62	5.395	0.07
SD	1.78	0.014	0.240	0.332	1.867
COV	936.84	0.581	6.63	6.15	2667.14

(Sources: computed by researcher)

CHART NO. 5.3 CURRENT RATIO



Above Table 5.11 and chart shows that Divi's Laboratories Ltd has highest Mean Value with 5.395 while Cadila pharmaceuticals Ltd has lowest Mean Value 0.07 and other selected Pharmaceutical companies are maintaining moderate levels in Current Ratio. Cadila pharmaceuticals Ltd has the highest SD of 1.867 which indicates the high degree of variability while the Dr Reddy's Laboratories Ltd has the lowest SD of 0.014 which indicates the lowest variability. The coefficient of variation of Current Ratio of Cadila pharmaceuticals Ltd is showing maximum (2667.14) while Dr Reddy's Laboratories Ltd it is minimum.

Testing Of Hypothesis

H₀: There is no significant difference between Current Ratio of selected pharmaceutical companies in India.

H₁: There is significant difference between Current Ratio of selected pharmaceutical companies in India.

TABLE 5.6 ANOVA VARIATIONS

<i>Source of Variation</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>F crit</i>
Between Groups	44.99784	4	11.24946	8.237199	0.019979	5.192168
Within Groups	6.82845	5	1.36569			
Total	51.82629	9				

(Sources: computed by researcher)

INTERPRETATION:

F-value (8.237199) is more than the table value (5.192168) therefore null hypothesis is rejected. Hence, it is revealed that there is significant difference between Current Ratio of selected Pharmaceutical companies.

4. QUICK RATIO:

The quick ratio is an indicator of a company's short-term liquidity position and measures a company's ability to meet its short-term obligations with its most liquid assets.

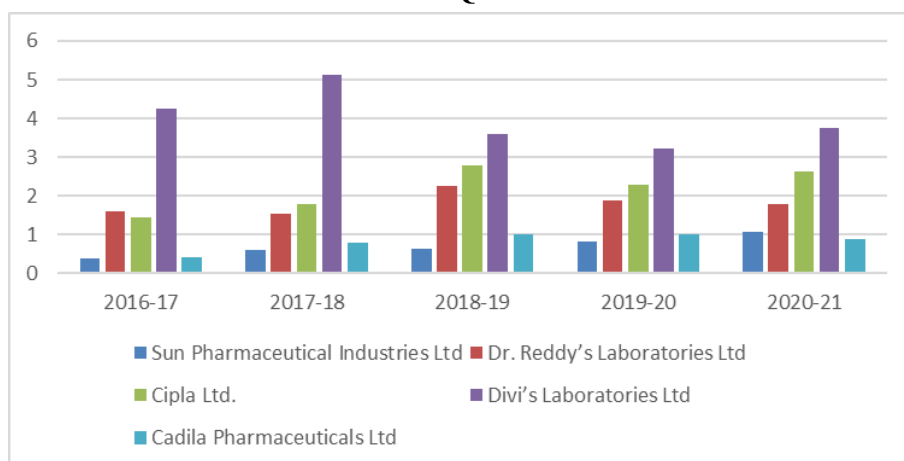
➤ **Formula:** Quick Ratio = $\frac{\text{Current Assets} - \text{Inventory}}{\text{Current liability}}$

TABLE 5.7 QUICK RATIO

company/year	Sun Pharmaceutical Industries Ltd	Dr. Reddy's Laboratories Ltd	Cipla Ltd.	Divi's Laboratories Ltd	Cadila Pharmaceuticals Ltd
2016-17	0.37	1.59	1.44	4.24	0.40
2017-18	0.59	1.52	1.79	5.11	0.80
2018-19	0.63	2.25	2.79	3.58	0.99
2019-20	0.83	1.89	2.29	3.23	0.99
2020-21	1.07	1.78	2.64	3.75	0.88
MEAN	0.95	1.835	2.465	3.49	0.935
SD	0.169	0.078	0.247	0.368	0.078
COV	17.79	4.251	10.02	10.54	8.342

(Sources: computed by researcher)

CHART NO. 5.4 QUICK RATIO



Above Table 5.13 and chart shows that Divi's Laboratories Ltd has highest Mean Value with 3.49 while Cadila pharmaceuticals ltd has lowest Mean Value 0.935 and other selected Pharmaceutical companies are maintaining moderate levels in Quick Ratio. Divi's Laboratories Ltd has the highest SD of 0.368 which indicates the high degree of variability while the Dr Reddy's Laboratories Ltd and Cadila pharmaceuticals have the lowest SD of 0.078 which indicates the lowest variability. The coefficient of variation of Quick Ratio of Sun Pharmaceuticals Ltd is showing maximum (17.79) while Dr Reddy's Laboratories Ltd it is minimum.

Testing Of Hypothesis

H_0 : There is no significant difference between Quick Ratio of selected pharmaceutical companies in India.

H_1 : There is no significant difference between Quick Ratio of selected pharmaceutical companies in India.

TABLE 5.8 ANOVA VARIATION

Source of Variation	SS	Df	MS	F	P-value	F crit
Between Groups	9.3583	4	2.339575	49.28534	0.000331	5.192168
Within Groups	0.23735	5	0.04747			
Total	9.59565	9				

(Sources: computed by researcher)

INTERPRETATION:

F-value (49.28534) is more than the table value (5.192168) therefore null hypothesis is rejected. Hence, it is revealed that there is significant difference between Quick Ratio of selected Pharmaceutical companies.

SUGGESTION:

1. Companies must take critical measures to represent a quick ratio of 1:1, Which is extremely solvent condition.
2. It should be advisable to increase the assets other than liabilities.
3. The company should need to make a control on its day-by-day expenditure.
4. Companies should try to utilize its working capital effectively to smooth running and maintain the profitability also.

CONCLUSION:

After analyzing the Working Capital Management of selected pharmaceutical Industries. Finding gives a real picture of the industry. This study covers 5 Pharmaceuticals industries in India. The period enclosed under the study extends over 5 years from 2016-17 to 2020-21. Return on Assets of selected Pharmaceutical Industries was positive and it showed increasing and decreasing trend throughout the period of study. On other hand ITO, CR and QR were rejected. So that company must work on it to maintain the working capital management. The finding can be drawn from the ANOVA test is that from the above all hypothesis null hypothesis are rejected hence; it is revealed that there is significance relationship between Return on Assets ratios of all above pharmaceuticals industries.

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A STUDY ON PERFORMANCE EVALUATION OF SUN PHARMACEUTICALS BY USING ALTMAN'S Z SCORE MODEL

Ramani Harsha
Research Scholar,
Bhakta Kavi Narsinh Mehta University, Junagadh

Abstract:

To invest in a particular industry the first step is to make a performance evaluation of that particular industry or a company. It is necessary to evaluate the performance of companies to make investment in that particular company. So, in present research paper, researcher selected Sun Pharmaceuticals for the performance evaluation by using Altman Z score model. Data Analysis is considered as the main part of any research. In a this research data analysis is be done using statistical tools like averages, ratios and by using Altman Z score model. The period of the study is 10 years i.e. from 2009 to 2018. Z score of Sun Pharmaceuticals 1.37, 1.74, 1.81, 1.20, -0.45, -0.06, 0.16, 0.32, 0.43 and 0.70 respectively during 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018. In all selected years, Sun Pharmaceuticals belongs to distress zone because in this year z score is less than 1.81.

Key Words: Performance Evaluation, Z score, Zone, Sun Pharmaceuticals

Introduction:

All the business organizations and companies are carried out with an objective of making a good profit. All the stakeholders i.e. Shareholders, Debenture holders, Preference shareholders, creditors and investors of company or the business organization will want to know whether an organization will do well in future in order to keep their interest in that organization. Forensic Accounting is one of the forms of investing accounting that helps to examine the financial records of the company with respect to fraud and distress. In today's competitive world it is necessary to evaluate the performance of the firm or industry on the regular basis to sustain in the market. With the help of evaluation of performance we can find out the Zone of Company.

$$Z = 1.2X_1 + 1.4X_2 + 3.3X_3 + 0.6X_4 + .999X_5$$

Where X_1 = Working Capital / Total Assets

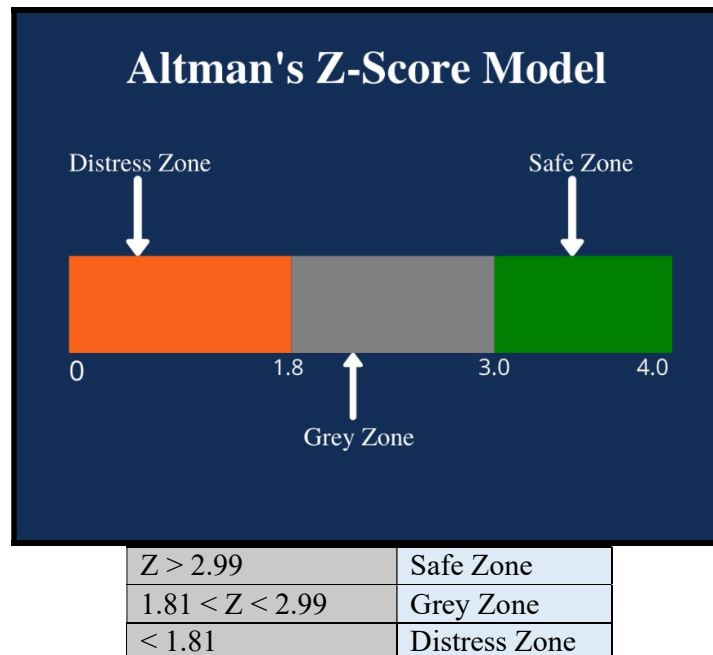
X_2 = Retained Earning / Total Assets

X_3 = EBIT / Total Assets

X_4 = Market Value of Equity / Total Liabilities

X_5 = Sales / Total Assets

Z Score Discrimination:

**Research Gap:**

1. Study Period
2. Sample
3. Test

Title of the Study:

“A Study on Performance Evaluation of Sun Pharmaceuticals by using Altman’s z score Model”

Objectives of the Study:

1. To measure the Performance of Sun Pharmaceuticals
2. To know the profitability of Sun Pharmaceuticals
3. To identify zone of Sun Pharmaceuticals
4. To give suggestions

Review of Literature:**Studies done with the help of Atman Z score Model**

- ❖ **Apoorva (2019)** Seven companies have been selected to check the efficiency and accuracy of this model. In conclusion it can be applied for Indian Companies but the same was not 100% accurate.
- ❖ **Rohini Sajjan (2016)** this study tries to apply the model to understand financial health of selected firms for the years 2011-2015 which are listed in BSE and NSE. Companies are selected from manufacturing and non manufacturing sector. It reveals

that none of the companies completely belongs to safe zone except for few years. Most of the firms are in distress zone.

❖ **Setyani Dwi Lestari (2016)** the study was based on effect of z score to stock price is significantly 0.004. the study period was 2009 to 2014. Retained earning to total assets have no significant effect. Ratio of z score only ebit to total assets and significantly affect stock price partially.

Research Methodology

Population / Universe of Study:

The population of the study is all listed Pharmaceutical Companies which are listed in BSE and NSE.

Sample Size:

From the whole population Sun Pharmaceuticals randomly selected for analysis and which is listed in BSE.

Data Collection:

This study is based on secondary data collection in which data is collected from the Sun Pharmaceuticals annual report, websites and magazines. For the calculation of various ratios money control and annual report of respective companies are used.

Period of the Study:

The period of the study will be of 10 years i.e. from 2009 to 2018.

Tools and Techniques:

Data Analysis is considered as the main part of any research. In a this research data analysis is be done using following tools and Techniques.

- Averages,
- Ratios
 - ✓Current Ratio
 - ✓Quick Ratio
 - ✓Inventory Turnover Ratio
 - ✓Assets Turnover Ratio
 - ✓Leverage Ratio
 - ✓Return on Assets Ratio
 - ✓Return on Capital Employed and
- By using Altman Z score model

Data Analysis and Interpretation:**Ratio of Sun Pharmaceuticals during 2009 to 2018**

Ratio	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
CR	2.32	3.44	2.86	2.44	1.26	0.79	1.06	1.17	1.37	1.57
QR	1.54	2.74	2.33	1.82	1.03	0.55	0.76	0.88	1.08	1.26
DTR	2.99	5.67	6.39	3.35	4.75	7.11	3.99	3.25	2.85	2.62
ITR	3.15	3.11	3.71	2.66	3.26	5.94	3.94	17.34	3.37	3.69
ATR	0.34	0.50	0.55	0.31	0.32	0.42	0.28	0.29	0.31	0.38
DR	0.51	0.75	0.51	0.55	24.54	19.22	20.86	18.64	26.53	20.39
ER	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
ROA	16.49	21.61	21.80	8.47	-28.35	-3.57	-1.98	0.57	-0.35	4.39
ROCE	55.65	49.58	53.42	20.95	-119.9	-81.09	-13.39	2.72	-1.21	11.68
Avg.	9.22	9.71	10.18	4.51	-12.56	-5.62	1.73	4.99	3.78	5.11

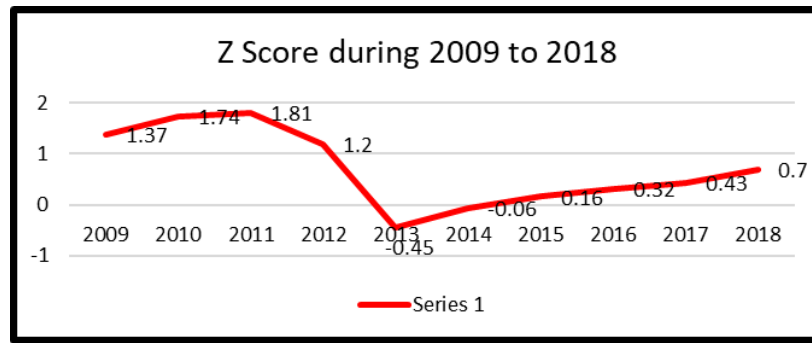
[Source: Computed with the help of Annual Report 2009 to 2018]

Above table represent Current Ratio, Quick Ratio, Debtor Turnover Ratio, Inventory Ratio, Debt Ratio, Equity Ratio, Return on Assets Ratio and Return on Capital Ratio during 2009 to 2018. The average of all ratio is 9.22, 9.71, 10.18, 4.51, -12.56, -5.62, 1.73, 4.99, 3.78 and 5.11 respectively during 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018. Highest average is in the year 2010 i.e. 9.71 and lowest average is in the year 2013 i.e. -12.56.

Altman Z Score Model for Sun Pharmaceuticals:

Ratio	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
X1	0.20	0.38	0.34	0.31	0.13	-0.08	0.02	0.06	0.13	0.22
X2	0.31	0.19	0.24	0.30	0.07	-0.14	-0.08	-0.06	0.00	-0.02
X3	0.54	0.71	0.72	0.28	-0.94	-0.12	-0.07	0.02	-0.01	0.14
X4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
X5	0.32	0.46	0.51	0.31	0.29	0.28	0.28	0.30	0.31	0.36
Z= 1.2X1 + 1.4X2 + 3.3X3 + 0.6X4 + .999X5										
Z score	1.37	1.74	1.81	1.20	-0.45	-0.06	0.16	0.32	0.43	0.70
Zone	Distress	Distress	Distress	Distress	Distress	Distress	Distress	Distress	Distress	Distress

[Source: Computed with the help of Ratios.]



[Source: Computed with the help of Z Score.]

Interpretation:

Z score of Sun Pharmaceuticals is 1.37, 1.74, 1.81, 1.20, -0.45, -0.06, 0.16, 0.32, 0.43 and 0.70 respectively during 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018. In all selected years, Sun Pharmaceuticals belongs to distress zone because in this year z score is less than 1.81.

Conclusion and Findings:

With the help of this study a stakeholder can easily identify the company is in Safe Zone, Grey Zone and Distress Zone. Same way company also can know about the financial health and zone which it belongs to. Z score of Sun Pharmaceuticals is 1.37, 1.74, 1.81, 1.20, -0.45, -0.06, 0.16, 0.32, 0.43 and 0.70 respectively during 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018. In all selected years, Sun Pharmaceuticals belongs to distress zone because in this year z score is less than 1.81. So Sun Pharmaceuticals needs to take corrective measures for improvement of Financial Health.

Limitations of the Study:

- Only one company is selected for the study
- Study period is only 10 years.

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DIGITAL MARKETING AND ITS EFFECT IN TODAY'S ERA

Vandna H. Gurubaxani

Research Scholar

Department of Commerce & Management

Bhakta Kavi Narsinh Mehta University, Junagadh

E-mail: vandna.gurubaxani@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Today we can see that Digital marketing has become the main course of action of virtual communication which is used by the majority of marketers to patronize their merchandise and the services associated with it in the marketplace. The ultimate objectives of the digital marketing is connected with end users and allow them to choose, buy, Sell the product by virtue mode apart of digital platform. This become beneficial for both that is for consumers and marketers to cater. We can judge that the outcome of digital marketing on the basis of company's sales. For this study 100 randomly selected respondents were selected by researcher to get the exact scenario for the present study.

Keywords: Digital marketing, Virtual, Impact, consumers.

INTRODUCTION:

Digital marketing also known as 'Online marketing', 'Web based marketing', 'Internet marketing'. The present era is called "Era of Internet". Because Internet has opened all the gates of opportunities for all the businesses. A means by which one can expand their business on global level also. It gives a choice to customer to select a product at their time, from convenient place with wide range by various tools like smart phone, laptops, computer, tablets etc. Moreover digital marketing also reduce major limitations of traditional marketing. Especially after covid- 19 pandemic situation, we can see that the craze and usage of digital marketing is constantly increasing. Company achieves their targets of promoting their products and services through various online channels also. Today With global e-commerce sales expected to reach \$4.5 trillion by 2021, it's clear that there is significant potential for online promotional activity day by day.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

Khan and Mahapatra (2009) observed that technology plays a important role in improving the quality of services provided by the organizations. It is a sign towards adoption of digitalization.

Fisch (2010) investigated that In all over world, approximately 1 billion monthly active users of facebook only After two years of facebook launching, there were reached to 50 million users. Moreover, daily 31 billion queries & problems on google. Almost 1000 internet devices used in 1984 and 1,00,00,00,000 internet devices used in 2008.

Kee(2008); Godes & Silva(2012) by their study concluded that 90% of customer first read online reviews of other consumer before make buying decision for product/services. Consumer tool at 4 reviews before make their final decision of buying. So it is cleared Reviews also affect in buying decision.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

- To study the effect of digital marketing on consumer buying behaviour.
- To know to utility of digital marketing in today's competitive era.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

For this present study, Researcher has select randomly 100 consumers who are currently buying from digital platform particularly from Rajkot city by using convenient sampling method & For data analysis purpose Arithmetic Average, percentage analysis and Ranking method has been used. For the collection of data, a pre designed structured questionnaire tool was prepared by Researcher and for secondary data collection, researcher revised websites , books, article review , various research papers for the same.

DATA ANALYSIS:

TABLE 1.1
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Personal Factors	Category	No of Respondents	% of Respondents
Gender	Male	55	55%
	Female	45	45%
	Total	100	100%
Age	18-20	33	33%
	21-30	27	27%
	31-40	34	34%
	41-50	4	4%
	51 & above	2	2%
	Total	100	100%
Occupation	Student	19	19%
	Job	46	46%
	Business	20	20%
	Professional	8	8%
	Housewife	7	7%
	Total	100	100%
Monthly Family Income	Below 10000	17	17%
	10001 To 20000	11	11%
	20001 To 30000	12	12%
	30001 To 40000	36	36%
	40001 & above	24	24%
	Total	100	100%
Education Qualification	Up to SSC & Below	6	6%
	Up to HSC & Below	11	11%
	Graduate	31	31%
	Post Graduate	43	43%
	Other	9	9%
	Total	100	100%

TABLE 1.2
FAMILIAR WITH DIGITAL MARKETING

Are you Familiar with Digital marketing	No of Respondents
Yes	100
No	0
Total	100

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF FAMILIAR WITH DIGITAL MARKETING

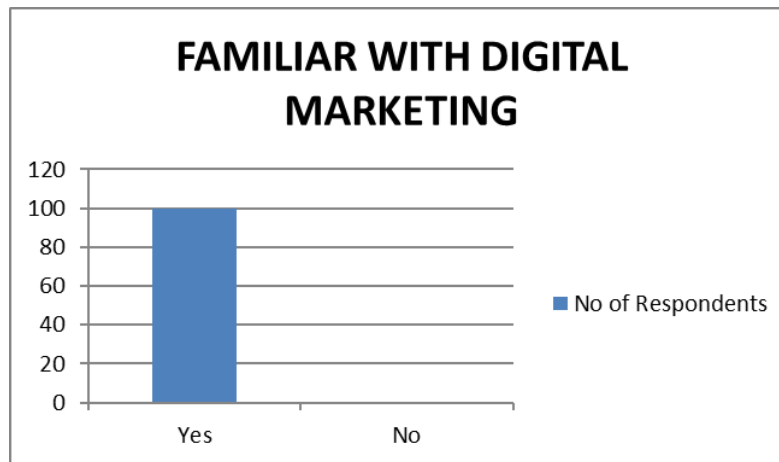


TABLE 1.3

PURCHASE FROM DIGITAL PLATFORM

Purchase from Digital Platform	No of Respondents
Yes	91
No	9
Total	100

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF PURCHASE FROM DIGITAL PLATFORM

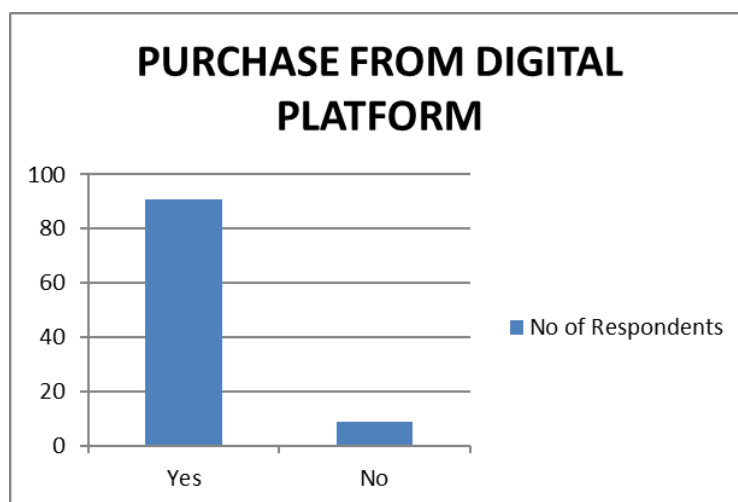


TABLE 1.4

FREQUENCY OF PURCHASE FROM DIGITAL PLATFORM

Frequency of Purchase from Digital Platform	No of Respondents
Every week	6
Every 15 days	9
Once in a month	36
Once in every three month	16
Once in Every six month	13
Once in a year	11
Total	91

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF FREQUENCY OF PURCHASE FROM
DIGITAL PLATFORM

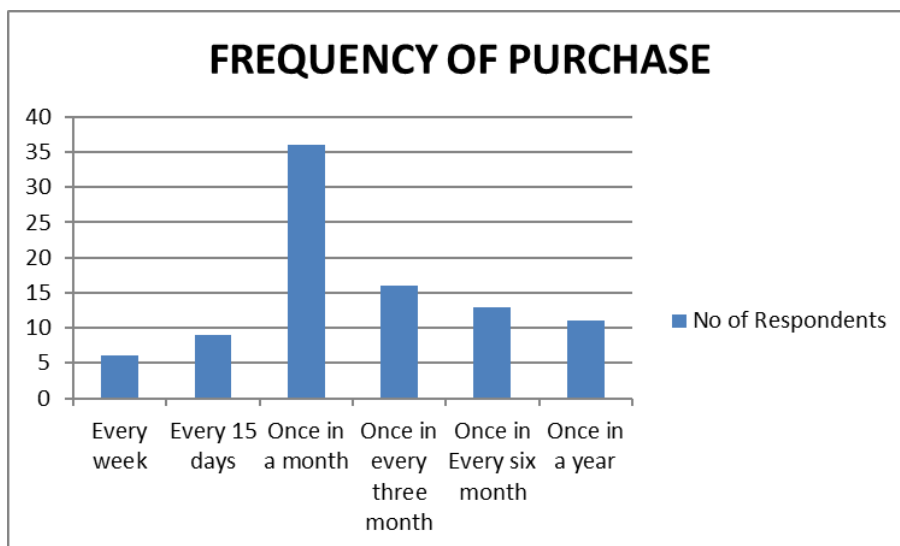


TABLE 1.5

REASONS OF PURCHASE FROM DIGITAL PLATFORM

Frequency of Purchase from Digital Platform	No of Respondents
Wide Range of products	17
Reasonable price	16
Regular offers, discount	36
Various mode of payment	14
Easy buying process	5
Free Home delivery	3
Total	91

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF REASONS OF PURCHASE FROM DIGITAL PLATFORM

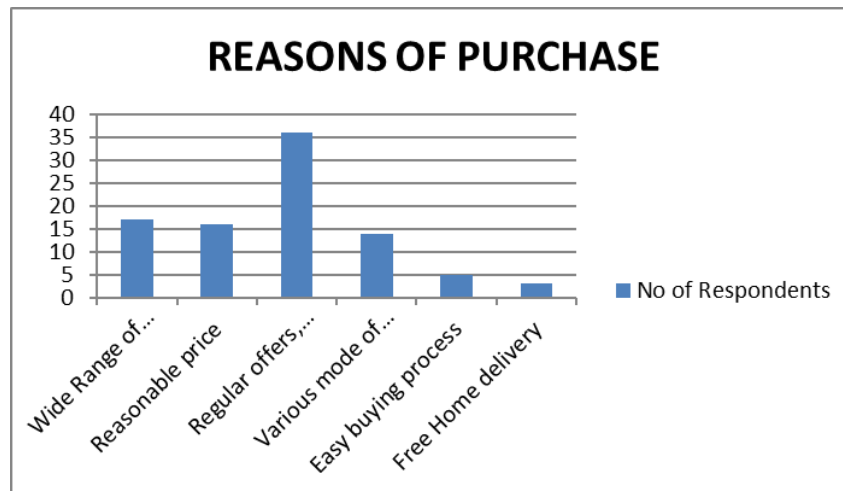


TABLE 1.6

SATISFACTION LEVEL OF CONSUMERS

Are you satisfied by purchasing from digital platform?	No of Respondents
Yes	72
No	9
Neutral	10
Total	91

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF SATISFACTION LEVEL OF CONSUMERS



TABLE 1.7

TECHNICAL ISSUE FACED BY CONSUMERS

Are you faced any technical problem during purchasing from digital platform?	No of Respondents
Yes	9
No	71
sometimes	11
Total	91

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF TECHNICAL ISSUE FACED BY CONSUMERS

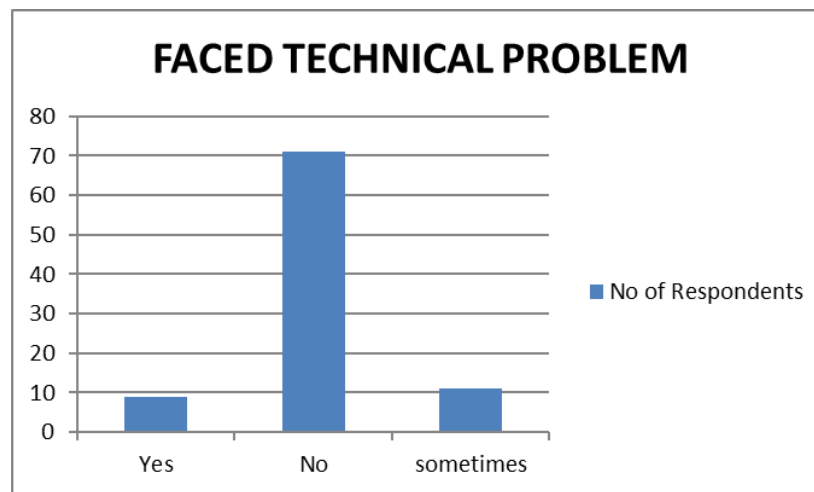
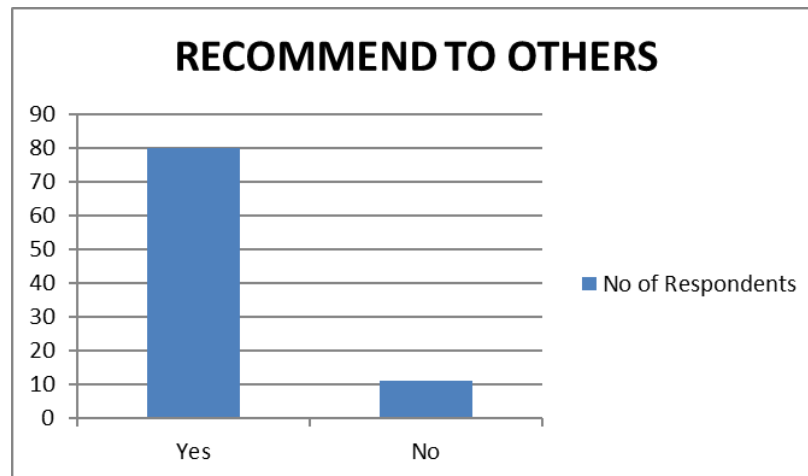


TABLE 1.9

RECOMMEND TO OTHERS

From your experience, Do you recommend others to purchase from digital platform?	No of Respondents
Yes	80
No	11
Total	91

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF RECOMMEND TO OTHERS



FINDINGS OF THE STUDY:

- By this study, Researcher found that **all the respondents** are **familiar** with Digital platform.
- Almost **91%** respondents are **purchase** from Digital platform.
- As far as frequency of purchase is concern, **36%** respondents are purchased online **once in a month** while **6%** of respondents are purchased **every week**.
- If talk about Reasons of purchase from digital platform, majority **36%** respondents is purchase just because of **regular offers, discounts, schemes**, while **3%** respondents are purchase because only the simple reason is that **free home delivery**.
- 72%** respondents are **satisfied with** purchase product from online.
- 71%** respondents are **not facing any technical issue** during purchase from digital platform.
- 80%** of respondents are **recommended others** for purchase online from their experience.

SUGGESTIONS BY RESEARCHER:

- Still need to create more awareness mainly in rural area.
- Try to solve technical queries of customer within short time.
- Continuous feedback should be taken from customers apart of after sale services.
- Continuous try to improve your services.

- Reduce delivery time of the products.

CONCLUSION:

Digital marketing has been switch off to be key portion of approach of many organizers in present era. In today's time, still for many small businessmen are adopting innovative & creative for digital marketing to cover market for their products & services in the society. It has no fixed norms for the same. Company can use many devices like tablets, smart phones, TV, laptops, digital platform, e-mail, text message, by whats app message, etc... for their its products and services. By Digital Platform & Promotion, company may reach beyond the imagination if it considers customer's expectations as a prime priority.

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PROFITABILITY LEVEL OF INDIAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANIESRajeshbhai C. Zala¹ and Dr. Hasmukhray M. Korat²Research Scholar¹ and Research Guide²¹Shri Govind Guru University, Godhra²Principal Sheth T.C. Kapadia Arts and Commerce College, Bodeli

Abstract

Profit is one of the biggest motives of running business. All the big companies attract investment from the investors on the basis of their potential to earn profit and pay them back to the investor as dividend or to reinvest and appreciate the share value of the company. Profit through direct distribution of profit is highly expected by the shareholders. Indian automobile sector is also one of the biggest sectors of Indian economy where investors have a close eye on the return on capital employed. In this research an effort has been made to assess the profitability of eight major Indian automobile companies on the basis of return on capital employed and return on assets. Both these ratios are crucial and effective measures to understand the profitability. It was found that Indian automobile companies are having quite profitable and have good potential and capacity and are fulfilling the aspirations.

Key words: profitability, automobile companies, return on capital employed and return on assets.

1.Introduction:

Indian automobile sector is in its growing stage with the sale of 3.50 million vehicles every year. Nation's infrastructure is growing, population of the nation is also growing, per capita income and net disposable income is also increasing and standard of life is also improving. All these situations are favorable for Indian automobile industry as new demand is generating at good pace.

These are the macro economic factors which are in favour of the companies in auto sector but the micro factors within the company related to finance also need to be controlled and maintained at right level in order to keep the company profitable. This research work has been executed to know the profitability of major Indian automobile companies on the basis of return on capital employed and return on assets.

Companies which are having diversified portfolio and product line are better in terms of safety and profitability. Their growth is always steady and having less risk as compared to the companies concentrated or limited to one product. (George Paul, 1985)¹

Having flexible workforce and high productive labour can lead to profit and stability of the automobile industry. Industry in India is struggling to stay profitable due to manifold reasons (Ray Sarbapriya, 2012)²

Indian automobile industry can bloom even in slowdown period. It can gain sales with more thrust on research and development with innovative ideas. The market demand is dependent on several demographic factors and financial position of the customers yet innovation can play a important role in sales enhancement. (Arun Kumar Rastogi and Nitin Gopal Gupta, 2013)³

A study was conducted on Indian automobile companies' financial performance from the year 2011 to 2015 in which 25 companies liquidity and leverage position word analyzed critically. It was found that quick ratio was positively associated with while profitability. Current ratio was negatively related with net profit. Inventory turnover ratio was also negatively associated with operating profit. (Sanjay Hiran, 2016)⁴

There is always a big impact of optimum working capital management on the profitability of automobile companies in India. If it is adequate, profitability certainly increases (Navena Nesa Kumari and M. Victor Louis Anthuvan, 2017).⁵

Liquidity position of automobile companies makes big impact on the profitability. It is essential to have adequate liquidity to have sustainable profit. (M.S Ranjithkumar and C.Eahambaram ,2018)⁶

It is very essential for the company to have satisfied workforce and following standard operating procedures in order to be profitable. Smooth functioning of a company heavily depends on effective operations to be maintained in strict discipline (Anurag Mehta and Preeti, 2019)⁷

2.Research Objective:

To assess the level of profitability of top Indian automobile companies this research work has been performed.

3.Research Hypothesis:

H_{1.0} There is no significant profitability of automobile companies.

H_{1.1} There is significant profitability of automobile companies.

Sample:

Top eight automobile companies which are registered in National Stock Exchange (NSE) namely India's Hero Motocorp, Maruti Suzuki India Ltd., TVS Motor Company Ltd.,

Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd., Isuzu Motors Ltd., Ashok Leyland Ltd., Tata Motors Ltd. and Bajaj Auto Ltd. were selected for this study.

Research Tool:

Information related to profitability of automobile companies was collected from secondary sources. Published profit and loss account and balance sheet of 2019-20 of these eight companies were used for research.

4.Data analysis and interpretation:

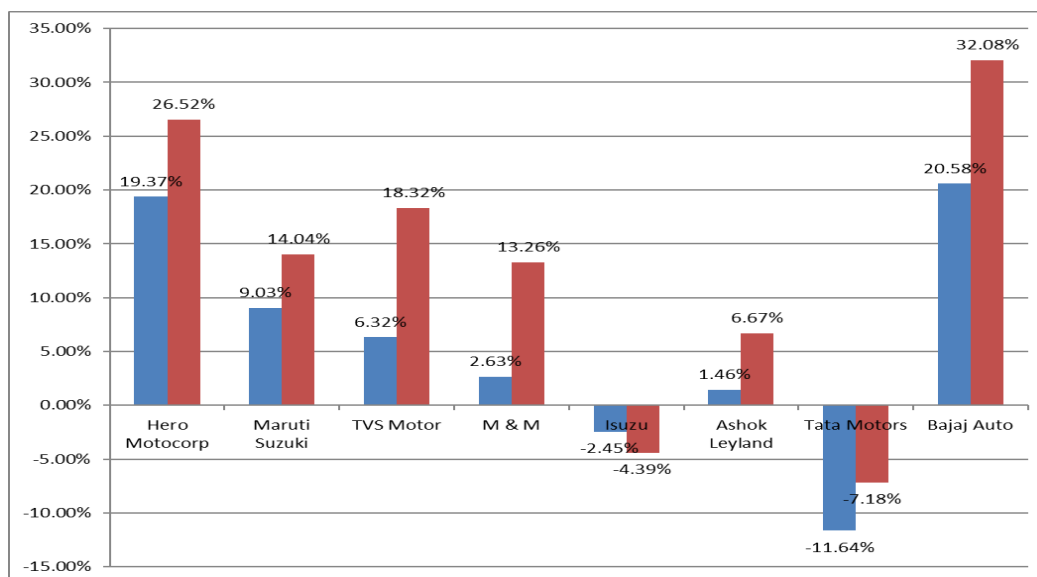
Return on assets of Bajaj Auto Limited (20.58%) is highest followed by Hero MotoCorp 19.37%. Maruti Suzuki also have pretty fair return on asset that is 9.03%. Tata Motors have highly negative return on assets i.e. 11.64%. Isuzu Motors is also having a negative return on assets that is -2.45%. In all the average return on assets of the studied auto companies is 5.66%.

Table 1 Profitability Ratios of Automobile Companies

Particular	Hero Motocorp	Maruti Suzuki India Ltd.	TVS Motor Company Ltd.	Mahindra & Mahindra	Isuzu Motors Ltd.	Ashok Leyland Ltd.	Tata Motors Ltd.	Bajaj Auto Ltd.
Return on asset	19.37%	9.03%	6.32%	2.63%	-2.45%	1.46%	-11.64%	20.58%
Return on capital employed	26.52%	14.04%	18.32%	13.26%	-4.39%	6.67%	-7.18%	32.08%

Bajaj Auto is having highest return on capital employed i.e. 32.08% followed by Hero Motocorp with 26.52%. TVS Motors have return on capital employed at 18.32%, Maruti Suzuki India Limited at 14.04% and Mahindra & Mahindra at 13.26%. Here again Tata Motors and Isuzu Motors have negative return on capital employed. On the basis of all the eight companies average return on capital employed is 12.42%.

Chart 1 Profitability of Automobile Companies



* Return on asset * Return on capital employed

Keeping both the return on capital employed and return on assets in mind the overall average of the studied automobile companies is 9.04% to assess whether this is significant or insignificant t-test was performed.

Table 2 Significance Test of Profitability

N	Degree of freedom	Mean (Avg. of quick & current ratio)	Standard Deviation	T value	Sig
16	15	9.04	12.44	1.299	0.214

The t value is 1.2 99 that is lesser than the table value 2.120 at 5% level of significance. So the hypothesis $H_{1.1}$ is accepted that there is no significant profitability of automobile companies and the alternate hypothesis is rejected.

6. Conclusion:

There are many automobile companies in Indian automobile industry which are not performing well and the industry as a whole is not able to deliver the desired profit. Tata Motors especially need to improve its profitability in order to go longer. It's not just the volume of business that matters; it is profitability too that is key component for the viability of business. Isuzu Motors is also running in loss and need to look into the issue very seriously. It must take corrective actions related to improved marketing, production efficiency and reduction in overheads.

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FINANCIAL STATEMENT ANALYSIS OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY IN INDIA

Makwana Zarna Mukeshbhai¹ and Gohil Siddharajsinh A²

PG Student¹ and Assistant Professor²

Maharani Shree Nandkuvarba Mahila Arts and Commerce College, Bhvangar

ABSTRACT

Chemical enterprise performs a fundamental position in the monetary improvement of a united states like India. In India, consumption growth and the Make in India strategy of the Government is helping the improvement of chemical industry. A number of multinational and massive Indian groups have invested in Indian chemical sector. Chemical enterprise faces many possibilities and challenges. Chemical enterprise presents key constructing blocks to different industries like automobiles, textiles, papers, paints, soaps etc. Indian Government has taken quite a few steps to help chemical industry. In this present day world, chemical substances are used as vital objects in numerous factors of human life. Right from the meals we devour to the garments we wear, and to the motors we drive, we use chemical compounds invariably. To get pure consuming water, quicker scientific treatment, more desirable structures and greener fuels, chemical compounds turn out to be the imperative ingredients. Chemicals are manufactured by way of countless industries. Chemical industries make a contribution very a good deal to enhance the nice of life. The earth's herbal sources like soil, minerals, water, air, plant life and animals grant the uncooked substances required for chemical industries. Chemical industries rely on science, science and management.

KEYWORDS: Tata chemicals, Pidilite Industries, UPL Limited, P I Industries, Solar Industries India Limited.

INTRODUCTION:

FINANCIAL STATEMENT ANALYSIS:

The process of critical evaluation of the financial information contained in the financial statements in order to understand and make decisions regarding the operations of the firm is called 'Financial Statement Analysis'. It is basically a study of relationship among various financial facts and figures as given in a set of financial statements, and the interpretation thereof to gain an insight into the profitability and operational efficiency of the firm to assess its financial health and future prospects. The term 'financial analysis' includes both 'analysis

and interpretation'. The term analysis means simplification of financial data by methodical classification given in the financial statements. Interpretation means explaining the meaning and significance of the data. These two are complimentary to each other. Analysis is useless without interpretation, and interpretation without analysis is difficult or even impossible.

Significance of Analysis of Financial Statements analysis :

Financial Statements Financial analysis is the process of identifying the financial strengths and weaknesses of the firm by properly establishing relationships between the various items of the balance sheet and the statement of profit and loss. Financial analysis can be undertaken by management of the firm, or by parties outside the firm, viz., owners, trade creditors, lenders, investors, labour unions, analysts and others. The nature of analysis will differ depending on the purpose of the analyst. A technique frequently used by an analyst need not necessarily serve the purpose of other analysts because of the difference in the interests of the analysts. Financial analysis is useful and significant to different users in the following ways:

Finance manager:

Financial analysis focusses on the facts and relationships related to managerial performance, corporate efficiency, financial strengths and weaknesses and creditworthiness of the company. A finance manager must be well-equipped with the different tools of analysis to make rational decisions for the firm. The tools for analysis help in studying accounting data so as to determine the continuity of the operating policies, investment value of the business, credit ratings and testing the efficiency of operations. The techniques are equally important in the area of financial control, enabling the finance manager to make constant reviews of the actual financial operations of the firm to analyse the causes of major deviations, which may help in corrective action wherever indicated.

Top management:

The importance of financial analysis is not limited to the finance manager alone. It has a broad scope which includes top management in general and other functional managers. Management of the firm would be interested in every aspect of the financial analysis. It is their overall responsibility to see that the resources of the firm are used most efficiently and that the firm's financial condition is sound. Financial analysis helps the management in

measuring the success of the company's operations, appraising the individual's performance and evaluating the system of internal control.

Trade payables:

Trade payables, through an analysis of financial statements, appraises not only the ability of the company to meet its short-term obligations, but also judges the probability of its continued ability to meet all its financial obligations in future. Trade payables are particularly interested in the firm's ability to meet their claims over a very short period of time. Their analysis will, therefore, evaluate the firm's liquidity position.

Lenders:

Suppliers of long-term debt are concerned with the firm's longterm solvency and survival. They analyse the firm's profitability over a period of time, its ability to generate cash, to be able to pay interest and repay the principal and the relationship between various sources of funds (capital structure relationships). Long-term lenders analyse the historical financial statements to assess its future solvency and profitability.

Investors:

Investors, who have invested their money in the firm's shares, are interested about the firm's earnings. As such, they concentrate on the analysis of the firm's present and future profitability. They are also interested in the firm's capital structure to ascertain its influences on firm's earning and risk. They also evaluate the efficiency of the management and determine whether a change is needed or not. However, in some large companies, the shareholders' interest is limited to decide whether to buy, sell or hold the shares.

Labour unions:

Labour unions analyse the financial statements to assess whether it can presently afford a wage increase and whether it can absorb a wage increase through increased productivity or by raising the prices. Chemical enterprise is a capital -intensive industry. Indian chemical industry has grown from a small- scale region to multidimensional sector. In this cutting-edge world, chemical substances are used as critical objects in a number of components of human life. Right from the meals we devour to the garments we wear, and to the vehicles we drive, we use chemical compounds invariably. To get pure consuming water, quicker clinical

treatment, enhanced constructions and greener fuels, chemical substances come to be the indispensable ingredients. Chemicals are manufactured through various industries. Chemical industries make contributions very plenty to enhance the fine of life. The earth's herbal assets like soil, minerals, water, air, plant life and animals supply the uncooked substances required for chemical industries. Chemical industries rely on science, technological know-how and management. This record highlights the chemical industries of India, pertaining to the Agricultural Chemicals, Inks, Dyes and Paints, Petroleum and Petrochemical Products, Organic and Inorganic Chemicals and Chlor-Alkalies, Light and Derived Chemicals.

Ratio analysis

It describes the significant relationship which exists between various items of balance sheet and a statement of profit and loss of an entity. This relation can exist in various forms like;

In the form of percentage, In the form of times, In the form of proportion Ratios are of various types. Based on objectivity, these can be divided into four types namely;

- 1.Eps
- 2.Return on networth
- 3.Return on capital
- 4.Current ratios
- 5.Quick ratios

This research paper will make comparative financial statement analysis based on selected company all above ratios and an attempt will be made to drag out at accurate conclusion.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Schindel (2003) In this lookup entitled "Building a sturdy case for sustainability in chemical industry" suggests that it is not possible to create one normal measure for the enchancement of the sustainability overall performance of a company. Every business enterprise can construct its personal enterprise case for sustainability and discover its man or woman opportunities. Implementing and managing the complexity of the difficulty helps realise advantages via sustainability management, taking account of manageable limitations and focusing on key elements to recognize opportunities.

Karthikeyan (2004) In his find out about entitled "Process security administration in india" states that procces security administration device primarily based on PSM requirements

developed need to be obligatory for all industries included below the chemical accidents. Specialized education in chemical catastrophe administration have to be made obligatory for all contributors of the 4 tier disaster corporations fashioned beneath the chemical accidents.

Prahalathan (2007) In his find out about entitled "Indian chemical enterprise : A sectoral study" states that indian chemical enterprise has main power in simple lookup facilities. This ensures the improvement of chemical in india. Use of superior technological know-how and sturdy lookup abilities can assist to decrease the dependence on imported manufacture. Indian chemical compnies are making an attempt to gain world wellknown by means of enhancing productivity.

HYPOTHESIS

Null Hypothesis:

H0: There is no significant difference between EPS of selected companies

H0: There is no significant difference between return on net worth of selected companies.

H0: There is no significant difference between return on capital of selected companies.

H0: There is no significant difference between current Ratio of selected companies.

H0: There is no significant difference between quick Ratio of selected companies.

Alternative Hypothesis:

H0: There is significant difference between EPS of selected companies.

H0: There is significant difference between return on net worth of selected companies.

H0: There is significant difference between return on capital of selected companies.

H0: There is significant difference between Current Ratio of selected companies.

H0: There is significant difference between quick Ratio of selected companies.

Research Methodology:

1.Population of the Study:

The research has done research on Fertilizer companies. So, population for the study is fertilizer industry of India.

2.Sample of the study:

For The study research has select following sample by using suitable sampling method. The sample for the study is given below:

Tata Chemicals Ltd

The story of the company is about harnessing the fruits of science for goals that go beyond business. The history of Tata Chemicals can be traced to the Okhamandal Salt Works set up

in 1927. It became a part of the Tata Group in 1939 when then Chairman JRD Tata took it over. Tata Chemicals Ltd was founded in the year 1939. It is headquartered in Mumbai, Maharashtra. It is one of the top 10 chemical companies in India. The company's product range includes nitrogenous, chemicals, fertilizers, industrial finishing products, etc. These products are vital ingredients for industries like glass and detergent. The company is amongst the primary producers of the product range sodium bicarbonate that is widely used in food, pharmaceuticals, etc.

Tata Chemicals has successfully evolved over the years, starting from industrial salt and soda ash to a range of science-based products that improve the quality of life of our customers. Our legacy in consumer products includes India's most popular salt brand Tata Salt and India's first national dal brand Tata Sampann. The Consumer Products business has since been demerged into Tata Consumer Products

Pidilite Industries Ltd

Pidilite Industries Ltd was founded in the year 1959. It is headquartered in Andheri, Mumbai. The product range includes Adhesives, Construction, and Chemicals. The manufacturing facilities of the company include Vapi (Gujarat), Kala amb (Himachal Pradesh), Mahad (Maharashtra). The company's product portfolio boasts over 1250 chemicals that are exported in more than 40 countries across the globe. It is one of the top 10 chemical companies in India. The company is also the manufacturer of Fevi Kwik. The different product range of Pidilite includes-Dr. Fixit, Fevikwik, Hobby Ideas, Fevistick, Moto Max, Fine Art, Rangeela etc

UPL Limited

UPL Ltd was founded in the year 1969. It is one of the top 10 chemical companies in India. The company is headquartered in Mumbai, Maharashtra. It is an Indian multinational company that manufactures and markets agrochemicals, industrial chemicals, chemical intermediates, and specialty chemicals. The company also offers crop protection solutions. The company is engaged in both agro and non-agro activities. The company's products are sold in approx 120 countries. To get more information about the company like key executives' details, turnover, or number of employees subscribe to Fundoodata paid plans.

PI Industries Ltd.

Founded in 1946, we work with a unique business model across the Agchem value chain from R&D to distribution providing innovative solutions by partnering with the best.

Known for our technological capabilities in Chemistry/ Engineering related services and on the other hand, have built leading brands over the last 75 years and connected with more than 70,000 retail points pan India. PI Industries Limited (PI) is an agri-sciences company with strong presence in both domestic and export market. The company has three manufacturing facilities in Gujarat and a Research & Development centre at Udaipur. The manufacturing facilities include 5 multi-purpose plants at Panoli and 3 multi-purpose plants at Jambusar and dedicated high-pressure reaction facilities equipped with futuristic is automation. In addition the company's two formulation units at Panoli help it meet the requirements of local as well as global clientele. PI Industries was founded and incorporated by the name Mewar Oil & General Mills Ltd. in 1946. During the period 1947-1980 the company established marketing network across India installed Agchem technical plant diversified into mining and mineral processing business (later hived off into a separate company named as Wolkem India Ltd) and started AgChem Formulation and Marketing under VEGFRU brand.

Solar Industries India

Founded by visionary Shri Satyanarayan Nandlal Nuwal, Solar Group has evolved from a single site manufacturing company in 1995 to a globally recognised Industrial Explosives manufacturer today. With our extensive experience, expertise and potential founded on our years of experience in the Industrial Explosives segment, we have entered into Defence and setup one of the world's most integrated facilities for Ammunition. To emerge as a global leader in the manufacturing of industrial and military explosives and an innovative solution provider with a focus on safety, quality and reliability. To ensure high quality delivery of services offering exemplary technical, safety, administrative and professional excellence with commitment to environmental safeguards. To forge and nurture alliances that are complimentary to the Company's global ambitions. To retain our responsive, efficient and effective processes and services to realise our vision at all times.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To know growth and development of chemical industries.
- To examine financial position of selected companies.

- To measure the profitability of selected companies.
- To examine liquidity position of selected companies.
- To make suggestions for improvement of companies.
- To analyze the business environment of the selected companies.

SCOPE

The Indian government recognises chemical industry as a key growth element and forecast to increase share of the chemical sector to ~25% of the GDP in the manufacturing sector by 2025.

The growth drivers of the sector in India include a large domestic and foreign demand for chemicals and petrochemicals. India ranks 17th in the world export of chemicals (excluding pharmaceutical products) and ranks 7th in the world imports of chemicals (excluding pharmaceuticals products). In recent times, there has been a global shift towards Asia as the world's chemical manufacturing hub.

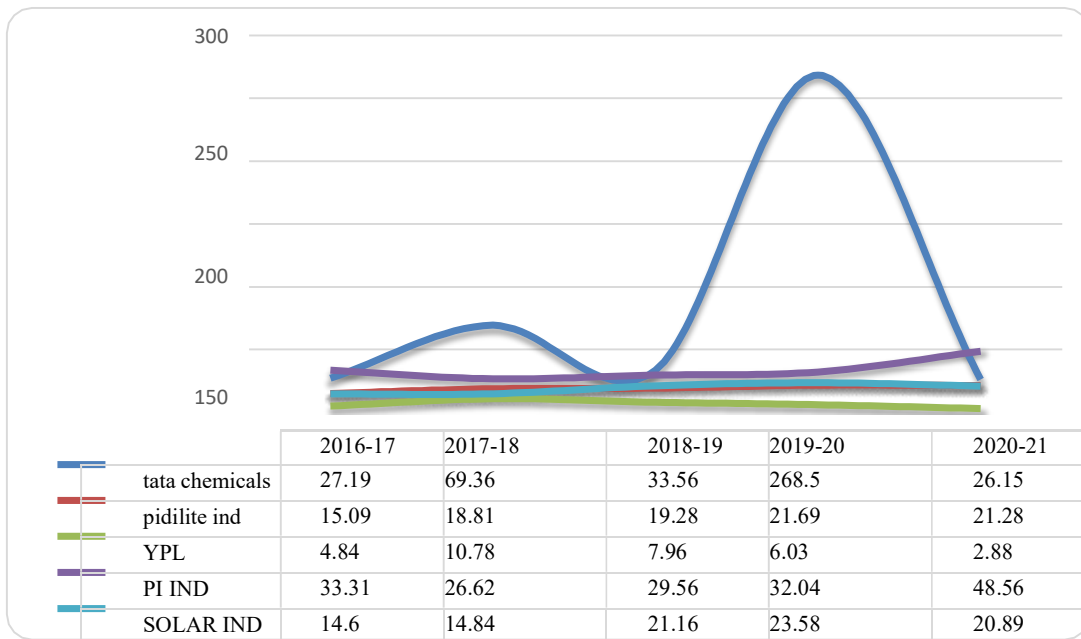
Among the chemicals that have seen major price increases during June are butadiene, ammonia and benzene. Some chemicals such as acetonitrile, aniline and acetone have also seen normalizations in prices. Not surprisingly, stocks of most Indian speciality chemical manufacturers have rallied. India also offers the availability of a large pool of skilled science professionals. India to explore indigenous deposits of Phosphatic rock, a step towards becoming 'AatmaNirbhar' in Fertilizer production. how much do these industries know the environment in which they operate and how capable are they to get oriented in this environment. chemistry has assisted in the discovery and development of new and improved synthetic fibres, paints, adhesives, drugs, cosmetics, electronic components, lubricants and thousands of other products, and improved processes for oil refining and petrochemical processing that saves energy and reduces pollution.

1. Data Analysis: Data Analysis is the process of systematically applying statistical & logical techniques to describe and explain, condense and review and evaluate data.

EPS:

Earnings per share (EPS) is calculated as a company's profit divided by the outstanding shares of its common stock. The resulting number serves as an indicator of a company's profitability. It is common for a company to report EPS that is adjusted for extraordinary

items and potential share dilution. The higher a company's EPS, the more profitable it is considered to be.

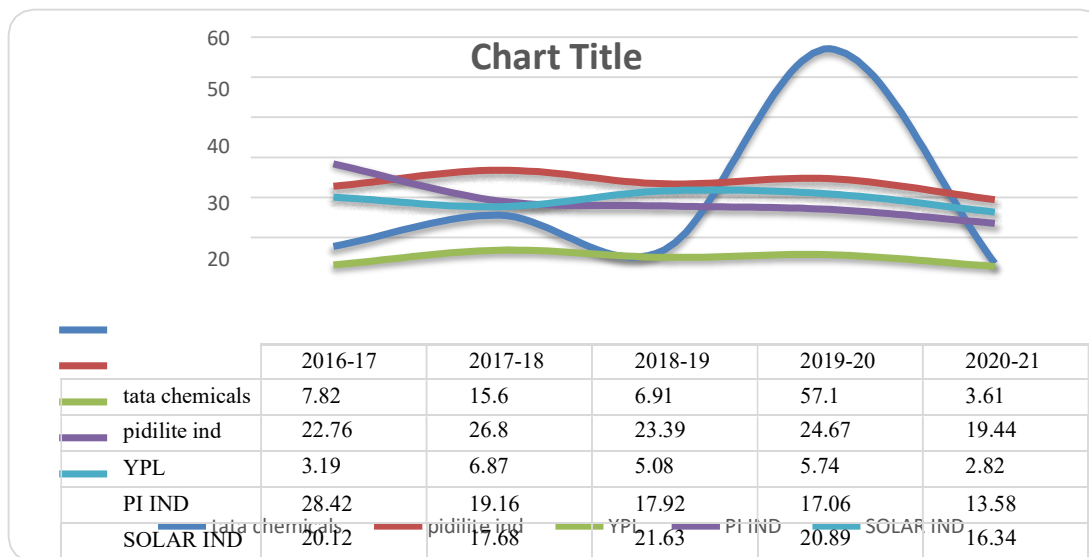


Interpretation

From above data, it can be seen that the average EPS of each of the company remains more or less similar. But it is seen in the year 2019-20, the EPS of Tata Chemicals was 268.5 which shows the overvaluation of the shares of the company. This again reduced to a normal level. So overall, the average EPS of each of the company shows sound financial position for the shareholders.

RETURN ON NETWORTH:

Return on Net Worth is a ratio developed from the perspective of the investor and not the company. By looking at this, the investor sees whether the entire net profit is coming to him or how much return would he be getting. It explains the efficiency of the shareholders' capital to generate profit.

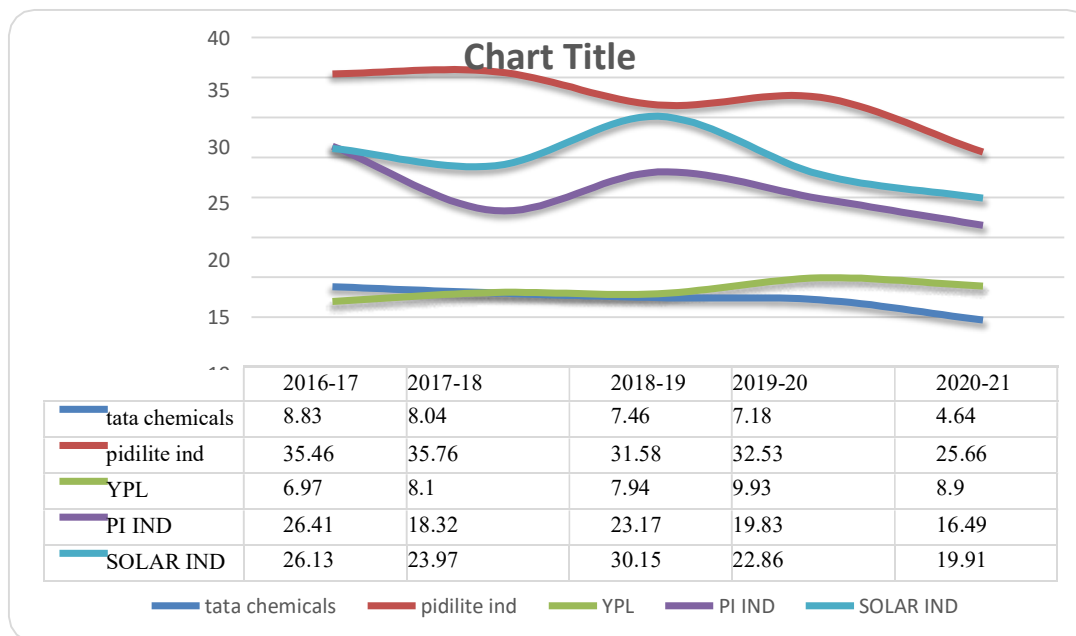


Interpretation

Net worth means total capital employed in the business organization. The return on net worth shows amount of operating profit earned by the company in relation to total capital employed in the business organization. From above data it can be seen that the ROI of Pedilite india, in the year of 2020-21 is highest as compared to other companies. But it is surprising in case of tata chemilcals that the ROI in the year 2020-21 shows a remarkable decrease. From all the data, it can be seen that solar india, PI India and Pedilite india shows consistent rate of return and the variation in returns over the years is very less. So these companies become more attractive for the investors to invest their money.

ROC:

Return on capital ratio used in finance, valuation and accounting, as a measure of the profitability and value-creating potential of companies relative to the amount of capital invested by shareholders and other debtholders. It indicates how effective a company is at turning capital into profits.

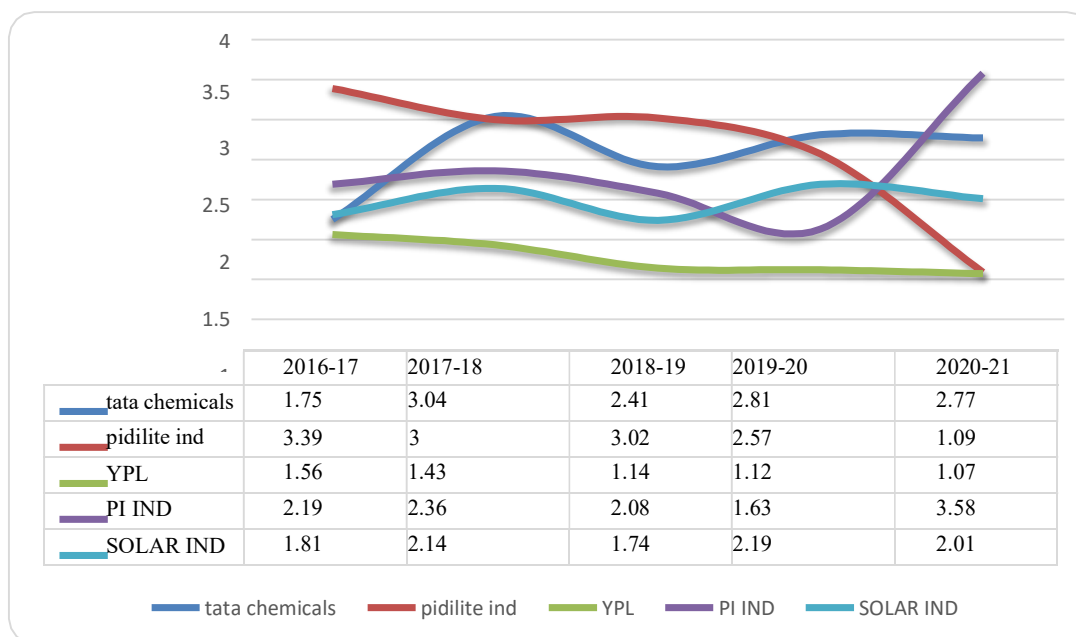


Interpretation :

this ratio shows the relationship between net profit available to equity share holders and total share capital of the organization. From the data, it can be seen that the pidilite india, piindia and solar india are more attractive investment options as compared to tata chemicals and YPL for the investors who want to invest in equity share of the company. These companies give great amount of return to the equity shareholders. However in case of pidilite, the ROC shows a decreasing trend over a longer period of time.

CURRENT RATIO:

Current Ratio is the relationship between current assets and current liabilities. Current assets are cash, cash equivalents and other assets which are generally used or sold in short period i.e. one year. Current liabilities are those obligations of entity which are repayable within short period i.e. one year. The higher current ratio the greater the assurance that current liabilities will be paid in the time. A current ratio much higher than 2:1 signals inefficient use of resources and a reduced rate of return.

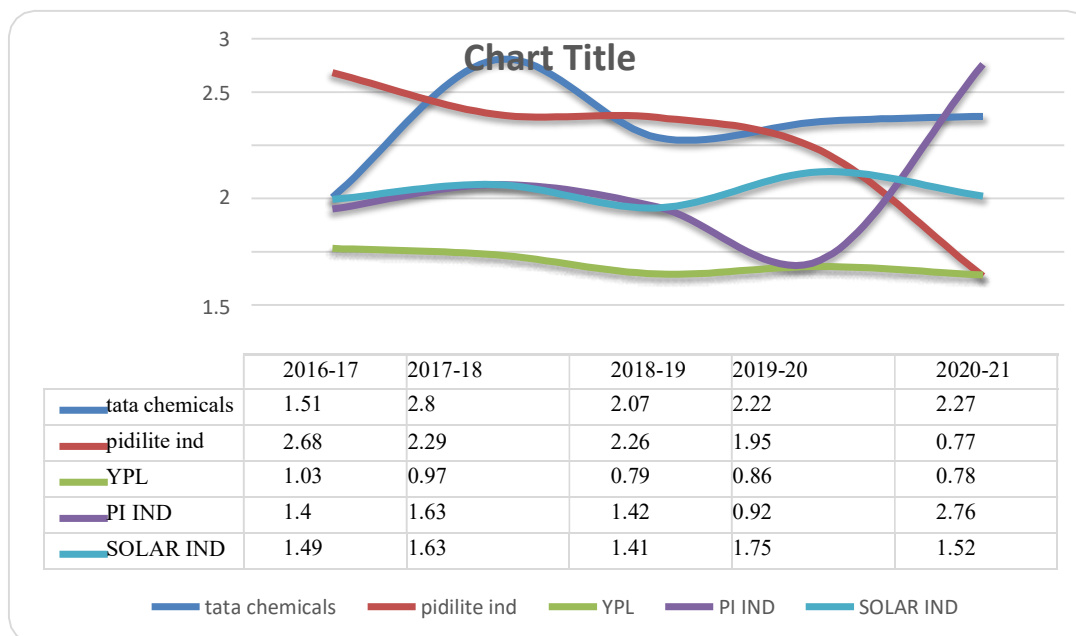


Interpretation:

This ratio shows the relationship between total current assets and total current liabilities of the business organization. The standard form of current ratio is 2:1. From above data, it can be seen that only Solar india limited has become successful to maintain the current ratio nearer to the standard form in each year as compared to other organization. This shows good working efficiency and efficient management of working capital in the company. the tata chemicals and Piindia loses to optimize their working capital as their current ration in 2020-21 are more than standard form while the pidilite india and YPL have these values lower than standard form which shows difficulties in managing liquidity of the business.

QUICK RATIO:

The quick ratio measures a company's capacity to pay its current liabilities without needing to sell its inventory or obtain additional financing. The higher the ratio result, the better a company's liquidity and financial health; the lower the ratio, the more likely the company will struggle with paying debts.



Interpretation:

This ratio shows the relationship between quick assets of the company and current liabilities. The standard form of this ratio is 1:1. Looking to above data it can be seen that none of the company has proved to be capable enough to maintain this ratio to the standard form over the period of 5 years. However looking to the statistics and chart, PIIND and Solar Ind can be said as an efficient management companies from this prospective.

CONCLUSION

Looking to various aspects of ratios and its analysis, it can be concluded that few of the companies are better investment options for the investors over a longer period of time. However, looking to the liquidity aspects, these results may differ too. So by taking in to consideration the objective of the stake holder, these data can be understood and utilized for the purpose of decision making.

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સ્પર્ધાત્મક પરિક્ષાઓની તૈયારી કરતા યુવાનોનું માનસિક સ્વાસ્થ્ય અંગેનો

તુલનાત્મક અભ્યાસ

સાગઠિયા અનિલ પી.^૧ અને ડૉ. મનોજકુમાર પારમાર^૨

સંશોધક^૧ અને માર્ગદર્શક^૨

એલ. એલ. કાકડીયા બી.એડ. કોલેજ, ભાવનગર

અમૂર્ત :-

પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસનો હેતુ સ્પર્ધાત્મક પરીક્ષાની તૈયારી કરતાં યુવાનો અને યુવતીઓનાં માનસિક સ્વાસ્થ્ય જાણવાનો છે. ભાવનગર શહેરમાંથી માહિતી એકત્રીકરણ કરવામાં આવ્યો હતો. માહિતી એકત્ર કરવા માટે ડૉ. જગદીશ અને ડૉ. શ્રી વાસ્તવ ની માનસિક સ્વાસ્થ્યની પ્રશ્નાવલી નો ઉપયોગ કરવામાં આવ્યો હતો. કુલ 60 નમૂનો પસંદ કર્યા હતા. જેમાં, 30 સ્પર્ધાત્મક પરીક્ષાની તૈયારી કરતાં યુવાનો અને 30 સ્પર્ધાત્મક પરીક્ષાની તૈયારી કરતી યુવતીઓ ઉત્તરદાતાઓ હતા. આ માહિતીનું આંકડાકીય 't' ટેસ્ટ દ્વારા અર્થઘટન કરવામાં આવ્યું હતું જેમાં 't' મૂલ્ય 9.59 છે. અને df 58 છે. ત્યારે કોષ્ટકમાં દર્શાવેલ 't' ની કિંમત 0.01 કક્ષાએ 2.66 છે. અને 0.05 કક્ષાએ 2.00 છે. તેથી ગણેલ 't' મોટો છે. તેથી તફાવત સાર્થક જોવા મળે છે. તેથી ઉત્કલ્પનાનો અસ્વીકાર થાય છે. એટલે કહી શકાય કે, સ્પર્ધાત્મક પરીક્ષાની તૈયારી કરતાં યુવાનો અને યુવતીઓનાં માનસિક સ્વાસ્થ્યમાં સાર્થક તફાવત જોવા મળે છે.

સૂચક શબ્દ :- માનસિક સ્વાસ્થ્ય, સ્પર્ધાત્મક પરીક્ષાની તૈયારી કરતાં યુવાનો, સ્પર્ધાત્મક પરીક્ષાની તૈયારી કરતાં યુવતીઓ.

પ્રસ્તાવના :-

પ્રાચીન સમયથી જ માનવ ઉત્પત્તિની સાથે જ સ્પર્ધાની શરૂઆત થતી જોવા મળે છે. ઉપરાંત આ 21મી સદીને આપણે સ્પર્ધાત્મક સદી તરીકે ઓળખાવીએ છીએ અને આ સમય ગાળામાં લોકો ખૂબજ અવનવી પ્રકારની સરખામણી થતાં એક - બીજાથી ચડીયાતો બનવા માંગતો જોવા મળે છે. પરંતુ આ પ્રકારનાં યુગને કારણે તેમનું માનસિક સ્વાસ્થ્ય પણ જોખમાતું હોય છે. તેવું ક્યાંક સ્પષ્ટ રીતે જોવા મળે છે. આમ, આ સ્પર્ધાત્મક પરીક્ષાની તૈયારી કરતા યુવાનોનું માનસિક સ્વાસ્થ્ય અંગેનો અવરનવાર સાંભળવા મળ્યું છે કે, "અમારા માનસિક સ્વાસ્થ્ય જે થવું હોય તે થાય નોકરી સરકારી મળવી જોઈએ". આ સાંભળવા મળ્યાં બાદ એક વિચાર ઉત્પન્ન થયો અને સંશોધન કાર્ય હાથ ધર્યાં.

માનસિક સ્વાસ્થ્ય :-

●માનસિક સ્વાસ્થ્યની વ્યાખ્યા :-

“માનસિક સ્વાસ્થ્ય એટલે તમામ આવેગોનું આત્મા ગૌરવનાં સ્થિર ભાવાનાં સંકલિત કરવા.” - બર્નહાર્ટ.

“માનસિક સ્વાસ્થ્ય એટલે વ્યક્તિ પોતાની સાથે અને સમાજ સાથે સૂમેળ સાધી શકે તેવી શક્તિ.” - બર્નહાર્ટ.

“માનસિક સ્વાસ્થ્ય એટલે માનસિક શાંતિ” - સોરેન્સન.

“માનસિક સ્વાસ્થ્ય વિજ્ઞાન દ્વારા માનવ મનનાં અનાવસ્યાક અભિપ્રાયોનો વિરોધ કરવામાં આવે છે. અને અ રીતે મનને અસંતુલીત અવસ્થાને સંતુલીત કરવામાં આવે છે.” - લોરેન્સ એફ., સેફર

●વ્યાખ્યાનું વિશ્લેષણ :-

વ્યક્તિનાં વિકાસ માટે અન્ય સાથે કે પોતાની સાથે સૂમેળ બરાબર સાધી શકે તે માટે માનસિક સ્વાસ્થ્ય જરૂરી છે. માનસિક સ્વાસ્થ્ય થી આત્મગૌરવનાં સ્થિર આત્મવિશ્વાસ આવે છે.

●માનસિક સ્વાસ્થ્યના લક્ષણો :-

- 1)જીવન ધ્યેય
- 2)ઈચ્છાઓની જાણકારી
- 3)અનુભવોનું મૂલ્યાંકન
- 4)વાસ્તવિકતા
- 5)સલામતી
- 6)પરિપક્વતા, આવેગ અને લાગણી
- 7)સર્જન
- 8)સૂટેવોનું ઘડતર
- 9)જૂથમાં રહેવાની આવડત

1)જીવન ધ્યેય :-

જે વ્યક્તિનું જીવનનું નિશ્ચિત ધ્યેય હોય તે વ્યક્તિ તેની વિવિધ પ્રવૃત્તિનું તેના ધ્યેયોને લક્ષમાં રાખીને સુંદર આયોજન કરે છે.

2)ઈચ્છાઓની જાણકારી :-

ઉચ્ચ જીવન ધ્યેય રાખનાર વ્યક્તિ પોતાની સમગ્ર ઈચ્છાઓ અને જરૂરિયાતોનું આયોજન કરે છે.

3)અનુભવોનું મૂલ્યાંકન :-

મૂલ્યાંકન એટલે સાચું શું અને ખોટું શું તેનો વિચાર કરવો? ક્યાં અનુભવો ઉપયોગ છે? અને ક્યાં અનુભવો બિન ઉપયોગી છે? તેની નોંધ લેવી.

4)વાસ્તવિકતા :-

સ્વાસ્થ્ય માનવ ધરાવતી વ્યક્તિ ને જગત અને જગતનાં પ્રશ્નોનો ખ્યાલ હોય છે.

5)સલામતી :-

સ્વાસ્થ્ય ધરાવતી વ્યક્તિને પોતાને વિશ્વાસ હોય છે. તે બિન સલામતીની લાગણી અનુભવતો નથી. તેની સાથે તેનો આત્મવિશ્વાસ હંમેશા રહેલો હોય છે.

6)પરિપક્વતા, આવેગ અને લાગણી :-

સ્વાસ્થ્ય માનવ ધરાવતી વ્યક્તિ આવેગગમ્ય બની જાતી નથી. તે કોઈ પણ નિર્ણય શાંત ચિતે લઈ શકે છે.

7)સર્જન :-

સ્વાસ્થ્ય માનવ ધરાવતી વ્યક્તિ સર્જનની પ્રવૃત્તિમાં રસ હોય છે. આવી વ્યક્તિઓ આવેગ, લાગણીને બદલે સર્જનાત્મક પ્રવૃત્તિ કરે છે.

8)સૂટેવોનું ઘડતર :-

જે વ્યક્તિને સારી ટેવો પડી હશે તે વ્યક્તિ કુટુંબો ગુલામ નહિ બને અને તે વ્યક્તિનું માનસિક સ્વાસ્થ્ય હંમેશા સારુ રહેશે.

9)જૂથમાં રહેવાની આવડત :-

સ્વાસ્થ્ય માનવ ધરાવતી વ્યક્તિને જૂથમાં રહેલા ની આવડત હોય છે. તેનો દ્રષ્ટિકોણ, બુદ્ધિયુક્ત અને તર્ક સંગત હોય છે.

●સ્પર્ધાત્મક પરીક્ષા :-

સ્પર્ધાત્મક પરીક્ષા એટલે જે ગુજરાત સરકાર દ્વારા લેવામાં આવતી વિવિધ કાર્યાલયોમાં થતી ભરતી તલાટી, રેવન્યુ તલાટી, શિક્ષક, પોલીસ, જેમાં સમારી પગાર ભથ્થુ અપાય છે. તેને સ્પર્ધાત્મક પરીક્ષા તરીકે ઓળખાય છે.

●હેતુઓ :-

સ્પર્ધાત્મક પરીક્ષાઓની તૈયારી કરતાં યુવાનો/યુવતીઓનાં માનસિક સ્વાસ્થ્યનો અભ્યાસ કરવો.

●ઉત્કલ્પના :-

સ્પર્ધાત્મક પરીક્ષાઓની તૈયારી કરતાં યુવાનો/યુવતીઓનાં માનસિક સ્વાસ્થ્યમાં કોઈ સાર્થક તફાવત જોવા મળશે નહિ.

●પરીવર્ત્ય :-

i)સ્વત્રંત પરીવર્ત્ય :-

(a) યુવાન

(b)યુવતી

ii)આધારીત પરીવર્ત્ય :-

(a) માનસિક સ્વાસ્થ્ય

iii)નિયંત્રિત પરીવર્ત્ય :-

(a) ભાવનગર શહેરની અંદર સ્પર્ધાત્મક પરીક્ષાની તૈયારી કરતાં યુવાનો/યુવતીઓને પસંદ કરેલ છે.

(b) યુવાનોની ઉંમર 30 વર્ષ થી 32 વર્ષ ની આજુ-બાજુ તેમજ યુવતીઓની ઉંમર 28 વર્ષ થી 30 વર્ષ વચ્ચે પસંદ કરેલ છે.

(c) 10 પરીક્ષા કરતાં વધુ પરીક્ષાઓ આપી ચુકેલ હોય તેવા યુવાનો/યુવતીઓને પસંદ કરેલ છે.

●નમૂનો :-

વર્તમાન અભ્યાસનાં હેતુ મુજબ કુલ 60 નમૂનો પસંદ કરવામાં આવ્યો છે. તેમાં ભાવનગર શહેરમાંથી 30 સ્પર્ધાત્મક પરીક્ષાની તૈયારી કરતી યુવતીઓ અને 30 સ્પર્ધાત્મક પરીક્ષાની તૈયારી કરતાં યુવાનોનો નમૂનો લેવામાં આવ્યો છે.

●સાધન - સામગ્રી :-

પ્રસ્તુત સંસોધનમાં સંસોધન સંદર્ભોમાં સ્પર્ધાત્મક પરીક્ષામાં માનસિક સ્વાસ્થ્ય અંગેના અભ્યાસ કરવામાં ડૉ. જગદીશ અને ડૉ. એ. કે. વાસ્તવની પ્રશ્નાવલીનો ઉપયોગ કરવામાં આવ્યો છે. અને તેની વિશ્વસનીયતા સ્કોર 0.73 અને યથાર્થતા સ્કોર 0.54 છે.

●પરીણામોની ગણતરી :-

જૂથ આધારીત 't' કસોટી પસંદ કર્યા બાદ સુત્ર અનુસાર ઉત્તરદાતાઓ પાસેથી પ્રાપ્ત થયેલી પ્રશ્નાવલીઓનાં પ્રાપ્તિંકોની ગણતરી કરીને 't' પરીક્ષણ કરવામાં આવ્યું.

ક્રમ	સમૂહ	N	M	SD	SED	t	t વેલ્યું
1	યુવાનો	30	129	14.02	3.36	9.59	0.01
2	યુવતીઓ	30	96.77	11.73			

●પરીણામોનું અર્થઘટન :-

પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધનમાં સ્પર્ધાત્મક પરીક્ષાની તૈયારી કરતાં યુવક અને યુવતીનાં બે સમૂહો વચ્ચે ગણેલા માનસિક સ્વાસ્થ્યનું 't' મૂલ્ય 9.59 છે. કોષ્ટકમાં 't' ની કિંમત 0.01 કક્ષાએ 2.66 અને 0.05 કક્ષાએ 2.00 છે. ગણેલ 't' મોટો છે. તેથી 0.01 કક્ષાએ તફાવત સાર્થક છે. તેથી ઉત્કલ્પાનાનો અસ્વીકાર થાય છે. એટલે કહી શકાય કે સ્પર્ધાત્મક પરીક્ષાઓની તૈયારી કરતાં યુવક/યુવતીઓનાં માનસિક સ્વાસ્થ્યમાં સાર્થક તફાવત જોવા મળે છે.

●નિષ્કર્ષ (તારણ) :-

0.01 કક્ષાએ તફાવત સાર્થક છે, તેથી સ્પર્ધાત્મક પરીક્ષાઓની તૈયારી કરતાં યુવાનો અને યુવતીઓનાં માનસિક સ્વાસ્થ્યમાં સાર્થક તફાવત જોવા મળે છે.

●સંદર્ભ ગ્રંથ :-

પટેલ મફતલાલ. (2012), “ અસાધન મનોવિજ્ઞાન ”,

યુનિવર્સિટી ગ્રંથ નિર્માણ બોર્ડ. અમદાવાદ

દેસાઈ એસ. જી. (1986), “સંશોધન પદ્ધતી શાસ્ત્ર”, અમદાવાદ

દેવ. સી. બી. અને સહ લેખકો. “મનોવિજ્ઞાનમાં આંકડાશાસ્ત્ર”,

વિરલ પ્રકાશન અમદાવાદ. પે.જ. (24 થી 49)

વારંવાર પેપર લિક થવાથી સરકારી પરીક્ષાની તૈયારી કરતા પરીક્ષાર્થીઓની માનસિક સ્થિતિ

કામરીયા વિપુલ એ. અને ડો.ભાવનાબેન કે.કુંમર

સંશોધનકર્તા અને માર્ગદર્શક

મનોવિજ્ઞાન વિભાગ

બહાઉદ્દીન સરકારી વિનયન કોલેજ-જૂનાગઢ

સારાંશ

પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધનનો મુખ્ય હેતુ વારંવાર પેપર લિક થવાના બનાવોની સરકારી પરીક્ષાની તૈયારી કરતા પરીક્ષાર્થીઓ પર થતી માનસિક અસરો તપાસવા અંગેનો છે. આ અભ્યાસ માટે સ્વતંત્ર પરિવર્ત્ય જેવા કે વિવિધ ક્ષેત્રોમાં યોજાતી સરકારી ભરતી માટેની પરીક્ષાઓ અને પરીક્ષા દરમ્યાન વારંવાર થતા પેપર લિકના બનાવોનો અભ્યાસ કરવામાં આવ્યો છે. આ અભ્યાસ માટે કુલ 350 જેટલા નિદર્શો (પરીક્ષાર્થીઓ) લેવામાં આવેલ છે. કે જે કોઈને કોઈ સરકારી પરીક્ષાની તૈયારી કરતા હોય અથવા તો કોઈને કોઈ સરકારી પરીક્ષા આપી હોય અને તેમાં પેપર લિકના બનાવો બન્યા હોય. આ નિદર્શોની માહિતી એકત્રિત કરવા માટે સ્વરચિત પ્રશ્નાવલીનો ઉપયોગ કરવામાં આવ્યો. જેમાં 92% નિદર્શો પેપર લિકના બનાવોના કારણે સતત ચિંતા અને દબાણમાં રહે છે. અને 86.5% જેટલા નિદર્શોના આત્મવિશ્વાસમાં ઘટાડો થયો છે. જે પ્રસ્તુત સ્વરચિત પ્રશ્નાવલીના પરીણામ પરથી પ્રસ્થાપિત થાય છે.

1. પ્રસ્તાવના

આજના આ સ્પર્ધાત્મક યુગમાં ટકી રહેવા યુવાન વર્ગ સતત મહેનત કરતો જોવા મળે છે. મોટાભાગના યુવાનોનું સપનું સરકારી નોકરી મેળવવાનું હોય છે. પરંતુ ઘણીવાર પેપર લીક થવાના બનાવો બને છે. ત્યારે પેપર લીક થવાથી સરકારી પરીક્ષા ની તૈયારી કરતા પરીક્ષાર્થીઓની સ્થિતિ પર ગંભીર અસર પડે છે. જેથી તેની માનસિક સ્થિતિ અંગે અભ્યાસ કરવો ખૂબ અગત્યનો બની રહે છે.

આજના આ સ્પર્ધાત્મક યુગમાં જ્યારે યુવાન વર્ગ સરકારી પરીક્ષાની તૈયારી પાછળ દોટ મૂકતો જોવા મળે છે. તેવામાં હાલમાં જ ઘણી પરીક્ષાઓના પેપર લીક થવાના બનાવો બને છે. ત્યારે પરીક્ષાઓની તૈયારી કરતા પરીક્ષાર્થીઓનું સપનું વેરાન થઈ જતું હોય છે. મહા મહેનતે પોતાનો સોના કરતાં કિંમતી સમયનો ભોગ આપી ને તૈયારી પાછળ રાત દિવસ એક કરી મહેનત કરતા

પરીક્ષાર્થીઓની માનસિક સ્થિતિ ખૂબ દયનીય બની જતી હોય છે. તેઓ નિરાશ થઈ જતા જોવા મળે છે. ઘણા પરીક્ષાર્થીઓ વારંવાર આવા બનાવો બનતા કંટાળી આવી પરીક્ષાની તૈયારી છોડી દેતા જોવા મળે છે. અને અન્ય કોઈ પ્રાઈવેટ ક્ષેત્ર તરફ જતા જોવા મળે છે. ઘણા પરીક્ષાર્થીઓ આવા વારંવાર પેપર લીક થવાની ચિંતામાં વાંચવામાં એકાગ્ર થઈ શકતા નથી. આવા પરીક્ષાર્થીઓની ની માનસિક સ્થિતિનો અભ્યાસ કરવો જરૂરી બની જતો હોય છે.

2. સંશોધન હેતુ

- પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધનનો હેતુ નીચે પ્રમાણે છે .

“વારંવાર પેપર લિક થવાથી સરકારી પરીક્ષાની તૈયારી કરતા પરીક્ષાર્થીઓની માનસિક સ્થિતિનો અભ્યાસ કરવો”

3. ઉત્કલ્પના

સંશોધન નું મુખ્ય કાર્ય ઉત્કલ્પના ચકાસવાનું કરવાનું હોય છે. પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધનમાં સ્વતંત્ર પરિવર્ત્ય રહેઠાણ અને જાતીના પ્રકારને ધ્યાનમાં રાખીને શૂન્ય ઉત્કલ્પનાઓ બાંધવામાં આવે છે.

વારંવાર પેપર લિક થવાથી સરકારી પરીક્ષાની તૈયારી કરતા પરીક્ષાર્થીઓની માનસિક સ્થિતિમાં કોઈ અસર જોવા મળતી નથી.

4. સંશોધન પદ્ધતિ

A. સંશોધનના પરિવર્ત્ય :

- સ્વતંત્ર પરિવર્ત્ય :

I. રહેઠાણ નો પ્રકાર : ૧) શહેર ૨) ગામડું

II. જાતિ નો પ્રકાર : ૧) છોકરો ૨) છોકરી

- આધારિત પરિવર્ત્ય :

- દરેક નિદર્શ પાસે થી લેવાયેલ પ્રશ્નવલીના જવાબોની ટકાવારી .

B. સંશોધનના સાધનો :

પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધન નો હેતુ સ્પર્ધાત્મક પરીક્ષામાં વારંવાર પેપર લિકના બનાવો બને છે. તેની સ્પર્ધાત્મક પરીક્ષાની તૈયારી કરતા પરીક્ષાર્થીઓ પર થતી માનસિક સ્થિતિ નો અભ્યાસ કરવાનો છે. ઉત્તરદાતા પાસેથી માહિતી એકત્રિત કરવા માટે નીચે પ્રમાણેના સાધનોનો ઉપયોગ કરવામાં આવ્યો .

- વ્યક્તિગત માહિતી પત્રક :નિદર્શો વ્યક્તિગત પરિવર્ત્ય જેવા કે રહેઠાણ નો પ્રકાર (૧) શહેર (૨) ગામડું તથા જાતિ નો પ્રકાર (છોકરો છોકરી) વગેરે ને લગતી માહિતી એકત્ર કરવા માટે વ્યક્તિગત માહિતીપત્રક નો ઉપયોગ કરવામાં આવ્યો.
- માનસિક અસર માપન પ્રશ્નાવલી :અહીં સ્વરચિત ' માનસિક અસર માપન પ્રશ્નાવલી નો ઉપયોગ ગૂગલ ફોર્મ માં કરવામાં આવ્યો તેમાં કુલ ૧૦ પ્રશ્નો નો સમાવેશ થાય છે જેમાં દરેક પ્રશ્ન માં 'હા' અને 'ના' એમ કુલ બે વિકલ્પો આપવામાં આવ્યા.જેમાંથી નિદર્શ એ કોઈ એક વિકલ્પ પસંદ કરવાનો છે.

5.સંશોધન યોજના :

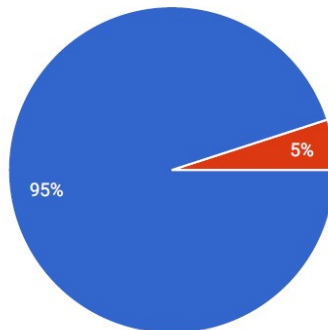
અહીં બે સ્વતંત્ર પરિવર્ત્ય ની અસર તપાસવા માટે (૧) રહેઠાણ નો પ્રકાર (૨) જાતિ નો પ્રકાર લેવામાં આવ્યા .

6. પ્રક્રિયા અને અર્થઘટન :

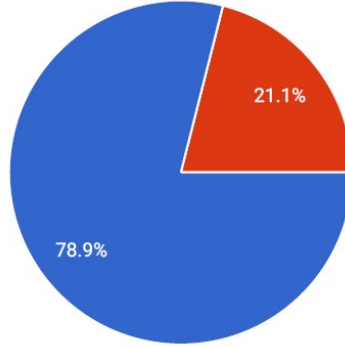
પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધનમાં સ્પર્ધાત્મક પરીક્ષાની તૈયારી કરતા પરીક્ષાર્થીઓની માનસિક સ્થિતિના માપન માટે સ્વરચિત પ્રશ્નાવલીને આધારે શહેર અને ગામડામાં રહેતા પરીક્ષાર્થીઓની માનસિક અસર તપાસવા અંગેની સ્વરચિત પ્રશ્નાવલી ઉપયોગમાં લીધી.પત્રક અને પ્રશ્નાવલી દરેક નિદર્શ ને વ્યક્તિગત માહિતી પસંદગી કઇ રીતે ભરવી તે અંગેની સૂચના ગુગલ ફોર્મ માં આપવામાં આવી હતી.જેમાં કુલ ૧૦ પ્રશ્નો નો સમાવેશ થાય છે જેમાં બે અલગ - અલગ વિકલ્પો ' હા અને ' ના ' માંથી કોઇ એક પસંદગી કરી આપવાનો છે .

7.પરિણામ વિવરણ

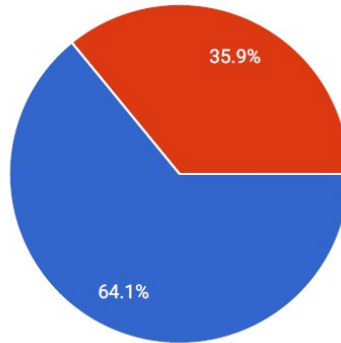
પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધન દરમ્યાન મળેલા પરિણામો નું વિસ્તારપૂર્વક વર્ણન અહીં પરિણામ વિસ્તરણમાં કરવામાં આવેલ છે , જેમાં પાઇ ચાર્ટ દ્વારા નિદર્શોના પરિણામો ની ટકાવારી અને વિસ્તૃત ચર્ચા કરવામાં આવેલ છે.



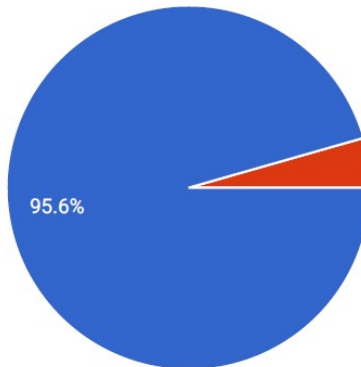
ચાર્ટ નં. 1 પરથી જાણવા મળ્યું કે કુલ 350 નિદર્શો પૈકીના 95% નિદર્શો સ્પર્ધાત્મક પરીક્ષાની તૈયારી કરતા હતા. જ્યારે 5% નિદર્શો એવા જોવા મળ્યા જે કોઈ પણ સ્પર્ધાત્મક પરીક્ષાની તૈયારી કરતા ન હતા.



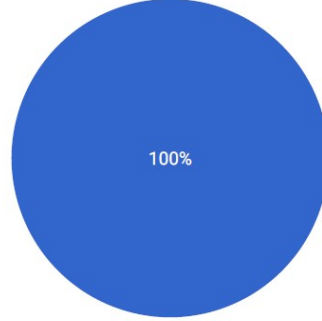
ચાર્ટ નં 2 ના પરીણામ પર નજર કરતા જોવા મળ્યું કે 78.9% પરીક્ષાર્થીઓએ કોઈ ને કોઈ સ્પર્ધાત્મક પરીક્ષા આપેલી છે. જ્યારે 21.1% નિદર્શો એ હજી સુધી કોઈપણ સ્પર્ધાત્મક પરીક્ષા આપેલી નથી.



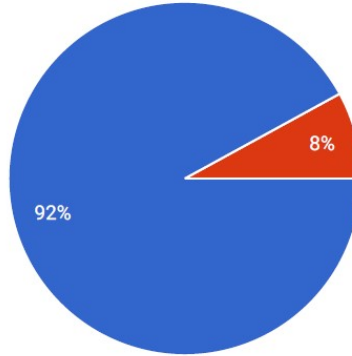
ચાર્ટ નં 3 દ્રષ્ટિ પાડતા જોવા મળે છે કે 64.1% પરીક્ષાર્થીઓએ પરીક્ષા આપી ત્યારે પેપર લિક થયું હતું. જ્યારે 35.9% પરીક્ષાર્થીઓએ પરીક્ષા આપી ત્યારે પેપર લિક થવાના બનાવો બન્યા ન હતા.



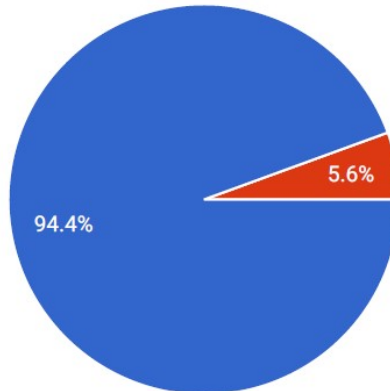
ચાર્ટ નં 4 ના પરીણામ પર નજર કરતા જોવા મળે છે કે 95.6% પરીક્ષાર્થીઓ વારંવાર પેપર લિક થવાના બનાવોથી કંટાળી ગયા છે. જ્યારે 4.4% પરીક્ષાર્થીઓમા કંટાળાનો અનુભવ થતો નથી.



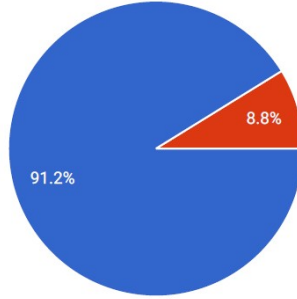
ચાર્ટ નં 5 પરથી જાણવા મળ્યું છે કે 100% એટલે કે બધા જ પરીક્ષાર્થીઓ આવા વારંવાર પેપર લિકના કૌભાંડ કરનાર સામે કડકમાં કડક કાર્યવાહી થાય એવું વિચારી રહ્યા છે.



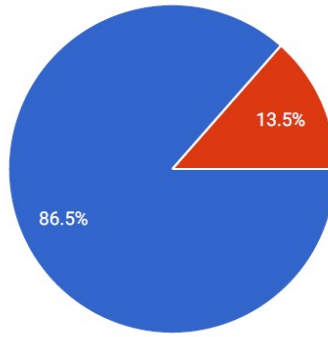
ચાર્ટ નં 6 ના પરીણામ પર નજર કરતા જોવા મળે છે કે કુલ નિદર્શો ના 92% પરીક્ષાર્થીઓ પેપર લિક થવાના બનાવોના કારણે સતત ટેન્શનમાં રહે છે. જ્યારે 8% પરીક્ષાર્થીઓમા ટેન્શન જોવા મળતું નથી.



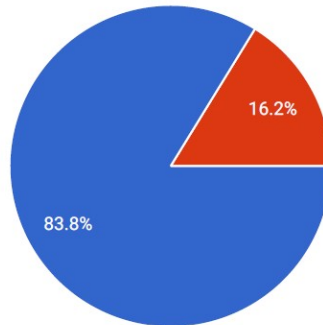
ચાર્ટ નં 7 પર નજર કરતા જોવા મળે છે કે સ્પર્ધાત્મક પરીક્ષાની તૈયારી કરતા પરીક્ષાર્થીઓ પૈકી 94.4% પરીક્ષાર્થીઓને આ વખતે તો પેપર લિક નહિ થાય ને એવો પ્રશ્ન સતાવે છે. જ્યારે 5.6% પરીક્ષાર્થીઓમા આ પ્રશ્ન જોવા મળતો નથી.



ચાર્ટ નં 8 ના પરીણામ પરથી જોવા મળ્યું છે કે 91.2% પરીક્ષાર્થીઓને આવા વારંવાર પેપર લિક થવાના બનાવોના કારણે સ્પર્ધાત્મક પરીક્ષામા પોતાનું ભવિષ્ય ધૂંધળું લાગે છે. જ્યારે 8.8% પરીક્ષાર્થીઓ હજી ઉજ્જવળ ભવિષ્યની કામના સેવી રહ્યા છે.



ચાર્ટ નં 9 પરથી જાણવા મળ્યું છે કે આવા વારંવાર પેપર લિક થવાના બનાવોના કારણે 86.5% પરીક્ષાર્થીઓના આત્મવિશ્વાસમાં ઘટાડો થયો છે. જ્યારે 13.5% પરીક્ષાર્થીઓનો પોતાના પર આત્મવિશ્વાસ છે.



ચાર્ટ નં 10 ના પરીણામ પરથી જાણવા મળે છે કે વારંવાર પેપર લિક થવાના બનાવોના કારણે 83.8% પરીક્ષાર્થીઓને સ્પર્ધાત્મક પરીક્ષા ઉપરથી વિશ્વાસ ઉઠી ગયો છે. જ્યારે 16.2% પરીક્ષાર્થીઓ એવું માને છે કે સ્પર્ધાત્મક પરીક્ષા દ્વારા આપણે આગળ વધી શકશું.

8. પરીણામ ચર્ચા :

"વારંવાર પેપર લિક થવાથી સરકારી પરીક્ષાની તૈયારી કરતા પરીક્ષાર્થીઓની માનસિક સ્થિતિના અભ્યાસ" વિશે સ્વતંત્ર પરિવર્ત્ય જેવા કે સરકાર દ્વારા યોજાતી વિવિધ સરકારી પરીક્ષા અને તેના પેપર. પરીક્ષા આપનાર પરીક્ષાર્થીઓ માંથી કુલ 350 જેટલા પરીક્ષાર્થીઓના અભિપ્રાયો સ્વરચિત પ્રશ્નાવલીના માધ્યમથી લેવામાં આવ્યા.

અત્રે ઉપયોગમાં લેવાયેલી પ્રશ્નાવલીમાં કુલ 10 જેટલા પ્રશ્નોનો સમાવેશ કરવામાં આવ્યો. જેના નિદર્શો પાસેથી લેવાયેલા ઉત્તરો અહીં સવિસ્તાર આપવામાં આવેલ છે. સર્વેક્ષણના માધ્યમ દ્વારા નિદર્શોના અભિપ્રાયો પરથી જોવા મળ્યું કે મને મળેલ કુલ 350 નિદર્શો માંથી 95% (332) નિદર્શો કોઈ ને કોઈ સ્પર્ધાત્મક પરીક્ષાની તૈયારી કરી રહ્યા છે. જ્યારે 5% (17) નિદર્શો કોઈ પણ પ્રકારની પદાત્મક પરીક્ષાની તૈયારી કરતા નથી. બીજા પ્રશ્નના સર્વેક્ષણ પરથી જોવા મળે છે કે કુલ 350 નિદર્શોમાંથી 78.9% નિદર્શો એટલે કે 276 નિદર્શોએ કોઈને કોઈ સ્પર્ધાત્મક પરીક્ષા આપેલી છે. જ્યારે 21.1% એટલે કે 73 નિદર્શોએ કોઈપણ સ્પર્ધાત્મક પરીક્ષા આપેલ નથી પરંતુ તેઓ સ્પર્ધાત્મક પરીક્ષાની તૈયારી કરી રહ્યા છે. આ બધા જ પરીક્ષાર્થીઓના અભિપ્રાયોના આધારે તેની માનસિક સ્થિતિ જાણી શકાય છે. ત્રીજા પ્રશ્નના અભિપ્રાયો પર દ્રષ્ટિપાત કરતા જાણવા મળે છે કે કુલ અભિપ્રાયો માંથી 64.1% નિદર્શો એટલે કે 224 જેટલા નિદર્શો એવા જોવા મળ્યા કે જ્યારે તેમણે પરીક્ષા આપી ત્યારે પેપર લિકના બનાવો બન્યા હતા. જ્યારે 35.9% નિદર્શોના એવા અભિપ્રાય જોવા મળ્યા કે તેમણે જ્યારે પરીક્ષા આપી ત્યારે પેપર લિક ના બનાવો સામે આવ્યા ન હતા.

અહીં લેવામાં આવેલ પરીણામો પર નજર કરતા ચોથા પ્રશ્નના સર્વેક્ષણના પરીણામો ધ્યાને લેતા કુલ 95.6% નિદર્શો એટલે કે 334 જેટલા નિદર્શોમાં કંટાળાનો અનુભવ થતો જોવા મળે છે. જ્યારે 4.4% એટલે કે 15 જેટલા નિદર્શોમાં કંટાળાનો અનુભવ થયેલો જોવા મળતો નથી. સ્પર્ધાત્મક પરીક્ષાના પેપર વારંવાર લિક થવા બનાવો બનતા પરીણામ સ્વરૂપ સ્પર્ધાત્મક પરીક્ષાની તૈયારી કરતા નિદર્શો આવા પેપર કૌભાંડ આચરનાર તત્વો પ્રત્યે કડકમાં કડક કાર્યવાહી કરવામાં આવે એવો ભાવ અનુભવે છે. પરીણામ પર નજર કરતા જોવા મળે છે કે 100% એટલે કે મોટાભાગના બધા પરીક્ષાર્થીઓ આવા પેપર લિક કરનારા સામે કડક કાર્યવાહી થાય એવો મત રજૂ કરી રહ્યા છે.

હાલની સ્થિતિ પર નજર કરતાં જોવા મળે છે કે ઘણીબધી સ્પર્ધાત્મક પરીક્ષાઓના પેપર અવાર-નવાર લીક થવાના બનાવો સામે આવી રહ્યા છે. ત્યારે પરીક્ષાર્થીઓમાં ટેન્શનનો માહોલ જોવા મળે છે. પરીક્ષાર્થી હંમેશા ટેન્શનમાં રહે છે કે દિવસ રાત મહેનત કરી પરીક્ષા આપવા છતાં જો પેપર લીક થશે તો તેની મહેનત પર પાણી ફરી વળશે. પ્રસ્તુત સર્વેક્ષણના પરિણામ પર નજર કરતા જોવા મળ્યા છે કે 92% એટલે કે 322 જેટલા પરીક્ષાર્થીઓ ટેન્શનમાં રહે છે. જ્યારે 8% પરીક્ષાર્થીઓમાં ટેન્શન જોવા મળતું નથી. સાતમા પ્રશ્નના સર્વેક્ષણ પર નજર કરતા જોવા મળે છે કે 94.4% એટલે કે 330 નિદર્શોમાં આવનારી સ્પર્ધાત્મક પરીક્ષાના પેપર લિક તો નહીં થાય ને તે પ્રશ્ન સતાવે છે. જ્યારે 5.6% (20) નિદર્શોમાં આ પ્રશ્ન જોવા મળતો નથી.

યુવાવર્ગની ઇચ્છા કોઈપણ સરકારી નોકરી મેળવવી પોતાની જિંદગી સુધારવાની હોય છે. અને તે માટે સ્પર્ધાત્મક પરીક્ષા પાછળ દિવસ રાત મહેનત કરતો જોવા મળે છે. પરંતુ પરિણામ એ આવે કે પરીક્ષા આપે તેમાં પેપર લિકના બનાવોના કારણે પરીક્ષા કેન્સલ થાય છે. વારંવાર આવું બનવાના કારણે 91.2% એટલે કે 319 જેટલા નિદર્શોને પોતાનું ભવિષ્ય ધૂંધળું લાગે છે.

નવમા પ્રશ્નના પરિણામ તપાસતા જોવા મળે છે કે 86.5% (302) પરીક્ષાર્થીઓના આત્મવિશ્વાસમાં ઘટાડો થયેલો જોવા મળે છે. જ્યારે 13.5% પરીક્ષાર્થીઓના આત્મવિશ્વાસમાં ઘટાડો થતો નથી. સ્પર્ધાત્મક પરીક્ષાની તૈયારી કરતા પરીક્ષાર્થીઓને વારંવાર પેપર લિકના બનાવો સામે આવતા પોતાની જાત પરથી તો વિશ્વાસ ઉઠી ગયો છે. સાથે સાથે સ્પર્ધાત્મક પરીક્ષા પરથી પણ વિશ્વાસ ઉઠી ગયો છે. જે સર્વેક્ષણના પરિણામ પર નજર કરતા જણાય છે કે 83.8% એટલે કે 293 પરીક્ષાર્થીઓને સ્પર્ધાત્મક પરીક્ષા પર પણ વિશ્વાસ રહ્યો નથી

9. સંશોધનના તારણો

- પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધન પરથી નીચે મુજબના કારણો મેળવી શકાય છે.

- સ્પર્ધાત્મક પરીક્ષાની તૈયારી કરતા પરીક્ષાર્થીઓ માંથી 88.15% પરીક્ષાર્થીઓની માનસિક સ્થિતિમાં અસર જોવા મળી હતી.
- સ્પર્ધાત્મક પરીક્ષાની તૈયારી કરતા પરીક્ષાર્થી માંથી 11.85% પરીક્ષાર્થીઓની માનસિક સ્થિતિમાં કોઈ અસર જોવા મળતી નથી એટલે કે તેની માનસિક સ્થિતિ સામાન્ય જોવા મળે છે.

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A STUDY OF DEPRESSION IN HOSTEL STUDENT

Vegad Haresh K.,¹ Vegad Sunil N.,² Amd Dr. Manojkumar Parmar³
PG Students¹² and Research Guide³
Department of Psychology
Maharaja Krishnakumar Sinhji Bhavnagar University, Bhavnagar

ABSTRACT:

The present Research was conducted to investigate depression in boys and girl's living in Samaras Hostel in Bhavnagar city. A total of 60 samples were taken from 30 boys and 30 girl's data were collected with the help of 'Depression check list' developed by Dr. D.B. Burns raw data were interpreted by statistical technique 't' in which, $t=1.44$ which is smaller than 0.01 and 0.05 of the table. So, there is not significant difference.

Key word: Depression Boys and girls in hostel

INTRODUCTION:

Depression is a state of low mood and aversion to activity that can affect a person's thought, behavior, feelings and sense of well-being. A depression mood is a normal temporary reaction to life events such as loss of a loved one. It is also a symptom of some physical diseases and a side effect of some drugs and medical treatments. Depressed mood is also a symptom of some mood disorders such as major depressive disorder or Dysthymia.

People with a depressed mood may be notably sad anxious, or empty; they may also feel notably hopeless helpless dejected or worthless. Other symptoms expressed may include senses of guilt, irritability or anger further feelings expressed by these individuals may include feeling ashamed or an expressed restlessness. These individuals may notably lose interest in activities that they once considered pleasurable to family and friend or otherwise experience either a loss of appetite or overeating problem concentrating remembering general fact or details, otherwise making decisions or experiencing relationship difficulties may also be notable factors in these individuals depression and may also lead to their attempting or actually dying by suicide.

Expressed in somnia excessive sleeping fatigue and vocalizing general aches pains and digestive problems and a reduced energy may also be present in individuals experiencing depression.

Depression is a state of mental illness it is characterized by deep long lasting feeling of sadness or despair depression can change an individuals thinking feelings and also affects his/her social behavior and sense of physical well-being it can affect people of any age group

including young children and teen it can run in families and usually starts between the ages of 15 and 30 year.

DEFITION OF DEPRESSION

“Depression is a common mental disorder that presents with depressed mood loss of interest or pleasure feeling of guilt or low self-worth, disturbed sleep or appetite, low energy and poor concentration.”

-W.H.O.

“a mental condition characterized by severe feeling of hopelessness and inadequacy typically accompanied by a lack of energy and interest in life”.

-Oxford English dictionary.

TYPES OF DEPRESION

(1). MAJOR DEPRESSIVE DESORDER:-

Major depression has intense or overwhelming symptoms that last longer than two weeks.

(2). BIPLE DEPRESSION:-

People with bipolar disorder of low mood and extremely high-energy periods

(3). PREMENSTRUAL DYSPHORIC DISORDER

Premenstrual dysphoric disorder is a severe form of premenstrual disorder.

(4). PSYCHOTIC DEPRESSION

People with psychotic depression have severe depressive symptoms and delusions or hallucinations.

(5). SEASONAL AFFECTIVE DISORDER

Seasonal depression or seasonal affective disorder usually starts in later fall and early winter.

CAUSES OF DEPRESSION

(1). ABYSE:-

Physical sexual or emotional abuse can make you more vulnerable to depression later in life.

(2). COMFLICT:-

Depression in someone who has the biological vulnerability to it may result from personal conflicts or disputes with family members or friends.

(3). DEATH OR A LOSS:-

Sadness or grief after the death or loss of a loved one though natural can increase the risk of depression.

(4). GENES:-

A family history of depression may increase the risk it's thought that depression is a complex trait meaning different genes that each exert small effects. rather than a single gene that contributes to disease risk.

(5). SERIOUS ILLNESSES:-

Sometimes depression happens along with a major illness or may be triggered by another medical condition.

(6) OHER PERSONAL PROBLEM:-

Problem such as social isolation due to other mental illness or being cast out of a family or social group can contribute to risk of developing clinical depression.

REVIEW LITRATURE

According to W.H.O. Depression is a common illness worldwide, with an estimated 3.80% of the population affected including 5.00% among adults and 5.70% among adults older than 60 years. Approximately 280 million people in the world have depression.

Mahnaz Fallahi khesht- Masjedi , 'comparing depressive symptoms in teenage boys and girls', journal of family medicine and primary care,; experiencing depression in boys and girls according to the roles of gender was different. Gender can have an effective role in showing depression symptoms in adolescents.

AIM-OBJECTIVE

TO study depression in boys and girls living in hostel.

HYPOTHESIS

There will be not significant difference in the depression of boys and girls living in hostel.

METHOD

PARTICIPANTS

60 participants were selected for this study. There were 30 girls and 30 boys. These participants were selected from Bhavnagar samaras hostel the age of participants was 21-23 year.

VARIABLE

(1). Independent variable

- boys living in hostel.
- girls living in hostel.

(2). Dependent variable

- depression.

(3). Controlled variable

- only students living in samaras hostel are taken.
- the age of boys and girls is between 21 and 23 year.

RESEARCH DESIGN

The present research is to check the depression of boys and girls living in samaras hostel in Bhavnagar city. Dr. Burn's questionnaire has been used. The reliability of this depression checklist is determined by the split – half reliability method. Reliability score was 0.98. The validity of this depression checklist is determined by the test – retest method. The validity score was 0.95. Afterwards, filling the questionnaire and girls living in the hostel will be checked by t-test from the raw marks.

DATA COLLECTION

The present research is to check the depression of boys and girls living in samaras hostel in Bhavnagar city. Dr. D.B. Burns questionnaire has been used. The reliability of this depression checklist is determined by the split-half reliability method. Reliability score was 0.98. The validity of this depression checklist is determined by the test- retest method. The validity score was 0.95.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

NO.	GROUP	N	SD	SED	'T'	LEVEL OF SIG.
1	BOYS	30	12.26	2.80	1.44	
2	GIRLS	30	9.22			

INTERPRETATION

The table above shows the t-value of depression in boys and girls of samaras hostel in Bhavnagar city. Which is $t=1.44$. Taking $DF=58$. T-value is 2.00 at 0.05 Level and t-value is 2.66 at 0.01 level. The t-value calculated here is in the table so, the difference is not significant so the null hypothesis is accepted. Which shows that there is not difference between depression in boys and girls.

LIMITATION

- Only boys and girls living in the samaras hostel are sampled in this research.
- Findings of the present research have been extracted by t- test only which is limited.
- In the present research only 60 Student have been selected as sample.
- Student between the ages of 21 and 23 were sampled in the research.

SUGGESTIONS

In the present research only 60 student have been selected as sample more than 60 student can be selected as sample to get better result.

Only the t-test has been used in this research in which using the 'F' or 'R' test, a better result can be hypothesis.

The present research is limited to the samaras hostel in Bhavnagar city only. But better result can be obtained by choosing samaras hostel in other districts of Gujarat.

CONCLUSION

There is no deference in the depression of boys and girls living in hostels.

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A STUDY OF ADJUSTMENT AND EMPOWERMENT AMONG ADOLESCENT GIRLS WITH REGARDS TO HABITAT

Sumaiya A. Modan
Research Scholar
Nalini Arts College, Sardar Patel University
Vallabh Vidhyanagar

ABSTRACT

The aim of the present study was to investigate the differences on adjustment and empowerment among adolescent girls with regards to habitat. The random sampling method was used in this study. The total sample consisted of 200 subjects out of which 100 were urban adolescent girls and 100 were rural adolescent girls. Adolescent girls were from the various colleges of Surendranagar and Anand district. Bells Adjustment Inventory (R.K. Oza) used to measure adjustment of adolescent girls and Adolescent Girls Empowerment Scale (Dr. Devendra Singh Sisodia and Dr. Alpana Singh) was used to measure empowerment of adolescent girls. The data were analyzed using t-test and carl pearson product moment correlation coefficient method. The result showed that there is significant difference on adjustment and empowerment among adolescent girls with regards to habitat. Rural adolescent girls have more adjustment and empowerment than urban adolescent girls. There is also significant positive correlation between adjustment and empowerment among adolescent girls.

Keywords: Adjustment, Empowerment, Habitat, Adolescent Girls

INTRODUCTION

Adolescence is considered as the most important transitional period of life, as adolescents face an intense turmoil because of the cognitive, biological and social changes taking place in this period. This is also the period of psychological transition from a child who has to live in a family to an adult who has to live in a society. According to **Jerslid (1961)** adolescence is that period during which boys and girls move from childhood to adulthood physically, emotionally, mentally and socially.

Good (1959) state that adjustment is the process of finding and adopting modes of behavior suitable to the environment or the changes in the environment. Family cohesion and supportive relationships between family members are associated with adolescent

psychological adaptation and lower depression (**Herman et al. 2007**). Family interactions and relationship between family members play a pivotal role in the adjustment issues of adolescence (**Werner-2003**). Numerous studies have shown that youngsters growing up in families with a happy, harmonious parental marriage experience fewer problems and a higher well-being than those from divorced or maritally distressed families (**Spruijt and De Goede 1997**).

The term empowerment includes self- strength, self- decision, freedom, self-power, self-control, self-reliance, fighting for their rights etc. Empowerment is generally described as a process by which individuals expand their aspirations and goals and gain greater autonomy allowing them to achieve their goals (**Alsop et al., 2007**).

The study **Showkeen Bilal Ahmad Gul (2015)** found that significant difference between rural and urban adolescent girls in their socio-emotional adjustment. **Rakhi Ghatak (2018)** found that significance difference was found in home adjustment between male and female adolescents and found a significance difference between urban and rural adolescents in their home adjustment. **Neeraj Bargotra (2019)** found that there are significant differences in the empowerment of adolescent girls in relation to their locality.

OBJECTIVES

The objective of present research was to study the differences on adjustment and empowerment among adolescent girls with regards to habitat.

To study the correlation between adjustment and empowerment among adolescent girls with regards to habitat.

NULL HYPOTHESES

There will be no significant difference in mean scores of the adjustment among adolescent girls with regards to habitat (Urban/Rural).

There will be no significant difference in mean scores of the empowerment among adolescent girls with regards to habitat (Urban/Rural).

There will be no significant correlation between adjustment and empowerment among adolescent girls with regards to habitat.

METHOD***SAMPLE:***

The sample consisted of 200 adolescent girls out of which 100 were urban adolescent girls and 100 were rural adolescent girls, selected from various colleges of Surendranagar and Anand district. All the subjects were randomly selected keeping in view the control variables of the study.

INSTRUMENTS:**1. Personal Data Sheet:**

A personal data sheet developed by the investigator was used to collect information about habitat (urban adolescent girls and rural adolescent girls) as well as to collect some other demographic information.

2. Bells Adjustment Inventory

Bell's adjustment inventory by R.K. Oza was used to measure adjustment of adolescent girls. The inventory consisted of 160 questions, 32 in each of the five areas. The subjects are asked to give their responses in terms of "yes" or "No", or "?". Scoring of the inventory is most easy to convert the number of responses where the individual has encircled "yes" only. For each encircled "yes" responses, one score, thus, make total score of the individual in the part. The inventory is totally negative inventory, when an individual answers in "yes", it indicates his difficulties. If the answer is "No", it indicates that the individual has no such difficulties. If one answers in "?", his answer is neither affirmative nor negative towards difficulties. The adjustment inventory possesses high reliability and validity.

3. Adolescent Girls Empowerment Scale

This test developed by Dr. Devendra Singh Sisodia and Dr. Alpana Singh (2009). This scale comprises of 49 statements. The scale is divided in seven section has seven statements. Five-point scale was used to judge the suitability of statements regarding Adolescent girl's empowerment, i.e. Strongly Agree -5, Agree-4, Neutral-3, Disagree-2 and Strongly Disagree-1. All statements are of positive manner. It can be administered only on Adolescent Girls of 13 to 18 years of age. The reliability coefficient was found to be 0.71. Content and construct validity of the scale were examined.

PROCEDURE:

The testing was done on a group of habitat (urban adolescent girls and rural adolescent girls). The whole procedure was explained to them clearly. Obtained data were analyzing using t-test for comparing urban adolescent girls and rural adolescent girls on adjustment and empowerment.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The main objective of present research was to study the differences on adjustment and empowerment among adolescent girls with regards to habitat. The t-test was used to find out whether habitat (urban adolescent girls and rural adolescent girls) has an impact on adjustment and empowerment. Significant difference was found between urban adolescent girls and rural adolescent girls on adjustment ($t=3.38$, $p<0.01$) and empowerment ($t=2.50$, $p<0.05$).

Table 1

Showing the Mean, SD and t-value of Adjustment among Adolescent Girls

Variables	N	Mean	SD	t
Urban Adolescent Girls	100	46.07	15.28	3.38**
Rural Adolescent Girls	100	53.69	16.59	

**** $p<0.01$**

The result showed that there is significant difference in mean scores of the adjustment among adolescent girls with regards to habitat (Urban/Rural). The t-value was 3.38, which is significant at 0.01 level. So null hypotheses no. 1 was rejected. The mean score on adjustment of urban adolescent girls are 46.07 and rural adolescent girls are 53.69. The mean score of rural adolescent girls are higher than urban adolescent girls. This indicates that rural adolescent girls are little more adjustment than urban adolescent girls. The study **Showkeen Bilal Ahmad Gul (2015)** found that significant difference between rural and urban adolescent girls in their socio-emotional adjustment. **Rakhi Ghatak (2018)** found that significance difference was found in home adjustment between male and female adolescents and found a significance difference between urban and rural adolescents in their home adjustment.

Table 2 Showing the Mean, SD and t-value of Empowerment among Adolescent Girls

Variables	N	Mean	SD	t
Urban Adolescent Girls	100	189.00	24.33	2.50*
Rural Adolescent Girls	100	198.81	28.31	

*p<0.05

The result showed that there is significant difference in mean scores of the empowerment among adolescent girls with regards to habitat (Urban/Rural). The t-value was 2.50, which is significant at 0.05 level. So null hypotheses no. 2 was rejected. The mean score on empowerment of urban adolescent girls are 189.00 and rural adolescent girls are 198.81. The mean score of rural adolescent girls are higher than urban adolescent girls. This indicates that rural adolescent girls are little more empowerment than urban adolescent girls. **Neeraj Bargotra (2019)** found that there are significant differences in the empowerment of adolescent girls in relation to their locality.

Table 3 Showing the Correlation between Adjustment and Empowerment

Variables	N	r
Adjustment	200	0.86**
Empowerment		

**p<0.01

The objective of present study was to explore the relationship between adjustment and empowerment among adolescent girls with regards to habitat. The r-test was used to find out whether habitat (urban adolescent girls and rural adolescent girls) has a correlate on adjustment and empowerment. Significant positive correlation was found between urban adolescent girls and rural adolescent girls on adjustment and empowerment ($p < 0.01$). The result showed that there is significant positive correlation between adjustment and empowerment. In the result table 3 we can see that correlation coefficient between adjustment and empowerment is 0.86. Here correlation is significant at 0.01 levels. Thus we can say that there are significant correlation between adjustment and empowerment among urban and rural adolescent girls.

Conclusion

There is significant difference on adjustment and empowerment among adolescent girls with regards to habitat. Rural adolescent girls have more adjustment and empowerment than urban adolescent girls. There is also significant positive correlation between adjustment and empowerment among adolescent girls.

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કોરોના મહામારી માં કુટુંબો પર થતી માનસિક અસર

શ્રેયાંશ અરુણકુમાર કાટબામણા અને ડો. ભાવનાબેન કે.ઠુંમર

સંશોધનકર્તા અને માર્ગદર્શક

મનોવિજ્ઞાન વિભાગ

બહાઉદ્દીન સરકારી વિનયન કોલેજ-જૂનાગઢ

સારાંશ

પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધનનો મુખ્ય હેતુ કોરોના મહામારીમાં શહેર તથા ગામડામાં કુટુંબો પર થતી માનસિક અસરો તથા પરિસ્થિતિનો અભ્યાસ કરવા અંગેનો છે, આ અભ્યાસ માટે સ્વતંત્ર પરિવર્ત્ય જેવા કે ઘર અને કુટુંબની રહેણી-કેહણીનો પ્રકાર, સ્ત્રી - પુરુષ તથા જાતિના પ્રકાર વચ્ચે મહામારી દરમ્યાન જોવા મળતી કૌટુંબિક સમસ્યાઓ અંગેનો અભ્યાસ કરવામાં આવ્યો. આ અભ્યાસ માટે કુલ ૨૦૮ નિદર્શો (પરિવારો) લેવામાં આવેલ છે, જેમાં ૧૦૮ સ્ત્રીઓ અને ૧૦૮ પુરુષો જેમાં ગામડામાં રહેતા પર સ્ત્રીઓ તથા પર પુરુષો તેમજ શહેરમાં રહેતા પર સ્ત્રીઓ તથા પર પુરુષો લેવામાં આવ્યા. આ નિદર્શોની માહિતી એકત્રિત કરવા માટે વ્યક્તિગત માહિતી પત્રક તથા સ્વરચિત પ્રશ્નાવલી (ગૂગલ ફોર્મ) નો ઉપયોગ કરવામાં આવ્યો. જેમાં કુલ ૫૯.૪૦% નિદર્શો ને ગંભીર પારિવારિક સમસ્યાઓનો સામનો કરવો પડ્યો હતો જે પ્રસ્તુત સર્વેના વ્યક્તિગત લેવાલેવા માહિતી પત્રકો દ્વારા પ્રસ્થાપિત થાય છે.

(1) પ્રસ્તાવના:-

આજે વિશ્વમાં કોવિડ-૧૯ (corona virus decease-19) એ હાહાકાર મચાવ્યો છે. કોરોના અત્યંત ચેપી તેમજ ગંભીર રોગચાળો છે. જે નવજાત બાળકથી લઈ વડીલ વૃદ્ધો સુધી સૌને સંક્રમિત કરે છે. જેનાથી વિશ્વના લોકોનું શારીરિક સ્વાસ્થ્ય જોખમાયું છે, સાથે સાથે લોકોના માનસિક સ્વાસ્થ્ય અંગે પણ મનોમંથન કરવું અગત્યનું બની રહે છે.

આવા કપરા સમયમાં કે જ્યારે લોકોને ઘરમાં પુરાઈને રહેવું પડે છે એટલે કે લોકડાઉન જેવી પરિસ્થિતિને કારણે પરિવારોમાં માનસિક તંગદિલી ઉભી થઈ છે. જેનું મુખ્ય કારણ ઘરમાં ને ઘરમાં રહેવાથી, બહાર ન જઈ શકવાને કારણે તેમજ કોરોના સંક્રમણના ડર ને કારણે વ્યક્તિઓમાં માનસિક અસ્થિરતા જોવા મળે છે. આ માનસિક અસ્થિરતાનું નિરાકરણ ન થતા તે પરિવાર ના સભ્યો સાથે પ્રતિકૂળતા લાવે છે, પરિણામે કુટુંબોમાં ઝઘડા તથા કજિયા-કંકાસ વગેરેનું પ્રમાણ ખૂબ જ વધી રહેલું જોવા મળે છે. જ્યારે ઘણાખરા લોકોને પોતાના કામધંધા બંધ હોવાથી આવકની ચિંતા થતી હતી. જે ચિંતાને પરિણામે વ્યક્તિ વિચારોમાં ખોવાયેલો રહેતો હતો અને વધુ પડતા વિચારોને પગલે તેની માનસિક સ્થિતિ કથળતા, માનસિક ઉગ્રતા પણ આવી જતી હતી અને પરિવારના સભ્યો સાથે કલેહ કંકાસ શરૂ થઈ જતો.

તેવાજ સમયે ઘરમાં નાના બાળકોની રોજબરોજની વિચિત્ર માંગણીઓ પુરી ન કરી શકતા પિતા-બાળક વચ્ચે પણ વિસંગતતા જોવા મળી હતી. આર્થિક પરિસ્થિતિ મધ્યમ અથવા નબળી હોવાથી, લોકડાઉનમાં કામ-ધંધા રોજગાર બંધ હોવાના કારણે કરેલી નાની-મોટી બચત માંથી ઘરનું ગુજરાન ચલાવવું પડતું ત્યારે બાળકોના ઓનલાઈન શિક્ષણ કે જે મોબાઈલ કમ્પ્યુટર ના માધ્યમથી જ શક્ય હતું તો આર્થિક રીતે અક્ષમ હોવાથી બાળકો ની એ જરૂરિયાત પૂરી કરી શકાઈ નહતી. વધુમાં ઘરમાં જ રહેવાનું હોવાથી લોકો ટીવી, રેડિયો, વર્તમાનપત્રો કે ઇન્ટરનેટના માધ્યમનો ઉપયોગ કરી સમય પસાર કરતા હતા ત્યારે વિવિધ પ્રસાર માધ્યમો દ્વારા દેખાડવામાં આવતા સમાચારોના લીધે લોકોમાં ડર અને માનસિક તણાવગ્રસ્તતા તથા તંગ વાતાવરણ પરિવારોમાં જોવા મળ્યું હતું. જેના કારણે હાઇબ્લડપ્રેશર, હૃદયરોગ ને લગતી બીમારીઓમાં પણ મહદ અંશે વધારો જોવા મળ્યો હતો. આવા કપરા સમયમાં પણ વ્યક્તિઓએ પોતે પારિવારિક સમસ્યાઓનો ઉકેલ લાવવા તથા કુટુંબમાં ચાલતા કજિયા કંકાસને શમાવવા માટે શાણપણનો

ઉપયોગ તથા સમજાવટથી તંગદિલી દૂર કરવાનો પ્રયાસ કર્યો હતો.જ્યારે ઘણા કુટુંબોમાં અતિ વણસેલીસમસ્યાઓ ને પહોંચી વળવા સરકારશ્રી દ્વારા જાહેર કરાયેલ માનસિક સ્વાસ્થ્ય હેલ્પલાઇનનો ઉપયોગ કરી સમસ્યાઓનું નિરાકરણ લાવવા પ્રયત્નો કર્યા હતા.

(2) સંશોધન હેતુ:-પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધનના હેતુઓ નીચે પ્રમાણે છે.

-કોવિડ-૧૯ ની પરિસ્થિતિમાં કુટુંબો (પરિવારો) પર થતી મહામારીની માનસિક અસરો અંગેનો

અભ્યાસ

-કુટુંબોમાં ઉદ્ભવેલા ઝઘડા તથા તેના સ્વનિરાકરણ અંગેનો અભ્યાસ

(3) ઉત્કલ્પના:-

સંશોધન નું મુખ્ય કાર્ય ઉત્કલ્પના ચકાસવાનું હોય છે.પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધનમાં સ્વતંત્ર પરિવર્ત્ય રહેઠાણ અને જાતીના પ્રકારને ધ્યાનમાં રાખીને શૂન્ય ઉત્કલ્પનાઓ બાંધવામાં આવે છે.

●કોરોના મહામારી ની પરિસ્થિતિમાં શહેર અને ગામડાના કુટુંબોમાં માનસિક અસ્થિરતા જોવા મળતી નથી.

●કોરોના મહામારીની પરિસ્થિતિમાં સ્ત્રી અને પુરુષોમાં કુટુંબ પ્રત્યે માનસિક અસ્થિરતા જોવા મળતી નથી.

(4) સંશોધન પદ્ધતિ:-

A. સંશોધનના પરિવર્ત્ય :-

●સ્વતંત્ર પરિવર્ત્ય:-

૧) રહેઠાણનો પ્રકાર :- ૧) શહેર ૨) ગામડું

૨)જાતિનો પ્રકાર:- ૧) સ્ત્રી ૨) પુરુષ

●આધારિત પરિવર્ત્ય:-

- દરેક નિદર્શ પાસેથી લેવાયેલ પ્રશ્નવલીના જવાબોની ટકાવારી.

B. સંશોધનના સાધનો:-

પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધનનો હેતુ કોરોના મહામારી દરમ્યાન કુટુંબો પર થતી માનસિક અસરનો અભ્યાસ કરવાનો છે.ઉત્તરદાતા પાસેથી માહિતી એકત્રિત કરવા માટે નીચે પ્રમાણેના સાધનોનો ઉપયોગ કરવામાં આવ્યો.

●વ્યક્તિગત માહિતી પત્રક:-

નિદર્શો વ્યક્તિગત પરિવર્ત્ય જેવા કે રહેઠાણ નો પ્રકાર (૧) શહેર (૨) ગામડું તથા જાતિ નો પ્રકાર (સ્ત્રી અને પુરુષ) વગેરે ને લગતી માહિતી એકત્ર કરવા માટે વ્યક્તિગત માહિતીપત્રકનો ઉપયોગ કરવામાં આવ્યો.

● કુટુંબ પર થતી માનસિક અસર માપન પ્રશ્નાવલી:-

અહીં સ્વરચિત 'માનસિક અસર માપન પ્રશ્નાવલી'નો ઉપયોગ ગૂગલ ફોર્મમાં કરવામાં આવ્યો તેમાં કુલ ૧૦ પ્રશ્નોનો સમાવેશ થાય છે. જેમાં દરેક પ્રશ્નમાં 'હા' અને 'ના' એમ કુલ બે વિકલ્પો આપવામાં આવ્યા.જેમાંથી નિદર્શએ કોઈ એક વિકલ્પ પસંદ કરવાનો છે.

(5) સંશોધન યોજના:-

અહીં બે સ્વતંત્ર પરિવર્ત્યની અસર તપાસવા માટે (૧) રહેઠાણનો પ્રકાર (૨) જાતિનો પ્રકાર લેવામાં આવ્યા.

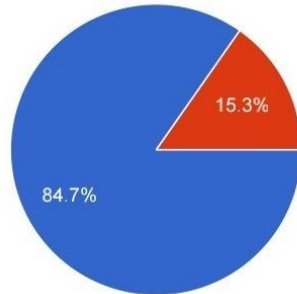
(6) પ્રક્રિયા અને અર્થઘટન:-

પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધનમાં કોરોના મહામારી દરમ્યાન વ્યક્તિઓની કૌટુંબિક માનસિક અસરોનું માપન કરવાનું હોય તે અંગે સ્વરચિત પ્રશ્નાવલી ને આધારે શહેર અને ગામડામાં રહેતા વ્યક્તિઓની કૌટુંબિક માનસિક અસર તપાસવા અંગે ની પ્રશ્નાવલી ઉપયોગમાં લીધી.પત્રક અને પ્રશ્નાવલી દરેક નિદર્શ ને વ્યક્તિગત માહિતી પસંદગી કઈ રીતે ભરવી તે અંગેની સૂચના ગુગલ ફોર્મ માં આપવામાં આવી હતી.જેમાં કુલ ૧૦ પ્રશ્નોનો સમાવેશ થાય છે જેમાં બે અલગ-અલગ વિકલ્પો 'હા' અને 'ના' માંથી કોઈ એક પસંદગી કરી આપવાનો છે.

(7) પરિણામ વિસ્તરણ:-

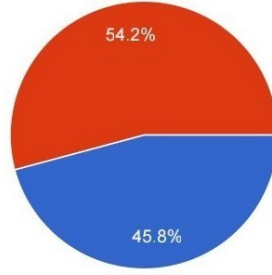
પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધન દરમ્યાન મળેલા પરિણામોનું વિસ્તારપૂર્વક વર્ણન અહીં પરિણામ વિસ્તરણમાં કરવામાં આવેલ છે,જેમાં પાઇ ચાર્ટ દ્વારા નિદર્શોના પરિણામોની ટકાવારી અને વિસ્તૃત ચર્ચા કરવામાં આવેલ છે.

(૧)



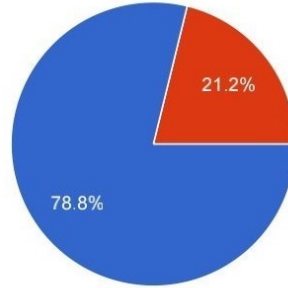
ચાર્ટ નં ૧. પરથી જાણવા મળે છે કે કુલ ૮૪.૭૦% નિદર્શોએ પરિવારમાં તણાવગ્રસ્ત પરિસ્થિતિ અનુભવી હતી, જ્યારે કુલ નિદર્શોના ૧૫.૩૦% નિદર્શોની પારિવારિક માનસિક પરિસ્થિતિ સામાન્ય જોવા મળી હતી.

(૨)



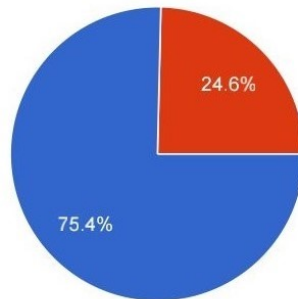
ચાર્ટ નં ૨. પરથી જાણવા મળે છે કે કુલ ૪૫.૮૦% નિદર્શોના અભિપ્રાયો પરથી જાણવા મળ્યું કે કોરોના મહામારીના સમયે માનસિક અસરો થવાથી ઘરમાં કજિયા-કંકાસ શરૂ થયા હતા જ્યારે ૫૪.૨૦% નિદર્શોના પરિવારોમાં કજિયા-કંકાસનું પ્રમાણ નહતું.

(૩)



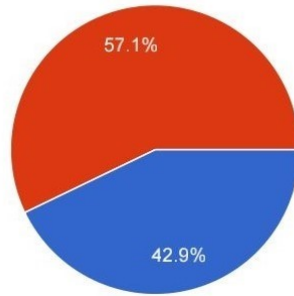
ચાર્ટ નં ૩. પરથી જણાય છે કે ૭૮.૮૦% નિદર્શોએ જણાવ્યું કે મહામારી દરમિયાન લોકડાઉન ની પરિસ્થિતિમાં આર્થિક ઉપાર્જન, ધંધા-રોજગાર બંધ હોવાથી પરિવારમાં આર્થિક સમસ્યાઓ જોવા મળી હતી, જ્યારે ૨૧.૨૦% લોકો આર્થિક સક્ષમ હોવાથી તેઓને આર્થિક મુશ્કેલીઓનો સામનો કરવો પડ્યો નહતો.

(૪)

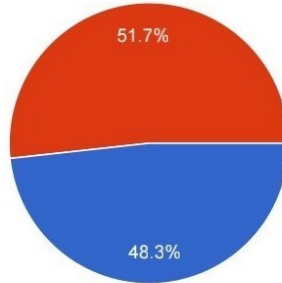


ચાર્ટ નં ૪. પરથી જાણવા મળે છે કે ૭૫.૪૦% નિદર્શોએ જણાવ્યું કે સતત ઘરમાં રહેવાથી ક્યાંય બહાર ન જઈ શકવાના લીધે માનસિક સ્થિતિ વણસી હતી જ્યારે ૨૪.૬૦% નિદર્શોની માનસિક સ્થિતિ સ્થિર જોવા મળી હતી.

(૫)

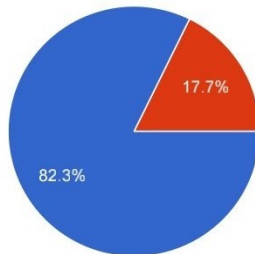


ચાર્ટ ન પ. પરથી જાણવા મળે છે કે કુલ નિદર્શોના ૪૨.૯૦% નિદર્શોને કુટુંબના સભ્યો પ્રત્યે નફરત અને ગુસ્સાનો ભાવ જોવા મળ્યો હતો જ્યારે ૫૭.૧૦% નિદર્શોની પરિવાર પ્રત્યેની લાગણી સામાન્ય રહી હતી.
(૬)



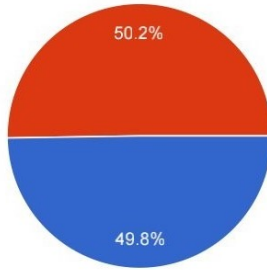
ચાર્ટ ન ઢ. પરથી જાણી શકાય છે કે ૪૮.૩૦% નિદર્શો બાળકોની માંગણી કે જરૂરિયાતો ને સંતોષી શક્યા ન હતા જેના કારણે બાળકો અને વાલીઓ વચ્ચે તણાવનું પ્રમાણ જોવા મળ્યું હતું, જ્યારે ૫૧.૭૦% નિદર્શો ના બાળકો ની માંગણીઓ આર્થિક સધ્ધરતા ને કારણે પૂર્ણ થવા પામી હતી.

(૭)



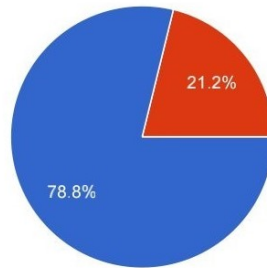
ચાર્ટ ન ૭. પરથી જાણવા મળે છે કે કુલ નિદર્શોના ૮૨.૩૦% નિદર્શોને ટીવી રેડિયો તથા અન્ય સમાચાર પ્રસારણ માધ્યમો દ્વારા પ્રસિદ્ધ થતા સમાચારો તથા સાચી ખોટી અફવાઓના કારણે માનસિક અસ્થિરતા જોવા મળી હતી. જ્યારે ૧૭.૭૦% નિદર્શોની માનસિકતા સામાન્ય હતી.

(૮)



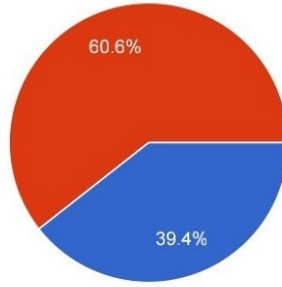
ચાર્ટ નં ૮. પરથી જાણવા મળે છે કે હૃદયરોગ તથા હાઇબ્લડપ્રેશર જેવી બીમારીઓથી તથા અન્ય બીમારીના કારણે લોકડાઉન હોવાથી કુલ ૪૯.૮૦% નિદર્શોનું શારીરિક સ્વાસ્થ્ય સાથે માનસિક સ્વાસ્થ્ય પણ ખોરવાયું હતું. જ્યારે ૫૦.૨૦% નિદર્શોની સ્થિતિ સામાન્ય હતી.

(૯)



ચાર્ટ નં ૯. પરથી જાણવા મળે છે કે ૭૮.૮૦% નિદર્શોએ પારિવારિક સમસ્યાઓનું સ્વનિરાકરણ લાવવા પ્રયત્નો કર્યા હતા જ્યારે ૨૧.૨૦% લોકોને એવી ગંભીર સમસ્યાઓ ન હોવાથી સમસ્યા નિવારણના પ્રયત્નને અવકાશ નથી.

(૧૦)



ચાર્ટ નં ૧૦. પરથી જાણવા મળે છે કે કુલ ૩૯.૪૦% નિદર્શો દ્વારા અતિ ગંભીર કૌટુંબિક સમસ્યાઓ બની હોવાથી સરકારશ્રી દ્વારા જાહેર કરાયેલ માનસિક સ્વાસ્થ્ય હેલ્પલાઇનનો ઉપયોગ કરવાની જરૂર પડી હતી જ્યારે અન્ય ૬૦.૬૦% નિદર્શોને ગંભીર કૌટુંબિક સમસ્યાઓ ન હોવાથી માનસિક સ્વાસ્થ્ય હેલ્પલાઇનનો ઉપયોગ કરવાની જરૂર પડી ન હતી.

(8)પરિણામ ચર્ચા:-

'કોરોના મહામારીની કુટુંબ પર થતી માનસિક અસર' વિશે સ્વતંત્ર પરિવર્ત્ય જેવા કે રહેઠાણનો પ્રકાર અને જાતિનો પ્રકાર, જેમાં જુદા-જુદા સમુદાય સમાજ અને આર્થિક સધ્ધર, મધ્યમ અને સામાન્ય વર્ગના કુલ ૨૦૪ નિદર્શોના અભિપ્રાયો વ્યક્તિગત માહિતીપત્રક અને સ્વરચિત પ્રશ્નાવલી દ્વારા ગૂગલ ફોર્મ્સના માધ્યમ દ્વારા લેવામાં આવ્યા.

અત્રે ઉપયોગમાં લેવાયેલી પ્રશ્નાવલીમાં કુલ ૧૦ જેટલા પ્રશ્નોનો સમાવેશ કરવામાં આવ્યો જેના નિદર્શો પાસેથી લેવાયેલા ઉત્તરો (અભિપ્રાયો) અહીં સવિસ્તાર આપવામાં આવેલ છે. જેમાં કુલ '૨૦૪' નિદર્શોના અભિપ્રાયો માંથી ૮૪.૭૦% એટલે કે '૧૭૩' નિદર્શોએ જણાવ્યું કે મહામારી દરમ્યાન પરિવારમાં તણાવગ્રસ્તતા જોવા મળી હતી, જ્યારે ૧૫.૩૦% એટલે કે '૩૧' નિદર્શોની પારિવારિક મનોસ્થિતિ સામાન્ય હતી. બીજા પ્રશ્નના પરિણામો પર દ્રષ્ટિ કરતા જણાય છે કે કુલ અભિપ્રાયો માંથી ૪૫.૮૦% એટલે કે '૯૩' નિદર્શો એ સ્વીકાર્યું કે મહામારીની માનસિક અસરના લીધે પરિવારના સભ્યો વચ્ચે વધુ પ્રમાણમાં કલેહ-કંકાસ ઉદ્ભવ્યો હતો જ્યારે ૫૪.૨૦% એટલે કે '૧૧૧' નિદર્શોએ જણાવ્યું કે મહામારી દરમ્યાન અલ્પ કે નહિવત કજિયા-કંકાસ પરિવારમાં જોવા મળ્યો હતો. ત્રીજા પ્રશ્ન પર દ્રષ્ટિ ફેરવતા જણાય છે કે ૭૮.૮૦% એટલે કે '૧૬૧' નિદર્શોએ જણાવ્યું કે લોકડાઉન દરમ્યાન ધંધા-રોજગાર બંધ હોવાથી આર્થિક રીતે સામાન્ય તથા નબળા વર્ગના કુટુંબો ને વધુ પ્રમાણમાં આર્થિક સમસ્યાઓનો સામનો કરવો પડ્યો હતો જ્યારે ૨૧.૨૦% એટલે કે '૪૩' નિદર્શોને આર્થિક સમસ્યાઓનો ઓછા પ્રમાણમાં સામનો કરવો પડ્યો હતો.

અહીં લેવામાં આવેલ કુલ નિદર્શોના પરિણામોમાં ચોથા પ્રશ્નના પરિણામો તપાસતા ખ્યાલ આવે છે કે ૭૫.૪૦% એટલે કે '૧૫૪' નિદર્શોના અભિપ્રાયો માંથી જણાય છે કે લોકડાઉન હોવાથી બહાર ન જઈ શકવાના કારણે કુટુંબોમાં માનસિક સ્થિતિ વણસી હતી, જ્યારે ૨૪.૬૦% એટલે કે '૫૦' નિદર્શોને પારિવારિક સ્થિતિ સામાન્ય હતી. પ્રશ્ન પાંચના પરિણામો તપાસતા ૪૨.૮૦% એટલે કે '૮૮' નિદર્શોને સતત ઘરમાં રહેવાના કારણે માનસિક સ્થિરતા ગુમાવી બેસતા પરિવારના સભ્યો સાથે વારંવાર નફરત કે ગુસ્સાનો ભાવ જોવા મળ્યો હતો, જ્યારે ૫૭.૧૦% એટલે કે '૧૧૬' નિદર્શોને કુટુંબ પ્રત્યે નહિવત પ્રમાણમાં ગુસ્સા કે નફરતનો ભાવ જોવા મળ્યો હતો. પ્રશ્ન છના પરિણામો તપાસતા ૪૮.૩૦% એટલે કે '૯૮' નિદર્શોની આર્થિક પરિસ્થિતિ સામાન્ય હોવાના કારણે અને લોકડાઉન જેવી સ્થિતિ હોવાથી બાળકોની માંગણીઓ તથા ઓનલાઇન શિક્ષણ હોવાથી મોબાઇલ કે કમ્પ્યુટર ખરીદી ન શકવાના લીધે પિતા- બાળક વચ્ચે કલેહ અને તણાવનું

પ્રમાણ વધારે જોવા મળ્યું હતું, જ્યારે ૫૧.૭૦% એટલે કે '૧૦૫' નિદર્શોને ત્યાં આર્થિક સગવડતા તથા બાળકોની જરૂરિયાત મુજબની માંગણીઓ સંતોષાતી હોવાથી પિતા-બાળક વચ્ચે તણાવનું પ્રમાણ જોવા મળ્યું નહતું.

ટીવી, રેડિયો તથા ઇન્ટરનેટ જેવા સમાચાર પ્રસારણના માધ્યમો દ્વારા આવતા સમાચાર અને સાચી-ખોટી અફવાઓના લીધે ૮૨.૩૦% એટલે કે '૧૬૮' નિદર્શોમાં માનસિક અસ્થિરતા જોવા મળી હતી, જ્યારે ૧૭.૭૦% એટલે કે '૩૬' નિદર્શોમાં સમાચારો અને અફવાઓ પર ધ્યાન ન આપતા માનસિક સ્થિતિ સામાન્ય જોવા મળી હતી. હાઇબ્લડપ્રેશર અને હૃદયરોગના દર્દીઓ માં ઘરમાં થતા પારિવારિક ઝઘડા તથા કંકાસને કારણે અને કોરોના સંક્રમણ ને કારણે ૪૮.૮૦% નિદર્શોનું માનસિક સ્વાસ્થ્ય ખોરવાયું હતું, જ્યારે ૫૦.૨૦% નિદર્શોને કૌટુંબિક ક્લેહનું પ્રમાણ ઓછું હોવાથી નહિવત પ્રમાણમાં માનસિક સ્વાસ્થ્યમાં વિસંગતતા જોવા મળી હતી. આવા કપરા સમયમાં પણ નિદર્શો એ શાણપણ થઈ કામ લેતા ૭૮.૮૦% એટલે કે '૧૬૧' નિદર્શોના જણાવ્યા પ્રમાણે તેઓએ સ્વમેળે કૌટુંબિક સમસ્યાઓનું નિરાકરણ લાવવા પ્રયત્નો કર્યા હતા, જ્યારે ૨૧.૨૦% એટલે કે '૪૩' નિદર્શોને ઓછી અથવા નહિવત પારિવારિક સમસ્યાઓ હોવાના કારણે સમસ્યા નિવારણ કરવાનો કોઈ અવકાશ હતો નહીં. સરકારશ્રી દ્વારા જાહેર કરાયેલ માનસિક સ્વાસ્થ્ય હેલ્પલાઇનનો ઉપયોગ વધુ વણસેલી કૌટુંબિક સમસ્યાઓ હોવાથી ૩૮.૪૦% એટલે કે '૮૦' નિદર્શોએ ઉપયોગ કર્યો હતો, જ્યારે ૬૦.૬૦% નિદર્શોને ગંભીર પારિવારિક સમસ્યાઓ ન હોવાથી માનસિક સ્વાસ્થ્ય હેલ્પલાઇનનો ઉપયોગ કરવાની જરૂરિયાત ન હતી.

(9) સંશોધનના તારણો:-

પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધન પરથી નીચે મુજબના તારણો મેળવી શકાય છે.

- કોરોના મહામારી ની પરિસ્થિતિ દરમિયાન સરેરાશ ૬૨.૮૦% નિદર્શોએ કૌટુંબિક સમસ્યાઓનો સામનો કરવો પડ્યો હતો, જેના કારણે કુટુંબમાં અસ્થિર માનસિકતા જોવા મળી હતી.
- કોરોના મહામારીની પરિસ્થિતિમાં ૩૭.૧૦% નિદર્શો ને કૌટુંબિક સમસ્યાઓનો નહિવત પ્રમાણ માં સામનો કરવો પડ્યો હતો, જેમાં કુટુંબના સભ્યોની માનસિકતા સ્થિર તથા સામાન્ય જોવા મળી હતી.

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ATTITUDE TOWARDS E-LEARNING AND ACADEMIC STRESS AMONG SCHOOL STUDENTS DURING THE PANDEMIC OF COVID-

19

Shravankumar Umedbhai Kharani
Research Scholar
Hemchandrachaya North Gujarat University, Patan
E-Mail Id = Kharanishravan3@Gmail.Com

Abstract

Education plays an important role in building the nation. In India, various steps were taken by the government after independence to make education available to all. The COVID-19 pandemic has affected educational systems worldwide, leading to the near-total closures of schools, early childhood education and care (ECEC) services, universities and colleges. In order to use the internet in the teaching learning process a concept emerged as E-Learning, which helps the learner to access knowledge anytime and anywhere. The COVID-19 situation, classroom education has been discontinued and online education has been started as per the government norms. Online learning will not provided the same classroom interaction between teacher and students during the Pandemic of COVID-19. As a result, students feel stressed when their questions are not answered properly. An attempt has been made to measure the comparative study of Attitude towards E-learning and Academic Stress among School students. Attitude towards E-learning scale is developed by Dimpal Rani and the Academic Stress inventory developed by Seema Rani and Dr. Basant Bahadur Singh. The sample consisted of 60 students, 30 boys and 30 girls students of various schools from Patan and Banaskantha district of north Gujarat Area. Attitude towards E-learning measured the result indicates that there is no significant difference between boys and girls of school students in attitude towards E-learning. The attitude towards e-learning of boy and girls of a school students, Mean score 204.416. This means attitudes towards E-learning are less negative than average. Academic Stress measured the result indicates that there is no significant difference between boys and girls of school students in Academic Stress level. the Academic Stress level for boy and girls of school students, Mean score is 104.350. This means boys and girls academic stress level is high. The correlation between Attitude towards E-learning and Academic stress level of school students is low positive correlation.

Key Word: COVID-19 Pandemic, Attitude towards E-learning, Academic Stress and School students.

Introduction

The COVID-19 epidemic has affected education systems around the world, with schools, early childhood education and care (ECEC) services, universities and colleges almost completely shut down. Most governments have decided to temporarily shut down educational institutions in an effort to reduce the spread of COVID-19. As of 12 January 2021, an estimated 825 million students are currently affected by school closures in response to the epidemic.

The education sector in India, which has been slowly changing so far, is witnessing major changes with the recent changing job landscape, technological disruptions, demand for quality education and implementation of the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020. The epidemic caused more shocks. The system with schools was forced to shut down during the lockdown period, and students and teachers were making the transition to online teaching-learning. In India, about 250 million students were affected by the school closure at the beginning of the COVID-19-inspired lockdown. The epidemic has posed a number of challenges for public and private schools, including the expected increase in dropouts, learning disabilities and digital segmentation. The epidemic also raised questions about the readiness of systems, including teachers, to address the crisis and sustainability of private schools. However, Covid-19 has also acted as a catalyst for digital adoption in school education.

Education plays an important role in building the nation. In India, various steps were taken by the government after independence to make education available to all. Every aspects of human life are affected by education directly or indirectly. Government of India has formulated a number of committees and commissions, which recommended various important steps to improve the quality of education in India. 21st century is said to be the age of science and technology. The process of communication among people has increased so rapidly due to the use of internet. The world is being a family by the help of new technology. Science and technology is used in all areas; hospital, bank, industries, etc. Its success is also generalized to the teaching learning situation. It is a process used in the teaching learning process which makes teaching learning systematic, effective and faster.

By the help of technology the relationship between the teachers and students is being friendly. One can access any type of needed information easily and firstly by the help of

technology. As well as one can share his or her knowledge with others, so that other can be benefited by it. In order to use the internet in the teaching learning process a concept emerged as E-Learning, which helps the learner to access knowledge anytime and anywhere. E-Learning helps people to learn anything by using modern technology.

The field of e-learning a floated with a number of terms used either interchangeably or with little difference as defined by the contributors. Rushby (2001), "E-learning by any one name would smell as sweet or at least smell no different; though everyone is speaking about it, there is no common terminology or agreement in the definition. He goes on to relate the situation with that of semantic debate on computer and its application to learning in the 1970's, and the buzz of phrases around this: Computer (aided/ assisted/ based/ managed/ enabled/ instruction/ learning/ education/ training), without much difference." This kind of similar situation can be seen in the field of e-learning and thus list a set of definitions and terms to make the point obvious (Sharma & Mishra, 2007).

E-learning is the delivery of education (all activities relevant to instructing, teaching and learning) through various electronic media (Koochang & Harman, 2005). E-learning is an online education defined as the self-paced or real-time delivery of training and over the internet to an end-user device (Lee & Lee, 2006).

Academic stress is one of the student's biggest dilemmas. This stress mainly comes from peer and parental expectations and from fear viz. fear of failure and disgrace. At school stage, there is a range of academic pressure, students struggle hard for excellence, parental pressure, anxious over grades, sports, competition, or a tough class load make them stressed. The nervous breakdowns, burnouts, sadness, panic attacks and depression are also apparent among many students at an early stage. Bisht (1989) as cited in Krishan (2014) defined Academic stress as a demand related to academics that tax or exceed the available resources (internal or external) as cognitively appeared by the student involved. Further, it echoes an individual's perception of academic conflict, academic frustration, academic anxiety and academic pressure which are synonymous with the components of academic stress.

Objectives

- 1.To study and compare the score of boys and girls of school students in Attitude towards E-learning.

- 2.To study and compare the score of boys and girls of school students in Academic Stress.
- 3.To study and compare the correlation of Attitude towards E-learning and Academic Stress of school students.

Hypothesis

- 1.There will be no significant difference between boys and girls of school students in Attitude towards E-learning.
- 2.There will be no significant difference between boys and girls of school students in Academic Stress.
- 3.There will be no significant correlation between the scores of Attitude towards E-learning and Academic Stress of school students.

Sample

The sample consisted 60 school students with the equal number of boys and girls drawn from the various School of Patan and Banaskantha district of north Gujarat Area. The sample was collected online by Google Forms from various school of Patan and Banaskantha district of the north Gujarat region as per the requirement of research design of this study.

Tools

Following tools were used to collect the Data.

1.Attitude towards E-learning Scale

This scale was developed by Dimpal Rani. This scale will help to know how the students' react and think about e-learning and what is their attitude towards it. This scale was measured in four types of areas, viz., 1. E-learning interest, 2. Usefulness, 3. Ease of E-learning and 4. E-learning Confidence. It consisted at 65 statements (38 Positive statements and 27 Negative statements). The subject has to give his/her answers in just Strongly Agrees, Agree, Undecided, Disagree, and Strongly Disagree.

Reliability

The reliability of the scale was found out by Test – Retest method. For this, the scale was administered on a sample of 100 boys and girls, age group 14 and 14+ on the same sample, the scale was administered after a gap of one month. The coefficient of correlation found was +0.87 which is significant at 0.01 level of significance.

Validity

The major types of validity are content validity and construct validity. Content validity is based on a careful comparison of the items to the definition of the being measured (Allen & Yen 1979). Content validity of the items was ensured through rational logical analysis of the technology experts and teachers in questionnaire construction. Construct validity means that the test scores are examined in terms of a construct. Correlation between total score that the total score is valid; thus the extent to which the item correlation with the total score is indicative of construct validity.

2.Academic Stress Inventory

This scale was developed by Seema Rani and Dr. Basant Bahadur Singh. This scale measured the level of academic stress of school students. It consisted at 40 statements. The subject has to give his/her answers in just Very Worried, Worried, Less Worried and Not Worried.

Reliability

The reliability of the inventory was find out by Test – Retest Method and Split Half Method.

(1) Test – Retest Reliability

For Test-Retest Reliability, the inventory was administered on a student sample of 200 in the age – range 6 to 16 years. The inventory was again administered on the same group of students after a gap of 14 days. The coefficient of correlation found was + 0.80 which is significant at 0.01 level of significance.

(2) Split – Half Reliability

By odd-even method Split – Half reliability was found to be +0.79, which is significant at 0.01 level of significance.

Validity

1. The face validity of the inventory appears to be fairly high.
2. The content validity is adequately assured since only those items were selected for the final draft of the inventory for which there was complete agreement amongst the experts.
3. Finally only those items were retained for final draft of the inventory which had showed high discriminative values following item analysis.

Procedure

This study is about Attitude towards E-Learning and Academic stress of school students. First created Google Form and share to social media and collect data of various school 60 students of Patan and Banaskantha district of the north Gujarat region. The obtained data was analyzed viz., Mean, S.D. and t – test.

Result and Discussions**Table-1**

Table indicating Mean, Standard Deviation and t-Value of boys and girls school students in Attitude towards E-learning.

Groups	N	Mean	S.D.	't' value	Level of sign.
Boys	30	203.566	40.568	1.92	N.S
Girls	30	205.266	26.420		

• Significant level of 't' value

➤ 0.05 level 2.00 (df= 58), 0.01 level 2.66 (df= 58)

The table 1 shows the attitude towards e-learning of boy and girls of a school students, Mean score are 203.566 and 205.266. This means attitudes towards E-learning are

less negative than average. The S.D. value for boys and girls of school students is 40.568 and 26.420. the 't' value for boys and girls of school students which is 1.92 has been found no significant at 0.05 level. This result support hypothesis (1)

Table-2

Table indicating Mean, Standard Deviation and t-Value of boys and girls school students in Academic Stress.

Groups	N	Mean	S.D.	't' value	Level of sign.
Boys	30	102.900	19.073	0.629	N.S
Girls	30	105.800	16.553		

•Significant level of 't' value

➤0.05 level 2.00 (df= 58), 0.01 level 2.66 (df= 58)

The table 2 shows the Academic Stress level for boy and girls of school students, Mean score are 102.900 and 105.800. This means boys and girls academic stress level is high. The S.D. value for boys and girls of school students is 19.079 and 16.553. the 't' value for boys and girls of school students which is 0.629 has been found no significant at 0.05 level. This result support hypothesis (2)

Table-3

Table indicating Mean, Standard Deviation and correlation between Attitude towards E-learning and Academic Stress of school students.

Dependent variable	N	Mean	S.D.	r correlation	Level of sign.
Attitude towards E-learning	60	204.416	33.953	0.104	N.S.
Academic Stress	60	104.350	17.766		

•Significant level of 'r' value

➤0.05 level 0.250 (df= 58), 0.01 level 0.325 (df= 58)

The table 3 shows the attitude towards E-learning and Academic Stress level of school students, Mean score are 204.416 and 104.350. The S.D. value for attitude towards E-

learning and Academic Stress level of school students is 33.953 and 17.766. The correlation coefficient between Attitude towards E-learning and Academic stress level of school students is 0.104 (which is low positive correlation) has been found no significant correlation at 0.05 level. This result support hypothesis (3).

Conclusion

1. Attitudes towards e-learning are found to be negative among school students. The reason may be that students may prefer online learning over classroom learning. In addition, if there are not enough facilities for online education such as mobile, laptop, tablet, network, etc. so researcher say that they have difficulty in getting online education.
2. Academic stress is high among school students. The reason may be that, in the COVID-19 situation, classroom education has been discontinued and online education has been started as per the government norms. Online learning will not provided the same classroom interaction between teacher and students. As a result, students feel stressed when their questions are not answered properly.
3. There is a less positive correlation between e-learning attitudes and academic stress among school students. The reason may be that, students have less than average negative attitude towards e-learning and high academic stress.

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A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF MENTAL HEALTH AMONG 11TH SCIENCE STUDENTS TO REOPENING SCHOOL

Riddheedeevee A. Jethwa¹, Aarifa Y. Sheikh² and Dr. Savita Vaghela³
PG Students¹² and Head³
Department Psychology
M.K. Bhavnagar University

ABSTRACT:-

The main purpose of this research was to find out the Mean Difference between 11th Science students girls and boys in Mental Health to reopening school. Total sample consisted of 60 11th Science girls and boys students. Research tool for mental health scale was queries by Dr. D.J.Bhatt and G.R.geeda the t test is applied to check the significance of mental health in 11th science students girls and boys statistical Method 't' that has used for data interpretation. The result shows that is significant difference at 0.01 level. So the hypothesis rejected.

Keyword: -Mental Health

11th Science Students Girls

11th Science Students Boys

Introduction

A feeling of melancholy has evolved all across the globe from a newly emerging infection disease whose journey is said to be started from Wuhan, China in December 2019. Which is being referred to as corona virus of Covid – 19 as is now rapidly affecting the whole world. (Kannan et. 2020; Esakandary et al., 2020)

The corona virus disease pandemic adversely affected every sphere of life, including the education sector. Schools and colleges across the countries were closed as cases have come down and state governments have decided to start physical classes in school.

After the lockdown period ended and schools reopened. Children returned to a new studying lifestyle with restrictive measure for covid-19. They had to wear facemask, adhere to hand hygiene, and keep of the disruption in normal classroom schooling and concerns of social distancing could be considered as psychosocial stressors which may lead to maladjustment and make children vulnerable to mental health problems, including fear, anxiety and depression. Therefore, further studies are warranted to investigate the degrees of psychological stressors on mental health in children when schools reopened.

Although the knowledge regarding children's reactions to this unprecedented covid-19 crisis has been expanded. The majority of studies were limited to the duration of school closure and home quarantine and further observations. After school reopening should be continued. The feasibility and effectiveness school closure policies on mitigating the epidemics of infectious diseases were well -know but it remains unclear what the negative impact of long term school closures have on psychological and behavioural problems in children especially when they return to school and face school life again.

What is mental Health..?

Mental health is a level of psychological well being or an absence of mental illness. It is the psychological state of someone who is functioning at a satisfactory level of emotional and behavioural adjustment from the perspective of positive psychology or holism mental health may include an individual's ability to enjoy life. And create a balance between life activities and efforts to achieve psychological resilience. According to world health organisation (WHO) mental health includes subjective well-being, perceived self-efficacy, autonomy, competence, inter-generational dependence and self self actualization of one's intellectual and emotional potential among others.

The WHO further states that the well-being of an individual is encompassed in the realization of their abilities, coping with normal stresses of life, productive work and contribution to their community cultural differences subjective. Assessments and competing professional theories all affect who mental health is defined.

In the mid 19th century William sweetser was the first to coin the term mental hygiene, which can be seen as the precures to contemporary approaches to work on promoting positive mental health.

A person struggling with their mental health may experience this because of stress, loneliness, depression, anxiety, relationship problems, death of a loved one, suicidal thoughts, addiction, ADHD, various mood disorders, or other mental illness of varying degrees well as learning disabilities. Therapists, Psychiatrists, Psychologists, Social Workers, Nurse Practitioners or physicians can help manage mental illness with treatments such as therapy counselling or medication.

AIMS

To study of mental health among 11th Science student

Hypotheses

There will be not significant difference between 11th Science Student Girls and Boys

Methodology**Sample**

The sample was stratified of 11th Science school from Bhavnagar city among them 30 girls students and 30 boys students.

Variable**Independent**

1.11th Science girls' students

2.11th Science boys' students

Dependent Variable**Mental Health****Tool****Mental Health Scale**

The mental health scale constructed and standardized by Dr. D J bhatt and G R Greeda used from the study this Scale reliability 0.94 and Validity 0.63

Statistical Analysis

In this study 't' test was conducted as a statistical technique to find out the aim

Result and Discussion

't' ratio of the mental health between 11th Science student table

No	Group	N	M	SD	SED	't'	Level of Signification
1	Girl	30	57.97	6.4	2.33	5.78	0.01
2	Boy	30	44.05	11.05	2.33		

The above table shows the main difference between the two groups in term of mental health the mean for the 11th Science student are a girl is 57.97 and so 6.4 as well the mean of 11th Science student are a boy is 44.05 that is significant at 0.01 level. Hence it is concluded that there is significant difference between 11th science student girls and boys in term of their mental health. This result rejected the hypothesis that there is no significant difference between the 11th science student girls and boys for their mental health.

Conclusion

There is significant difference between the 11th Science student girl and boys for their mental health.

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A STUDY OF PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING AMONG SCHOOL TEACHERS

Sapnaben A. Wagh
Research Scholar
Department Of Psychology
Veer Narmad South Gujarat University, Surat

ABSTRACT

The present study aimed to know the psychological well-being among school teachers. It also aimed to check psychological well-being with reference to Types of School and Gender. The Psychological Well-being Scale (PWBS) by Dr. Devendera Singh Sisodia and Ms. Pooja Chaudhary (2012) was used. The sample constituted total 120 school teachers out of which 60 are from government school (30 male and 30 Female) and 60 are from private school (30 Male and 30 Female). The data was collected from various schools of Tapi (Vyara) District of Gujarat State. The data was scored, analyzed as per the manual. 'F' test was being calculated. The result showed that, 1. The government school teachers is having more psychological well-being than private school teachers, 2. There is no significant difference in the mean score of the psychological well-being among male and female school teaches and 3. The government male school teachers group is having more psychological well being than government female school teachers group and other groups.

Keywords: Psychological well-being, Government and private school teachers, Male and Female.

Well-being is one of the most important goals which individuals as well as societies strive for. The term denotes that something is in a good state. It doesn't specify what the 'something' is and what is meant by 'good'. Well-being can be specified in two ways: first by the specifying the 'what' and secondly by spelling out the criteria of wellness.

Psychological well-being is the subjective feeling of contentment, happiness, satisfaction with life's experiences and of one's role in the word of work, sense of achievement, utility, belongingness, and no distress, dissatisfaction or worry, etc. These things are difficult to evaluate objectively, hence the emphasis is on the term "subjective" well-being . It may well be maintained in adverse circumstances and conversely, may be lost in favourable situation. It is related to nut not dependent upon the physical/ physiological conditions.

Thus defined and conceptualized, the general well-being may show some degree of positive correlation with quality of life, satisfaction level, sense of achievement etc. and negatively related with neuroticism, psychoticism, and such variables. However, the degree of overlap with such variables should not be high if this concept a separate independent entity is to be considered as a valid one. Also, it should show relative stability over time (reasonable time gap without any significant life events intervening). Its utility will depend upon these relationships/ a net work of relationship with other variables.

What is teaching?

In much modern usage, the words ‘teaching’ and ‘teacher’ are wrapped up with schooling and schools. One way of approaching the question ‘What is teaching?’ is to look at what those called ‘teachers’ do – and then to draw out key qualities or activities that set them apart from others. The problem is that all sorts of things are bundled together in job descriptions or roles that may have little to do with what we can sensibly call teaching.

Another way is to head for dictionaries and search for both the historical meanings of the term and how it is used in everyday language. Impart knowledge to or instruct (someone) as to how to do something; or Cause (someone) to learn or understand something by example or experience. As can be seen from these definitions we can say that we are all teachers in some way at some time. Further insight is offered by looking at the ancestries of the words. For example, the origin of the word ‘teach’ lies in the Old English *tæcan* meaning ‘show, present, point out’, which is of Germanic origin; and related to ‘token’, from an Indo-European root shared by Greek *deiknunai* ‘show’, *deigma* ‘sample’.

What is Psychological well-being: Man is a social animal. A child is born with hidden ability in any culture. The development of hidden ability depends on maturity and experience. Initially in a new born baby only physical needs are of importance. Social needs are not required. As the child grows he interacts with other people in different situations. He starts perceiving the outside world. Along with physical development his mental development also starts. Heredity and environment play vital role in child’s development. Both affect jointly. Some traits and abilities are inherited and some he acquires from environment. The formation of a child’s psychological well-being is based on his emotion, ability to react, other activities and the socialization process.

"An individual's pattern of psychological process arising from motives, feelings, thoughts, and other major areas of psychological function. Psychological well-being is expressed through its influences on the body, in conscious mental life, and through the individual's social behaviour." (Mayer, 2005).

Nilesh M. Vadoliya (2017) has conducted the Stress and Psychological well-being in School Teachers. The total sample consisted 80 (40 Male Teacher and 40 Female Teacher) were taken as a sample. The research tool for Stress was measured by D. J. Bhatt and revised to (2005) by D. J. Bhatt while Psychological Well-Being was measured by Sudha Bhogle. To check the significant difference between group t-test was applied and to check correlation between variables Karl Pearson correlation method was used. Result revealed that there was significant difference in Stress and there was no significant difference Psychological Well-being in School Teachers. The correlation between social intelligence and personality was which negative correlations.

Objective

The objectives are:

- 1.To assess the psychological well-being of the government and private school teachers.
- 2.To assess the psychological well-being with regards to male and female school teachers.
- 3.To assess the interactive effect of psychological well-being with regards to types of school teachers and gender.

METHODOLOGY

Hypothesis

- 1.There will be no significant difference in the mean score of psychological well-being among the government and private school teachers.
- 2.There will be no significant difference in the mean score of psychological well-being among the male and female school teachers.
- 3.There will be no significant difference in the interactive effect of the mean scores of psychological well-being with regards to the types of school teachers and gender.

Sample

The sample of the present study constituted total 120 school teachers out of which 60 are from government school (30 male and 30 Female) and 60 are from private school (30 Male and 30 Female).

Research Design

A total sample of 120 school teachers equally distributed between types of school teachers and gender from various schools of Tapi (Vyara) District of Gujarat State selected for the research study.

Showing the table of Sample Distribution

Gender	Type of School Teachers		Total
	Government	Private	
Male	30	30	60
Female	30	30	60
Total	60	60	120

Variable**Independent Variable**

1. **Type of School Teachers** : Government and Private school teachers
2. **Gender** : Male and Female school teachers.

Dependent Variable : Psychological well-being Score.

Tools

Psychological Well-being Scale (PWBS) by Dr. Devendera Singh Sisodia and Ms. Pooja Chaudhary (2012). The test contains 50 items related to following five dimension namely (1) Satisfaction (2) Efficiency (3) Sociability (4) Mental Health and (5) Interpersonal Relations. The scale was validated against the external criteria and coefficient obtained was 0.94. The test-retest reliability was 0.87 and the consistency value for the scale is 0.90.

Procedure

The permission was granted from various school teachers for data collection in various college of Tapi (Vyara) District after the establishment of rapport, personal information and the 'Psychological well-being Scale' was administrated the data was collected, scored as per the manual and analyzed. The statistical method 'F' test was calculated and results were interpreted.

Result and DISCUSSION

Table: 1 The Table showing sum of variance mean 'F' value and level of significance of type of school teachers and gender.

Sum of Variance	Df	Mean	F-value	Sign. Level
SS _A	1	3910.21	4.11	0.05*
SS _B	1	476.01	0.50	N.S.
SS _{A*B}	1	4356.08	4.57	0.05*
SS _{Error}	116	952.29	—	—
SS _{Total}	119	119208.33	—	—

*0.05=3.92, **0.01=6.84, N.S.= Not Significant

A=Types of School Teachers B=Gender

A₁= Government School Teachers B₁=Male

A₂=Private School Teachers B₂=Female

Table : The table showing the mean score of Psychological well-being among Government and Private school teachers.

	A (Type of School Teachers)		'F' value	Sign.
	A ₁ (Government)	A ₂ (Private)		
M	137.63	126.22	4.11	0.05
N	60	60		

The above table no. 2 shows the mean score of psychological well-being among government and private school teachers. The mean score of government school teachers group is 137.63 and private school teacher group is 126.22. The 'F' value is 4.11, which has found to be significant level at 0.05. It should be remembered here that, according to scoring pattern, higher score indicate higher psychological well-being. Thus from the result it could be said that, the government school teachers is having more psychological well-being than private school teachers. So the hypotheses no.1 that. "There is no significant difference in the mean score of psychological well-being among government and private school teachers" is rejected.

Table : 3 The Table showing the Mean Score of psychological well-being of male and female school teachers.

	B (Gender)		'F' value	Sign.
	B ₁ (Male)	B ₂ (Female)		
M	129.93	133.92	0.50	N.S.
N	60	60		

The above table no.3 shows the mean score of psychological well-being among male and female school teachers. The mean score of male school teachers group is 129.93 and female school teachers group is 133.92. The 'F' value is 0.50, which was found to be not-significant level at 0.05. The hypothesis no.2 that, "There is no significant difference in the mean score of the psychological well-being among male and female school teaches" is accepted.

Table : 4 The Table showing the interactive effect of the Mean Score of psychological well-being of type of school teachers and gender.

			A		'F' value	Sign.
			A ₁	A ₂		
M	B	B₁	141.67	118.20	4.57	0.05
		B₂	133.60	134.23		
N			60	60		

The above table shoes that the interactive effect of psychological well-being of the types of school teachers and gender. The result was found to be significant from table no.4 shows that 'F' value 4.57 is significant at 0.05 level. This means that the two group interactive effect under study differ significantly in relation to psychological well-being, types of school teachers and gender. The mean score is 141.67 for the government male school teachers, the mean score is 133.60 for private male school teachers, the mean score is 118.20 for the government female school teachers and the mean score is 134.23 for the private female school teachers. It should be remembered here that, according to scoring pattern, higher score indicate higher psychological well-being. Thus from the result it could be said that, the government male school teachers group is having more psychological well being than government female school teachers group and other groups. So, the hypothesis no. 3 that, "There is no significant difference in the interactive effect of the Mean score of the Psychological well-being among types of school teachers and gender" is accepted.

CONCLUSION

1. The government school teachers is having more psychological well-being than private school teachers.
2. There is no significant difference in the mean score of the psychological well-being among male and female school teaches.
3. The government male school teachers group is having more psychological well being than government female school teachers group and other groups.

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A STUDY OF STRESS AMONG DIABETES CHALLENGERS

Samira A. Khalifa¹ and Prof. (Dr.) Suresh M. Makvana²
Research Scholar¹ and Professor & Head²
Department of Psychology
Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar

Abstract

Aim of the research is to found the stress among diabetes challengers. So, researcher select three groups like area, Gender and Age. For the same purpose Total 320 Male (160) and Female (160) were taken from rural and urban area of Navsari District (Gujarat). Data was collected from Different Privet & Government Hospital at Navsari District. Personal stress source Inventory (PSSI) developed and standardize by Arun Kumar Singh, Ashish K. Singh And Arpana Singh (2015) tools was used. 2x2x2 factorial design was used and data were analysis by "F" ANOVA test. According to finding. (1) There is no significant mean deference between the score of stress among rural and urban areas diabetes challengers. (2) There is no Significant mean deference between the score of stress among male and female diabetes challengers. (3) Age had a significant mean deference between the score of stress among less than 45 years and more than 45 years diabetes challengers. (4) Significant interactive effect of stress of types of area and gender among diabetes challengers. (5) There is no significant interactive effect of stress of types of area and age among diabetes challengers. (6) There is no significant interactive effect of stress of types of gender and age among diabetes challengers. (7) There is no significant interactive effect of stress of types of area, gender and age among diabetes challengers.

Keywords: Stress, area, age, gender and diabetes challengers.

Introduction

India drives the world with biggest number of diabetic subjects procuring the questionable differentiation of being named the **"DIABETES CAPITAL OF THE WORLD"**. According to the International Diabetes Federation's Diabetes Atlas (2006), the number of people living with diabetes in India is currently approximately 100 million. India has an exceptionally high weight of type 2 diabetes with an expected 77 million grown-ups living with diabetes starting at 2019, which is projected to increment to 101 million of every 2030 and 134 million by 2045. Over 30 million have now been determined to suffer from diabetes in India. The CPR (unrefined predominance rate) in the metropolitan spaces of India is believed to be 95.

Gujarat, which has a dreadful reputation, Being India's "Diabetes Capital," it also leads the country in diabetic retinopathy (DR), a high-sugar-related condition that can lead to blindness.

Definition of Diabetes

- “Diabetes is a chronic, metabolic disease characterized by elevated levels of blood glucose (or blood sugar), which leads over time to serious damage to the heart, blood vessels, eyes, kidneys and nerves” -**WHO**

Types of Diabetes

According to the **WHO (World Health Organization)** diabetes can be classified into main Three types.

1. Type 1 Diabetes
2. Type 2 Diabetes
3. Gestational Diabetes

Type 1 Diabetes

Type 1 diabetes, formerly known as juvenile diabetes, affects primarily children and adolescents, but it can also affect adults. Because the immune system, which typically defends you from infection by removing bacteria, viruses, and other unwanted things, has attacked and killed the cells that generate insulin in type 1 diabetes, your body no longer makes insulin or enough insulin.

Type 2 Diabetes

Type 2 diabetes, which used to be called adult-onset diabetes, can affect people at any age, even children. However, type 2 diabetes develops most often in middle-aged and older people. People who are overweight and inactive are also more likely to develop type 2 diabetes.

Gestational Diabetes

When a woman is pregnant, she may acquire gestational diabetes. Insulin resistance can be caused by hormones produced by pregnant women. Late in pregnancy, all women develop insulin resistance. Gestational diabetes occurs when the pancreas does not produce enough insulin during pregnancy

Stress

we are leaving in the 21st century where barely any singular will be there who has not experienced pressure to strain. Will putting forth attempts to adapt up to this load of challengers, issues, changing occasions and circumstance in life the singular experience

pressure. The elements that cause stress in our life are either inadvertent or artificial. Stress has turned into a fundamental piece of our day to day routine and has likewise turned into an essential driver of our psychical, intellectual and social medical conditions.

To battle against stress, and individual should offer significance to adjusted eating routine, using time effectively, exercise, music, and the main yoga and contemplation. Every one of these become some portion of our day to day routine style.

Definition

Selye (1950) who defined “Stress as a nonspecific response of the body to any demand”

[Selye, H. (1950). *The Physiology and pathology of exposure to stress*, Montreal: Acta.]

Objective of the study

1. To study of stress among diabetes challengers.
2. To examine effect of, Stress among diabetes challengers of Male and female.
3. To examine effect of stress among diabetes challengers of Rural and urban area.
4. to examine effect of stress among more than 45 years and less than 45 years diabetes challengers.
5. To examine interactive effect of types of Area, Gender and types of Age between, Stress and Diabetes challengers.

Hypothesis

H₀₁: There will be no significant mean deference between the score of stress among rural and urban areas diabetes challengers.

H₀₂: There will be no significant mean deference between the score of stress among male and female diabetes challengers.

H₀₃: There will be no significant mean deference between the score of stress among less than 45 years and more than 45 years diabetes challengers.

H₀₄: There will be no significant interactive effect of stress of types of area and gender among diabetes challengers.

H₀₅: There will be no significant interactive effect of stress of types of area and age among diabetes challengers.

H₀₆: There will be no significant interactive effect of stress of types of gender and age among diabetes challengers.

H₀₇: There will be no significant interactive effect of stress of types of area, gender and age among diabetes challengers.

Methodology**Research Design**

The researcher was adopted 2x2x2 factorial design.

$$2 \times 2 \times 2$$

$$N=320 (n=40)$$

Independent Variable→ ↓		Types of Age		Total
Area	Gender	Less than 45 years	More than 45 years.	
Rural	Male	40	40	80
	Female	40	40	80
Urban	Male	40	40	80
	Female	40	40	80
Total		160	160	320

Sample

For this Purpose, respondent was randomly selected from Navsari district. Total numbers of responded were 370 Diabetes challengers from PHC, CHC and Privet Hospitals. Then out of 320 Diabetes challengers (160 from the urban area & 160 From the rural area consisted of 80 male and 80 female) responses were considered with an equal number of respondents of Diabetes challengers.

Tools used

Following tools were used in Present Study:

➤ **Personal stress source Inventory (PSSI)**

This inventory is constructed by Arun Kumar Singh, Ashish K. Singh And Arpana Singh (2015). It concludes 35 statement.

Reliability: Reliability of the PSSI scale was found by test re-tests methods and it reported to 0.79

Validity: validity of the test was also found by Concordance (correlation) methods and it was reported to 0.62

In the present Investigation (Gujarati Version of this of this scale), standardized was done by Research & Prof. S.M.Makvana from Department of Psychology , Sardar Patel University. Vallabh Vidyanagar. Reliability was 0.75 and Validity was 0.63.

Statistical Analysis

In this study 'F' test was used for statistical Analysis

Stress with reference to various factors.

1.1. 1. Stress with reference to area, gender and experience.

The main objective was to study whether Diabetes challengers of male and female of rural and urban areas differ in overall stress. In this context, 7 null hypotheses (No. 15 to 21) were constructed. For this Purpose, 2x2x2 factorial design was framed. To examine these null hypotheses statistical techniques of two ways ANOVA was used. The result obtained are presents in table no.1.2. & 3.

Table No. 1

(N=320)

Means and SDs of overall Stress with reference to area, gender and experience

Types of Area	Types of Gender	Mean, SD and N	Types of Age	
			Less than 45 years	More than 45 years
Rural	Male	Mean	63.30	63.03
		SD	13.16	5.39
		N	40	40
	Female	Mean	54.23	64.05
		SD	8.45	9.98
		N	40	40
Urban	Male	Mean	55.82	59.70
		SD	13.52	8.83
		N	40	40
	Female	Mean	61.70	64.20
		SD	11.67	7.72
		N	40	40

Table No.2

(N =320)

Difference between mean score of overall Stress with reference to area, gender and experience.

Independent Variable	N	Mean	Difference between mean
Rural	160	62.40	2.05
Urban	160	60.35	
Male	160	60.46	1.83
Female	160	62.29	
Less than 45 years	160	60.01	2.73
More than 45 years	160	62.74	

Table No. 3

(N =320)

ANOVA summary of overall Stress with reference to area, gender and experience.

Source of Variance	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Sum of Squares	F	Sig. Level
AREA	334.153	1	334.153	3.223	NS
GENDER	268.278	1	268.278	2.587	NS
AGE	596.778	1	596.778	5.756	0.05**
AREA * GENDER	901.153	1	901.153	8.691	0.01**
AREA * AGE	16.653	1	16.653	.161	NS
GENDER * AGE	69.378	1	69.378	.609	NS
AREA * GENDER * AGE	209.628	1	209.628	2.622	NS
SSW (Error)	32349.225	312	103.683		
SST	34745.247	319			
Level of significance $P > 0.05^*$, 0.01^{**} , NS = Not significant (significant values: $0.05 = 3.86$, $0.01 = 6.70$)					

Stress with reference to are.

H₀₁: There will be no significant deference between the mean of the score on stress among rural and urban areas diabetes challengers.

Above hypotheses be formulated by researcher when F test was applied to check the impact of Stress on types of area, it can be clearly seen from above table no.4.8 reveals that mean score of stress rural area is **62.40** and Urban area is **60.35** as respectively and the mean difference between is 2.05 above mention. Table no.4.9 that the mean of score is sum of square value was **334.153** and significant F value was found. The **f** value is **3.223** which was statistically not significant. Therefore, the null hypothesis 15 was maintained and it was concluded that there was not significant impact of rural and urban areas diabetes challengers of stress.

Stress with reference to Gender

H₀₂: There will be no significant deference between the mean of the score on stress among male and female diabetes challengers

Above hypotheses be formulated by researcher when F test was applied to check the impact of stress on types of area, it can be clearly seen from above table no 4.8 reveals that mean score of the stress on types of male is **60.46** and female is **62.29** as respectively and the mean difference between is **1.83** above mention. Table no.4.9 that the mean of score is sum of square value was **268.278** and significant F value was found. The **f** value is **2.587** which was statistically not significant. Therefore, the null hypothesis 16 was maintained and it was concluded that there was not significant impact of and male and female diabetes challengers of stress.

Stress with reference to age.

H₀₃: There will be no significant deference between the mean of the score on stress among less than 45 years and more than 45 years diabetes challengers.

Above hypotheses be formulated by researcher when F test was applied to check the impact stress on types of age, it can be clearly seen from above table no.4.8 reveals that the mean score of the stress 45 years is **60.01** and more than 45 years is **62.74** as respectively and mean difference between is **2.73** above mention. Table no. 4.9 that the mean of the score is sum of

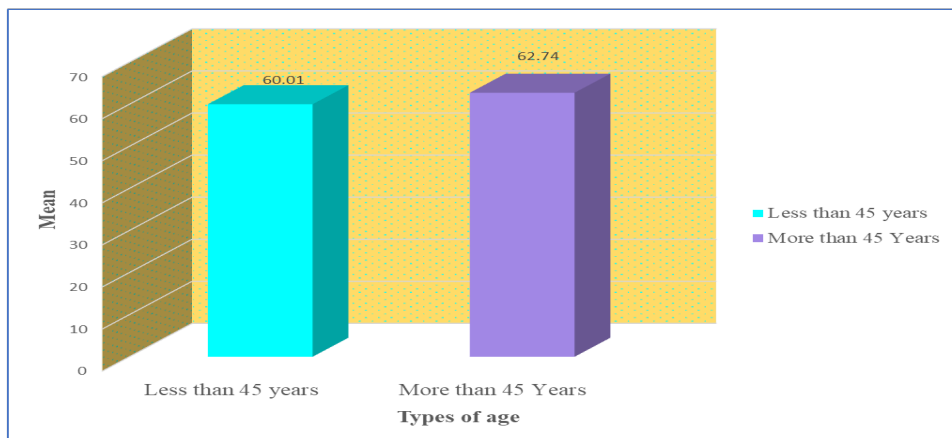
the square value was **596.778** and significant f value was found. The F value is **5.756** which was statistically significant level on **0.05***. therefore, the null hypotheses 17 was rejected and it was concluded that there was significant impact of less than 45 and more than 45 years diabetes challengers of stress.

COLUMN No.1

Showing Mean Score of Types of age with Reference to Stress

X = types of age (less than 45 years, more than 45 years)

Y= 1.00 cm = 10 average Score



It is shown in above column no.1 mean score of Types of age with Reference to Stress There were less than 45 yeas mean score is 60.01 and more than 45 years diabetes challengers mean score is 62.74 respectively and difference between two was 2.73. there were more than 45 years diabetes challengers have a more stress than less than 45 years diabetes challengers.

Stress with reference to interactive effect on Area and gender.

H₀₄: There will be no significant interactive effect of stress to types of area and gender among diabetes challengers.

Above hypotheses be formulated by researcher when f test was applied to check the interactive effect of stress on area and gender, it can be clearly seen from above table no. 4.9 that mean sum of square value is **901.153** and significant F value was found. The F value is **8.691** which us statistically significant on level **0.01****. The null hypotheses 18 was rejected it was concluded that there was significant interactive effect of area and gender on stress.

Stress with references to interactive effect on Area and age.

H₀₅: There will be no significant interactive effect of stress to types of area and age (less than 45 years and more than 45 years) among diabetes challengers.

Above hypotheses be formulated by researcher when F test was applied to check the interactive effect of stress on area and age, it can be clearly seen from above table no.4.9 that mean sum of the square value is **16.653** and significant F value was found. The F value is **.161** which is statistically not significant. Hence, the null hypotheses 19 were maintained and it was concluded that there was not significant interactive effect of are and age on stress.

Stress with reference to interactive effect on Gender and age:

H₀₆: There will be no significant interactive effect of stress to types of gender and age (less than 45 years and more than 45 years).

Above hypotheses be formulated by researcher when F test was applied to check the interactive effect of stress on gender and age, it can be clearly seen from above table no. 4.9 that mean sum of the square value is **69.378** and significant F value was found. The F value is **.609** which is statistically not significant. Hence, the null hypotheses 20 were maintained and it was concluded that there was not significant interactive effect of gender and age on stress.

Stress with reference to interactive effect on are, age and gender:

H₀₇: There will be no significant interactive effect of stress to types of area, gender and age (less than 45 years and more than 45 years).

Above hypotheses be formulated by researcher when F test was applied to check the interactive effect of stress on area, gender and age, it can be clearly seen from above table no. 4.9 that the mean sum of the square value is **209.628** and significant f value was found. The F value is **.156** which is statistically not significant. Hence, the null hypotheses 21 were maintained and it was concluded that there was not significant interactive effect of area, gender and age on stress.

Conclusion:

1. There is no significant mean deference between the score of stress among rural and urban areas diabetes challengers.

2. There is no Significant mean deference between the score of stress among male and female diabetes challengers.
3. There is a significant mean deference between the score of stress among less than 45 years and more than 45 years diabetes challengers. More than 45 years diabetic patients were moderate level of stress than less than 45 years diabetic challengers.
4. There is a significant interactive effect of stress of types of area and gender among diabetes challengers.
5. There is no significant interactive effect of stress of types of area and age among diabetes challengers.
6. There is no significant interactive effect of stress of types of gender and age among diabetes challengers.
7. There is no significant interactive effect of stress of types of area, gender and age among diabetes challengers.

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A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF OCCUPATIONAL STRESS AMONG GUJARAT GOVERNMENT BOARD TEACHERS AND CENTRAL GOVERNMENT BOARD TEACHERS

Rukhsad M. Gori
Research Scholar
Department Of Psychology
Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidhyanagar

ABSTRACT

The aim of the present study was to study the occupational stress among Gujarat Government Board Teachers and Central Government Board Teachers. The random sampling method was used in this study. The total sample consisted of 120 subjects out of which 60 were Gujarat Government Board Teachers and 60 were Central Government Board Teachers. School teachers were from the various schools of Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Anand and Ahmedabad districts were selected for the study. Teacher's Occupational Stress Scale (Sajid Jamal and Abdul Raheem, 2012) used to measure occupational stress of Gujarat Government Board Teachers and Central Government Board Teachers. The data were analyzed using t-test. The result showed that there is significant difference on occupational stress among Gujarat Government Board Teachers and Central Government Board Teachers ($p < 0.05$). Central Government Board Teachers have been experience more occupational stress than Gujarat Government Board Teachers.

Keywords: Occupational Stress, Gujarat Government Board Teachers, Central Government Board Teachers

INTRODUCTION

Occupational Stress is an unpleasant psychophysical condition, is a common feature of this modern world where an individual fails to cope with the pressures in his/her job. It affects the personal health and working efficiency of the workers. In general occupational stress is caused by a mismatch between perceived effort and perceived reward, or a sense of low control in a job with high demands. Low social support at work and job insecurity can also increase occupational stress. **Beehr and Newman (1986)** define occupational stress as "A condition arising from the interaction of people and their jobs and characterized by changes within people that force them to deviate from their normal functioning". A toxic working environment, negative or over workload, isolation, types of hours worked, role, conflicts and

role ambiguity, lack of autonomy, career development barriers, difficult relationship with co-worker or administrators or seniors, managerial bullying, harassment, job insecurity, low level of support from supervisors, dissatisfaction of employees, stress experienced by one employee can impact the safety of other employees, targets or unrealistic deadlines, environmental factors like noise, weather, traffic, personal factors like family issues, age, health issues are sources of occupational stress. **Claxton (1989)** indicated that teaching is an occupation which is always demanding and changing.

Hasan (2014) found the primary school teachers highly stressed. Moreover, the private primary school teachers had also found to be highly stressed in comparison to their government primary school teacher counterparts. **Rana (2014)** observed that less effective teachers were having high occupational stress and female teachers were found under more occupational stress. **Pathak (2015)** found significant differences in occupational stress and mental health with respect to male and female primary school teachers. **Rao (2016)** observed that male and female upper primary school teachers differed significantly on overall occupational stress levels. The study **Saravanan and Lakshmi (2017)** is to find out the occupational stress level of government and private higher secondary school teachers living in different environmental situations. There is a meaningful difference in the stress level points of government and private higher secondary teachers.

OBJECTIVES

The objective of present research was to study the differences on occupational stress among Gujarat Government Board Teachers and Central Government Board Teachers.

NULL HYPOTHESES

There will be no significant difference in mean scores of the occupational stress among Gujarat Government Board Teachers and Central Government Board Teachers.

METHOD

SAMPLE:

The sample consisted of 120 teachers out of which 60 were Gujarat Government Board Teachers and 60 were Central Government Board Teachers, selected from various schools of

Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Anand and Ahmedabad districts. All the subjects were randomly selected keeping in view the control variables of the study.

INSTRUMENTS:

1. Personal Data Sheet:

A personal data sheet developed by the investigator was used to collect information about Teachers (Gujarat Government Board Teachers and Central Government Board Teachers) as well as to collect some other demographic information.

2. Teacher's Occupational Stress Scale

Teachers Occupational Stress Scale developed by **Sajid Jamal and Abdul Raheem (2012)** was adopted for the present study. This scale was developed on the basis of five dimensions (work load, student's misbehavior, lack of professional recognition, lack of classroom resources and poor colleague's relations). From each dimension 60 items were constructed initially. There were 30 positively framed items and 30 were negative items. 30 items were finalized for the final form of the test in which 15 items are positively framed and 15 are negatively framed. Cronbach alpha yielded high correlation coefficient as 0.89, Guttman Split half reliability coefficient was found to be 0.74 and test re-test reliability was found to be 0.83. Test-retest Reliability yielded 0.83 which are significant at 0.01 level of significance. This scale was found to be highly valid as the correlation coefficients with the standardized tests being ranged from 0.71 to 0.89. The negative items having the strong odd serial numbers will be scored as 5 to the strongly agree, 4 to agree, 3 to the undecided, 2 to disagree and 1 to strongly disagree. Whereas for the positively framed items, in the tool the items having even serial numbers the scoring is reversed. So the scoring for the positive items was 1 to the strongly agree, 2 for agree, 3 to the undecided 4 to disagree and 5 to strongly disagree.

PROCEDURE:

The testing was done on a group of teachers (Gujarat Government Board Teachers and Central Government Board Teachers). The whole procedure was explained to them clearly. Obtained data were analyzing using t-test for comparing Gujarat Government Board Teachers and Central Government Board Teachers on occupational stress.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The objective of present research was to study the differences on occupational stress among Gujarat Government Board Teachers and Central Government Board Teachers. The t-test was used to find out whether teachers (Gujarat Government Board Teachers and Central Government Board Teachers) have an impact on occupational stress. Significant difference was found between Gujarat Government Board Teachers and Central Government Board Teachers on occupational stress ($t=2.00$, $p<0.05$).

Table 1

Showing the Mean, SD and t-value of Occupational Stress among Teachers

Variables	N	Mean	SD	t
Gujarat Government Board Teachers	60	68.38	14.30	2.00*
Central Government Board Teachers	60	73.17	11.86	

** $p<0.05$

The result showed that there is significant difference in mean scores of the occupational stress among Gujarat Government Board Teachers and Central Government Board Teachers. The t-value was 2.00, which is significant at 0.05 level. So null hypotheses was rejected. The mean score on occupational stress of Gujarat Government Board Teachers are 68.38 and Central Government Board Teachers are 73.17. The mean score of Central Government Board Teachers are higher than Gujarat Government Board Teachers. This indicates that Central Government Board Teachers are little more occupational stress experience than Gujarat Government Board Teachers. **Hasan (2014)** found the primary school teachers highly stressed. Moreover, the private primary school teachers had also found to be highly stressed in comparison to their government primary school teacher counterparts. **Rana (2014)** observed that less effective teachers were having high occupational stress and female teachers were found under more occupational stress. **Pathak (2015)** found significant differences in occupational stress and mental health with respect to male and female primary school teachers. **Rao (2016)** observed that male and female upper primary school teachers differed significantly on overall occupational stress levels. The study **Saravanan and Lakshmi (2017)** is to find out the occupational stress level of government and private higher secondary school teachers living in different environmental situations. There is a meaningful difference in the stress level points of government and private higher secondary teachers.

Conclusion

There is significant difference on occupational stress among Gujarat Government Board Teachers and Central Government Board Teachers. Central Government Board Teachers are experienced little more occupational stress than Gujarat Government Board Teachers.

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A STUDY OF STRESS TOLERANCE AND INSECURITY OF POLICE

Rita B. Lodariya
Assistant Professor
Gopinathji Mahila College Sihor

Abstract

The main purpose of this research was to find out the mean difference between traffic males and police in stress tolerance and insecurity. The total sample consisted 120 traffic males and female police were taken. The research tool was used stress tolerance this scale developed by Sananda raj (1999) was used for measuring the stress tolerance level of the subject. The scale consists of 24 Items having equal number of positive and negative items. This scale was also translated and adapted in Gujarati language by Dr. Dinesh A. Dhadhania (2019). Insecurity scale was developed by Dr . G.C. Pati (2000). Total 20 items are in the present Scale. hypothesis has been not accepted is this study and there is not significant different between traffic and general police but it clearly indicates that male and female in traffic police have a similar level of Stress Tolerance and Insecurity.

Key words: Stress Tolerance , Insecurity , Police

Introduction

The Gujarat Police Department is the law enforcement agency for the state of Gujarat in India. The Gujarat Police has its headquarters in Gandhinagar, the state capital. The Gujarat Police Department came into existence after Gujarat's separation from the Greater Mumbai state on 1 May 1960.

Law enforcement officers are bared to constant traumatic and stressful events throughout their service (Toch, 2002). Law enforcement stress consists of operational and organizational stress, both of which are present throughout a law enforcement officer's career (Brown & Campbell, 1994; Burke, 1993; Snitchcomb, 2004; Toch, 2002; McCreedy & Thompson, 2006). Ongoing operational stress can consist of rape investigations, assaults on officers, abuse, child pornography, line of duty shootings, and death of co-workers (Brown & Campbell, 1994; Kirschman, 1997; Burke, 1993; Maran et al., 2015). Police officers' stress is not solely the result of stressful or traumatic events. Organizational stress such as nonstop shift work, bureaucracy, inadequate department support, and negative responses from the public can add to police officers' stress (Chopka et al., 2013; McCreary & Thompson, 2013).

Organizational stress experienced by police officers can result in impaired psychological well-being in addition to the adverse psychological effects of operational stress (Maran et al., 2015).

Stress

Stress has been identified as an unavoidable aspect of modern life. When an individual feels an imbalance between the degree of demand placed on him and his capacity to satisfy that demand, he has a psychological or physiological reaction. Edworthy, 2000; Hobfoll, 1988; Lazarus & Folkman, 1984; Schuler, 1980) (Antonovsky, 1987; Edworthy, 2000; Hobfoll, 1988; Lazarus & Folkman, 1984; Schuler, 1980) When compared to other jobs, police work is regarded to be extremely stressful, and stress is an unavoidable component of a professional police officer's life (Burke, 1993, 1993; Crank & Caldero, 1991; Gul & Delice, 2011a; Kroes, 1976; Sigler, Wilson, & Allen, 1991). In their regular profession, cops are frequently exposed to stressful situations, which can have a negative impact on their health (Cell, 1986; Gul & Delice, 2011a). In truth, everyone is susceptible to stress, but police officers are at a higher risk than the general public (McCafferty, Domingo, & McCafferty, 1990). Dangerous missions, overworked shift hours, a hierarchical and regimented organization, and so on all have an impact on police psychology, physiology, and, of course, family relationships (Gul & Delice, 2011a). Police officers' stress has an impact on their personal lives as well as their work performance (Gershon, Barocas, Canton, Li, & Vlahov, 2009; Gershon, Lin, & Li, 2002; He, Zhao, & Archbold, 2002a; McCarty, Garland, & others, 2007a).

STRESS TOLERANCE

"Stress tolerance refers to the person's ability to withstand stress without becoming seriously impaired". (Carson and Butcher, 1992). "stress tolerance may also be defined as the degree of stress you can handle or how long you can put up with a demanding task, without acting in an irrational disorganized way" (Atwater, 1994). Greater tolerance of stress usually comes with greater experiences and skill in a given task. Another important aspect of stress tolerance is the ability to function well without anxiety.

DEFINING THE CONCEPT OF STRESS

Cannon (1935) proposed the first definition of the term 'stress' and postulated that passing a critical stress level, triggered by physical and emotional stimuli, endangers the homeostatic control of an organism.

Rabkin (1952) has defined stressful life events as discrete changes in the life conditions that are consensually recognized as initially some degree of distress, challenge or hazard by the individual and members of his or her social group.

Hans Selye (1956) defined stress as a non-specific bodily response to any demand caused by either pleasant or unpleasant conditions.

INSECURITY

Insecurity is a Feeling of not being ``good enough" to meet the challenge of your life situation. Sense of helplessness in the face of problems, conflict, or concerns. Belief that one is inadequate or incompetent to handle life's challenges. Fear of being discovered as inadequate, ill fitted, or unsuited to meet responsibilities at home, school, or on the job. Sense of not fitting in, being "out of synch" with those in your peer group. Perception that life is unpredictable with most of the expectations you have to meet not clearly understood. Sense of always climbing up a mountain, never being able to reach the top. Sense of lacking support or reinforcement where you live, work, or play. Results from a sense of being unaccepted, disapproved or rejected. Inner turmoil coming from a lack of direction or bewilderment as to where you are going, what your goals are, and what responses are appropriate for events in life.

DEFINITIONS

In Adebayo, security is defined as protection from all sorts of damage, including physical and spiritual. Security involves possessing tangible assets that can be sold in an emergency, as well as having a "soul guardian" to safeguard one's soul. "Even if I am not harming anyone, they would still harm me because I am weak," one guy remarked of insecurity.

In northern India, women characterize insecurity as a set of hazards that include disease, death, starvation, fear, theft, and the potential for monkeys to destroy crops. Anxiety emerges as the defining characteristic of insecurity in these and other discussions across regions, and

the anxiety is based on a variety of risks and fears: anxiety about jobs, anxiety about not being paid, anxiety about the need to migrate, anxiety about a lack of protection and safety, anxiety about floods and drought, anxiety about shelter, anxiety about falling ill, and anxiety about the future of children and settling them well in marriage.

"I'm terrified about the following day every day" (*Ekaterinburg, Russia*).

"There is no life when there is no security" (*Dagmar, Somaliland*).

"Security is having peace of mind and being able to sleep well." (*El Gawaber, Egypt, a lady*)

"To be healthy, you must know what will happen to you tomorrow" (*Razgrad, Bulgaria*).

TYPES OF INSECURITY:

1.Job Insecurity: "Employees with job insecurity do not have the certainty that their positions will stay stable from day to day, week to week, or year to year. Job insecurity can be cited in various ways, depending on the field and political leanings of the authors. For example, euphemisms for the destruction of workplace safeguards for steady employment include "boundary less careers," "flexibility," "new employer-employee contracts," and "organizational transformation" (Pollert, 1988; Sweet, Moen, & Meiksins, Forthcoming). However, these expressions may also be used to emphasize the positive elements of job and organizational redesigns, which some employees find freeing (Heckscher, 1988; Piore & Sabel, 1984). "

2.Food Insecurity: According to the most recent USDA statistics, an average of 18.4 % of Texas families were food insecure from 2010 to 2012. In terms of food insecurity rates, Texas is among the top twelve states and second in terms of the number of food-insecure families. Using similar statistics, the national organization Feeding America calculated the number of people and children living in these homes in each Texas county in 2010.

Food insecurity" means:- In the United States, food insecurity is the most often used metric of food deprivation. "Consistent access to appropriate food is hampered by a lack of money and other resources at periods during the year," according to the USDA. "Hungry, or at danger of hunger," and "hungry, or facing the possibility of hunger" are acceptable shorthand

expressions for food insecurity. Food insecurity is best defined as "a financial juggling act in which the food ball occasionally drops.

3.Financial Insecurity: We are living in perilous times, with one economic catastrophe after another. As if that wasn't bad enough, the media appears hell-bent on increasing our anxieties. On any given day, if you open a newspaper or turn on the television news, you will be bombarded with awful news articles. Participants reported how cash-strapped they felt at the end of each month as a measure of financial difficulty. Those who believed they didn't have enough money at the end of each month were considerably more likely to eat healthier and not smoke than those who felt they couldn't make ends meet. There was no correlation between reported financial stress and total time sitting (sedentary behaviour).

4.Economical Insecurity: In the United States, children's economic security is determined by their families' or organizations' income and employment security. Social Stability income, pensions and savings, wages and employment, and health insurance coverage all contribute to the financial security of those over 50.

5.Political Insecurity: Political instability is a term that describes political upheaval or volatility inside a country. Loss of control over a country's territory, inability to deliver public services and lawful authority degradation are signs of political instability. Political unrest stifles a country's economic development.

Review Of literature

Ragesh et al. (2017) reported that both operational and organizational stress was significant among the police officers. Organizational stress was experienced in moderate level by 68% and in high level by 14%. Operational stress scores were in the moderate range in 67% and in high range in 16.5%. The younger age group (21-35 years) and lower level rank police personnel had higher stress. Stress was higher among female police personnel compared to males. While 23% of them had been diagnosed with physical illnesses, a significant four per cent of them with mental illness, and 29% of them reported substance abuse. The results point to the high level of stress among Indian police personnel and the need for urgent interventions from the government to address the occupational stress.

Tuckey, Winwood & Dollard (2012) indicated that lack of psychological support from police superiors contributes to officers leaving police work. Police administrations must consider emotional intelligence training for their officers to help support officers' psychological welfare. Programs that teach police officers how to increase their emotional intelligence

could be introduced during the police academy or during in-service training for certified officers.

Objectives

The main objective of studies were as under.

1. To study the measure stress tolerance in traffic and general police.
2. To study the measure insecurity in traffic and general police.

Hypotheses

To related objective of this study null hypothesis were as under .

1. There is no significant differences is stress tolerance in traffic male and female police .
2. here is no significant differences is stress tolerance in general male and female police .
3. There is no significant differences is insecurity in traffic male and female police .
4. There is no significant differences is insecurity in general male and female police .

Method and research Design

I Was use 2x2 factorial design . according to the purpose study. A sample of N =120 traffic and general police form Bhavnagar and Ahemdabad city of the n =60 male (traffice & general police) and n =60 females (traffice and general police) police.

Tool

Stress tolerance: Stress tolerance is the threshold at which an individual can effectively and consistently deal with and manage stressful situations.

Insecurity: Insecurity is a feeling of uncertainty, a lack of confidence or anxiety about oneself.

Police: Police is the department of government concerned primarily with maintenance of public order, safety, and health and enforcement of laws and possessing executive, judicial, and legislative powers.

Result Discussion

The data collection of stress tolerance and Insecurity in police. In it statistical t- test method is used.

Table -1

Showing t – value of stress tolerance in traffic males and females police

Stress tolerance	Gender	N	Mean	SD	t	Sig
	Male	30	42.40	4.10	1.08	NS
	Female	30	45.20	4.80		

According to test table of stress tolerance in traffic males and females police showing t – value 1.08. The mean of traffic male police 42.40 and traffic female police 45.20. The standard deviation of traffic male police 4.10 traffic female police 4.80 . The t- test value of not significant difference.

Table -2

Showing t – value of stress tolerance in general males and females police

Stress tolerance	Gender	N	Mean	SD	t	Sig
	Male	30	18.60	6.62	1.66	NS
	Female	30	16.50	5.70		

According to test table of stress tolerance in general males and females police showing t – value 1.66. The mean of general male police 18.60 and general female police 16.50. The standard deviation of general male police 6.62 general female police 5.70. The t- test value of not significant difference.

Table -3

Showing t – value of insecurity in traffic males and females police

Insecurity	Gender	N	Mean	SD	t	Sig
	Male	30	71.73	19.88	1.20	NS
	Female	30	77.45	16.42		

According to test table of insecurity in traffic males and females police showing t – value 1.20. The mean of traffic male police 71.73 and traffic female police 77.45. The standard deviation of traffic male police 19.88 traffic female police 16.42 . The t- test value of not significant difference.

Table -4

Showing t – value of insecurity in general males and females police

Insecurity	Gender	N	Mean	SD	t	Sig
	Male	30	19.32	8.00	0.92	NS
	Female	30	16.00	7.00		

According to test table of insecurity in general males and females police showing t – value 0.92. The mean of general male police 19.32 and general female police 16.00. The standard deviation of general male police 8.00 general female police 7.00 . The t- test value of not significant difference.

Conclusion

We can Conclusion by data analysis as follows :

There was not significant difference in stress tolerance and insecurity in traffic and general police . there was not significant difference in stress tolerance and insecurity in police.

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A STUDY OF THE EFFECT OF LIFE STYLE ON DEPRESSIONRathod Divya P.¹ and Dr. Savita Vaghela²Research Scholar¹ and Head & Professor²

Department of Psychology, MKBU

Abstract:

The present research was intended to examine the difference in the proportion of depression between high school male and female students in which a sample of 60 students has been selected to collect data from students on the basis of schools of Bhavnagar district. The Depression Check List compiled by Dr. D.B. Burns was used for this research. And is calculated and interpreted by the 't' test. The value of 't' is 2.54

Keyword: Depression, male students/female students.

Introduction:

Present era is the age of fast change. The effect of change can be seen in each and every field in which changes in living conditions are taking place, changes in family system, eating habits, health etc. are constantly changing. The effect of which is seen on the lifestyle. In the past people used native and nutritious food in their food while nowadays the use of fast food has increased a lot. Due to which health related issues have increased a lot. There have been extensive changes in people's lives. Children have become victims of malnutrition, smoking, alcohol consumption, drug use, etc. have increased among the youth. The joint family system is breaking down and the number of nuclear families is increasing. So, the level of anxiety, apathy, frustration and suicide in people's lives is constantly increasing. Obesity is also on the rise today due to changing eating habits. A big leap in the science and technology is booming. The Internet has made the world smaller today. But at the same time, human beings have lost their inner peace. The level of education has increased. At the same time, competition, poverty, unemployment and mental illness are on the rise. A person who does not fulfill his desires in a constantly competitive life suffers from depression.

Theoretical role of melancholy:

The Theoretical Background of Depression**The Concept of Depression:**

Such a small failure of a person can shatter his personality. Human beings today have lost their inner happiness in the craze behind material happiness. Due to the increasingly complex

human life, urbanization and industrialization, almost everyone seems to be under stress. Depression is a disorder that is affecting more and more people. Occasions that give rise to feelings of indifference and sadness are common in life. The sadness that comes with it lasts for a while. The mind becomes healthy over time. Time is its medicine. But some men do not come out of the gloom for many days. In such a situation the person is said to be drowning in melancholy. Today, even in a developing and resourceful country like America, one crore people suffer from depression once in six months. About 70% are women. Depression causes 30,000 people to commit suicide. Depression is on the rise in India as well.

Definition of Depression:

"Depression is an emotional state in which a person experiences apathy, thoughtlessness, fear and guilt."

-J. C. Coleman

Depression is a disorder that is affecting more and more people with depression and anxiety.

-J. C. Caben

Depression is a feeling of sadness, hopelessness, worthlessness and guilt of self-repack. "

-Rozen Field

Main Causes of Depression:

Research has made a significant contribution to understanding depression. Scientists are thinking of combining all the puzzles so that such a mentality does not happen due to any one reason. The factors responsible for depression seem to be as follows.

(1) Hereditary trait:

Hereditary traits play a part in some cases of depression. Such scientists are now human. If twin babies have the slightest hint of gene mapping technology a few times before, others are 70% more likely to be depressed. Evidence of this has been found.

(2) Biochemical factors

Research shows that people with depression have neurotransmitter imbalances in their brains. Neurotransmitter imbalances have a negative effect on our thoughts and feelings. In addition, some diseases like hyperthyroidism as well as some drugs like steroids, some drugs for high blood pressure etc. can cause depression.

(3) Defects of the person:

Some people do not have a normal personality, they have a habit of looking at their own faults, they have high expectations, those who keep their emotions under control or rely too much on others, they easily fall victim to depression.

Characteristics of Depression:

Depression has a profound effect on a person's physical and mental development. The devastating effects of depression are not the same for everyone. How a person reacts to get rid of depression becomes very important here. Psychologists have shown that some individuals react negatively to depression. So they gradually become free from melancholy. While some individuals have contraindicated reactions. These reactions cause some other problems. And again, these would mean that you have to spend for these processes. And in this way the person becomes miserable. The person will react constructively to the melancholy that has arisen and the prohibition will depend to some extent on his personality traits.

- (1) Attitude of melancholy
- (2) Lack of enthusiasm
- (3) Depression and physical inactivity
- (4) Anorexia nervosa (other physical complaints-signs):
- (5) The illusion of futility and permanence
- (6) Thoughtlessness-indecisiveness
- (7) Sleep disturbances / impaired sleep
- (8) Slowness in work
- (9) Frequent suicidal thoughts
- (10) Difficulty in consideration

Types of depression:

- (1) REACTIVE DEPRESSION
- (2) INDIGENOUS DEPRESSION
- (3) SIMPLE DEPRESSION
- (4) ACUTE DEPRESSION
- (5) DEPRESSIVE STYPOR
- (6) AGITATED DEPRESSION

Objectives:

Objectives of the present research are as follows.

- 1) To study the level of depression in male students.
- 2) To study the level of depression in female students.

Hypothesis:

The main function of research is to test the imagination. Zero and alternate hypotheses are based on mutations in the study. The following zero hypotheses are constructed keeping in view the independent variables in the present research.

- 1) There will be not significant difference between male and female students in the Depression of lifestyle.

Variables:**1 Independent variables:**

- Life style of male students
- Life style of female students

2 Dependent Variables:

- The score obtained on the Depression measurement scales of each sample

3 Controlled variables:

- The present research will be limited to Bhavnagar district.
- Upper secondary school students will be limited.

Research Sample:

The present study includes some of the higher secondary schools of Bhavnagar as a population of research. The schools were selected on the basis of purposive sampling method. It was decided to draw a sample from the students of the higher secondary department of this school and take a sample from the standardized random sample selection method. So that the effect of inclination can be removed. In this way, A total of 60 samples were taken to examine the effect of lifestyle on depression. 30 male students and 30 female students were taken for sample. The 't' test is used for this.

Research Tools:

The following tools were used to gather information from the respondent in the present research.

Personal Information:

In which information like name of students, standard, name of school etc. was obtained.

Depression Questionnaire:

The Depression Check List compiled by Dr. D. B. Burns was used to measure depression. Which was translated into Gujarati language. There are a total of 25 statements in this questionnaire that measure depression. There are five options against each statement. These five options are given coefficients of 0,1,2,3,4 respectively. A maximum score of 100 and a minimum score of 0 can be found in this scale. Reliability of Depression Checklist Which shows that the reliability is high. As well as the accuracy of this test conducted by re-testing. The accuracy score is 0.95. Which shows that the accuracy is high. Tula's reliability and accuracy are high.

Data Collection:

Questionnaires were filled through face-to-face interviews of male and female students of Bhavnagar district's upper middle school through standardized demonstration method.

Statistical Techniques:

The present research is based on the data obtained from the '60' sample and interpreted by the "t" test from the raw scores.

't' table showing the calculation:

Group	N	M	SD	't'	Level of Significant
Male students	30	22.26	10.34	2.54	0.05
Female students	30	15.76	09.40		

Result Discussion:

From the table it can be said that the "t" value of the Depression measurement of higher secondary school male students and higher secondary school female students is = 2.54 and df = 58. Then the value of "t" in the table is 2.66 at 0.01 level and 2.00 at 0.05 level. Counted "t" is big, so there is significant difference. So the hypothesis is rejected. That is to say, there

is significant difference in the proportion of Depression between the male students of higher secondary school and the female students of higher secondary school.

Rationale of research:

The purpose of the present research is to obtain information about depression. Whether there is a difference in depression regarding the gender of the students (male students/female students). It was intended to show that there is significant difference in Depression with respect to life style.

Conclusion:

There is significant difference between the Depression of the high school male students and the female students.

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A STUDY OF STARTING MENTAL EFFECT OF COVID-19 AND ITS ASSOCIATES IN INDIA

Puri S. Bela
Research Scholar,
Bhakta Kavi Narsinh Mehta University – Junagadh
E-Mail Id: - sandip10587@gmail.com

Abstract

•Foundation

The pandemic of Corona Virus (COVID-19) hit India as of late; and the related vulnerability is progressively trying mental versatility of the majority. At the point when the worldwide spotlight has generally been on trying, finding a fix and forestalling transmission; individuals are experiencing a heap of mental issues in changing in accordance with the ebb and flow ways of life and dread of the infection. Since there is an extreme lack of investigates on this issue, we chose to direct an online study to assess its mental effect.

•Strategies

From 26th to 29th March an online overview (FEEL-COVID) was led utilizing standards of snowballing, and by greeting through instant messages to partake. The review gathered information on socio-segment and clinical factors identified with COVID-19 (in view of the current information); alongside estimating mental contact with the assistance of Impact of Event–reconsidered (IES-R) scale.

•Results

There were an aggregate of 1106 reactions from around 64 urban communities in the nation. Out of these, 453 reactions had in any event one thing missing; and were barred from the examination. The mean age of the respondents was around 41 years with a male female proportion of 3:1 and around 22% respondents were medical care experts. In general roughly 33% of respondents had critical mental effect (IES-R score > 24). Higher mental effect was anticipated with more youthful age, female sex and comorbid physical sickness. Presence of physical indications and contact history anticipated higher mental effect, yet didn't arrive at factual essentialness.

•Conclusion

During the underlying phases of COVID-19 in India, right around 33% respondents had a critical mental effect. This demonstrates a requirement for more deliberate and longitudinal appraisal of mental needs of the populace, which can help the administration in planning all encompassing intercessions for influenced people.

1. Presentation

Crown is a solitary abandoned RNA infection that had its underlying foundations into the world from just about a long time since its revelation in late 1960s Covid have a place with the Corona viridae family in the Nidovirales request. The terminology of the Corona infection is named after the crown-like spikes on the external surface of the infection structure. [1] The infection has been tainting creatures like chickens and pigs however there was no significant human withdrawal to people. [2] Earlier, the associated infections of a similar family like the Severe intense respiratory disorder Covid SARS-CoV in 2003, Human Covid HCoV NL63 in 2004 [3], HKU1 in 2005 [4], Middle east respiratory (MERS) in 2012, have demonstrated their flare-ups and now the novel variant of this infection has introduced a danger of unparalleled seriousness. As per the arrangement of International Taxonomy of Viruses (ICTV) has alluded this novel microorganism as SARS-CoV-2 (earlier known as 2019-nCoV) in 2019. [5,6] The primary case was recognized in the city of Wuhan, a Chinese fish market and from that point forward it has been exponentially expanding with a clear human to human contact by means of respiratory beads while sniffing and hacking. [7] The mode and transmission and other related insights regarding the infection keep on being refreshed in at regular intervals, prompting upgraded vulnerability. [8] During this period the vast majority of the examination has been centered on comprehension and forestalling transmission; investigating treatment alternatives and issues with worldwide administration. Anyway we imagine that the mental effect of this pandemic like pressure and nervousness among everybody is additionally a grave concern. [9] An examination from China recommending that the greater part of the members had a critical mental effect of the COVID-19 pandemic. Another ongoing investigation from Denmark detailed mental prosperity as contrarily influenced. In the United States almost half were discovered to be restless according to the study directed by the American Psychiatric Association. [10–13] The equivalent has not been concentrated in Indian populace efficiently; aside from episodic conversations and case reports. [14]

In Indian subcontinent, starting at 30 March 2020, as per the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), an aggregate of 1071 COVID-19 positive cases (counting 49 far off nationals) were accounted for in 27 states/association domains. These incorporate 99 cases that were restored/released, one individual who has moved and 29 passing's. [2] Hospital confinement of every affirmed case, following and home isolate of the contacts is on-going. In India, spread of the underlying ailment could be followed chiefly to the

unfamiliar nationals who visited the nation as travelers from the malady influenced nations and furthermore because of the mass migration of Indian nationals from abroad; because of the dread of disease. As the pandemic episode in India was on-going, the Government of India took rigid measures to restrict the cases by a wide margin in that stage just, by starting a significant lockdown dish India and furthermore by moving the outsiders to the extraordinary isolate offices arranged by the Indian Military straightforwardly from the air terminals and seaports for at least 14 days. Network wellbeing groups were likewise dispatched to spread mindfulness about the odds of spread and prudent steps that one can use to ensure themselves as well as other people. [15]

During the beginning phases of the pandemic in India, this examination was centered primarily to evaluate its mental effect. The lives of individuals were radically influenced with lock-down and dread identified with the sickness' likely impacts and transmission [15]. The dread because of the constriction of COVID - 19 is on the ascent as a result of the losses of life and worldwide spread. [16, 17]. Subsequently, this investigation endeavored to locate the underlying mental effect of COVID-19 among overall population; and comprehend its relationship with physical manifestations. This can conceivably help strategy producers in defining exhaustive intercessions.

2. Methodology

The examination has been affirmed by the Institutional Ethics Committee at Institute of Liver and Biliary Sciences, New Delhi (letter no: IEC/2020/73/MA04). A cross sectional overview configuration was chosen to survey the underlying mental effect of COVID-19, (apprehensions stresses and impedance in rest). We gathered information utilizing an on the web (mysterious) review stage (Survey Monkey) according to Indian Government's suggestions to limit up close and personal or physical collaboration as residents keep on disconnecting themselves at home. Potential respondents were welcomed through an instant message, which lead them to an overview monkey page (planned by IT group at ILBS, New

Delhi). All individuals who have enrolled at ILBS (2009 to introduce) since the origin were sent the SMS for support in the FEEL-COVID study.

Also, utilizing the standards of snowballing, the connection was coursed by the agents through online media for catching information from English talking all inclusive community (who have some admittance to Internet). An exertion was made to catch medical services laborers who have taken care of patients/possible patients. Moreover, relative of patients

experiencing Liver infection, being screened in Institute of Liver and Biliary Sciences, were mentioned to take the overview while hanging tight for their meeting. During disconnected demands all standard social separating conventions were kept up as coordinated by Indian government. We gathered information namelessly, without gathering data that could recognize the respondents. The time of information assortment was somewhere in the range of 26th and 29th March 2020.

2.1 Study survey

When the client tapped on the connection they were given data about the nature and motivation behind review on the principal page. Accordingly, in the event that they assented to partake, they were taken to the following page (first segment) of the review. The initial segment of the examination poll gathered socio-segment data (age, sexual orientation, word related status, city of habitation, sort of family) and data with respect to physical side effects like presence of hack, cold, migraine breathing trouble, fever and exhaustion identified with Coronavirus malady. Contact history factors included close contact with a person with affirmed COVID-19, circuitous contact with a person with affirmed COVID-19, and contact with a person with suspected COVID-19 or contaminated material; and any unfamiliar travel over the most recent 14 days. Members were likewise gotten some information about being a medical services laborer and in the event that they had a known prior clinical or mental disease.

The second aspect of the review was received from Impact of Event scale–reexamined (IES-R). This device included 22-things poll which measure the impact of routine life stress, regular injuries and intense pressure. For all inquiries, scores could go from 0 through 4. Order of the score goes from 24 to 32, 33 to 36 and in excess of 37 which imply gentle, moderate and serious mental effect individually. [18, 19]. Among this scale, the Intrusion subscale is mean thing reaction of things 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 14, 16, 20. The Avoidance subscale is

the mean thing reaction of things 5, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 17, 22. The Hyperarousal subscale is the mean thing reaction of things 4, 10, 15, 18, 19, 21.

Independently, the information on genuine number of affirmed instances of COVID-19 and passing's in the Country was gotten to through Government of India site for overall population which was accessible in the site URL address "<https://www.mygov.in/Coronavirus>". With the end goal of this investigation we got to the above site till 31st March 2020.

2.2 Statistical examination

Enlightening measurements were directed for the socio-segment variable and clinical boundaries (like physical side effects and contact history). Ordinariness of information was surveyed utilizing Shapiro-Wilk test. The scores of the IES-R and subscales were communicated as mean and standard deviation. We utilized straight relapse to figure the univariate relationship between socio-segment attributes, physical manifestation contact history factors, extra wellbeing data factors and IES-R score. All tests were two-followed, with a criticalness level of $p < 0.05$. Factual examination was performed utilizing SPSS Statistic 22.0 (IBM SPSS Statistics, New York, United States).

3 Results

3.1 COVID-19 pandemic from first February 2020 to 30th March 2020

During the early period, Fig 1 portrays the movement of number of instances of COVID-19 from first February 2020 to 30th March 2020 in India. The figure likewise has a timetable of occasions (first case, first recouped case, first passing and time limitation declared) to get a viewpoint of results during the underlying time of COVID-19 in India. The primary instance of COVID-19 was accounted for on first February 2020 in India. From that point there was a critical increment in the quantity of the affirmed, recuperated and expired people due to Covid episode up to 30th walk 2020. ("<https://www.mygov.in/Coronavirus>"). At the hour of directing the study, the quantity of cases was developing.

3.2 Characteristics of review respondents

A sum of 1106 reactions were acquired in the investigation term through the study monkey stage. Out of these 453 had at any rate one thing missing in the mental effect related reactions and were avoided from examination. The last investigation was done on rest of the 653 respondents. The mean age of the respondents were 41.82 years (SD = 13.85; territory = 18–

82) with a male prevalence [491(75.2%)] among which 145 members (22.2%) were wellbeing experts. A large portion of the respondents 400(61.3%) have a place with family units and 257(39.3%) respondents had detailed a background marked by physical sickness; including 125 (19.1%) with a past filled with known Liver illness.

3.3 Psychological effect and subscales

The mental effect of COVID-19 flare-up, as estimated by IES-R scale, uncovered a mean score of Mean of 19.79 ((SD) = 13.89) and Median of 18.00. As it tends to be seen from the Table 1, the majority of the respondents 436 (66.8%) had negligible mental effect

436 (66.8%) in response to COVID-19 flare-up. Around 98 (15.0%) had mellow mental effect (IES-R score of 24–32) and 36 (5.5%) had moderate mental effect (IES-R score of 33–36) However, 83 (12.7%) announced serious mental effect (IES-R score of >36).

(Table 1)

Sr. No	Scale derived value (N=653)	Category	Frequency	Percentage
1	Impact of event scale	Minimal (0-23)	436	66.8
		Mild (24-32)	98	15.0
		Moderate (33-36)	36	5.5
		Severe (>36)	83	12.7
Subscale (Range of scale)		Item	Mean (SD)	Median
2	Intransitive Subscale (0-32)	Q1,2,3,6,9,14,16,20	6.82 (5.68)	6.00
3	Avoidance Subscale (0-32)	Q 5,7,8,11,12,13,17,22	7.94 (5.81)	8.00
4	Hyper-arousal Subscale (0-24)	Q 4,10,15,18,19,21	5.01 (4.16)	4.00

3.4 Contact history and its relationship with sway on mental wellbeing

Just nine (1.4%) respondents had gone during past fortnight, 20 (3.1%) had visited COVID-19 tainted regions. 6(0.9%) had direct contact with the COVID-positive people. There was no measurably noteworthy relationship between contact history of the respondents and their effect on mental wellbeing.

4 Discussion

The current examination explored the underlying mental effect of COVID-19 episode in Indian populace. As the illness advanced, concerns with respect to wellbeing, economy, and business expanded everyday. The discoveries of the pandemic's effect on psychological wellness could help illuminate wellbeing authorities and people in general to give emotional

well-being mediations to the individuals who are out of luck. This can control scientists to design imminent longitudinal examinations for evaluating treatment need. [20] There are psychological well-being concerns like uneasiness, stresses and sleep deprivation particularly after the assertion of lockdown in India on 24th March, 2020. Administration of India has dispatched helpline numbers to give direction and advising, in a joint effort with various Institutes of public significance. [21] World Health Organization has encouraged to avoid potential risk to handle the negative effect of the spread of Coronavirus on mental wellbeing and prosperity. [22]

By and large, among the 653 respondents 33.2% had huge (mellow/moderate/extreme) mental effect with respect to COVID-19. This finding was not the same as the examination led in china by Wang et al which announced 53.8% of respondents experienced a mental effect the episode, going from moderate to serious among 1210 respondents. [10] Since these discoveries were during the beginning stage of COVID-19 flare-up in the nation, odds are they might have changed after some time and thus, ought to be deciphered appropriately. Before, during episodes, for example, 'Ebola Virus', individual and network at public and global had a significant and wide range of psychosocial impacts because of the abrupt flare-up of the infection. All things considered, individuals are relating getting the infection with a dread of falling debilitated, powerlessness, misery, disgrace and even passing. [23]

Giving mental medical aid and advising are quintessential during a plague. It helps in lessening the mental misery and elevating versatile adapting procedures to manage the circumstance. [24] Despite the endeavors of WHO and other general wellbeing specialists to contain the COVID-19 episode, this season of emergency is producing worry all through the nation [25], much similar its effect on the worldwide partners [26]. Steady help for mental and psychosocial prosperity in various gatherings during the flare-up ought to be of most noteworthy need. [9, 16]

Segment factors grandstand that guys had lesser mental effect of COVID-19 flare-up when contrasted with their female partner. The effect on females was discovered to be measurably huge. These discoveries were comparable in the Chinese people group where females endured a more noteworthy mental effect of due to the Covid flare-up. [10, 27] This additionally compares to beforehand accessible broad epidemiological writing which shows that ladies are at a higher danger. [28] In our review, physical co-morbidities were an indicator for higher mental effect because of the episode, like the finds in existing

examination. [29] An unforeseen finding was the non-measurably noteworthiness of effect of being a medical care specialist on mental effect. This is in opposition to existing writing [30] about them being more inclined to ominous psychological wellness results. This might have been because of low example size of medical services experts' portrayal in the investigation; along these lines restricting generalizability of the discoveries.

In any case, there are some more impediments to be thought of while investigating the examination results. First is the intrinsic plan of the investigation like inspecting strategy being just confined to individuals with web access and having comprehension of English; could likewise restrict generalizability of the examination. Second are the worries of social allure while reacting to inquiries on psychological wellness issues. Thirdly the investigation was led during a time of lockdown, which can have its own mental effect and this confounder couldn't be tended to through the survey utilized in the examination. These issues might have caused under or over announcing in the pace of mental effect found in the investigation. Since around 20% of the examination members had history of some liver sickness, there could be an inspecting predisposition in the investigation. Also, the poll utilized has not been approved in Indian populace before. Be that as it may, we felt the ideal need of leading this review so as to improve the comprehension of mental concerns and thus a different approval was not endeavored before the examination.

Regardless of the restrictions, this examination gives the main cross-sectional information on genuine degree of mental effect among Indian people group; and how psychological wellness of individuals is influenced during a pandemic of this nature. Online overviews (or self-regulated surveys) have been found as a viable method of evaluating issues identified with emotional well-being and this turns into a reasonable strategy for directing exploration in the time of lockdown. Since these discoveries relate to the underlying time of pandemic in India, a bigger longitudinal examination ought to be led in the current chance to control strategy producers in understanding the mental effect.

5Conclusion

Coronavirus pandemic has caused a great deal of vulnerability in the lives of Indian public, much the same as their worldwide partners. Our study is one of the main emotional well-being connected information from India, during the underlying period of COVID-19 pandemic and showed that a noteworthy extent of them have had a mental effect during the emergency. The components that anticipated higher effect were more youthful age, being

female and having a known physical comorbidity. There is a requirement for considering emotional well-being issues by the arrangement creators; while arranging intercessions to battle the pandemic.

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STRESS AND MENTAL HEALTH AMONG PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT SCHOOL TEACHERS

Prashantkumar V. Nagavadiya
M.A., M.Phil
Department Of Psychology
Saurashtra University, Rajkot

ABSTRACT

The main purpose of present research was to find out the difference in the levels of stress and mental health among private and government school teachers. The 30 private school teachers and 30 government school teachers were taken as a sample. Teacher stress scale developed by Dr. D. J. Bhatt and Mental health scale developed by Dr. Jagdish and Dr. A. K. Shrivastava were used. Here 't' test was applied to check the significant difference of stress and mental health in private and government school teachers. To find out the level of association between stress and mental health correlation method is used. Results revealed that there is significant difference in the level of stress and mental health among private and government school teachers. Results also revealed that there is weak negative correlation between stress and mental health.

Key Words: Stress, Mental Health, Private teachers and Government school teachers

Introduction:

We usually explain stress as feeling mentally and perhaps physically distressed due to something external, such as time, work, or family pressures. That implicit definition works pretty well, but is only part of the picture. When researchers investigate stress, they define the term in a slightly different way. "Stress is a response to something challenging in the environment. A Stress response is the internal and external adaption by an individual." Sometimes for examples, the little hassles of everyday life may accumulate and lead to considerable stress (Pearlstone, Russell & Wells, 1994). Stress may reduce our resistance to infection (Brosschot, Benschof, Godert & Olf, 1994) and other physical ailments (Kohn, Gurevich, Pickering & MacDonald, 1994). Sometimes one major stressful event gives rise to a multitude of minor ones. It thereby increases. Stress in many ways (Greene, Anderson, Hetherington, Forgatch & Degarmo, 2003; Pillow, Zautra & Sandler, 1996). A major move can also involve many stressors.

Chronic or accumulated stress can be detrimental to health and well-being (House & Smith, 1985) and can result in psychological dysfunction (Eckenrode, 1984; Eckenrode & Gore, 1990).

In fact, stress can lead to worsening of a wide variety of physical conditions, including cardiovascular disease, osteoporosis, arthritis, Type-2 diabetes, certain cancers, Alzheimer's disease and gum disease, among other conditions (Kiecolt-Glaser, McGuire, Robles & Glaser, 2002). Stress encountered on the job may ultimately lead to burnout - a feeling of emotional exhaustion and distance from colleagues and the sense that one is no longer accomplishing anything meaningful.

The preamble of World Health Organization's charter defined health as a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being, not merely the absence of disease or infirmity (Monopolis et. al. 1977). Thus, health is a broader concept including physical, social and mental health. Mental health has been reported as an important factor influencing individual's various behaviours, activities, happiness and performance. Laddell has reported mental health as the ability to make adequate adjustments to the environment on the plane of reality (Menninger, 1945). It is the ability of maintain an even temper, an alert intelligence, socially considerate behaviour and a happy disposition (Bhatia, 1982). Mental health as the ability to balance feelings, desires, ambitions and ideals in one's daily living. It means the ability to face and accept the realities of life.

Mental health describes a level of psychological well-being, or an absence of a mental disorder. From the perspective of 'positive psychology' or 'holism' mental health may include an individual's ability to enjoy life, and create a balance between life activities and efforts to achieve psychological resilience. Mental health can also be defined as an expression of emotions, and as signifying a successful adaption to a range of demands.

The World Health Organization (WHO) defines mental health as "A state of well-being in which the individual realizes his or her own abilities, can cope with the normal stresses of life, can work productively and fruitfully, and is able to make a contribution to his or her community." It was previously stated that there was no one "Official" definition of mental health. Cultural differences, subjective assessments, and competing professional theories all affect how "Mental Health" is defined. There are different types of mental health problems, some of which are common, such as depression and anxiety disorders and some not so

common, such as schizophrenia and bipolar disorder (Kitchener, B.A. & Jorm, A. F., 2002). Most recently, the field of global mental health has emerged, which has been defined as the area of study, research and practice that place a priority on improving mental health and achieving equity in mental health for all people world-wide (Patel, V., Prince, M. 2002).

Objectives

The main objectives of study were as under:

1. To measure stress among private and government school teachers.
2. To measure mental health among private and government school teachers.
3. To measure the correlation between stress and mental health.

Hypothesis

To related objectives of this study null-hypothesis were as under:

1. There will be no significant difference in stress among private and government school teachers.
2. There will be no significant difference in mental health among private and government school teachers.
3. There will be no correlation between stress and mental health.

METHODOLOGY

Sample:

According to the purpose of present study total 60 school teachers has been selected. There were 30 Government and 30 Private school teachers taken as a sample from different area in Jamnagar City (Gujarat).

Tools:

For this purpose the following test tools were considered with their reliability, validity and objectivity mentioned in their respective manuals. In present study two inventory used in research.

(A)Teacher Stress Scale: The teacher stress scale was made by Dr. D. J. Bhatt (1993). There are 40 items in the questionnaire. Every item has five possible answers in this scale. Split-half reliability co-efficient for the scale is 0.94.

(B) Mental Health Scale: The mental health scale was made by Dr. Jagdish and Dr. A. K. Srivastava There are 56 items. In this scale some statements are positive and some are. In the

present scale, 4 alternative responses have been given to each statement. Reliability of present study is checked by split-half method in which has 0.73.

Demographic information was also collected from participants. Both the scales were translated in Gujarati by Dr. Yogesh A. Jogsan and Amitkumar B. Parmar.

Procedure Of Data Collection:

According to purpose of present study, investigator explained the purpose of the study of the subjects. The whole procedure of filling the inventory was explained to them fully and clearly. The instructions given on the questionnaire were explained to them. It was also made clear to them that their scores would be kept secret. It was checked that none of the subjects left any questions unanswered or that no subject encircled both the answers given against question.

Research Design:

The aim of research was to find out the level of stress and mental health as well as to find out the difference in the levels of stress and mental health among private and government school teachers. For this purpose 't'- test and correlation analysis was used.

Result and Discussion:

According to table-1 the result, obtained on the basic area of stress, reveals significant difference among private and government school teachers.

Result Table – 1

Showing Mean, SD And 'T' Value of Stress in Private and Government School Teachers

Variables	N	Mean	SD	t
Government School Teachers	30	91.67	31	2.55**
Private School Teachers	30	73.93	22	

* $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$

The table-1 indicates that the mean score of stress in government school teachers are 91.67 and private school teachers are 73.93. The standard deviations for both government school teachers and private school teachers are 31 and 22 respectively. The t-value was 2.55 which were significant at 0.01 levels. So we can say that first hypothesis was rejected. Evidences of

research finding are in line with the findings of Dewan Renu (2012) who Conducted a study of stress and mental health of tribal and non-tribal teachers in Jharkhand.

Result Table – 2

Showing Mean, SD, And 'T' Value of Mental Health in Private and Government School Teachers.

Variables	N	Mean	SD	t
Government School Teacher	30	162.36	7.10	2.65*
Private School Teacher	30	157.76	6.39	

* $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$

The table-2 indicates that the mean score of mental health in government school teachers are 162.36 and private school teachers are 157.76. The standard deviations for both government school teachers and private school teachers are 7.10 and 6.39 respectively. The t-value was 2.65 which were significant at 0.05 levels. So we can say that second hypothesis was rejected. Evidences of research finding are in line with the findings of Milan T. Mistry (2010) who Conducted study for teachers' relationship between job satisfaction and mental health awareness. The result was similar to present study.

Result Table - 3

Showing the Correlation Between Stress and Mental Health

Variables	N	r
Stress	60	-0.32
Mental Health	60	

According to table-3 the result obtained negative co-relation between stress and mental health. It was -0.32 negative co-relations between stress and mental health. It means stress decrease mental health increase and stress increase mental health decrease.

Conclusion

Findings of present study indicates that government school teachers are more stressed and in result their mental health is also not that much good. The evidence that the teachers of government school perform a variety of task and handle various duties in the school to the field work. This multifaceted working is increasing their stress and influencing their mental health negatively. Teachers are nation builders and responsible for preparing the upcoming

generation, therefore efforts should made to reduce their stress so that they may contribute in a positive way.

Limitation and Future Research

This study had several limitations that can be addressed by future research. Firsts, the participants consist only of private and government school teachers of the different areas in Jamnagar City. So, it is not representative of all private and government school teachers. Hence, more representative participants might show significant interaction effects of areas.

Suggestions

Endeavour can be executed to analyze more than 100 data of sample with efficacy to attain better results. For the accumulation of information, variegated methods except questionnaires can be adopted. Selection of sample can be accomplished with the intake of different private and government school teachers from different state and district to ascertain their stress and mental health. To crown the research work, other method of selecting sample can be appropriated.

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A STUDY OF MENTAL STRESS OF SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS DURING CORONA CRISIS

Prakash Patel
Research Scholar

Abstract

The Covid-19 epidemic may have brought about many changes in how you live your life, and with it, at times, uncertainty, altered routines, financial pressures, and social isolation. You may worry about getting sick, how long the epidemic will last, whether your job will be affected, and what the future holds. Information overload, rumors and misinformation can make your life feel out of control and make it unclear what to do. In present study, the main objective of researcher was to study the mental stress of secondary school students during Corona crisis. The researcher selected a sample of 298 students from Ahmedabad city. The study was conducted in the context of different variables like area and gender. It was revealed that the students of west area of Ahmedabad city are having more mental stress in relation to students of east area. While girls of secondary school have more mental stress than boys of secondary school of Ahmedabad city.

Introduction

Since December, 2019, the whole world facing a critically very bad situations due to COVID-19. Schools, colleges and all other educational institutions are on off mode and education is online due to protocols of COVID pandemic. From preprimary to higher education students are studying from using online educational system. Due to social distancing students are unable to go anywhere even with their friends, raised a critical mental health issue among them. These mental health issues are leading obstruction to academic success. Mental health issues can affect students' study, motivation, concentration and other social interactions. We should understand that pandemic is not just the medical disaster, it affects social, emotional and psychological way of people. Due to this pandemic, lot of students developed psychological problems that are affecting learning process and all over their personality. In present research, the researcher studied the mental stress of secondary school student in relation to different variables.

Objectives of the Study

Objectives of present study are as follows.

- 1.To study the mental stress of secondary school students during Corona crisis.
- 2.To study the mental stress of secondary school students during Corona crisis in the context of area.
- 3.To study the mental stress of secondary school students during Corona crisis in the context of gender.

Variables of the Study

In present study, the researcher studied the mental stress of secondary school students in the context of some variables. The variables of present study were as under.

1.Independent variables

The independent variables in present study were as follow.

1)Area

a)Rural

b)Urban

2)Gender

a)Boys

b)Girls

2.Dependent variables

The researcher constructed a Mental Stress Scale to know the level of mental stress among secondary school student. The scores of this Mental Stress Scale was dependent variable in present study.

Hypotheses of the Study

The researcher constructed following hypotheses to study the mental stress of secondary school students in the context of independent variables.

- Ho1 There is no significant difference between mean scores of Mental Stress Scale obtained by the students of rural and urban area of Ahmedabad district.
- Ho2 There is no significant difference between mean scores of Mental Stress Scale obtained by the boys and girls of secondary schools of Ahmedabad district.
- Ho3 There is no significant difference between mean scores of Mental Stress Scale obtained by the boys and girls of rural area of secondary schools of Ahmedabad district.

Ho4 There is no significant difference between mean scores of Mental Stress Scale obtained by the boys and girls of urban area of secondary schools of Ahmedabad district.

Limitations of the Study

The following are the limitations of present study.

- 1.The present research was conducted on Gujarati medium secondary school students.
- 2.The sample was selected from secondary schools situated in rural and urban area of Ahmedabad district.
- 3.A self-constructed Mental Stress Scale was used in present study.

Research Method

A scientific research method saves researcher's time and provide a proper direction. In present study, the researcher constructed a Mental Stress Scale for secondary school students in current pandemic. Though it is impossible to visit schools and collect data physically from selected samples, the researcher converted its tool in google form and tried to collect data. Thus, an online survey method was used in present study.

Research Tool

The researcher constructed a Mental Stress Scale for secondary school students of Ahmedabad city. The main purpose was to study the mental stress felt by the students basically due to current pandemic situation. Thus, the researcher constructed specific items regarding mental stress developed due to pandemic. The researcher constructed a primary form of Scale and send it to different experts of research. They were asked to provide suggestions regarding appropriateness of items and research tools. As per the suggestions obtained by the experts, the researcher reconstructed Mental Stress Scale and used it as a data collection tool.

The researcher constructed 25 items in final tools. Each item has three responses: 1) Agree, 2) Neutral and 3) Disagree.

Sample of the Study

The researcher randomly selected four schools from Ahmedabad city and students studying in grad ix and grade x are selected as a final sample. The sample of present study was as given in below table.

Table 1.0
Sample of the Study

No.	School	Area	Boys	Girls	Total
1	Shree Mahatma Gandhi Vinay Mandir, Mandal.	Rural	24	23	47
2	Shree M. J. Vidyalaya, Viramgam.	Rural	27	22	49
3	Swastik Higher Secondary School, Khoda.	Rural	23	27	50
4	Diwan Ballubhai Higher Secondary School, Paldi.	Urban	25	21	46
5	Ankur Vidyalaya, Vasana.	Urban	27	23	50
6	Sheth C. N. Vidyalaya, Ambavadi.	Urban	32	24	56
Total			158	140	298

The researcher selected 74 boys and 72 girls from rural area and 84 boys and 68 girls from rural area. Overall, 298 students were selected from six higher secondary schools of Ahmedabad district.

Procedure of Data Collection

The researcher visited every schools and first obtained permission regarding data collection from school principals. Later the time given by principals, the researcher once again visited the schools and gave Mental Stress Scale to grade 11 student. The students were given 30 minutes to complete this scale. After that all the scales were collected and checked. The scores of theses scales were used for data analysis.

Statistical Techniques used for Data Analysis

The researcher constructed few hypotheses to study the effect of independent variables on mental stress of secondary school student. The researcher conducted t-test to check the hypotheses.

Results of t-tests

To check the hypotheses, the researcher conducted t-test. The results of t-test are as follow.

Ho1 There is no significant difference between mean scores of Mental Stress Scale obtained by the students of rural and urban area of Ahmedabad district.

Table 2.0

t-test between mean scores of students of rural and urban area

Area	N	M	SD	SED	t	Significance
Rural	146	38.93	4.91	0.62	7.06	0.01
Urban	152	43.30	5.75			

df	0.05	0.01
296	1.97	2.59

According to above table, calculated t-value is 7.06. For df=296, table t-values are 1.97 at 0.05 level and 2.59 at 0.01 level. Calculated t-value is more than table t-value at both levels. Thus, hypothesis is rejected and there is a significant difference between mean scores of students of rural and urban area. Moreover, mean score of students of urban area is higher than mean score of students of rural area. Therefore, it is revealed that the students of urban area have more mental stress than the students of rural area during Corona crisis.

Ho2 There is no significant difference between mean scores of Mental Stress Scale obtained by the boys and girls of secondary schools of Ahmedabad district.

Table 3.0

t-test between mean scores of boys and girls

Gender	N	M	SD	SED	t	Significance
Boys	158	41.57	5.46	0.62	1.48	NS
Girls	140	40.66	5.20			

df	0.05	0.01
296	1.97	2.59

According to above table, calculated t-value is 1.48. For df=296, table t-values are 1.97 at 0.05 level and 2.59 at 0.01 level. Calculated t-value is less than table t-value at both levels. Thus, hypothesis is not rejected and there is no significant difference between mean scores of boys and girls. Therefore, it is revealed that the boys and girls of higher secondary school have similar mental stress in Corona crisis.

Ho3 There is no significant difference between mean scores of Mental Stress Scale obtained by the boys and girls of rural area of secondary schools of Ahmedabad district.

Table 4.0
t-test between mean scores of boys and girls of rural area

Rural	N	M	SD	SED	t	Significance
Boys	74	39.63	5.29	0.81	1.72	NS
Girls	72	38.23	4.53			

df	0.05	0.01
144	1.98	2.61

According to above table, calculated t-value is 1.72. For df=144, table t-values are 1.98 at 0.05 level and 2.61 at 0.01 level. Calculated t-value is less than table t-value at both levels. Thus, hypothesis is not rejected and there is no significant difference between mean scores of boys and girls of rural area. Therefore, it is revealed that the boys and the girls of rural area have similar mental stress during Corona crisis.

Ho4 There is no significant difference between mean scores of Mental Stress Scale obtained by the boys and girls of urban area of secondary schools of Ahmedabad district.

Table 5.0
t-test between mean scores of boys and girls of urban area

Urban	N	M	SD	SED	t	Significance
Boys	84	43.51	5.63	0.94	0.46	NS
Girls	68	43.08	5.87			

df	0.05	0.01
150	1.98	2.61

According to above table, calculated t-value is 0.46. For df=150, table t-values are 1.98 at 0.05 level and 2.61 at 0.01 level. Calculated t-value is less than table t-value at both levels. Thus, hypothesis is not rejected and there is no significant difference between mean scores of boys and girls of urban area. Therefore, it is revealed that the boys and girls of urban area have similar mental stress during Corona crisis.

Major Findings

The major findings of present study are as below.

- 1.The students of urban area have more mental stress than the students of rural area during Corona crisis.
- 2.The boys and girls of higher secondary school have similar mental stress in Corona crisis.
- 3.The boys and the girls of rural area have similar mental stress during Corona crisis.
- 4.The boys and girls of urban area have similar mental stress during Corona crisis.

Conclusion

The researcher constructed a Mental Stress Scale for secondary school students during Corona crisis. A sample of 298 students were selected from secondary schools of Ahmedabad district. The researcher constructed Mental Stress Scale for this study. After research it was revealed that the students of urban area have more mental stress than students of rural area. It was also revealed that the effect of gender on mental stress is not significant.

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THE ROLE OF POSITIVE MENTAL HEALTH ON PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING AND HAPPINESS ON COLLEGE STUDENTS

Pradip B. Chitroda
Scholar Student
Department of Psychology
Saurashtra University, Rajkot

Abstract

In today's progressive are psychological research can be very helpful study the problems of society, social sciences like sociology, economics, psychology etc. Were used in various branches of psychology like child psychology, educational psychology and industrial psychology etc. We have to suffer many problems in this type of study. The main purpose of this research was to a study of the role of positive mental health on psychological well-being and happiness on college students. The total sample consisted 100 as a variation belonging to 50 female and 50 male. The research tool for positive mental health measured by Warwick-Edinburgh (2006) and tool for psychological well-being was measured by Ryff (2010) and tool for happiness was measured by Lyubomirsky & Lepper (1999). To check the significant difference between group t-test was used here.

Keywords: Psychological Well-Being, Happiness

Mental and psychological well-being encompasses the way you feel about yourself, but also the way you deal with external situations and the quality of your relationships.

It's important to remember that positive mental health is not simply the absence of mental health issues, such as depression or anxiety. Being mentally healthy is predominantly about the presence of positive characteristics such as a feelings of purpose, contentment maintaining fulfilling relationships and participating in life to the fullest.

Others features of positive mental health include:

- Feelings positive emotions like optimism, happiness, love, compassion, satisfaction and joy
- Goal - setting
- Having confidence in new situation
- Avoiding self – blame
- Having good self - esteem

Psychological well-being refers to intesand intra individual level of positive functioning that can include one's relatedness with others and self refesent attitudes that include one's sense of mastery and personal growth.

Psychological well-being is usually conceptualized as some combination of positive affective states such as happiness and functioning with optimal effectiveness in individual and social life (the eudaimonic perspective) (Deci& Ryan 2008)

Happiness is an electrifying and elusive state. Feelings joyful has its health perks as well. A growing body of research also suggests that happiness can improve your physical health, feelings oh positively and fulfillment seem to benefit cardiovascular health. The immune system, Inflammation levels and blood pressure, among others things happiness has even been linked to a longer lifespan as well as a higher quality of life and well -being.

Paul Ratanasiripong, T. China (2018) study result self – esteem, resiliency, and family economic status were significantly correlated with each of the mental health variable.

Sameera S. Rifqa A. N .(2015) finding reveled significant moderate positive correlation between happiness and mental health findings also indicated no significant gender differences in the level of happiness and mental health among youth morevos, social–demographics were found not to play and significant role among university students in this happiness and well-being.

Angela B. Gerrit H. (2019) The results show that the positive mental health and happiness scale are measurement invariantoves. Time and that the constructs are positively intes-related, but show different reciprocate patterns over time.

Gopal C. Ritika Y. (2015) results show that they enjoy both psychological physiological well- being. Happy people are also more sociable and enjoy quite good social well – being in this regard these people are healthier than to the unhappy people. Therefore different techniques have been used by psychologist and social scientist to make people healthier and ultimately healthy physically, socially and mentally..

Davosen M. Shiely F.(2013) results show that positive mental health and well- being scores in third level students sample using wemwrs. The findings suggest that students with a relatively adverse health and life style profile have higher than average mental health and social well-being.

Objectives

The main objectives of study were as under :

1. To know the effect positive mental health on psychological well-being
2. To know the effect positive mental health on happiness.
3. To know the difference of positive mental health with reference to gender.

Hypothesis

1. There will be no significant difference positive mental health on psychological well-being.
2. There will be no significant differences positive mental health on happiness.

METHOD*Participants*

According to the purpose of present study total 100 participants has been selected. There were 50 female and 50 male. Were taken as a sample from particular area of Amreli City (Gujarat).

Instruments

Following instrument were used for data collection.

(A) Psychological Well-Being Scale : The psychological well-being scale was developed by Ryff (2010). This scale contains 18 items with 7 alternative response varying from strongly agree somewhat agree, A little agree, neither agree, somewhat agree, A little agree, neither agree nor strongly disagree each to be rated on 7 point scale this scale interpretation can if higher scores mean higher levels of psychological well-being alphi coefficients reliability 0.92 and subscale 0.60 to 0.75 reliability.

(B) Happiness Scale : The happiness scale was developed by Lyubomirsky & Lepper (1999). The scale consisted of 4 items, each to be rated on 7 point scale test retest reliability 0.90 and validity 0.72.

Procedure of Data Collection

In this study random sampling method was used initial meeting with the participants was made at particular areas of Amreli city (Gujarat). Total 100 participants were taken as a sample they were informed about the purpose of the study upon initial meeting each participants was also explained the nature of the study participants were informed about the confidentiality regarding information collected from them. A time for data collection was set up that was conducive for the participants before administering the scale the purpose of the study was again explained to the participants. A good rapport was built with the participants

for getting correct response some necessary instruction and guide lines were provided to them properly filling the scale after this both scale were provided to them and they were requested to fill up the both scale after completion of the scale participants returned the scale and they were thanked for their participation and co-operation.

Research Design

The aim of present research was to the role of positive mental health on psychological well-being and happiness on college students. For these total 100 sample was taken with used random method to check significant difference between groups to test was used.

Result and Discussion

The main objective of present study was to measure psychological well-being and happiness in female and male. In it statistical t-test method is used.

Table-1 Showing t-value score of Psychological Well-Being in Male and Female.

Type Of Gender	N	Mean	SD	t	Sig.
Male	100	2.40	2.53	3.6	0.01
Female	100	10.16	2.32		

Significant Level 0.05 = 2.00

0.01 = 2.66

According to test table of psychological well-being (table-1) showing t- value 3.6. The mean of male 2.40 and female mean 10.16. The standard deviation of male is 2.53 and female standard deviation is 2.32. The t- test value of significant difference at the both level (0.01 and 0.05 level). So we can say that one and two hypothesis is not accepted possible reason will be due to the long lasting pandemic situation and onerous measure such as lock down and study at home orders. The COVID – 19 pandemic brings negative impacts on psychological well-being in male and female.

Table-2 Showing t-value score of Happiness in Male and Female.

Type Of Gender	N	Mean	SD	t	Sig.
Male	100	12.23	2.48	6.45	0.01
Female	100	10.16	2.32		

Significant Level 0.05 = 2.00

0.01 = 2.66

According to test table of happiness (table-2) showing t- value 6.45. The mean of male 12.23 and female mean 10.16. The standard deviation of male is 2.48 and female standard deviation is 2.32. The t- test value of significant difference at the both level (0.01 and 0.05 level). So we can say that one and two hypothesis is not accepted possible reason will be COVID-19 mental health effect on happiness is low correlation in female and male college students.

Conclusion

We can conclude by data analysis as follows :

There was significant difference in psychological well-being in male and female on positive mental health and there was significant difference on happiness in positive mental health.

Limitation of Research

The study had several limitation that can addressed by future research first the participants consists only particulars area of Amreli city. It is not representative of all their city. Hence, a more representative participants from different city of Gujarat might show significant interaction effect of differently.

Suggestions

Endevour can be executed to analyze more than 60 data of sample with efficacy to attain better result for the accumulation of information, variegated methods except questionnaire can be adopted selection of sample can be accomplished with the intake of different city female and male people. Other method of selecting sample can be appropriated.

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PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING AMONG PARENTS WITH INTELLECTUALLY DISABLED CHILDREN AND NORMAL CHILDREN

Mr. Nayankumar C. Parmar¹ & Dr. Dileep Sharma²

¹Research scholar, Department of Education, Bhakta Kavi Narsinh Mehta University.
Junagadh.

²Asstt. Professor, M.B. Patel College of Education, Sardar Patel University, Vallabh
Vidyanagar, Anand, Gujarat (India)

Abstract

Caregiving and its related burden are considered to be an important aspect in determining the psychological well-being of parents. The limitations in the functioning of children with intellectual disabilities can result in requirements for long term care far exceeding the usual needs of children as they develop, or the expectations of their families as a parent. Psychological well-being as a concept has been increasingly accepted as an important outcome measure in patients. The main aim of this study is to investigate psychological well-being among parents of children with intellectual disability as compared to parents having normal children. In order to assess psychological well-being, the standard test was used. The sample consisted of 60 parents (15 mothers and 15 fathers in each of the two groups) of 60 children having intellectually disabled children and normal healthy children. Analysis using two ways analysis of variance revealed that compared with parents of healthy children, parents of the intellectual disabled children group reported lower psychological well-being. Gender difference and interaction effect was not observed significant for the psychological well-being.

Keywords: psychological well-being, Intellectual Disability, Parents

Introduction:

Many pieces of research have been conducted on the issues that parents of children with Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities face. However, relatively little research has looked into the mental well-being of parents of children with intellectual and developmental disabilities. When compared to parents of typical children, parents of children with intellectual and developmental disabilities face a slew of physical, psychological, and social challenges. Parents of children with Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities experience a variety of unpleasant feelings such as stress, worry, and sadness, as well as increased anxiety

about their own and their children's futures, all of which have a detrimental impact on their children's well-being. Despite this, some parents embrace reality and strive to live a good life by honing their coping abilities and self-esteem, as well as building confidence in their children's prospects. According to the 2011 Indian Census, there are more than 15 million children in India who have intellectual disabilities. IDD (Intellectual and Developmental Disorder) is a developmental disability for which there is no treatment. In general, children with intellectual disabilities are neglected and secluded from society. "Psychological well-being is a mental condition marked by pleasant sensations of excellent health, excitement, high self-esteem, and confidence, and it is generally related with regular physical exercise," according to (Hayman, 1990). This study may serve as a motivator for parents of exceptional children to have a good attitude and give better care and support to their children. This study aids parent in developing a positive attitude in the minds of parents of children with Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities, which may assist to alleviate concerns about the child's future.

Psychological Well-being

In a hedonic meaning, psychological well-being is the good life or happiness with life. It has long been associated with mental well-being and high quality of life. It is based on individual experiences and has both positive and negative consequences (Okun & Stok 1987). Subjective and objective markers are being used to investigate it. It is the subjective sensation of contentment, pleasure, satisfaction with one's life experiences, a sense of accomplishment, utility, belongingness, and the absence of anxiety, discontent, or concern. Psychological well-being is closely linked to a person's emotional state (Bradburn 1969).

Mahwish Zafar, Irum Hayat (2015) found the association between coping techniques and psychological well-being among parents of Down syndrome children was studied in this study. Purposive sampling was used to acquire data from 120 parents (60 dads and 60 moms of diagnosed 60 children with Down syndrome). The study employed a correlational research approach and was exploratory. The goal of the study was to look at all conceivable links between factors and demographic variables. There were substantial links between psychological well-being and coping techniques, according to the findings. Psychological well-being was substantially higher among fathers than among mothers. With the growing age of the children, data analysis revealed substantial disparities in parental psychological well-being and coping techniques. Gender differences were also investigated, with results

indicating that parents with a female child had better psychological wellness than parents with a boy kid.

Anna P Nieboer, Jane M Urray Cram (2011) reported that parental stress has been found as a substantial influence on caregivers' psychological well-being and a risk factor for leaving disabled children in the care of others without their consent. Recognizing successful ways to relieve caregiver responsibilities should drive policymakers and will assist in providing better and more targeted assistance and intervention for children. Using parental stress as a mediating factor, this study intends to describe caregivers of children with intellectual impairments who are going to seek outside help and care, as well as to determine the situations under which psychological well-being and parental stress are altered. We discovered that parental stress and depressed moods in children had a significant impact on psychological well-being. We also discovered a link between restricted caregiver social activities and parental stress. Support services should address depressive sentiments among children with intellectual impairments, improve carers' social activities, and minimise stress to safeguard caregivers' psychological well-being.

Operational definitions:

Psychological Well-being: “Psychological well-being consists of positive relationships with others, personal mastery, autonomy, a feeling of purpose and meaning in life, and personal growth and development. Psychological well-being is attained by achieving a state of balance affected by both challenging and rewarding life events”.

Intellectual disability: “Intellectual disability, a condition characterised by significant limitation both in intellectual functioning (reasoning, learning, problem-solving) and in adaptive behaviour which covers a range of everyday, social and practical skills” (RPWD Act 2016).

Statement of Problem:

The main objective of the present investigation has been to compare the scores of Psychological well-being among parents with intellectually disabled children and parents of normal children. The exact problem of the present research work is ***“Psychological Well-being among Parents with Intellectually disabled children and Normal Children”***

Objectives:

- 1.To compare the level of psychological well-being among parents with intellectually disabled children and normal children.
- 2.To compare the level of the psychological well-being among Parents with reference to gender.
- 3.To compare the level of the psychological well-being among Parents with reference to interaction of types of parent and gender.

Hypotheses:

1. (*H₀₁*) There will be no significant difference in the scores of parents with intellectually disabled children and normal children with reference to psychological well-being.
2. (*H₀₂*) There will be no significant difference in the scores of male and female parents with reference to psychological well-being.
3. (*H₀₃*) There will be no significant difference in the scores of the interaction of types of parents and gender with reference to psychological well-being.

Research Design:

The present study was not possible experimentally because of the nature of the research work. Most of all research designs are complex. When the researcher wants to study simultaneously two or more independent variables, the researcher choose a factorial design. A factorial design is the most common way to study the effect of two or more independent variables. In a factorial design, all levels of each independent variable are combined with all levels of the other independent variables to produce all possible effects. The 2 X 2 factorial design of the present study were as follows. There were 4 cells in the following table each cell contains 15 subjects.

Table:-1 Showing 2 X 2 factorial design of the present study

Gender	Types of parents		Total
	<i>Parents with ID children</i>	<i>Parents with normal children</i>	
<i>Male</i>	15	15	30
<i>Female</i>	15	15	30
Total	30	30	60

Sample:

The researcher has select 60 parents with and without intellectually disabled children from Anand district of Gujarat state. Further, they were equally classified into 2 groups i.e. parents with ID children (30) and parents of normal children (30). The categorization and details of sample selection were given in the following table.

Table:-2 Showing categorization and details of sample

Gender	Types of parents		Total
	<i>Parents with ID children</i>	<i>Parents with normal children</i>	
<i>Male</i>	15	15	30
<i>Female</i>	15	15	30
Total	30	30	60

Tools:**Psychological well-being Scale - by Sisodia, D.S. and Choudhary, P. :**

This scale was developed using the Likert Technique. The scale comprises 50 statements with a view to measure several aspects of well being like Satisfaction, Efficiency, Sociability, Mental Health and Interpersonal Relations. This scale is considered to be useful in a variety of research and applied settings such as quality of index, a mental health status appraisal, a measure of psychotherapy outcome evaluation and a social indicator of measuring population changes in sense of well-being over time.

Procedure:

The researcher had selected these 60 parents with and without intellectually disabled children (age group 25 to 40 Yrs.). They were placed into two groups as per the screening result. The first group was parents with an intellectually disabled child and the second group was a parent with a normal child, In the parents with intellectually disabled child group, only those parents were included who have one ID child, both the groups were administered for psychological well-being. Then researcher had explained the importance of research work and collected the data after ensuring their confidentiality of them. Each subject was given a questionnaire about psychological well-being. All were requested to read all statements one after the other and give their responses in the response column by choosing appropriate responses for each statement, which they felt were correct and appropriate.

Scoring:

Scoring of the obtained data was completed with help of a psychological well being manual in the present investigation. The data have been arranged in the respective tables according to the statistical test employed.

Statistical Analysis:

For the present research study to find out the significant mean difference between scores of parents with and without intellectually disabled children for psychological well-being, statistical measures like F (two way ANOVA) tests, Mean and SD were employed.

Results and Discussion:

Table 3:- Showing Mean, SD & F value between parents with intellectually disabled children and parents with normal children for dependent variable psychological well-being.

Types of Parents	N	Mean	SD	F	Sig.
Parents with ID Children	30	80.56	18.30	111.93	$p < .01$
Parents with normal children	30	105.96	19.98		

The calculated F value of types of parents was found to be $F(1, 60) = 111.93$, which was quite significant. Table highlighted that mean score of parents with intellectually disabled children was 80.6 (SD=18.30), whereas a mean score of parents with normal children was 105.96 (SD=19.38) and the difference between mean scores was 25.40 which was quite significant. On the basis of the results, it can be said that mental well being is affected by the caregiving of intellectually disabled children. Therefore, H_0 is strongly rejected. Findings might be interpreted in terms of having an intellectually disabled child can raise stress, negatively impact mental and physical health, make it harder to obtain adequate and inexpensive child care, and influence decisions regarding career, education/training, having other children and relying on government assistance.

Table 4:- Showing Mean, SD & F value between Male and Female parents for dependent variable psychological well-being.

Gender	N	Mean	SD	F	Sig.
Male	30	92.56	16.21	0.34	NS
Female	30	93.96	15.43		

When the F test was applied to check the impact of gender on psychological well-being among male and female parents then no significant F value was found. The F value is reported $F(1, 60) = 0.34, p > .05$, which is negligible. The table reveals that mean scores of Male and Female parents are 92.56 (SD = 16.21) and 93.96 (SD = 15.43) respectively and the difference between two means is .30. The result indicates that both the groups of parents have a similar level of psychological well-being. Thus, H02 is strongly accepted.

Table 5:- Showing Mean, SD & F value among interaction of types of parents and gender for dependent variable psychological well-being.

Types of Parents	Gender	N	Mean	SD	F	Sig. Level
Parents with ID Children	Male	15	79.26	17.94	0.25	NS
	Female	15	81.86	18.73		
Parents with normal children	Male	15	105.86	15.13		
	Female	15	106.06	12.18		

The main objective of the study was to examine whether male and female parents of ID children and male and female parents of normal children differed on psychological well-being. The table displayed that the F value for the interaction of types of parents and gender were also found to be insignificant $F(1,15) = 0.25, p > .05$. By the same point of view, Table shows that mean scores of male and female parents with ID children were ($M=79.26, SD=17.94$) and ($M = 81.86, SD = 18.73$) respectively, whereas the mean difference of both the group of students was 2.26. As again mean scores of male and female parents with normal children were ($M =105.86, SD = 15.13$) and ($M = 106.06, SD = 12.18$), the mean difference of both the group of the pupil was 0.20. The mean difference between both group suggested that types of parents and gender have no significant impact on psychological well being. Hence, H03 is also sustained.

Conclusion:

The current study focused on the psychological well-being of parents of special-needs children. Analysis using two ways analysis of variance revealed that compared with parents of healthy children, parents of the intellectual disabled children group reported lower psychological well-being. Gender difference and interaction effect was not observed significant for the psychological well-being. Parenting children with special needs is a never-ending unpleasant experience that includes everyday anxiety, ongoing worry about the child's future, and disruption of regular family life (Britner et al. 2003; Feldman et al. 2007). The findings show that how parents see their child's impairment may have a good influence on their personal and family lives, as well as a significant impact on their PWB. Being in a paired relationship appears to help parents to share the physical, mental, and emotional strain, perhaps easing negative effects on PWB and assisting in more balanced homeostasis (Henderson 1977; Sarason et al. 1990).

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A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF MENTAL HEALTH AMONG ARTS AND SCIENCE STUDENTS

Rathod Mira T.¹ and Dr. Manojkumar Parmar²
Researchers¹ and Research Guide²
Dept. Of Psychology, M.K.B.U.

ABSTRACT:

The purpose of the present study is to know the mental health of general stream and science stream students. Data was collected from high school students in Sihor city. For data collection Dr. D. J. Bhatt and G. R. Gida's mental health questionnaire was used. A total of 60 students were selected, out of which 30 general stream and 30 science stream students were the respondents. This data was interpreted by a statistical 't' test, in which the value of 't' was 0.34 and 'df' was 58 while the value of t shown in the table was 2 at the level of 0.05 and 2.66 at the level of 0.01. So the calculated 't' was small and the difference was not significant.

Key Words: Mental health, General stream students, Science stream students.

INTRODUCTION:

Mental health is a problematic question in modern times. Humans need to take care of their physical health as well as their mental health. Humans should follow a good diet, good environment and good behaviour which are essential for the well-being of their mental health. In addition, the challenges that come in daily life should be faced with strong morale. So it can be considered that the human being who is able to face the challenges with determination have good mental health. The aim is to make a comparative study of the mental health of general stream and science stream students. Generally students of general stream study language, scripture etc. while students of science stream study mathematical as well as logical matters.

Often such mathematical, logical and linguistic matters affect the mental health of the students and hence many studies have been done about such mental health and measures have been taken to prevent it.

DEFINITION OF MENTAL HEALTH:

"Mental health involves measures to prevent and treat mental illness and thereby increase mental health".

-Walter J.

"Mental health means systematic study of all the factors affecting the combination of individual and society and beneficial use of the factors of that study".

-Klein

"Mental health means the development of such behaviour in people personally as well as socially that has the highest power to prevent any kind of mental illness".

-Hadley

EXPLANATION OF DEFINITION:

Based on the above definition, it can be said that mental health of a person can prevent social factors by understanding them systematically and also enhances his own mental health.

SYMPTOMS OF A MENTALLY HEALTHY PERSON:

1. Good physical health:

Mind and body are interconnected, so if the mind is healthy then the body is also said to be healthy.

2. Satisfactory social relationships:

An excellent example of mental health is how a person maintains their social relationships as well as moves forward by carefully understanding the challenges that come in life.

3. Self-importance or self-esteem:

The most important thing about good mental health is how much respect a person has for himself and how much self-confidence he has.

4. Intuition:

A person's behaviour is based on his intuition and how to react to a stimulus depends on his intuition.

5. Philosophy of life:

A mentally healthy person understands the philosophy of life well and behaves accordingly.

GENERAL STREAM AND SCIENCE STREAM STUDENTS:

General stream students study language & scripture etc.

Science students study mathematical, logical and biological matters.

OBJECTIVE:

To study mental health in general stream and science stream students.

HYPOTHESIS:

There is no significant difference in the mental health of general stream and science stream students.

VARIABLES:**1.Independent variables**

General stream students

Science stream students

2.Dependent variable:

Mental health

3.Controlled variables:

Only general stream and science stream students have taken part in this study.

Only students of standard 12 have been taken.

The only thing to check is mental health.

SAMPLING:

A total of 60 samples have been selected as per the objective of the present study. Samples of 30 general streams and 30 science streams have been selected from Sihor city.

RESEARCH DESIGN:

Within the present research, 60 samples of general stream as well as science stream were selected by convenient sampling method of which 30 were general stream and 30 are science stream. After collecting the information through the questionnaire, the difference was calculated by the 't' test according to the 2*2 table design by the raw scores.

DATA COLLECTION TOOL:

In the study of the mental health of general stream and science stream students in the context of the research presented, Dr. D. J. Bhatt and G. R. Gida's questionnaire was used. Its reliability is 0.94 and its validity is 0.63.

DATA ANALYSIS:

After selecting the group based 't' test, the 't' test was performed by calculating the marks obtained from the respondents according to the formula.

Sr no.	Group	Sample size (N)	Mean	Std. deviation	SED	t	Level of significance
1	Science stream	30	48.30	8.33	1.87	0.34	Not significant
2	General stream	30	47.67	5.93			

INTERPRETATION:

From the table it can be said that the calculated 't' value between the group of science stream and general stream students is 0.34 while 'df' is 58. The value of 't' shown in the table is 2.00 at level of 0.05 and 2.66 at level of 0.01. So the calculated 't' is small. So the difference is meaningful and the hypothesis is accepted so it can be said that there is no significant difference in the mental health of the students of general stream and science stream.

CONCLUSION:

There was no significant difference in the mental health of general stream and science stream students.

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A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF MENTAL HEALTH AMONG BOYS AND GIRLS ADOLESCENTS

Kanojiya Manisha Y.,¹ Makwana Bharti T.,² And Dr. Asha Vataliya³
Researchers¹² and Research Guide³
Dept. Of Psychology
M.K.Bhavnagar University

ABSTRACT:

The aim of the present study was to investigate the differences in mental health among adolescent students. The random sampling method used in this study consisted of 60 subjects out of which 30 were boys and 30 were girls. Vidya Manjari Gyanpeeth Sanskriti School had various students from adolescence. The data were analyzed using t-test, The result showed that there is significant difference on mental health among adolescent students. Adolescent boys have more mental health than Adolescent girls. In which value of 't' was 3.57 and df was 58 while the value of t shown in the table 2.00 at level of 0.05 and 2.66 at the level of 0.01. So the calculated 't' was big and the difference was significant. So it can be said that there is a difference in the Mental Health of boys and girls during Adolescence.

Keyword: Mental health, adolescents boy's and adolescents girl's.

INTRODUCTION:

The uniqueness of a person is that he tries to understand the environment around him. so that he can meet his needs. He has to do research for that. Research meaning in 'to Research is to search again.' Health Psychology is often associated with psychology. Adolescence has seen a during in the number of anxiety issues among boys and girls. Adolescence is a very important stage of human life. It has some ups and downs. In Which it does not take long for the youth to take the chariot of life elsewhere. And sometimes it doesn't take anyone else but someone else but someone else shows that person other ways. In which teenagers make bad decisions. which has adverse effects on the health of adolescents. "health is not only the absence of diseases but also a state of mental, physical and social well-being".

There are a lot of questions about mental health today. The modern age is a very dynamic age. Depression, anxiety, mood swings, mood disorders, delusions of reality, unipolar disorders, bipolar disorder and debilitating mental illness are some of the major mental illnesses that people suffer from today. The field of mental health is made up of many areas.

A comparative study of the mental health of adolescent boys and girls reveals a significant difference

DEFINITIONS OF MENTAL HEALTH:

(1) “Mental health means the development of such behavior. In people personally as well as socially that has the highest power to prevent any kind of mental illness.”-**Hadley**

(2) “Mental health means establishing a balance between one’s ability to enjoy life and one’s activities to achieve emotional resilience.”-**In Terms of legislative psychology**

(3) “Mental health is the state of complete soundness of a person physically, Mentally, Socially and spiritually.”- **WHO (world health organization)**

Many psychologists have contributed to health. Keeping mental health in order is a big decision in today’s age. Lack of self-confidence, irritability, stress, anger, loneliness in young people, the incidence of all these mental illnesses has increased in Adolescence. Early days in adolescence and youth come with many challenges. World Mental Health Day is celebrated on October 10 every year.

Four Remedies for mental health

1. Diet
2. Exercise
3. Yoga and Meditation
4. Lifestyle changes
5. Relaxation techniques
6. positive attitude
7. Music
8. Time Management

AIMS:

The study the mental health of adolescent boys and girls.

HYPOTHESES:

There will be not significant difference between mental health adolescent boys and girls.

SAMPLE:

The sample consisted of 60 students out of which 30 were boys and 30 were girls, selected from Vidya Manjari Gyanpeeth Sanskriti School. All the subjects were randomly selected keeping in view the control variables of the study.

VARIABLES:

1. Independent variable

- Boys from Adolescence
- Girls from Adolescence

2. Dependent variable

- Mental Health

3. controlled variable

- Only boys and girls have taken part in this study.
- Only students of standard 11 have been taken.
- The only thing to check is mental health.

RESEARCH DESIGN:

The table will be done in two rows. Within the present research, 60 samples of Adolescents boys and girls are mental health. 30 were Adolescent boys and 30 were Adolescent girls. the difference was calculated by the 't' test according to the 2*2 table design by the raw scores.

DATA COLLECTION TOOLS:

In the study of the and girls of the research presented, Dr. D.J, BHATT and G.R. Gida's questionnaire was used. Its reliability is 0.94 and its validity is 0.63.

DATA ANALYSIS:

After selecting the t-test on a group basis, the results were calculated, the mean was found based on it and the SED was found then the t-test table was drawn and a score was placed in it and the t-test was calculated.

Sr no.	Group	Sample (N)	Mean	Standard Deviation	SED	t	Level of Significance
01.	Boys	30	50.97	11.38	2.58	3.57	0.01
02.	Girls	30	41.77	8.34			

INTERPRETATION:

The research presented examines the mental health of adolescent boys and girls so there is a difference in the mental health of boys and girls. In the present research, $t=3.57$ is obtained from the scores and the value of t in the table is $df=58$ the value of t at 0.05 level is 2.00 and the value of t at 0.01 level is 2.66. which indicates that the counted t is large. So there is a significant difference. Therefore hypotheses are not accepted.

RESEARCH REVIEW:

There has been a lot of research on mental health Awareness on Mental Health problems and Help seeking behavior among college students Dr. p. Viswanathe Reddy that is done. The main purpose of this study is to evaluate help. A total of 760 students were involved in the study. Instruments were self-Administered; Multi regression analysis was used. From the respondents, 58.4% students were found to have current mental health problems and 7.9% of the students reported ideas of harming themselves. 78.4% Students had sought help for their problems. from these 760 students 71.2% ($n=541$) were male : the mean age of the students was 21.16. year with the Maximum of 30 year and a minimum of 18 year. Majority of the public health and medical science (54.9%)

CONCLUSIONS:

Boys groups have better mental health than girls group. significantly in their mental health. mental health is positively and significantly with Adolescent boys and girls.

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A STUDY OF QUALITY OF LIFE AMONG HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

Makwana Dakshaben Jasubhai
Psychology Department
M.K. Bhavnagar University, Bhavnagar
Email Id: Makwana.Daksha5555@Gmail.Com

ABSTRACT

This present research work aims at finding out the difference between boys and girls Higher Secondary School students on quality of life. For this purpose a total sample of 120 students. Data was collected by using 'quality of life Scale' the original scale was developed by Dr.A.C.Maudgil, Dr.S. K.Varma and Kuldeep Kaur. This scale Translating and standardized in Gujarati language by Lunagariya U.B. (2013). Results were analyzed by using 'F' test (ANOVA). Results revealed that there is significant difference between boys and girls students on quality of life ($F=06.35$). There is no significant difference between Rural and Urban students on quality of life ($F=01.07$). There is significant difference between Gender and Residential area on quality of life ($F= 32.39$).

Keywords: quality of life, students, Gender, Residential Area

1 INTRODUCTION

The best way of approaching quality of life measurement is to measure the extent to which people's 'Happiness requirements' are met- i.e. those requirements which are a necessary (although not sufficient) condition of anyone's happiness – those 'without which no member of the human race can be happy.' Quality of life may be defined as subjective well-being. Recognizing the subjectivity of quality of life is a key to understanding this construct. Quality of life reflects the gap, between the hopes and expectations of a person and their present experience. Human adaptation is such that life expectations usually adjust to life within the realm of what the individual perceives to be possible. This enables people who have difficult life circumstances to maintain a reasonable quality of life.

"Quality of Life is tied to perception of 'Meaning.' The quest for meaning is central to the human condition, and we are brought in touch with a sense of meaning when we reflect on that which we have created, loved, believed in or left as a legacy." (Frankl V.E. - 1963)

Our definition of quality of life is "The degree to which a person enjoys the important possibilities of his/her life. Possibilities results from the opportunities and limitations each

person has in his/her life and reflect the interaction of personal and environmental factors. Enjoyment has two components: the experience of satisfaction and the possession or achievement of some characteristics, as illustrated by the expression: “She enjoys good health.” Three major life domains are identifying Being, Belonging, and Becoming. The conceptualization of Being, Belonging and becoming the domains of quality of life were development from the insights of various writers.”

“Quality of Life is the product of the interplay among social, health, economic and environmental conditions which affect human and social development.” (Ontario Social Development Council – 1997)

The purpose of the quality of life is to provide a tool for community development, which can be us to monitor key indicators that encompass the social, health, environmental and economic dimensions of the quality of life in the community. The quality of life can be us to comment frequently on key issues that affect people and contribute to the public debate about how to improve the quality of life in the community. It intends to monitor conditions that affect the living and working conditions of people and focus community action on ways to improve health. Indicators for the quality of life include:

SOCIAL: Children in care of Children’s Aid Societies; social assistance beneficiaries; public housing waiting lists etc.

HEALTH: Low birth weight babies; elderly waiting for placement in long-term care facilities; suicide rates etc.

ECONOMIC: Number of people unemployed; number of people working; bankruptcies etc.

ENVIRONMENTAL: Hours of moderate/poor air quality; environmental spills; tones diverted from landfill to blue boxes etc.

There is a growing field of research concerned with developing; evaluating and applying quality of life measures within health related research e.g. within randomized controlled studies, especially in relation to health services research. Well-executed quality of life research informs those tasked with health rationing or anyone involved in the decision-making process of agencies such as the food and drug administration.

The understanding of quality of life is recognized as an increasingly important healthcare topic because the relationship between cost and value raises complex problems, often with high emotional attachment because of the potential impact on human life. For instance, healthcare providers must refer to cost-benefit analysis to make economic decisions about access to expensive that may prolong life by short amount of time and/or provide a minimum increase to quality of life. An emphasis is placed on improving quality of life through interventions such as symptom management, adaptive technology and palliative care.

2 PROBLEM STATEMENT

“A Study of Quality of Life among Higher Secondary School Students”

3 OBJECTIVE OF THE RESEARCH

- (1)To study Quality of Life of gender to the higher secondary school students.
- (2)To study Quality of Life of residential area to the higher secondary school students.

4 HYPOTHESES OF THE RESEARCH

The following things of hypothesis have been formulated for the investigation, here, researcher builds a null hypothesis.

- (1) No Significant difference has been seen between numerical data of the quality of life in the context of the gender of the higher secondary school students.
- (2) No Significant difference has been seen between numerical data of the quality of life in the context of the residential area of the higher secondary school students.
- (3) No Significant difference has been seen between numerical data of the quality of life in the context of the gender and residential area of the higher secondary school students.

5 VARIABLES

(I)Independent variables

(A) Gender (A1 = Boys and A2 = Girls)

(B) Residential Area (B1 = Rural and B2 = Urban)

(II)Dependent variables

(A) Quality of Life Score.

6 RESEARCH DESIGN

2 X 2 Factorial Designs

Variable	Gender		Total
	Boys	Girls	
Residential Area			
Rural	30	30	60
Urban	30	30	60
Total	60	60	120

N = 120 n = 30

7 SAMPLE

In this research study of higher secondary school students shall be selected from Bhavnagar and its rural and urban area. These samples will random sampling method. A total of 120 students shall be selected out of which 60 would be boys and 60 girls from each of these 120 students 60 rural area and 60 urban area students would take.

8 TOOLS

For this study to collect required information the following tools shall be used.

(a) *Personal Data Sheet*

A personal data sheet developed by Investigator was used to collect information about Gender, and Residential area and Age.

(b) *Quality of Life Scale*

The original scale was developed by Maudgil,A.C.Varma, S.K.and Kaur,K This scale Translating and standardized in Gujarati language by Lunagariya U.B. (2013). In this Questionnaire, there are total 26 statements. Answer each statement there are five options: (not at all, little bit, somewhat, many times and too much). In which if there is (✓) in the first option 1 marks is given, if (✓) in the second option 2 marks are given, if (✓) in the third option 3 marks are given, if (✓) in the fourth option 4 marks are given and if (✓) in fifth option 5 marks are given. In this questionnaire, the minimum score can be 26 and maximum score can be 130.

Reliability

The inter-rater reliability figure of this questionnaire is seen $r = 0.89$, inter-scorer reliability figure is seen $r = 0.99$, test-retest reliability figure is seen as $r = 0.79$. In which the researcher had kept one wean time. Half division reliability figure seen as $r = 0.72$.

Validity

To certify the quality of life scale the Lunagariya U.B. (2013) has studied 100 adults' persons. In that person of 20 to 60 year age, Education, Income etcetera variables were used. Each variable sees real at 0.01 levels. Therefore, reliability of this scale seems to be high.

Thus, to prove the standard of quality of life scale, this scale was prepared in Gujarati language for the Gujarati speaking students.

9 RESULT

Table – 1
Showing result of ANOVA on Quality of Life

Source of Variance	Sam of Square	Df	Mean Sam of Square	' F' Ratio	Level of Significance
Gender(A)	710.54	1	710.54	06.35	0.05
Residential Area (B)	119.99	1	119.99	01.07	N.S.
A x B	3622.59	1	3622.59	32.39	0.01
Wss	12974.85	116	111.85	-	-
Total	17427.97	119	-	-	-

N.S. = Not Significant

Table – 2
Showing mean differences in quality of life level with respect to gender

Gender	N	Mean	Mean Difference
Boys	60	102.55	4.87
Girls	60	107.42	

Table – 3
Showing mean differences in quality of life level with respect to Residential Area

Residential Area	N	Mean	Mean Difference
Rural	60	103.98	2.00
Urban	60	105.98	

10 DISCUSSION

The present study was to examine quality of life among higher secondary school students. On examining independent, joint and internally joint effect of two independent variables, the results were obtained.

In reference to gender, the gender of higher secondary school student may be anyone – boys or girls – it affects quality of life. Here, 'F' ratio is 06.35. The said hypothesis is not accepted. The difference of mean between quality of life of boys or girls is 4.87. Amongst both of them, the proportion of quality of life is found more in girls.

In reference to residential area, the residential area of higher secondary school student may be anyone – rural or urban – it affects quality of life. Here, 'F' ratio is 01.07. The said hypothesis is accepted. The difference of mean between quality of life of students residing in rural and urban areas is 2.00. Amongst both of them, the proportion of quality of life is found more in the students of urban area.

The difference of quality of life of higher secondary school students in reference to gender and residential area is found significant. Here, 'F' ratio is 32.39. The said hypothesis is not accepted. Therefore, it can be said that even if the gender or residential area may be any one, it affects quality of life.

11 RESEARCH FINDINGS**GENDER**

There will be significant difference between boys and girls students in relation to quality of life is rejected. This suggests that the level of Gender does play a significant role in the level of quality of life of a student.

RESIDENTIAL AREA

There will be no significant difference between rural and urban students in relation to quality of life is accepted. This suggests that the level of residential area does not play any significant role in the level of quality of life of a student.

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A STUDY OF SOCIAL SUPPORT AMONG ADOLESCENT

Rajgar Aarati Jasabhai¹ and Dr. Ashok Kantariya²B.A. Student¹ and Assistant Professor²

Department of Psychology

Gopinathji Mahila Arts & Commerce College, Sihor

ABSTRACT

The aim of the present study was to study the social support among adolescent. The random sampling method was used in this study. The total sample consisted of 60 subjects out of which 30 were joint family adolescent and 30 were nuclear family adolescent. Adolescent were from the Gopinathji Mahila Arts & Commerce College – Sihor, were selected for the study. **Social Support Scale (1997)** developed by **Ritu Mahera and P. Kalhara** to measure social support of adolescent. The data were analyzed using t-test. The result showed that there is no significant difference on social support among joint family adolescent and nuclear family adolescent.

Keywords: Social Support, Joint Family Adolescent, Nuclear Family Adolescent

Introduction

Adolescence is a period of transition from childhood into adulthood. Adolescence is a phase of stress and storm. Social support is a multidimensional construct comprising of the psychological and material resources available to individuals through their interpersonal relationships and it enhances an individual's ability to cope with stressful life events (**Cohen, 2004**) and their general health and wellbeing (**Uchino, 2006**) by influencing cognitions, emotions, behaviours and biological responses (**Cohen et al., 2000**).

Sphoorthi G. Prabhu & Rameela Shekhar (2017) studied the resilience and perceived social support among school-going adolescents in Mangaluru. Result showed that there is no significant difference was noted between boys and girls in the global perceived social support and perceived social support from friends and significant others and resilience.

Muna S. Hadidi et al. (2014) studied a comparison of social support among adolescents with and without visual impairments in Jordan. The result revealed that the level of social support reported by adolescents with visual impairments was higher than that reported by sighted adolescents. In all three domains of the MSPSS (family, friends, and significant others),

students with visual impairments reported receiving more social support than those without impairments. However, there was no statistically significant effect for gender.

Marianne Tevik Singstad et al. (2021) studied a cross-sectional study of perceived social support and quality of life among adolescents in residential youth care. The result found that a perceived social support was positively associated with quality of life for both girls and boys, with domain-specific findings. A higher number of different types of support persons was associated with overall quality of life, emotional wellbeing and self-esteem for boys, but only with self-esteem for girls. Individual social support from residential youth care staff and friends was associated with higher quality of life for girls. However, perceived social support did not moderate the association between maltreatment history and reduced quality of life for either sex.

Maria Camara et al. (2014) studied the role of social support in adolescents. Findings revealed the dual role of interpersonal relationships – as stressors and as sources of social support. Adolescents draw on sources of support that are familiar, mature, friendly, and, most importantly, worth of trust. Their most valued type of support is emotional, although there should be a match between the needs and the help offered.

Objectives

The objective of present research was to study the differences on social support among joint family adolescent and nuclear family adolescent.

Null Hypotheses

There will be no significant difference in mean scores of the social support among joint family adolescent and nuclear family adolescent.

Methodology

Sample

The sample consisted of 60 adolescent out of which 30 were joint family adolescent and 30 were nuclear family adolescent, selected from Gopinathji Mahila Arts & Commerce College – Sihor. All the subjects were randomly selected keeping in view the control variables of the study.

Instruments***1. Personal Data Sheet:***

A personal data sheet developed by the investigator was used to collect information about Type of Family (Joint Family Adolescent and Nuclear Family Adolescent) as well as to collect some other demographic information.

2. Social Support Scale

Social Support Scale (1997) developed by Ritu Mahera and P. Kalhara to measure social support. This test was reliable and valid.

Procedure

The testing was done on a group of Type of Family (Joint Family Adolescent and Nuclear Family Adolescent). The whole procedure was explained to them clearly. Obtained data were analyzing using t-test for comparing Joint Family Adolescent and Nuclear Family Adolescent on social support.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The objective of present research was to study the differences on social support among joint family adolescent and nuclear family adolescent. The t-test was used to find out whether students (joint family adolescent and nuclear family adolescent) have an impact on social support. There is no significant difference between joint family adolescent and nuclear family adolescent on social support ($t=0.84$).

Table - I

Showing the Mean, SD and t-value of Social Support among Adolescent

Variables	N	Mean	SD	t
Joint Family Adolescent	30	54.73	5.34	0.84**
Nuclear Family Adolescent	30	53.53	5.72	

**** $p < 0.05$**

The result showed that there is no significant difference in mean scores of the social support among joint family adolescent and nuclear family adolescent. The t-value was 0.84, which is not significant at 0.05 or 0.01 level. So null hypotheses was accepted. It means there is no significant difference in mean scores of the social support among joint family adolescent and nuclear family adolescent. The mean score on social support of joint family adolescent are 54.73 and nuclear family adolescent are 53.53.

Conclusion

There is no significant difference on social support among joint family adolescent and nuclear family adolescent.

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A STUDY OF EMOTIONAL STABILITY AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS

Chavada Aarzu Rafikbhai¹ and Dr. Ashok Kantariya²
B.A. Student¹ and Assistant Professor²
Department of Psychology
Gopinathji Mahila Arts & Commerce College, Sihor

ABSTRACT

The aim of the present study was to study the emotional stability among college students. The random sampling method was used in this study. The total sample consisted of 60 subjects out of which 30 were arts college students and 30 were commerce college students. Students were from the Gopinathji Mahila Arts & Commerce College – Sihor, were selected for the study. **Emotional stability scale (1994)** developed by **Dr. (Miss) A. Sen Gupta & Dr. A. K. Singh** to measure emotional stability. The data were analyzed using t-test. The result showed that there is significant difference on emotional stability among arts college students and commerce college students ($p < 0.05$). Arts College Students have been more emotional stability than Commerce College Students.

Keywords: Emotional Stability, Arts College Students, Commerce College Students

Introduction

The word ‘emotion’ is derived from the Latin word “Emovere”, which means to be ‘stirred up,’ or ‘to stimulate’. Emotions literally jerk a person. Due to closeness of emotion with feeling, the quantity of emotion increases with the increase in feeling and the body gets evoked or stimulated. This stimulated condition is known as ‘emotion.’ The emotion is defined as ‘a strong mental or instinctive feeling such as love or fear’ (**Oxford English Dictionary, 1996**) involving many bodily processes, and mental states. An emotion combines cognition, bodily arousal and behavior in a readymade formula for responding in line with the way the situation has been interpreted. There is a huge difference in the ways of feeling emotions by human beings and animals although both of them experience anger, fear, sadness, and joy. **Pastorelli, Barbaranelli, Cermak, Rozsa, and Caprara (1997)** identified that emotional stability refers to a person's ability to remain stable and balanced. One of the main indicators of mental health is emotional stability (**Matheen, W., 2011**). **Johnson S.M., (2008)** described that emotional stability is defined as the ability to handle difficulties in life and to feel empathy for others. Scott (1968) opined that emotional stability is one of the

seventh important indicators of superior mental health. Ability to see in true perspective freely is also important characteristic of emotional stability. Emotionally stable person knows how to face reality.

Saba Khurshid & Shumaila Khurshid (2018) studied the emotional stability among college youth with reference to the gender. They found that the majority of the students are emotionally stable. Further, the result uncovered a significant difference amongst male and female students as females are emotionally less stable as compared to males.

Sharma (2006) purports to find out the efficacy of emotional stability on the study habits of visually disabled students. The results reveal that children with high emotional stability have better study habits than their counterparts with low emotional stability.

Manjula Kumari and MD Intekhabur Rahman (2021) studied an empirical study of emotional stability among tribal and non-tribal students. The study revealed that tribal students have high level of emotional maturity and particularly tribal girls' college students have highest emotional stability than their counterpart. While it is also found out that non-tribal boys' college students have shown highest emotional stability than non-tribal girls.

Objectives

The objective of present research was to study the differences on emotional stability among Arts College Students and Commerce College Students.

Null Hypotheses

There will be no significant difference in mean scores of the emotional stability among Arts College Students and Commerce College Students.

Methodology

Sample

The sample consisted of 60 students out of which 30 were Arts College Students and 30 were Commerce College Students, selected from Gopinathji Mahila Arts & Commerce College – Sihor. All the subjects were randomly selected keeping in view the control variables of the study.

Instruments***1. Personal Data Sheet:***

A personal data sheet developed by the investigator was used to collect information about Stream of the Study (Arts College Students and Commerce College Students) as well as to collect some other demographic information.

2. Emotional Stability Scale

Emotional stability scale (1994) developed by Dr. (Miss) A. Sen Gupta & Dr. A. K. Singh to measure emotional stability. This test was reliable and valid.

Procedure

The testing was done on a group of stream of the study (Arts College Students and Commerce College Students). The whole procedure was explained to them clearly. Obtained data were analyzing using t-test for comparing Arts College Students and Commerce College Students on stress.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The objective of present research was to study the differences on emotional stability among Arts College Students and Commerce College Students. The t-test was used to find out whether students (Arts College Students and Commerce College Students) have an impact on emotional stability. Significant difference was found between Arts College Students and Commerce College Students on emotional stability ($t=2.28$, $p<0.05$).

Table - I

Showing the Mean, SD and t-value of Emotional Stability among College Students

Variables	N	Mean	SD	t
Arts College Students	30	7.53	2.48	2.28**
Commerce College Students	30	6.23	1.87	

**** $p<0.05$**

The result showed that there is significant difference in mean scores of the emotional stability among Arts College Students and Commerce College Students. The t-value was 2.28, which is significant at 0.05 level. So null hypotheses was rejected. The mean score on emotional stability of Arts College Students are 7.53 and Commerce College Students are 6.23. The mean score of Arts College Students are higher than Commerce College Students. This indicates that Arts College Students are more emotional stability than Commerce College Students. **Sharma (2006)** purports to find out the efficacy of emotional stability on the study habits of visually disabled students. The results reveal that children with high emotional stability have better study habits than their counterparts with low emotional stability. **Manjula Kumari and MD Intekhabur Rahman (2021)** studied an empirical study of emotional stability among tribal and non-tribal students. The study revealed that tribal students have high level of emotional maturity and particularly tribal girls' college students have highest emotional stability than their counterpart. While it is also found out that non-tribal boys' college students have shown highest emotional stability than non-tribal girls.

Conclusion

There is significant difference on emotional stability among Arts College Students and Commerce College Students. Arts College Students are more emotional stability than Commerce College Students.

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A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF ANXIETY LEVEL OF COLLEGE STUDENTS DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Srivastava Anamika
Research Scholar,
Department of Psychology, Sardar Patel University, Anand,
Swami Shri Paramhansh Foundation Trust

Abstract

The major aim of the study was to examine the gender differences on anxiety level of college students during the COVID-19 pandemic in Vadodara, Gujarat. The sample was consisted of 220 College Students of Vadodara district out of which 110 were Boys and 110 were Girl's students. Purposive Sampling Design was used for method of sampling. Survey method was used for method of data collection. The tool "Sinha's Comprehensive Anxiety Test" was used. It was developed by A. K. P. Sinha and L. N. K. Sinha. Descriptive and Inferential statistical methods for used for data analysis. An Independent-sample t-test was conducted to compare the anxiety scores of boys and girls' college students. Result findings showed that there was no significant difference in scores for boys' students ($M = 33.7$; $SD = 23.8$) and girls' students ($M = 36.2$, $SD = 21.3$); $t(218) = 0.833$, $p = 0.406$ (two tailed). The magnitude of the differences in the means (mean difference = 2.54, 95% CI: -3.47 to 8.54) was very small. Hence null hypothesis is accepted which states that there is no significant difference in the mean overall anxiety scores of both boys and girls' college students. Hence alternative hypothesis was rejected. Research findings concluded that there is no significant gender difference in the anxiety level of college students of Vadodara district during Covid-19 pandemic.

Keywords: Anxiety, Student, Boys, Girls, Vadodara, Gujarat, COVID-19, Gender, Pandemic.

Anxiety is most prominent among college students. The sharpest increase in anxiety occurs during the initial transition to college. Students face anxiety when they think they cannot achieve their academic or non-academic purposes. However, sometimes anxiety can encourage students to think more critically about how to achieve their goals. Students cope with anxiety in different ways, but some may struggle. This probably causes many symptoms that affect their mental health. Depression and anxiety are the most common mental disorders existing today among the youngsters owing to academic excellence pressure and societal living expectations. They are overlooked most of the times and can have a grave impact on a

student's personal, academic and social life. Thus, there's a need to assess the anxiety levels of college students as this a vast subject influenced by several underlying factors and cannot be understood without proper assessment.

Adolescence is characterized by an increased desire for independence, autonomy, and reliance on peer connections for emotional support and social development, coupled with heightened sensitivity to stress exposure associated with pubertal development (Bailen et al., 2019; Ellis & Zarbatany, 2017; Orben et al., 2020). As such, the combination of concerns of the contagion (COVID-19) SARS-CoV-2 and measures to contain its transmission (e.g., forced physical distance from friends, and confinement to home) are likely to negatively affect the well-being of adolescents. Notably, the COVID-19 pandemic intersects with rising prevalence of mental health problems and harmful behaviors among adolescents (Collishaw, 2015; Thorisdottir et al., 2017). The combination of these factors has been described as “the perfect storm,” resulting in rising concerns by healthcare providers and researchers worldwide about a mental health pandemic among adolescents and young adults in the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic (Golberstein et al., 2020; Orben et al., 2020).

Gender differences in adolescents' response to the COVID-19 pandemic

Emerging evidence indicates that adolescent girls are disproportionately negatively affected by the pandemic compared to adolescent boys (Duan et al., 2020; Ellis et al., 2020; Hafstad et al., 2020; Kang et al., 2020; Kapetanovic et al., 2021; Magson et al., 2020; Ravens-Sieberer et al., 2021; Thorisdottir et al., 2021; Wright et al., 2021; Zhou et al., 2020). Girls have been found to present with higher levels of depressive and anxiety symptoms (Chen et al., 2020; Ellis et al., 2020, 2020; Hafstad et al., 2020; Kapetanovic et al., 2021; Magson et al., 2020; Thorisdottir et al., 2021; Wright et al., 2021; Zhou et al., 2020) and increased tension, anger, and confusion (Kang et al., 2020) compared to boys during the pandemic. Researchers have also postulated that the pandemic may lead to an increase in suicides or suicidal ideation among adolescents (Fegert et al., 2020; Hoekstra, 2020). The limited available studies examining the prevalence rates of confirmed suicides and admission to psychiatric clinics suggest that this is not the case (Isumi et al., 2020; Mourouvaye et al., 2020). However, many suicide attempts never come to the attention of healthcare providers and are therefore not documented in registries or hospital records (Kidger et al., 2012). Accordingly, research leveraging self-reported suicidal behavior is needed to better understand whether a true increase has occurred during the pandemic. Few studies to date have

examined gender differences in other indicators of well-being among adolescents during the pandemic.

Review of literature helped the new reserchere to examine the relevance of this study. Ankit Chouksey conducted a study to understand the level of mental impact and anxiety among college students amidst the coronavirus outbreak. It was found that out of 414 responses, 32% of students unveiled mild anxiety symptoms, 16.7% moderate level anxiety, and 12% reported severe level anxiety. (Source – <https://dx.doi.org/10.30919/es8d483>). Kavita Batra conducted a study constituting 90,879 college students. The results indicated 39.4% anxiety and 31.2% depression among college students. (Source – <https://doi.org/10.3390/healthcare902022>). A research study was conducted of 324 college students. It was found that 223 (68.8%) had high fear of COVID-19, 93 (28.7%) had moderate to severe depression, and 167 (51.5%) had mild to severe anxiety. (Source – <https://med.jmirx.org/2021/3/e28158>). An online survey was conducted among college students from all over India which collected a total of 775 responses. Results showed that college students were experiencing significant amount of stress as measured by the perceived stress (PS) scale with 11.5 % experiencing high stress and 81.2 % students experiencing moderate amount of stress. (Source-<https://10.14260/jemds/2020/632>). A study was conducted to access students' anxiety of examination during lockdown in Pune City. It was found that out of 60 participants who participated in the current study the results were 50% students have very severe anxiety level, 20% have severe anxiety, 20% moderate level of anxiety and 5% have Mild anxiety and reaming 5% no anxiety level about their upcoming examination. (Source- <https://doi.org/10.37506/ijfmt.v14i4.12209>). A study was conducted by Bijoy Chhetri for estimating the prevalence of stress among Indian students during covid. Online survey of the Perceived Stress Scale (PSS) was conducted on students across India. It was found that females were more stressed than males. (2020). A survey was conducted on anxiety and depression level among south Indian medical students during COVID-19 pandemic. Out of 359 participants 50.4% of participants were male and 49.6% of them were females; majority of them (95.3%) were between the age group of 18-21. In total 75.5% and 74.6% of participants showed varying levels of anxiety and depression symptoms respectively. Symptoms are slightly higher among females than males. (Source-<https://pharmascope.org/index.php/ijrps/article/view/3082/695>)

The rationale of this study is to find the anxiety level of college students (age group – 18-25) with the help of survey method. Anxiety is very common now a days among the

youth. This study will help to analyze the various factors responsible for anxiety and it will help us to know the difference of anxiety levels of boys and girls college students during pandemic. With the help of this research, we will be able to help college students by suggesting various psychological solutions.

Present Study

The major aim of the study was to examine the gender differences on anxiety level of college students during the COVID-19 pandemic in Vadodara, Gujarat.

Hypothesis:

There will be a significance difference of anxiety among boys and girls college students during pandemic.

Participants

The present study was carried out on college students of Vadodara District, Gujarat. The total sample size of this research is 220 i. e, 110 each boys and girls. Purposive random sampling design was used.

Research Design:

For the research work, ex-post facto design will be used

Materials:

The 'Sinha's Comprehensive Anxiety Test' was used. It was developed by A.K.P Sinha and L.N.K Sinha. It has 60 items with 90 items to be answered in 'Yes' or 'No'. The scale is designed to measure the anxiety level of college students. The response 'Yes' was scored as 1 ;and 'No' as 0. Total of yes responses is the anxiety score of the individual. Scores of all the 90 questions will be analyzed with the help of percentage. On the basis of percentage score of all the sources, result will be analyzed.

Procedure

The boys and Girls who were studying in colleges of Vadodara District, Gujarat, were selected & the Survey method was used to collect data. The obtained data from 220 boys and girls were analyzed with the help of mean, SD and Independent t sample test.

Results and Discussion

The main purpose of the present study was to assess the gender differences on anxiety level of college students during the COVID-19 pandemic in Vadodara, Gujarat. The data will be statistically analyzed by using descriptive and differential analysis. An independent-samples t-test was conducted to compare the anxiety scores for boys and girls college students.

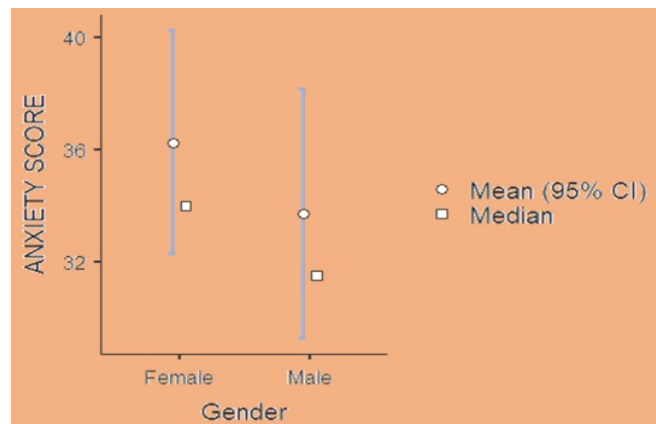


Fig..1: Showing the Mean, SD and SE values of Anxiety level of Boys and Girls College students during pandemic

	Group	N	Mean	SD	SE
OVERALL ANXIETY LEVEL	Female	110	36.2	21.3	2.03
	Male	110	33.7	23.8	2.27

Table No.1: Showing the Mean, SD and SE values of anxiety level of Boys and Girls College students during pandemic

Figure 1 and findings of Table 1 reflected that the magnitude of the differences in the means (mean difference = 2.54, 95% CI: -3.47 to 8.54) which was very small. The Mean Difference (2.54) between the two groups along with the 95 % Confidence Interval of the Difference, showing the Lower value (-3.47) and the Upper value (8.54). Mean diff exist in confidence interval. Hence null hypothesis was accepted which stated that there will be no significant difference in the mean overall anxiety scores of both boys and girls college students.

		Statistic	df	p	MD	SED	95 % CONFIDENCE LEVEL		COHEN'S d	95 % CONFIDENCE LEVEL		DECISION Ho
							LOWER	UPPER		LOWER	UPPER	
OVERALL ANXIETY LEVEL	t	0.833	218	0.406	2.54	3.05	-3.47	8.54	0.112	-0.153	0.377	

Table No. 2: Showing “INDEPENDENT t TEST results of all adjustment areas of Boys and Girls students during pandemic

Result findings of Table no.2 shows findings of Independent-samples t-test which was conducted to compare the anxiety scores for boys and girls college students. There was no significant difference in scores for boys students ($M = 33.7$; $SD. = 23.8$) and girls students ($M = 36.2$, $SD = 21.3$); $t(218) = 0.833$, $p = 0.406$ (two tailed). The Sig. (2-tailed) value or p value is 0.406. As this value is above the required cut-off of .05, we may conclude that there is not a statistically significant difference in the mean overall anxiety scores for boys and girls college students. BUT past studies doesn't support our findings hence our alternative hypothesis is rejected.

Conclusion

It is concluded that there is no significance difference in anxiety level of boys and girls college students during Pandemic in Vadodara, Gujarat.

Implication

This research would be very useful for other researchers. It will help them to know more about anxiety issues of a college students which they have faced in the time of pandemic. It will also help them to know the gender influences on students. Although research findings rejected the alternative hypothesis but still it cannot be generalized. Hence this research will encourage more researchers to conduct more studies on this topic.

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A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE OF BOYS/GIRLS DOING UPDOWN

Joshi Anandi G.¹ and Dr. Manojkumar Parmar²

Researcher¹ and Research Guide²

Gujrat University,

Department of Psychology, MKBU,

Email: - joshianandi49@gmail.com, manojkumarparmar19@gmail.com

Abstract:

The present research examines the Emotional intelligence of boys/girls doing updown. Which includes Std-12 boys/girls coming from around the city of Sihor. A total of 80 samples were selected from 40 boys and 40 girls. The discrepancy has been detected by the 't' test from the raw scores using an Indian adapted questionnaire by Ram and Thinguism. that there will be not significant difference in the emotional intelligence of the boys/girls doing updown

Key words: - Doing updown Boys/girls, Emotional intelligence

Introduction:

Emotional intelligence is not only developed in older people but also from a young age. Emotional intelligence can be balanced. Emotions keep our sympathetic nervous system working according to good or bad Emotions. Emotional intelligence develops a tendency to balance all these things like behavior, peace, achievement, respect, aggression, jealousy which we call Emotional intelligence.

Meaning of Emotion:

Emotion from the Latin word 'Emovere'. 'Emovere' means to stir or cause upheaval or change. That is, to separate a person from his normal state, to arouse him. These stimuli can be intense or mild. Normal state means when a person is calm and his brain and body are in balance. The loss of this balance is a state of agitation. So Emotion in the literal sense is the emotion that separates a person from his real state.

Crow and Crow define of Emotion.

"Emotion is an emotional sensation that is associated with a person's mental and physical arousal and general internal adjustment, and is expressed by the person's external behavior."

Development of Emotion:

Humans show different Emotions like fear, anger, grief, love etc. Not all of these Emotions are present from birth, the person develops these Emotions. Psychologists believe that there is a special Emotion in children at birth. The first study in this regard was done by Watson (1924). Watson and other pragmatists tested the infant's actions over several days and concluded that three types of Emotions were evident in a newborn. Fear, anger and love or affection. According to Watson, anger and love are innate in a person.

Use of Emotional intelligence in life:

There are a lot of facts available that show that mood affects a person. Therefore, thinking positively, being optimistic is essential for one's health. Emotional intelligence helps in this.

Success depends on mature adaptation such as self-management; humor, benevolence etc. are dimensions of Emotional intelligence.

A person who can accurately assess his feelings establishes a deep social connection by changing with the changes taking place in the society.

The student who controls his own Emotions, who knows how to display his emotions in the right place, at the right time, is more successful than the student who is more intelligent.

Problem solving requires work to be consistent with Emotions. And those who are in it solve socio-political and personal problems in a scientific way.

Social and emotional abilities are four times more important. Than higher intelligence quotient.

Meaning of Impulse Intelligence:

Based on the positive and negative nature of Emotions, it is wrong to think that a positive impulse will always produce a positive effect or just a negative effect. There are often other things involved. Too much of anything is bad. Excess of good or bad Emotions always produces bad effect. Everyone needs to understand how emotional we are at what point in time, how to use our Emotion properly, or how to create the right situation for ourselves and others for the rest of our lives and be useful to ourselves and society.

In the present research we are going to look at the difference in the Emotional intelligence of boys/girls doing updown.

"Emotional intelligence is the capacity for recognizing our own feeling and those of others, for motivating ourselves and in relationship."

-Daniel Goleman (1998)

"Emotional intelligence is a way of recognizing, understanding and choosing how we think, feel and act. It shapes our interactions with others and our understanding of ourselves. "

-feedman (1998)

Review of research literature: -

Vegad. G. (2014). "Study of the relationship between the intelligence, Emotional intelligence and academic achievement of B.Ed. trainees" The present research seeks to examine whether there is any correlation between the intelligence, Emotional intelligence and academic achievement of B.Ed. trainees. In which there is no meaningful correlation between the Emotional intelligence and academic achievement of B.Ed. trainees.

Research Design and sample selection: -

Were included in the present research update which included 40 boys and 40 girls. Includes boys/girls coming for study in Sihor city.

Aims:

- 1)To Study the Emotional intelligence of boys/girls doing updown.

Hypothesis: -

- 2)There will be not significant difference between Emotional intelligence of the boys/girls doing updown.

Variables:

Independent variables:

- 1.Boys/girls doing updown

Dependent variables:

- 1.Emotional intelligence

Control variables:

- 1) Boys/girls from around Sihor city are selected.
- 2) Private and Government has included students from both the schools.

3) Only boys/girls studying in Std-12 are included.

Statistical Interpretation:

No.	Group	N	M	SD	SED	't'	Level of Significant
1.	Boys	40	82.20	6.62	1.55	0.51	N.S
2.	Girls	40	81.40	7.22			

From 't' table it can be said that The 't' value is 0.51 when the 't' is calculated from the raw scores of the Boys/girls updown in the table above. According to $df = 78$, the value shown in the table of 't' at 0.05 level is 2.00 and at level 0.01 it is 2.65 so the calculated 't' is smaller than the 't' shown in the table so the difference is not significant. So the hypothesis is accepted.

Conclusion:

The 't' counted is less than 0.05-0.01 so it can be said that there will be not significant difference in the emotional intelligence of the boys/girls doing updown.

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SELF EFFICACY OF COLLEGE STUDENTS WITH RELATION TO THEIR GENDER AND EDUCATIONAL STREAMS

Arvindkumar Balvantji Kumbhasana

Research scholar

Sardar Patel University, Anand

e-mail: arvind.kumbhasan@gmail.com

Abstract

Self-efficacy is a concept introduced by the Ukrainian-Canadian psychologist Albert Bandura. According to Bandura (1977), self-efficacy affects the amount of effort and persistence that a person devotes to a task. Self-efficacy is not the same as self-concept (Marsh & Shavelson, (1985). Self-concept is a general view of one's self across domains; self-efficacy is a specific view of one's capacities in a given domain. Self-concept consists of many dimensions, one of which is self-confidence, which is almost like self-efficacy. The present study aims to know the Self efficacy of college students with relation to their gender and educational streams. In the relationship between arts and commerce college students and type of gender. The Questionnaire Standardized and Developed by Arun Kumar Singh and Shruti Narain (2014) was used. The sample consisted 60 arts and commerce college students collected from palanpur city of banaskantha district, 30 arts college students (15 males and 15 females) and 30 commerce college students (15 males and 15 females). The data was scored analyzed as per manual 'T' test was being calculated. The result showed that (1) There is significant different between arts and commerce college students in self efficacy. (2) There is no significant different between Gender of arts and commerce college students in self efficacy.

Keywords: Self-efficacy, Gender, Education stream, College students

Introduction

Self-efficacy is a kind of personal expectation or judgment concerning one's capability to accomplish some task. Schunk (1991) defines self-efficacy as "an individual's judgments of his or her capabilities to perform given actions", Bandura (1986) defines it as "people's judgments of their capabilities to organize and execute courses of action required to attain designated types of performance", and Pintrich (2003) defines it as "students' beliefs about their ability to do the task."

According to Bandura (1977), self-efficacy affects the amount of effort and persistence that a person devotes to a task. Self-efficacy is not the same as self-concept (Marsh & Shavelson, 1985). Self-concept is a general view of one's self across domains; self-efficacy is a specific view of one's capacities in a given domain. Self-concept consists of many dimensions, one of which is self-confidence, which is almost like self-efficacy.

Beliefs in your abilities to cope with different situations, including self-efficacy, or abilities, play an important role in the way you perceive the goal or task. But it will be crucial to achieve your goals in life. The concept of self-efficacy is a central aspect in psychology, Because it emphasizes the impact of observation on education, social experience and personal development of the person. In Albert Bandura's theory, it is argued that self-efficacy is the key to behavior. This is because the relationship between knowledge and action will be significantly mediated by self-efficacy thinking. Self-efficacy beliefs, that is, thoughts about one's own ability and self-regulation, will be crucial for initiating such behavior.

The role of self-efficacy

Anyone who wants to achieve goals or recognize aspects of their lives Which they want to change. However, not everyone thinks that these schemes are easy to implement. Research shows that each person's self-efficacy plays an important role in meeting a goal, task or challenge.

Objective

- 1.To study and compare the score of arts and commerce college students in self efficacy
2. To study and compare the score of arts college boys and girls students in self efficacy
- 3.To study and compare the score of commerce college boys and girls students in self efficacy
- 4.To study and compare the score of arts and commerce college boys students in self efficacy
- 5.To study and compare the score of arts and commerce college girls students in self efficacy

Hypothesis

- 1.There will be no significant different between arts and commerce college students in self efficacy

2. There will be no significant difference between arts college boys and girls students in self efficacy
3. There will be no significant difference between commerce college boys and girls students in self efficacy
4. There will be no significant difference between arts and commerce college boys students in self efficacy
5. There will be no significant difference between arts and commerce college girls students in self efficacy.

Sample

The sample consisted 60 arts and commerce college students with the equal number of boys and girls drawn from the various college of Palanpur city of Banaskantha district. The sample was collected randomly from various college of Palanpur city of Banaskantha district region as per the requirement of research design of this study.

Tools

Self Efficacy Scale

Self-Efficacy Scale developed by Arun Kumar Singh and Shruti Narain (2014). There are 20 (Positive and Negative) items in this 5 point rating scale which are further subdivided into four domains namely (1) self-confidence, (2) efficacy-expectation, (3) positive attitude and (4) outcome expectation. The subject has to give his/her answers in just Strongly Agrees, Agree, Neutral, Disagree, and Strongly Disagree.

Reliability

The test re-test reliability was calculated and was found to be 0.82 and the split-half reliability was found to be 0.74. All reliability coefficients were significant at .01 level.

Validity

SE Scale was validated against the General Perceived Self-Efficacy Scale developed originally in German by Jerusalem and Schwarzer and adapted by Sud (1981) in Hindi. The concurrent validity was found to be 0.92 which was significant. Age 12 Years above.

Procedure

The sample of 60 college students in Palanpur city was selected randomly. This sample consisted of 15 boy and 15 girls Arts College and 15 boy and 15 girls Commerce College students. After giving them proper instructions the test was administered and obtained data was analyzed.

Result and Discussion

TABLE – 1 Table indicating Mean, Standard Deviation and t-Value of Arts and commerce college students in self efficacy.

Group	N	Mean	S. D	t	Level of sign.
Arts college students	30	81.900	4.656	2.319	0.05
commerce college students	30	85.033	5.750		

•Significant level of 't' value

➤0.05 level 2.048 (df= 28), 0.01 level 2.763 (df= 28)

The table indicates the mean for 30 Arts and 30 commerce college students is 81.900 and 85.033. The S.D value for 30 Arts and 30 commerce college students are 4.656 and 5.750. the 't' value for Arts and commerce college students which is 2.319 has been found significant at 0.05 level. This result is not support hypothesis (1)

TABLE –2 Table indicating Mean, Standard Deviation and t-Value of boys and girls Arts college students in self efficacy.

Group	N	Mean	S.D	t	Level of sign.
Arts Boys	15	82.333	5.313	0.503	N.S.
Arts Girls	15	81.466	4.033		

•Significant level of 't' value

➤0.05 level 2.048 (df= 28), 0.01 level 2.763 (df= 28)

The table indicates the mean for Arts college 15 boys and 15 girls students is 82.333 and 81.466. The S.D value for Arts college 15 boys and 15 girls students are 5.313 and 4.033. the 't' value for Arts college boys and girls students which is 0.503 has been found no significant at 0.05 level. This result support hypothesis (2)

TABLE –3 Table indicating Mean, Standard Deviation and t-Value of boys and girls commerce college students in self efficacy.

Group	N	Mean	S.D	t	Level of sign.
Commerce Boys	15	85.866	6.334	0.789	N.S.
Commerce Girls	15	84.200	5.185		

•Significant level of 't' value

➤0.05 level 2.048 (df= 28), 0.01 level 2.763 (df= 28)

The table indicates the mean for commerce college 15 boys and 15 girls students is 85.866 and 84.200. The S.D value for commerce college 15 boys and 15 girls students are 6.334 and 5.185. The 't' value for commerce college boys and girls students which is 0.789 has been found no significant at 0.05 level. This result support hypothesis (3)

TABLE –4 Table indicating Mean, Standard Deviation and t-Value of arts and commerce college boys students in self efficacy.

Group	N	Mean	S.D	t	Level of sign.
Arts Boys	15	82.333	5.313	1.655	N.S.
Commerce Boys	15	85.866	6.334		

•Significant level of 't' value

➤0.05 level 2.048 (df= 28), 0.01 level 2.763 (df= 28)

The table indicates the mean for Arts college 15 boys and commerce college 15 boys students is 82.333 and 85.866. The S.D value for Arts college 15 boys and commerce college 15 boys students are 5.313 and 6.334. the 't' value for Arts and commerce college boys students which is 1.655 has been found no significant at 0.05 level. This result support hypothesis (4)

TABLE –5 Table indicating Mean, Standard Deviation and t-Value of arts and commerce college girls students in self efficacy.

Group	N	Mean	S.D	t	Level of sign.
Arts Girls	15	81.466	4.033	1.612	N.S.
Commerce Girls	15	84.200	5.185		

•Significant level of 't' value

➤0.05 level 2.048 (df= 28), 0.01 level 2.763 (df= 28)

The table indicates the mean for Arts college 15 girls students and commerce college 15 girls students is 81.466 and 84.200. The S.D value for Arts college 15 girls and commerce college 15 girls students are 4.033 and 5.185. the 't' value for Arts and commerce college girls students which is 1.612 has been found no significant at 0.05 level. This result support hypothesis (5)

Conclusion

1. There is significant different between arts and commerce college students in self efficacy.

2. There is no significant difference between arts college boys and girls students in self efficacy
3. There is no significant difference between commerce college boys and girls students in self efficacy
4. There is no significant difference between arts and commerce college boys students in self efficacy
5. There is no significant difference between arts and commerce college girls students in self efficacy.

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A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF MENTAL HEALTH AMONG RURAL AND URBAN AREAS BOYS OF HIGHER SECONDARY

Avani Chauhan*, Kuldip Dabhi¹ and Dr. ManojKumar Parmar²

M.A Students^{*1} and Guide²

Department of Psychology

Mahharaja Krishnakumar Sinhji Bhavnagar University, Bhavnagar.

ABSTRACT: -

The Purpose of the present study is to know the mental Health of boy's studying in higher secondary school in rural an urban area, For Data collection Dr. D.J. Bhatt and G.R. Gida's Mental health questionnaire was used. A total of 60 boys were Selected out of which 30 rural areas and 30 urban areas boys were the respondents. The collected data, was interpreted by statistical Mental 't' test in which the value of 't' was 3.70 and df was 58 while the value of 't' shown in the table was 2.00 at level of 0.05 and 2.66 at level of 0.01. So difference is significant.

Key Words: -Mental health, boy's in rural areas and boy's in urban areas.

INTRODUCTION: -

Mental Health is more than luck of mental disorder. The positive dimension of mental health is stressed in WHO's definition of health as contained in its constitutions:

"Health is a State of complete physical, mental and social well being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity."

Concept of mental health included subjective well-being, perceived self efficacy, autonomy, competence intergenerational dependence and recognition of the ability potentation.

This is allied to mental Health but is often used as a broaded concept taking in a range of aspects that together constitute 'well-being'. The aim is to make a comparative study of the mental health of rural and urban areas boy's of higher secondary.

DEFINITION OF MENTAL HEALTH

The world Health organization conceptualizes mental health as a "State of well-being in which the individual realize his or her own abilities, can cope with the normal stresses of life,

can work productively and fruitfully, and is able to make a contribution to his or her community.”

Mental health means the development of such behavior in people personality as well as socially that has the highest power to prevent any kind of mental illness.

CONCEPT OF MENTAL HEALTH

The humanistic approach speaks about the mental health as the absence of symptoms and realization and unfolding of human traits, talents and potentialities to the maximum.

Well-being means it is the degree to which an individual is open to the discussions, arguments responsive, affectionate and approachable so that he can adjust to any circumstance and fake the reality.

MENTAL HEALTH AND STUDENTS:-

Mental health implies good adjustment and such a sound adjustment yields pleasure and achievement in personal as well as inter personal activities. The home is the principal environmental factor contributing to his personality development and adjustment, and thereafter, during his school years, he is still subject to the influence of home and Community. The knowledge and understanding of searning intelligence, personality and motivation is sufficient for a teacher but they must understand the mental health of student and also their physical health. The mental health is closely related to one another. It is a collective responsibility of the teacher and the parents to maintain the students mental health in a proper way.

REVIEW OF LITRETURE:

Munmun Lepcha, Azra Parveen(2020) ‘**Impact of video game playing on mental health and hardiness of high school students**’the present study examined the impact of Video game playing on hardiness and mental health of High School Students. For this purpose, a number of total 200 students were selected from video game player (100Ss) and non-video game player (100Ss) from High School. The Singh Psychological Hardiness Scale constructed by Arun Kumar Singh and Mental Health Checklist, constructed by Pramod Kumar was used for the purpose of measuring variables under study. The Mean and t-test was used for the purposed of statistically analyses the obtained. The results indicate that hardiness

and mental health of video game player have higher than non-video game player. Conclusion is from the results and discussion, it can be concluded that video game player were significantly hardier and they have better mental health than who do not play video game in their life.

AIMS:-

To study the mental health of boy's studding in higher secondary school in rural and urban areas.

HYPOTHESIS:-

There will be not significant difference in the mental health of boy's studding in higher secondary school in rural in urban areas.

VARIABLES:-

1.Independent variables

- Boy's from rural areas
- Boy's from urban areas

2. Dependent Variable

- Mental Health

3. Controlled variable

- Boy's Studding in a higher secondary school in Bhavnagar city.
- Boy's Studding in a higher secondary school in the village of Bhavnagar city.

SAMPLING:-

A total of 60 samples have been selected as per the objective of the present study. Sample of 30 are boy's studding in high school in rural areas and 30 are boy's urban areas. Have been selected from Bhavnagar city and village.

RESEARCH DESIGN:-

Within the present research 60 samples of boy's studying in rural areas as well as urban areas. Selected by random sampling of which 30 were boy's of rural areas and 30 were boy's urban areas. After collecting the information through the questionnire, the difference according to the 2*2 table design by raw scores.

DATA COLLECTION TOOL:-

Present research to check the mental health of boy's studying in higher secondary rural and urban areas. in which mental health test designed by Dr. D.J Bhatt and G.R. Gida's has been used. It's reliability is 0.94 and its validity is 0.63 and raw Questionnaire and interpreted by "t" test.

DATA ANALYSIS:-

After selecting the group based 't' test, the 't' test was performed by calculating the marks obtained from the respondents according to the formula.

Sr no	Group	N	M	SD	't'	SignificanceLevel
1	Boy's from rural areas	30	47.73	9.01	3.70	0.01
2	Boy's from urban areas	30	53.80	0.27		

INTERPRETATION:-

From the table it can be said that the calculated 't' Value between the group of boy's from urban areas and rural areas. Calculated 't' is 3.70 while df is 58. The Value of 't' shown in the table is 2.00 at level of 0.05 and 2.66 at level 0.01. So the calculated is larger. So the different meaningful and hypothesis is not significant.

CONCLUSION:-

There is a significant difference in the mental health of boy's studying in higher secondary school in rural and urban areas.

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**MENTAL HEALTH OF GUJARATI MEDIUM STUDENTS STUDYING
ONLINE**

Dr. Bhavnaben K. Thummar
Assistant Professor, Department of Psychology,
Bahaudin Government Arts College – Junagadh,
Bhakta Kavi Narsinh Maheta University, Junagadh

ABSTRACT

The chief aim of present Research was to do the Mental health of Gujarati medium students studying online. Adjustment is a Process by which a living organism maintains between the needs and the circumstances. The variables included for the study a part from Mental Health are type of school and gender. The study was conducted on a sample of 120 students (60 Boys and 60 Girls) randomly selected from the various Primary and Secondary School. A standardized questionnaire developed by Dr. Jagdish Dr. A. K. Srivastav was adopted for this study. The data was analyzed to examine the influence of individual factors on Mental Health variables. 't' Test was used for calculation. the results shows 't' value is 0.04. That there is no significant mean difference in relation to Primary and Secondary School Students and 't' value is 0.99. there is no significant mean difference in relation to Boys and Girls Students.

1.INTRODUCTION :-

18th century is called Intellectual period. 19th century is called progressive period. 20th century is called child age. But today 21st century is called struggle age. Man has made progress in computer and internet. Aids and anthrax are controlled completely. Man is preparing to live on moon. The technology progressing in missile speed has affected our social life, cultural and beliefs. Our life is become more and more complex and narrow minded. There are competition and struggle on every step of life. Huge morality is rising in us. Old standard of morality in sex-life have been broken. Whole change has become in family life and personal relations. Yet man feels loneliness among thousands of people. He feels unsafe. Mental stress, unsafely are also increased in our country like Europe and America. Mental health is also necessary with body-health. "There is a saying in English that prevention is better than cure". So in mental health mind should not become health less and careless it is necessary. The government tries to give every citizen all facilities if mental health. There are many plans made in this matter. People understand the value of health. Yes, the condition enough aware in the matter of health. Person believe that the

lack if dieses is a sign of health. He does not understand that mind can also become ill like body. Physically problem can be identifying quickly, because its progress is internal. In the present matter of mental health has become very important.

“Mental health is the full and harmonious functioning of the whole personality – the three requirements of mental health being full expressing harmonization and the directing to a common end of our nature and acquires potentialities” - **Hadfield**

Till the begging of 19th Century in India there was only one college of arts and commerce college in Mumbai and Calcutta respectively. The goal of WHO (World Health Organization), an international organization is to introduce the methodologies for the improvement of mental and physical health. In 1969, one of the reports of the Times of India publishes the information related to mental health. All India Mental Health Institute Bangalore offers a diploma in Psychological Medicine (DPM). American Institute of preventive health has incorporated varied components like mental health, common health, chronic illness, medication etc in their health education system. Factors endanger mental health are anxiety, lack of social adjustment, lack of physical health, emotion, etc. Studies shows that problems related to mental health and lower mental health is more prevalent among the individuals from lower socio-economic strata.

2. OBJECTIVE :-

The present study has been conducted with the following objectives.

- ❖ To Study of Mental health of Gujarati medium students studying online in relation to Primary and Secondary schools.
- ❖ To Study of Mental health of Gujarati medium students studying online in relation to Boys and Girls.

3.METHOD :-

(A) VARIABLES :-

The following variables have been investigated in the present study.

◆ Independent Variables :-

(1) Type of School	(2) Gender
(Primary - Secondary)	(Boys - Girls)

◆ Dependent Variables :-

Marks Taken from Mental health of Gujarati medium students studying online Boys and Girls, Studying in Primary and Secondary school in relation to certain variables.

(B) HYPOTHESIS :-

Keeping in view the above objectives, the following hypothesis, null was formulated.

❖ There is no significant mean difference between the score of Mental health of Gujarati medium students studying online in relation to Primary and Secondary School.

❖ There is no significant mean difference between the score of Mental health of Gujarati medium students studying online in relation to Boys and Girls.

(C) AREA AND SAMPLE :-

In the Present study, sample was selected randomly. We taken 60 boys who were studying in Primary and Secondary Schools and also 60 girls who were studying in Primary and Secondary Schools, total 120 sample was selected in this study.

TABLE NO : - 1

Table showing the number of Students included in samples.

	Primary	Secondary	Total
Boys	30	30	60
Girls	30	30	60
Total	60	60	120

(D) TOOLS :-

The chief objective of present research is to measure. A Study of Mental health of Gujarati medium students studying online. Following tools will be used to get information from on answered.

◆ **Personal Data - Sheet :-**

Personal data-sheet was made to get necessary information about Students. In this data, Students primary information like; Name, Type of school (Primary and Secondary), Gender (Boys - Girls) are included.

◆ **‘Mental Health scale’ :-**

We used a Mental Health scale was prepared by Dr. Jagdish Dr. A. K. Srivstav. there are 56 statement in this scale. For each statements there are four option like “every time” , “Frequently” , “sometime” , “ never” for every statements. Respondent has to select any one of this by making “right” against the option. Each Respondent was given a score by referring the scoring key as per the manual. The highest score is of the manual.

The highest score is of 224 and the least score is of 56. Indication was as the score is high and Mental Health is poor and as score is low the Mental Health is good. The reliability is at the rate of 0.75 and the validity of the scale of Mental Health is high and is established among the 600 students. In this scale 24 statements are favorable and 32 are unfavourable.

4.RESEARCH PLAN:-

In light of independent variables under study the following (2x2) experimental design has been used to collect the data to study the problem.

2X2 Experimental design

	A1	A2
B1		
B2		

A = Type of School

B = Gender

A1 = Primary

B1= Boys

A2 = Secondary

B2= Girls

5.PROSEDURE :-

By Google Form to fill up Gujarati medium students studying online for present research. First 180 students were made to fill this questionnaire. From which 120 samples were used for this research.

In this, Information was taken from total 120 students. 60 Students from Primary school, 60 Students from secondary school, 60 Boys Students and 60 girls Students were in it.

6. STATISTICAL ANALYSIS :-

In Present research, information will be evaluated by scoring 'key' to get result. Following method will be used to explain the information.

❖ 'T' Test :-

To explain information numerical 'T' test will be used. 'T' test means a test used to decide whether the difference between 2 samples is also exist in or not. It is called numerical method of 'T' test. Here, 'T' test will be used to examine the validity or invalidity of difference in average of 2 or more groups.

7. RESULT - TABLE :-

❖ Table showing mean, Standard Deviation and 'T Score' of Mental health of Gujarati medium students studying online.

TABLE -1

No	Detail	N	M	SD	T	Sign.
1	Primary	30	134.7	25.70	0.04	NS
2	Secondary	30	108.17	22.11		

❖ Table showing mean, Standard Deviation and 'T Score' of Mental Health of the Boys and Girls School Students.

TABLE -2

No	Detail	N	M	SD	T	Sign.
1	Boys	30	30.14	24.92	0.99	NS
2	Girls	30	08.18	22.1		

8. DISCUSSTON OF RESULT :-

Objective of present research was to measure Mental health of Gujarati medium students studying online. Result of the research in as follow. 'T' test was used. To examine our determined various.

By using information given in table-1, 'T' value is 0.04. the mean of score of primary school students is 134.7. as against the mean of score of secondary school students is 108.17. it should be remembered that, according to scoring pattern, higher score indicate good Mental Health. Thus from the result it could be said that the primary school students is doing little more Mental Health than secondary students. The hypotheses that 'there no significant mean difference between the score of Mental health of Gujarati medium students studying online in relation to Primary and Secondary School' is accepted.

By using information given in table-2, 'T' value is 0.99. the mean of score of Boys Mental Health the girls students is doing little more Mental Health than boys students. The hypotheses that 'there no significant mean difference between the score of Mental health of Gujarati medium students studying online in relation to boys and girls School students' is accepted.

9. CONCLUSIONS :-

❖ There is no significant mean difference between the score of Mental health of Gujarati medium students studying online in relation to Primary and Secondary School.

❖ There is no significant mean difference between the score of Mental health of Gujarati medium students studying online in relation to Boys and Girls.

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A STUDY OF SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT OF COLLEGE STUDENTS

Chauhan Nisha Rameshbhai¹ and Rita Lodariya²

Student of S.Y.B.A¹ and Assistant professor²

Gopinathji Mahila Arts and commerce College, Sihor

Abstract :

The purpose of present study was investigation of social Adjustment among college students. The scope of research of the present study was education and psychology . The sample was taken by randomly method .Total 50 students . were taken among then joint family are 25 and 25 separate family .Here there scale has test retest reliability coefficient 0.76 .Tool was used constructed by Bell and this scale translated in Gujarati language D. J. Bhatt .It consists of 32 items. Here there scale has test retest reliability coefficient 0.76. Data collected by only college students in Sihor. The data analysis by 't' statistical techniques. The result of shown that this study of level 0.01 and there is significant difference between joint family and separate family college students. The result Could be said that the joint family students have high social adjustment than the separate students.

Introduction

We try to behave according to the norms of the society so that we are able to adjust with others. Social adjustment depends on students interpersonal relations and their interaction in the group , say in the classroom or the school . social maturity is also important in the process of social adjustment. The purpose of this unit is to introduce you to the concept of social adjustment so that help our students and society. The role of college and the teacher in the process of adjustment. You know that the teacher is the central figure in college and classroom. He influences the behaviour of students both directly and indirectly. His behaviour can also motivate the students to form groups as to break up groups formed on the wrong basis. The role of teachers in group dynamics is also explained in this research.

Social adjustment can be defined as a psychological process. It frequently involves coping with new standards and values.in the technical language of psychology , getting along with the members of the society as best as one can is called adjustment. Adjustment is a process by which a living organism maintains a balance between the needs and the circumstances. It is a compromise between the needs of the individual and the demands of the society in which he lives. In every sphere of life , starting from birth till death we need healthy adjustment.

Social adjustment

Social adjustment humans results form interaction between persons and their environment that are perceived as straining or exceeding their adaptive capacities and threatening their well – being. Social adjustment has been considered as one of the major contributing psychological factor in characterising the individuals. The learners have to develop the adjustment ability which in turn will make the individuals to grow as responsible citizens of the society. If the students lacking in their behaviour the institution has to take necessary measure to develop and acquire the skills of adjustment behaviour.

Adjustment with other in the society is called social intelligence. Social adjustment is influenced by social all personal. Adjustment has been interpreted in two ways emotional intelligence .The process of adjustment involves two important factors. The individuals his chracteristics including needs and desires as well as competencies and skills to fulfil those needs.

Nature of social adjustment

Psychologists use the term adjustment of varying conditions of social and interpersonal relations in the society. Thus we see that adjustment means reaction to the demands and pressures of the social environment imposed upon the individual. As social beings we live in a society ,we form opinions about others have opinions about us. Everybody wants acceptance and recognition from and within society. Organisation has to make special efforts to adjust with others unique organisations, which we call society. Social adjustment it is necessary for us to restrict the area of social adjustment. In other words in our students. As teachers we should emphasise on the adjustment of the students in the school.it is the teachers responsibility to help the students cope with the existing situations of the college. For this we should contribute to improving the social environment of the college.

Impression formation and social adjustment

We shall first discuss impression as a cognitive process. Impression formation is the process by which information about others is converted into more or less enduring cognition or thoughts about them. When we first meet someone we usually have access to information how the person looks and where he works and what he says. These categories and their

perceived interrelationship form the basic cognitive framework by which we understand others and try to adjust with them.

Perception and social adjustment

How do we come to know about there people ? our social perceptions of other are initially on the information we obtain about them - in some instance the attribution we make about the causes for their behaviour. It is of course important to have accurate knowledge of others before deciding on the kind of possible interactions with them.as social beings we live in a society we form opinions about others and others have opinions about us. Impartial perception is needed for social adjustment. The processes in our life because they contribute to the process of adjustment. The way we interact their behaviour. The perceptions about people what we think , what they are like – influence or adjust with her. Group affects an individuals behaviour. The mere presence of others affects our performance.

Research Problem

The problem of present a study of social Adjustment Among college student

Objectives

The main objectives of study were as under :

- 1.To investigate the mean difference of social Adjustment college students.

Null Hypothesis

To related objectives of this study, hypothesis were as under :

- 1.There is no significant difference is social adjustment between joint family and separate family .

Participants

According to the purpose of present study total 50 participants has been selected There were 25 joint and separate students were taken as a sample from particular area of Sihor city (Gujarat).

Tool

For this purpose the following scale tools were considered with their reliability, validity and objective manuals. In present study one questionnaires used in research.

Social adjustment

There scale has test retest reliability coefficient 0.76 .Tool was used constructed by Bell and this scale translated in Gujarati language D. J. Bhatt .It consists of 32 items. Here there scale has test retest reliability coefficient 0.76.

Result and Discussion :

The main objective of present study was to measure the social adjustment in college students. In this study t_ test statistical. method was used. Result discussions of present study are as under:

1.Table -1 shoving the mean , SD and t- value of social adjustment between joint family and separate family .

Type of family	N	Mean	SD	t	Sig
Joint family	25	58.25	4.00	3.00	0.05
Separate family	25	54.30	4.55		

We have seen the table – 1 significant difference between college students for testing of hypothesis No.1 .t_ value can be seen 3.00 in above table. This value is significant at 0.05 level. Null hypothesis is rejected. Mean score can be seen joint family. Which is 54.30 and S.D. 4.00 This score compared with separate family. mean score 58.25 and S.D. 4.55.It means there is significant.

Conclusion :

We can conclude by data analysis as follows :

For testing of hypothesis, " There is no significant difference is between arts and social adjustment joint family." We have used t- test and got the result is 3.00 and it is significant 0.05 level. level as well as we can see at above table - 1 that joint family 58.25 and separate family 54.30. Mean score separate family. We clearly say that separate family is low of social adjustment.

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COVID-19: AN UPSURGE OF STRESS, ANXIETY & MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES IN CORPORATE EMPLOYEES

Mehulkumar B. Dave,
Research Scholar, Department of Psychology,
Shri Govind Guru University (Godhra)
Email- mbdave201986@gmail.com

Abstract

COVID-19 has disturbed and shaken the globe from its root. This is invisible deadly threat resulted in death of millions of people and didn't give any opportunity to tackle it. It has affected economy and working population as well. Stress & anxiety are inevitable in corporate job but due to pandemic situation work from home, social isolation and breakdown in communication channel resulted an upsurge in mental health issues. The demand of anti-anxiety medications did increase and along with addictions as well as side effects. It is better to accept the current situation and start living with it with positive approach. Organizations also have been thinking on this line and introducing various measures to support mental health of their employees.

Keywords: COVID-19, Stress, Anxiety, Mental Health Issues, Corporate Employees

Introduction

In early December 2019, a pneumonia of unknown origin was detected in the city of Wuhan. Scientists found analogy evident with the previous epidemics of severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus (SARS-CoV) outbreak in 2003 and the Middle East respiratory syndrome (MERS) that occurred in 2012. This new epidemic was more deadly caused although with a lower survivability. The causing virus, belonging to the *Coronarividae* family, was called severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), and the disease, COVID-19. The first case of COVID-19 infection reported in Kerala, India on January 27, 2020. The World Health Organization (WHO) declared COVID-19 as a pandemic on March 11, 2020. As per worldometers website, more than 5 million deaths across the globe and half million deaths have occurred due to COVID-19 in India till the date. The vaccination drive has been geared up since early 2021 all over the world helped to control the fatality.

Most of the countries took immediate precautionary measures by implementing complete curfew or lockdown to prevent spreading of the infection. In this context, offices, schools and universities, cinemas, restaurants, public places have been closed, public gatherings and events have been standing cancelled, people quarantined, travel restrictions, close borders and cancelled flights from and to countries with a high level of contamination.

Though curfew and lockdown can be a significant measure and effective strategy of social distancing to tackle the increasing spread of the highly infectious COVID-19 virus, at the same time, it can have some degree of psychological impact on the public. It is well known that quarantine/isolation for any cause and in the context of a pandemic (Severe Acute Respiratory distress Syndrome, 2003) has been associated with significant mental health problems ranging from anxiety, fear, depressive symptoms, sense of loneliness, sleep disturbances, anger, etc., in the immediate few days of isolation, and later with symptoms of posttraumatic stress disorder and depression after discharge from the hospital (Reynolds et al., 2020). The lockdowns around the world have led to an increase in cases of domestic violence where women and children who live with domestic violence have no escape from their abusers during quarantine (Abramson, 2020; Chandra, 2020; Graham-Harrison et al., 2020; World Health Organization, 2020). However, the psychological impact of lockdown on the general public is in process will get in depth results in future especially in the country of India.

Besides the negative impact on the individual, a pandemic can lead to sharp shocks to the worldwide economies and societies (Macintyre, 2020; Shigemura *et al.*, 2020). According to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's (OECD) latest Interim Economic Outlook (2020), *'the coronavirus Covid-19 presents the global economy with its greatest danger since the financial crisis'. 'Even in the best-case scenario of limited outbreaks in countries outside China, a sharp slowdown in world growth is expected in the first half of 2020 as supply chains and commodities are hit, tourism drops and confidence falters. Global economic growth is seen falling to 2.4% for the whole year, compared to an already weak 2.9% in 2019' (OECD, 2020).* This situation can have a negative impact on business sustainability and individual employment. In fact, this has triggered furloughs and layoffs (World Economic Forum, 2020).

Impact of COVID-19 on Mental Health of Corporate Employees

Stress and anxiety are quite common phenomenon in corporate employees due to nature of the job demands. Many employees all over the world, report their jobs as a major source of stress and anxiety which, left undiagnosed, can easily rise to the level of an anxiety disorder with negative consequences for physical health, mental well-being, workplace productivity and career opportunities. The COVID-19 pandemic aggravated what was already a widespread and largely unaddressed mental health problem in the workplace. This has markedly increased the prescription of antidepressants and anti-anxiety medications, many of which are associated with significant side effects and safety concerns, including risk of misuse, overuse, addiction and even death. In the survey, titled “America’s State of Mind Report,” researchers highlighted that from February 16 to March 15, prescriptions filled per week for antidepressant, antianxiety, and anti-insomnia medications increased by 21%. The rise in new cases may indicate a troubling association with COVID-19—related stress, as 78% of all 3 prescriptions filled during the peak week ending March 15 were for new prescriptions. Prior to the pandemic, use of antianxiety and anti-insomnia medications was both on the decline from 2015 to 2019, down 12% and 11.3%, respectively. In the time frame examined in the study, new prescriptions for antianxiety medications exhibited a 37.7% increase, stressing the vital need for therapeutic intervention. “Whether they are working on the front lines or working at home, employees are urgently in need of accessible, equitable mental health benefits now more than ever,” said Welborn. Addressing workplace stress and anxiety during the COVID-19 pandemic and beyond requires novel approaches to mental/emotional health support and a fundamentally different standard of care compared to current medication alternatives for anxiety and depression disorders.

An article published by Human Resource Executive, where the findings indicate not only the stress-induced impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on employees, but its major implications for employers as well. According to Ginger, 88% of workers reported experiencing moderate to extreme stress over the past 4 to 6 weeks. Among those reporting stress, 62% noted losing at least 1 hour a day in productivity and 32% lost at least 2 hours a day due to COVID-19—related stress. In another survey conducted by mental health provider Ginger indicated that nearly 7 in 10 employees experienced the most stressful time of their entire professional career, which has aligned with stark increases in new prescriptions of antidepressant, antianxiety, and anti-insomnia medications.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, many employees may be experiencing full-time working from home for the first time, while they are also isolated from co-workers, friends and sometimes even from family. Their daily living routines have been disrupted, which may cause added stress, tension and physical and mental strain. The impact of these stressors is even stronger in the current economic situation. When companies are adversely affected, there can be increased redundancy, lay-offs and terminations, causing workers to feel further anxiety, uncertainty and insecurity, which may result in feelings of depression. The situation is aggravated during mandatory and prolonged working from home when lockdowns prevent people from going out, and social life is limited. Studies have indicated that being unable to interact with friends and isolation from colleagues are key disadvantages in working from home (International Labour Organization, 2020a, b).

Institute for Employment Studies (2020) conducted the COVID-19 homeworker well-being study, looking at how working from home for an extended period is affecting the UK workforce. A snap survey of 500 home employees by the Institute for Employment Studies found that 20% of respondents admitted to increasing their alcohol consumption, a third said they were eating less healthily and 60% were doing less exercise. While 64% reported problems sleeping due to anxiety and 48% were working irregular work patterns and long days. A third felt lonely. Also, there has been a significant increase in musculoskeletal complaints. More than half of the survey respondents reported new aches and pains, especially in the neck (58%), shoulder (56%) and back (55%), compared to their normal physical condition. Poor sleep and increased risk of exhaustion are also cause of concern. Half of all respondents (50%) reported not being happy with their current work-life balance; a third (33%) frequently felt isolated, over a fifth (21%) were worried about job security, while just under half (41%) harboured health concerns for family members.

Challenges for Corporate Employees During COVID-19

1)Work From Home

WFH is a work arrangement in which an employee completes the assigned duties of his or her job while staying at home rather than commuting to office, using information and communication technology (ICT). This is not new phenomenon in corporate sector but was already in existence but limited to certain job profile only. Although the use of technology, in general, is not a recent phenomenon, its sudden and compulsory existence has created new

challenges for management due to COVID-19 (Hunt, 2020; H. Liu et al., 2021). It has been stated that the use of ICT for WFH has several advantages, including reduction of costs and ease of work (Chadee et al., 2021). Not all have felt the commonly proclaimed impacts of WFH. Research has shown that a significant number of employees feel burnt out from balancing work and home demands and are less engaged in work (Kurtz et al., 2020). A report shows that, depending on the place of job and the characteristics of different professions, new communication technology enables a stronger overall work-life balance but often blurs the boundaries between work and personal life. It may raise stress, anxiety, exhaustion, and other health problems for the home worker (Bible, 2020).

2)Distractions at Home

Since day care and schools were shut, there was a huge challenge to continue work at some. There were many instances when kids start distracting parents during ongoing meetings. Sometimes background noise creates distraction. Employees not available all the times to attend the meetings due to additional care responsibilities.

3)Social Disconnection and Isolation

In normal times, it is quite challenging to manage remote employees compare to managing regular office workers because of the isolating nature of remote work. Therefore, one can imagine the challenges and difficulty to work from home especially during pandemic period. Human being is social animal and therefore work in closed room for longer hours, days and months increased feeling of isolation and social disconnection. In physical office space it is quite easy to reach and communicate face to face to solve the doubts but in virtual meeting its very uncomfortable and has its limitation where personal warmth is always missing.

4)Screen Fatigue

Managing remote employees via video conferencing has given rise to a new challenge – that of screen fatigue due to back-to-back meetings. Various research survey shows that people are turning away from their screens in exhaustion, citing headaches and eye strain. It is more tiresome to look at a screen for a prolonged time than it is to have face-to-face conversations. In addition to the laptops, team members are also looking at conventional screens like phones, tablets, or television. It fatigues the eyes, causes loss of focus, and decreases attention span. In fact, people cannot work efficiently because of these issues.

5) Breakdown of Effective Communication

The biggest challenge of managing employees in remote manner during the COVID-19 pandemic is effective communication. Prior to COVID-19, it was very easy to send mails and arrange meetings in office. Employees can't go to other colleagues' desk to clear doubts or any sort of resolutions for queries. This resulted in communication gap, miscommunication, misunderstandings, negativity and friction within the team

6) Technical Issues

Internet interruption was another challenge which increases stress and anxiety in employees and increased feeling of helplessness. Data security is a worrying problem as evidenced by increased cyberattacks in various countries during the lockdown. An uninterrupted power supply is also not feasible in many countries.

Causes & Sources for Stress, Anxiety in Corporate Employees

Workplace stress and anxiety have long been problems for American workers. Self-reported data suggest that up to 72% of American employees experience daily stress and anxiety that interfere with their day-to-day lives. Additionally, 40% report persistent stress or excessive anxiety linked to their jobs. Further, 28% report experiencing job-related anxiety or panic attacks. This is just limited data to a country's working sector but this is a universal phenomenon. Employees report that the most common anxiety-provoking stressors are task/project deadlines, interpersonal relationships, conflict resolution and staff management. This stress and anxiety can have a significant impact on the way people operate at and away from work. According to self-reported data, many employees find that stress and anxiety have a negative impact on workplace performance and quality of work, as well as interpersonal relationships both in and out of the workplace. The lack of adequate support and treatment for workplace stress that rises to the level of a persistent anxiety disorder is evident in the coping mechanisms that many workers adopt. This has led to smoking, excessive consumption of alcohol / caffeine and over the counter or prescribed medication.

The COVID-19 pandemic has compounded the existing challenges associated with stress and anxiety in the workplace. For some, the realities of working in public during a global pandemic raise significant health and safety concerns. For others, working from home carries challenges of its own. Others still find themselves unemployed and in dire financial straits,

which heavily contributes to stress and anxiety as well. For those working from home, the stress of social isolation and an "always-on" mentality could easily contribute to burnout, a common workplace phenomenon acknowledged by the World Health Organization. For those working in a physical workplace, the demands of adapting to COVID-19 and social distancing measures can interrupt creativity and workflow productivity in meaningful ways.

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The primary causes that have compounded work-related stress and anxiety for employees during the pandemic include:

- Concern regarding personal health or the health of family and friends;
- Concern about altered financial circumstances or worry about loss of a job;
- Changes in sleeping or eating patterns;
- Difficulty sleeping or maintaining focus;
- Worsening of pre-existing chronic health conditions;
- Worsening of mental health conditions;
- Increased consumption of caffeine, nicotine, alcohol, or other substances.

Measures to Reduce Mental Health Issues

One to one counselling sessions and psychotherapy help to reduce and tackle stress and anxiety. Technology-based intervention HEG Neurofeedback therapy will be very effective in stress, anxiety, depression, sleep disorders and so on. Organizations shall create an environment by taking following measures to help employees to overcome psychological issues:

- Increase mental health awareness

- Create supportive environment
- Motivate employees to have open conversation regarding mental health problems
- Tackle the causes of workplace stress

Conclusion

There is no doubt that there is an upsurge of stress, anxiety and other mental health issues during and post COVID- 19 but it is better that people need to accept and adapt this new situation and try to live and deal with it in safe, rational and scientific manner. Rather than cribbing and remembering good past, start living in present new normal environment. Find ways for healthy lifestyle, regular diet, sound sleep and precautionary measures will definitely provide happy and long life. History shows pandemics have been part and parcel of human race and every time human being have bounced back due to survival instinct and turned more stronger than before. This is not only challenging time for corporate employees but also for employers as well. Various organizations across the globe, putting lots of efforts to normalize the working environment and inculcating additional mental health support in the form of employee assistance programs as well as counselling / psychotherapy programs which is different from medicine approach. Organizations should also decide fix and limited job schedule for work from home employees with break rather than continuous long hours in front of screens. At the same time, employees try to cope with change in the nature of job and unpredictability due pandemic situation.

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A STUDY OF STRESS AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS

Baraiya Dhara Budhabhai¹ and Dr. Ashok Kantariya²B.A. Student¹ and Assistant Professor²

Department of Psychology

Gopinathji Mahila Arts & Commerce College, Sihor

ABSTRACT

The aim of the present study was to study the stress among college students. The random sampling method was used in this study. The total sample consisted of 60 subjects out of which 30 were arts college students and 30 were commerce college students. Students were from the Gopinathji Mahila Arts & Commerce College – Sihor, were selected for the study. Gujarati version (**Desai, M. D. & Parmar, J. M., 2014**) of Students Stress Scale developed by **Da Coste Leite and Israel (2011)** was used to measure stress of the college students. The data were analyzed using t-test. The result showed that there is significant difference on stress among arts college students and commerce college students ($p < 0.05$). Commerce College Students have been experience more stress than Arts College Students.

Keywords: Stress, Arts College Students, Commerce College Students

Introduction

The term “stress” was first used by the endocrinologist **Hans Selye** in 1936 to identify physiological responses in laboratory animals. The origin of the word ‘stress’ originates from the Latin word “Stringere”. Stress is a physical expression of our “Fight or Flight” survival mechanism. **Hans Selye (1956)** have defined stress as, “The nonspecific response of the body to any demand.” According to **Richard S. Lazarus (1966)**, “Stress occurs when an individual perceives that the demands of an external situation are beyond his or her perceived ability to cope with them”. According to **Baum A. (1990)**, “Stress is any uncomfortable emotional experience accompanied by predictable biochemical, physiological and behavioral changes.” The four major types of stress are Eustress, Distress, Hyper stress and Hypo stress. Psychological stress is created when a person feels unequipped to handle a situation or thinks in a negative or exaggerated way about the past, present or perceived future. Basically there are three series of concerns that cause stress: (I) Frustration, (II) Conflict and (III) Pressure.

The study **Akolkar (2017)** is conducted to measure religiosity and stress of graduate students belonging to gender living in Marathwada. The findings of the study revealed that there is

significant difference in the religiosity and stress of undergraduate students. Correlation between religiosity and stress is not significant found.

The investigation Subramanyam (2016) is to assess the impact of emotional intelligence, nature of course and gender on academic stress among college students. Results revealed that Academic stress is low among college students with high emotional intelligence. Non-professional course students experience little stress compared to professional course students. Gender has no significant influence on the academic stress among college students.

The study Abdullah et al. (2015) was carried out to explore life satisfaction, psychological distress and psychological wellbeing among college students. The main finding of the study was that life satisfaction has significant negative correlation with psychological distress but positive correlation with psychological wellbeing, while as psychological distress and psychological wellbeing were found to have negative correlation with each other.

According to **Cheng (2009)** remarks that stress mainly comes from academic tests, interpersonal relations, relationship problems, life changes and career exploration in college students. Such stress may usually cause psychological, physical and behavioral problems. Thus, the study of stress are very important in college students.

Objectives

The objective of present research was to study the differences on stress among Arts College Students and Commerce College Students.

Null Hypotheses

There will be no significant difference in mean scores of the stress among Arts College Students and Commerce College Students.

Methodology

Sample

The sample consisted of 60 students out of which 30 were Arts College Students and 30 were Commerce College Students, selected from Gopinathji Mahila Arts & Commerce College – Sihor. All the subjects were randomly selected keeping in view the control variables of the study.

*Instruments**1. Personal Data Sheet:*

A personal data sheet developed by the investigator was used to collect information about Stream of the Study (Arts College Students and Commerce College Students) as well as to collect some other demographic information.

2. Students Stress Scale

Gujarati version (Desai, M. D. & Parmar, J. M., 2014) of Students Stress Scale developed by Da Coste Leite and Israel (2011) was used to measure stress of the students. The modified version of the Student Stress Scale is a 32 item scale and is made up of three subscales, namely: Academic demands (9 items), non-academic demands (10 items), and environmental demands (13 items). The scale has a five point frequency rating scale ranging from 1 (not at all) to 5 (very much). The higher the score, the more obstacles students perceive. The Cronbach alpha coefficients for the subscales of academic demands, non-academic demands, and environmental demands were .87, .88, and .89 respectively (Da Coste Leite & Israel, 2011).

Procedure

The testing was done on a group of stream of the study (Arts College Students and Commerce College Students). The whole procedure was explained to them clearly. Obtained data were analyzing using t-test for comparing Arts College Students and Commerce College Students on stress.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The objective of present research was to study the differences on stress among Arts College Students and Commerce College Students. The t-test was used to find out whether students (Arts College Students and Commerce College Students) have an impact on stress. Significant difference was found between Arts College Students and Commerce College Students on stress ($t=2.51$, $p<0.05$).

Table - I

Showing the Mean, SD and t-value of Stress among College Students

Variables	N	Mean	SD	t
Arts College Students	30	88.50	20.66	2.51**
Commerce College Students	30	100.03	14.29	

**p<0.05

The result showed that there is significant difference in mean scores of the stress among Arts College Students and Commerce College Students. The t-value was 2.51, which is significant at 0.05 level. So null hypotheses was rejected. The mean score on stress of Arts College Students are 88.50 and Commerce College Students are 100.03. The mean score of Commerce College Students are higher than Arts College Students. This indicates that Commerce College Students are more stress experience than Arts College Students. **Dr. Mandar P. Baviskar et al. (2013)** studied to compared levels of depression, anxiety and stress in arts, commerce and science students. The result showed that Z values revealed a highly significant association ($p < 0.001$) between mean Depression Anxiety and Stress (DAS) scores of arts and commerce students as compared to science.

Conclusion

There is significant difference on stress among Arts College Students and Commerce College Students. Commerce College Students are more stress experience than Arts College Students.

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A STUDY OF ANXIETY AMONG 12TH STUDENTS

Dodiya Neha pravinsinh¹ and Rita Lodariya²
Student of T.Y.B.A¹ and Assistant professor²
Gopinathji Mahila Arts and commerce College, Sihor

Abstract :

The purpose of present study was investigation of Anxiety among 12th students. The scope of research of the present study was education and psychology . The sample was taken by randomly method .Total 50 students . boys are 25 and girls 25 were taken 12th students .Tool was used Anxiety. Anxiety scale developed by Dr. Vijaya Lakshmi and Dr. shruti Narain (patna) the scale consists of 40 items .Date calected by only 12th students in Sihor town. The date analysis by ‘ t ’ statistical techniques. The result of shown that this study of level 0.05 and 0.01 and there is significant difference between 12th boys and girls students. The result Could be said that the 12th boys students have high anxiety than the 12th girls students.

Keywords : Anxiety , 12th students

Introduction : -

Anxiety is an emotion characterized by an unpleasant state of inner turmoil and includes subjectively unpleasant feelings of dread over anticipated events. It is often accompanied by nervous behavior such as pacing back and forth , somatic complaints , and rumination .

Anxiety is a feeling of uneasiness and worry , usually generalized and unfocused as an overreaction to a situation that is only subjectively seen as menacing. It is often accompanied by muscular tension , restlessness , fatigue , inability to catch one's breath , tightness in the abdominal region , and problems in concentration . Anxiety is closely related to fear , which is a response to a real or perceived immediate threat , anxiety involves the expectation of future threat including dread . People facing anxiety may withdraw from situations which have provoked anxiety in the past .

Though anxiety is a normal human response , when excessive or persisting beyond developmentally appropriate periods . It may be diagnosed as an anxiety disorder . There are multiple forms of anxiety disorder . (Such as generalized anxiety disorder and obsessive compulsive disorder) with specific clinical definitions . Part of the definition of an anxiety disorder , which distinguishes it from every day anxiety , is that it is persistent , typically

lasting 6 months or more , although the criterion for duration is intended as a general guide with allowance for some degree of flexibility and is sometimes of shorter duration in children.

This research paper has been conducted to find out the level of anxiety of 12th students , especially as board exams are approaching.

What is anxiety ?

The American Psychological Association (APA) defines anxiety as “ an emotion characterized by feelings of tension , worried thought and physical changes like increased blood pressure. ”

Knowing the difference between normal feelings of anxiety and an anxiety disorder requiring of medical attention can help a person identify and treat the condition. In this article , we look at the anxiety disorder , the different types of anxiety , and the available treatment options .

Symptoms

While a number of different diagnoses constitute anxiety disorders , the symptoms of generalized anxiety disorder (GAD) will often include the following.

Common anxiety signs and symptoms include.

1. Feeling nervous , restless or tense
2. Having a sense of impending danger panic or doom.
3. Having an increased heart rate
4. Breathing rapidly (hyperventilation)
5. Sweating
6. Feeling weak or tired
7. Trouble concentrating or thinking about anything other than the present worry
8. Having trouble sleeping
9. Experiencing gastrointestinal (GI) problems
10. Having the urge to avoid things that trigger anxiety
11. Restlessness and a feeling of being “on -edge ”
12. Uncontrollable feelings of worry
13. Increased irritability

Types

The five major types of anxiety disorders are :

1.Generalized Anxiety Disorder :

Generalized Anxiety Disorder(GAD) is an anxiety disorder characterized by chronic anxiety exaggerated worry and tension , even when there is little or nothing to provoke it .

2.Obsessive - Compulsive Disorder (OCD):

Obsessive - Compulsive Disorder (OCD) is an anxiety disorder and is characterized by recurrent , unwanted thoughts (obsessions) or repetitive behaviors such as hand washing , counting , checking , or cleaning are often performing these so - called “ rituals ”. However provides only temporary relief , and not performing then markedly increases anxiety .

3.Panic Disorder :

Panic disorder is an anxiety disorder and is characterized by unexpected and repeated episodes of intense fear accompanied by physical symptoms that may include chest pain , heart palpitations , shortness of breath , dizziness , or abdominal distress .

4.Post - Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) :

Post - Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) , is an anxiety disorder that can develop after exposure to a terrifying event or ordeal in which grave physical harm occurred or was threatened . Traumatic events that may trigger PTSD include violent personal assaults , natural or human _ caused disasters , accidents , or military combat .

5.Social Phobia or Social Anxiety Disorder :

Social phobia , or social Anxiety Disorder , is an anxiety disorder characterized by overwhelming anxiety and excessive self _consciousness in everyday social situations . Social phobia can be limited to only one type of situation _such as a fear of speaking in formal or informal situations , or eating or drinking in front of others_ or , in its most severe form , may be so broad that a person experiences symptoms almost anytime they are around other people .

Causes

The causes of anxiety disorders are complicated . Many might occur at once , some may lead to others , and some might not lead to an anxiety disorder unless another is present .

- 1.Environmental stressors , such as difficulties at work , relationship problems or family issues .
- 2.Genetics , as people who have family members with an anxiety disorder are more likely to experience one themselves .
- 3.Medical factors , such as the symptoms of a different , or the stress of an intensive surgery or prolonged recovery .
- 4.Brain chemistry , as psychologist define many anxiety disorders as misalignments of hormones and electrical signals in the brain .

Risk Factors

These factors may increase your risk of developing an anxiety disorders .

(1)Trauma :

children who endured abuse or trauma or witnessed traumatic events are at higher risk of developing an anxiety disorder at some point in life . Adults who experience a traumatic event also can develop anxiety disorders .

(2) Stress due to an illness : Having a health condition or serious illness can cause significant worry about issues such as your treatment and your future .

(3) stress buildup : A big event or buildup of smaller stressful life situations may trigger excessive anxiety - for example , a death in the family , work stress or ongoing worry about finances .

(4) personality : People with certain personality types are more prone to anxiety disorders than others are .

(5) other mental health disorders : People with other mental health disorders , such as depression , often also have an anxiety disorder .

(6) Having blood relatives with an anxiety disorder : Anxiety disorders can run in families .

(7) **Drugs or alcohol** : Drug or alcohol use or misuse or withdrawal can cause or worsen anxiety .

Literature Review

In addition Zeidner defined test anxiety as “ the response that accompany concern about possible negative consequences or failure on an exam or similar evaluative situation ” (1998 : 17 - 18). And Ergene , quoted Spielberg's (1972) definition that “ test anxiety is an unpleasant state characterized by feelings of tension and apprehension , worrisome thoughts and the activation of the automatic nervous system when an individual faces evaluative achievement - demanding situations ” (2003 : 314).

Putwain and Natalie (2011) examined used point whether fear appeals used prior tests raised test anxiety and had a detrimental effect on reducing test scores . This study demonstrated that exposure to negative information (i . e. fear) is considered as a damaging mechanism and is causally related to reducing examination scores and may indeed contribute to the development of test anxiety . Furthermore , Cadeau and Ronald (2001) investigated the cognitive dimension of test anxiety for psychometric quality . They pointed out that higher levels of cognitive test anxiety were noticeably associated with lower test scores . However Aydin (2009) highlighted that test anxiety has crucial impacts on the foreign language learning process . All in all , most researchers in test anxiety have been put forward toward creating better measures of test anxiety (Liebert & Morris , 1967 ; Spielberg's , Gonzalez , Taylor , Algase & Anton , 1978). Taken as a whole , the quantity of studies has been quite limited and to date and no study has yet demonstrated reducing test anxiety among 12th grade students in Iraqi Kurdistan Region | Soran city .

Test anxiety is a manifestation of social evaluation anxiety tested by students in an assessment environment (Putwain , 2007) Zonder (1998) and Rahman (2004) shed light on the point that all students experience tests at least once in their academic life . Moreover , advances in research on test anxiety and its relation with test performance broaden to some factors such as poor motivation (Elliot McGregor , 1999) the function of immune system (Keogh & French , 2001) , cognitive activity (Eysenck & Calvo , 1992 , Saras in , 1988 , Zatz & Chassin , 1983 , Peleg - Pipo , 2004).

Research Problem :

The problem of present study is to find out that anxiety among 12th students .

Objectives :

The main objectives of study were as under :

(1) To investigate the mean difference of anxiety of 12th students .

Null - Hypothesis

To related objectives of this study , Hypothesis were as under :

(1) There is no significant difference is anxiety between 12th girls and boy students .

Participants :

According to the purpose of present study total so participants has been selected . There were 25 girls and 25 boys students were taken as a sample form particular area of sihor city (Gujrat).

Tool

For this purpose the following scale tools were considered with their reliability , validity and objectivity mentioned in their respective manuals . In present study one questionnaires used in research .

Anxiety Scale

Anxiety scale developed by Dr. Vijaya Lakshmi and Dr. shruti Narain (patna) the scale consists of 40 items. It is Two point scale having option of Yes and No . The scoring weights for each items ranges from Yes for One and No for Zero . Validity 0.72 and Reliability 0.82 .

Result and Discussion

The main objective of present study was to measure the Anxiety in 12th students . In this study t - test statistical method was used . Result discussions of present study are asunder :

1.Table -1 shoving the mean , SD and t- value of Anxiety between arts and commerce girls.

12 th students	N	Mean	SD	t	Sig
Girls	25	40.45	4.09	1.30	NS
Boys	25	44.42	5.00		

Observe by this table -1 made to find out the difference between girls and boys in 12th students. t- test of 1.30 and girls mean score 40.45 ,S.D. 4.00 and boys mean score 44.42

S.D. 5.09. it means there is no significant. Thus , 12th boys students are very high anxiety and then low score girls students.

Conclusion :

We can conclude by date analysis as follows :

For testing of hypothesis , “ There is no significant difference is anxiety between 12th girls and boy students.” We have used t - test and got the result is 1.30 and it is not significant. As well as we can see at above table . No.1 that 12th school students . Mean score boys is 44.42 and girls students mean 40.45 so , we clearly say that anxiety is more boys students than the girls students.

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**A PSYCHOLOGICAL STUDY OF MENTAL HEALTH OF PREGNANT
WOMEN IN THE CONTEXT OF INVOLVEMENT AND NON-
INVOLVEMENT IN TAPOVAN CENTRE OF CHILDREN'S
UNIVERSITY**

Dr. Ronakkumar R. Parmar
Assistant Professor, Department of Psychology,
Children's University, Gandhinagar
Email-r2parmar@gmail.com

Abstract:

The main objective of the present research was to study the mental health of involvement and Non-Involvement pregnant women at the Tapovan Center run by Children's University. Involvement and area in the Tapovan center was included here as an independent variable. While mental health was studied in the based variable and 120 samples were taken by the purposive method of non-probability demonstration. For data collection Dr. D. J. Bhatt and Geeta R. Gida the "Mental Health Measurement Test" was used. While mental health was studied in a dependent variable and a sample of 120 was sampled by a purposive sampling method in Non Probability. 'M' (median), and 'F-ratio' (ANOVA) were used for data analysis. The present research does not show any significant difference in the mental health of pregnant women in the context of participation and area in the Tapovan Center of Children's University.

Introduction

A few years ago, health meant only physical health. A person who was physically healthy, did not have any disease in the body was known as a healthy person and as part of that, there was a race to solve the issues related to physical health. However, the advantage was that the influence of concepts like Jantar Mantar etc. gradually diminished behind a disease and the solution of physical ailments became possible through various scientific instruments.

Despite such scientific advances, complete solutions to physical problems have not yet become as fast as they should be. From this it is understood that mental factors also seem to be responsible to some extent behind the physical illness. In the words of Negi, (2010) Mental health is the balance between all aspects of a person's life such as physical, mental, social, emotional and spiritual. Therefore, it is just as important to understand the question of

mental health as it can be said that the question of physical health is not different from mental health. Therefore, it is just as important to understand the question of mental health as it can be said that the question of physical health is not different from mental health. Therefore, it is just as important to understand the question of mental health as it can be said that the question of physical health is not different from mental health. A study by Goyal, (2009) found that the distinction between organizational health and involvement among employees was significant. William Osler (1849-1919) stated that the mental health of a person is affected by a good or bad effect of mental illness, which is why the level of mental health of a person is found to be very low where moral degradation has occurred. In addition, research on social support for theoretical perspectives suggests that social support contributes to mental well-being as a whole. Lakey and Cohen, (2000). Therefore, maintaining mental health is very important in the process of building healthy individuals.

The meaning of mental health

The concept of mental health was first introduced by Beers in 1908. Since then many psychologists have tried to clarify the concept of mental health.

"Mental health is the systematic study of the factors that affect the relationship between an individual and society and the ability to create the conditions for the creative and effective use of the findings of that study" (Clin, 1956).

According to Coleman, (1962) "Mental health is the systematic and systematic effort to avoid mental problems and the healthy development that results from it."

Research problem

The choice of research problem has to be made before doing research. Thus, the first problem facing the researcher is which problem to study. The research problem is also called the research question. The research problem is a question to which no immediate answer is available. Thus, the problem of the presented research is as follows.

A Psychological Study of Mental Health of Pregnant women in the context of Involvement and Non Involvement in Tapovan centre of Children's University

Research Objectives:

- 1) Mental health of pregnant women in the context of participation in Tapovan Center.
- 2) The study of mental health in the context of the area of pregnant women.

- 3) A study of the effect of Involvement and interaction of area on the mental health of pregnant women at the Tapovan Center.

Research Hypothesis

HO₁ There is no significant difference in the mental health of pregnant women in the context of Involvement in the Tapovan Center of Children's University.

HO₂ There is no significant difference in the mental health of pregnant women in the context of area in the Tapovan Center of Children's University.

HO₃ There is no significant difference in the mental health of pregnant women in the context of Involvement and area in the Tapovan Center of Children's University.

Variable

(1) Independent Variable

- (a) Involvement in Tapovan Center (Involvement - Non- Involvement)
- (b) Area (urban-rural)

(2) Dependent Variable

Scores obtained in the Mental Health Inventory.

Research Design

2 x 2 Factorial Design

Variable		Involvement (A1)	Non Involvement(A2)	
Area (B)	Urban (B1)	30	30	60
	Rural (B2)	30	30	60
	Total	60	60	120

Population

The present research has included Involvement and Non-Involvement women in Tapovan centers in Gandhinagar and Mehsana districts from Tapovan centers affiliated with Children's University.

Sample Selection

A total of 150 pregnant women were included, including 30 from urban areas, 30 from rural areas, 30 Involvement from Tapovan Research Center and 30 Non-Involvement While mental health was studied in a dependent variable and a sample of 120 was sampled by a purposive sampling method in Non Probability.

Research tools

In the present research, as a research tool to collect mental health information of pregnant women Dr. D. J. Bhatt and Geeta R. Gida's "Mental Health Measurement Test" (MHI) has been used. There are a total of 40 statements in this test. In which a total of 36 are Positive and 14 statements are negative. A total of 5 sections of this test have been provided For answers to each statement, the respondent has to tick one of the three options. These options are agreed, neutral and disagree, respectively.

Reliability

1. Test re-test –0.87
2. Half split test - 0.80
3. Logical Equality - 0.81

Validity

Variables	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Squares	F	Sig
Involvement (A)	282.133	1	282.133	2.310	NS
Area (B)	20.833	1	20.833	0.177	NS
Involvement & Area (A×B)	108.300	1	108.300	0.887	NS
SSW	14265.533	116	122.117		
SST	14576.800	119			

1. Temporal Validity-0.63

Statistical Technique:

In the present research, the information collected as per the research plan from a total of 150 samples has been interpreted using appropriate statistical application. Analysis of Variance was used to study the main and Interaction effect of research.

Result Discussion:

Table: 1 ANOVA Table Showing the Mental Health of Pregnant Woman in the Context of Involvement and Area

Table 4.1 shows that the ANOVA table showing the mental health of pregnant women in the context of Involvement and area in the Tapovan center shows an F value of 2.310 for

pregnant women in the context of Involvement which is less than F value for women in the context of Involvement. The difference between pregnant women in the context of Involvement is Not Significant. While the F value of pregnant women is 0.177 in the context of area, the difference between pregnant women in the context of area is Not Significant. The Tapovan Center has an F value of 0.887 for their pregnant women in the context of Involvement and area, which is less than the table value of F, so the difference between pregnant women in the context of Involvement and area is Not Significant.

HO₁ There is no significant difference in the mental health of pregnant women in the context of Involvement in the Tapovan Center of Children's University.

Table No: 2 Showing Mean Scores on Mental Health with regard to Involvement.

Variables	N	Mean	F	Sig
Involvement (A1)	60	102.133	2.310	NS
Non Involvement(A2)	60	99.067		
Significant Level At: 0.05 =3.92 0.01 = 6.84				

Table 2 here, it appears that the value of F in the context of Involvement is 2.310 which is less than the table value of F. Therefore the preconceived hypothesis is accepted. Here A1 the average of involvement pregnant women is found to be 102.133. While A2 mean the average of Non- Involvement pregnant women is 99.067. The difference between the mean is 3.066. Looking at the difference between the two mean, it seems that the involvement pregnant women is higher than the non- Involvement pregnant women in Tapovan center.

HO₂ There is no significant difference in the mental health of pregnant women in the context of area in the Tapovan Center of Children's University.

Table No: 3 Showing Mean Scores on Mental Health with regard to area.

Variables	N	Mean	F	Sig
Urban(B1)	60	100.183	0.887	NS
Rural(B2)	60	134.92		
Significant Level At: 0.05 =3.92 0.01 = 6.84				

Table No. 3 it is seen that the value of F in the context of area is 0.887. The table value of F is less than the detected value so the preconceived hypothesis is accepted. Here B1 means an

average of 100.183 pregnant women from urban areas. While B2 the average number of pregnant women coming from rural areas is 134.92. The difference between the two mean difference is 34.737. Which shows that pregnant women from rural areas have higher levels of mental health than pregnant women from urban areas.

H03 There is no significant difference in the mental health of pregnant women in the context of Involvement and area in the Tapovan Center of Children's University.

Table No: 4 Table showing the mean and F of pregnant women in the context of Involvement and area

Variables	Mean		F	Sig
	A1 (30)	A2 (30)		
B1 (30)	103.500	100.767	0.887	NS
B2 (30)	98.533	99.600		
Significant LevelAt: 0.05 = 3.92				
0.01 = 6.84				

Table No. 4.4 it appears that the value of F in the context of involvement and area in Tapovan center is 0.887 which is less than the table value of F so there is no significant difference between the two and hence the preconceived Hypothesis is accepted. Here A1B1 means an average of 103.500 pregnant women involvement and coming from urban areas. Which is found in the highest and A1B2 the mean mental health of the involvement and rural pregnant women is 98.533. Which is found in the lowest. Here A2B1 means an average of 100.767 pregnant women Non-Involvement and coming from urban areas. Which is found in the highest and A2B2 the mean mental health of the Non-involvement and rural pregnant women is 99.600 which is found in the lowest.

Thus, looking at the above Table No. 4 it is seen that the mental health rate of pregnant women attending Tapovan Kendra from urban area is higher than that of pregnant women participating in Tapovan Kendra from rural area.

Research Conclusion:

- 1) The present research shows a significant difference between the mental health of pregnant women in the context of involvement in the Tapovan Center of Children's University. Therefore, the hypothesis (There is no significant difference in the mental health of pregnant women in the context of Involvement in the Tapovan Center of

Children's University.) is accepted. It can be said that there is no effect on the mental health of pregnant women in Tapovan center.

- 2) In the present research, the difference between the mental health of pregnant women in the context of area in the Tapovan Center of Children's University is found to be meaningless. Therefore, the preconceived hypothesis (There is no significant difference in the mental health of pregnant women in the context of area in the Tapovan Center of Children's University.) Was accepted. It can be said that whether coming from a rural area or from an urban area, there is no effect of Tapovan Kendra on their mental health.
- 3) The present research does not show any significant difference in the mental health of pregnant women in the context of participation and area in the Tapovan Center of Children's University. Therefore the preconceived null hypothesis is accepted. This means that there is no significant difference in the mental health of a pregnant woman whether she comes from a rural area or attends an urban tapovan center.

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‘દિકરીનું આણું’ - મનોવૈજ્ઞાનિક પરિપેક્ષ્યમાં

Dr. Arvind Dungrani
Associate Professor,
Shamaldas Arts College,
M. K. Bhavnagar University, Bhavnagar

-: સાર સંક્ષેપ :-

મનોવિજ્ઞાનનું વિષયવસ્તુ જીવંત પ્રાણીઓના મનોવ્યાપારો અને વર્તનનો અભ્યાસ છે. માનસિક પાસું અને શારીરિક પાસું પરસ્પર સંબંધિત છે. (1) મનોજગત- પોતાના વિશ્વને સમજવાનાં માનવીના પ્રયત્નોમાં તેમના અને સર્જકનાં પ્રયત્નોનો સમાવેશ થવો જ જોઈએ. (2) સામાન્યીકરણ- સામાન્ય ગુણલક્ષણને આધારે વ્યક્તિનું એક વર્ગમાં વર્ગીકરણ કર્યા પછી તે સમાન વર્ગના સમગ્ર વ્યક્તિને આવરી લે તેવા હકીકતલક્ષી, માન્ય વિધાનો કરી શકાય છે. (3) નિયતિવાદ- નિયતિવાદ કહે છે કે, વિશ્વમાં બનતી દરેક ઘટના કારણવશાત્ બને છે. શૂન્યમાથી કંઈ નીપજતું નથી. ભૌતિક જગતમાં ઘટનાનાં કારક બળો ભૌતિક હોય છે. (4) મૂળવૃત્તિ- મૂળવૃત્તિજન્ય વર્તનનાં સ્વરૂપ, ધ્યેય, સંતોષનાં પદાર્થો વગેરેમાં અનેક રીતે પરિવર્તન આવે છે. ધ્યેય પરિવર્તન, માર્ગ પરિવર્તન, સંમેલન, ઊર્ધ્વીકરણ વગેરે યંત્રણાઓ દ્વારા મૂળવૃત્તિજન્ય વર્તનમાં રૂપાંતર થાય છે. (5) દમન, પ્રતિરોધ અને દબાણ- ફોઈડે નિરોધન, પ્રતિરોધ અને દબાણ વચ્ચે તફાવત પાડ્યો છે. વ્યક્તિ સભાન પણ પ્રયત્નપૂર્વક કોઈ વિચારનો અસ્વીકાર ત્યાગ કરે તે વિચારને દબાવવો કહેવાય. (6) જાગૃત, અર્ધ-જાગૃત અને અજાગૃત મન- વ્યક્તિ તેના જે વર્તન-વ્યવહારો માટે જાગૃત અને સજાગ હોય છે અને જેના માટેના હેતુઓ વિશે તે જ્ઞાત હોય છે. તેને વ્યક્તિનું ‘બોધસ્તર,’ ‘ચેતન પ્રદેશ’ કે જાગૃત મન કહેવાય છે. (7) કામશક્તિનો સિધ્ધાંત- ફોઈડે નોધ્યું કે કામેષણા માત્ર પુખ્તવયે જ વ્યક્તિ અનુભવે છે અને તેનાથી સુખ પામે છે એમ નથી. આ તો છેક જન્મથી બાળકમાં હોય છે અને ઉંમરના વધવા સાથે કામવૃત્તિમાં પણ વૃદ્ધિ-વિકાસ થાય છે. (8) જીવનશક્તિનો સિધ્ધાંત- જીવનશક્તિ એક પ્રકારની અભિન્નકૃત, સામાન્ય ચૈતકિત શક્તિ છે. તે એક પ્રકારની અવિશિષ્ટીકૃત, સામાન્ય કુદરતી જીવનશક્તિ છે.

(યાવીરૂપ શબ્દો – મનોજગત, સામાન્યીકરણ, નિયતિવાદ, મૂળવૃત્તિ, દમન-પ્રતિરોધ અને દબાણ, જાગૃત-અર્ધ-જાગૃત અને અજાગૃત મન, કામશક્તિનો સિધ્ધાંત, જીવનશક્તિનો સિધ્ધાંત)

(1) પૂર્વભૂમિકા :-

મનોવિજ્ઞાનનું વિષયવસ્તુ જીવંત પ્રાણીઓના મનોવ્યાપારો અને વર્તનનો અભ્યાસ છે. માનસિક પાસું અને શારીરિક પાસું પરસ્પર સંબંધિત છે. તેથી મનોવૈજ્ઞાનિક સંશોધન અને શરીરવૈજ્ઞાનિક સંશોધન ઘણા મુદ્દાઓ ઉપર પરસ્પર સ્પર્શે છે. વ્યક્તિમાં ઉત્પન્ન થતી ઊર્મિઓ, આવેગો, વિચારક્રિયા, કલ્પના વગેરે પ્રક્રિયાઓ અન્ય માણસો, સંશોધકો જોઈ અનુભવી શકતા નથી. મનની અંદર ચાલતી આ પ્રક્રિયાઓ તો કેવળ વ્યક્તિ પોતે જ જાતે અનુભવી શકે. ઘટનાઓ કે હકિકતોનું વ્યવસ્થિત, તંત્રબદ્ધ અને યોજનાપૂર્વક હેતુસર

પ્રત્યક્ષીકરણ કરવામાં આવે તો તે અભ્યાસ સામગ્રી અનુભવનિષ્ઠ બની શકે છે. કેવળ ઈન્દ્રિયો દ્વારા નિરીક્ષણ કર્યા પછી વિશિષ્ટ હેતુ અનુસાર તેનું સંકલન કરી, જરૂરી અને બિનજરૂરી, સંબંધિત અને અસંબંધિત એવો ભેદ પાડવામાં આવે છે. આવી રીતે વર્ગીકૃત કરેલી સંબંધિત સામગ્રીમાં રહેલી નિયમિતતાને સમજવા માટે તેમાં રહેલા સામાન્ય સંબંધ કાર્યકારણના સંબંધ વિષે સર્જક કલ્પના-અટકળ કરે છે.

મનુષ્ય સમાજમાં રહે છે અને સમાજમાં ઉછરે છે એ હકીકત તેના વર્તનને સમજવા માટે લક્ષમાં રાખવી જરૂરી છે. સામાજિક જૂથો, સામાજિક સંરચના અને સંસ્કૃતિના તફાવતો માનવી-માનવી વચ્ચે વર્તન અને વ્યક્તિત્વના તફાવતો ઉત્પન્ન કરે છે. આવીજ બાબતને ઉજાગર કરતી ‘ દીકરીનું આણું ’ ટૂંકી વાર્તામાં લેખકમનુષ્યના સામાજિક વ્યવહારોનાં જુદાં જુદાં પાસાઓનો સ્વતંત્રપણે અભ્યાસ થાય છે. તે દર્શાવવામાં સફળ થાય છે. જાદવ, કંકુ, કંકુનીમા અને મનજીબાપાની આસપાસ ફરતી આ વાર્તામાં ચારેયનાં વર્તન અને વ્યક્તિત્વનાં તફાવતો મનોવૈજ્ઞાનિક રીતે પોતાના અને સર્જકનાં મનોજગત પ્રમાણે અલગ છતાં સાંકળની કડીની જેમ એક બીજા સાથે જોડાયેલ છે.

(2) મનોજગત :-

પોતાના વિશ્વને સમજવાનાં માનવીના પ્રયત્નોમાં તેમના અને સર્જકનાં પ્રયત્નોનો સમાવેશ થવો જ જોઈએ. પોતાના મનોજગત પ્રમાણે પોતાને સમજવા મથતા જાદવ, કંકુ, કંકુની મા અને મનજીબાપાનાં વ્યક્તિત્વમાં ઉત્પન્ન થતી ઊર્મિઓ, આવેગો, વિચારક્રિયા, કલ્પના વગેરે પ્રક્રિયાઓ અન્ય માણસો કે સંશોધકો જોઈ અનુભવી શકતા નથી. મનની અંદર ચાલતી આ પ્રક્રિયાઓ તો કેવળ વ્યક્તિ પોતે જ જાતે અનુભવી શકે. પ્રત્યક્ષી શકે જાદવનાં મનોજગતમાં

“ અટાણે અહુરો કોણ આવ્યો હશે ”

“ ઓઢામણી-પહેરામણી નહીં થાય તો મહેમાનો સામે આબરૂનાં ધજાગરા થાશે.....ને દીકરીનાં ભાગ્ય ફૂટેલા હશે તો આણું વાળ્યા વગર, કંકુને પડતી મેલીને પણ પાછા વળી જાય ! બને, એવુંય બને.....!”

“ પછી ફાગરતી સિવાય.....કોઈ આરોઓવારો રહે નહિ.”

“ જાદવને એક એક પળ વસમી લાગતી હતી. જે હોય તે ઝટ કહી દે.....એક તો જીવ ઠેકાણે નથી ને આ નવી પળોજણ.....”

આમ જાદવના મનોજગતમાં ચાલતી આ પ્રક્રિયાઓ જાદવ ખુદ જ અનુભવી શકે. જે મૂલ્ય અને સ્થાન ધરાવે છે. સાધારણતામાંથી વિમુખતાને સમજવા માટે સામાન્ય માણસ મથે છે. તે તત્વવેત્તાના તરંગોને પણ ઉત્તેજે છે. તો પણ આત્માનાં સ્વરૂપ અને લક્ષણો વિષે વારંવાર ઉભી થતી સમસ્યામાં રોકાયેલી રહે છે. આ બાબતને મનજીબાપાના મનોજગત પરથી જાણી શકાય છે. મનજીબાપાના મનોજગતને અર્ધસુપ્ત અવસ્થામાં દર્શાવવામાં સર્જક સફળ થાય છે. મનજીબાપામાં નક્કરતાનો અભાવ હોવા છતાં પણ આભાસોનું પ્રત્યક્ષીકરણ થાય છે. અને તે સમજે પણ છે.

“ એલા જાદવા.....મું છું ઝટ ઉઘાડ.....! ”

“ એલા જાદવા.....! ફરી, ધાબા જેવી રાત વચ્ચે સાદ અફળાયો : હળાવ હંભાળતા નથી ! ? ”

“ બેહવાનું ટાણું નથી.....” “ કોય મને આંચા જોવે-કારવે ઇ પેલા નીકળી જાવું છે.....”

મનજીબાપાના સમજવાના આ વ્યવસ્થિત પ્રયત્નોના વિરોધમાં શંકાવાદ ઊભો થાય છે. તેના મનોભાવમાં જ્ઞાનપ્રાપ્તિની પ્રક્રિયાનું જ્ઞાન પણ મેળવી શકાતું નથી. અહીં મનજીબાપાના મનોજગત દ્વારા સર્જક તાર્કિકતા અને શંકાવાદી માનવ અનુભવોમાં અર્થ વિનાના અનુભવોનું સાતત્ય દર્શાવે છે.

એક હકિકત આપણી અપેક્ષાઓ સાથે તદ્દન સુસંગત છે અને તે એ છે કે, સંબંધમાં આપણે આશા રાખીએ છીએ. આવા પ્રકારના કઈક મનોભાવ કંકુનીમા અને કંકુમાં આવે છે. પરણીને આવી ત્યારથી મનજીબાપાના ઘર સાથેના સંબંધો કંકુનીમા બરાબર જાણે છે. જેના પ્રત્યે તેને કુણી લાગણી પણ છે. પણ ગામની હાલની સ્થિતિએ કંકુનીમાનાં મનોજગતમાં મનજીબાપા સાથેનો ઘરોબો જુદું જ ચિત્ર રજૂ કરે છે.

“ અરે ઉઘાડોને કંકુનીમા, તમામ ડરને હડસેલો મારી, મોં ભરીને બોલી: ‘મનજીબાપા છે’ !”

“ દિવસે નો આવે ઇને જ રાત માથે લેવી પડે ! ”

કંકુના મનોજગતમાંતો અત્યારની અને આવતી કાલની બન્ને ઉપાધીના વિચારો નિરપેક્ષ આત્માની જેમ છે. અહીં કંકુમાં આત્મા અને શરીર બંને વચ્ચે ખરેખર સતતક્રિયા અને પ્રતિક્રિયા થાય છે.

“ મું ખો લું છું, ઉભા ચો ! ”

જે શરીર થકી આત્માનો પ્રાગ્ઢ્ય શક્તિનો સંચાર હોય તેમ કંકુમાં જોવા મળે છે. ટૂંકમાં ચારેયના શરીર અને આત્મા બે જુદી વસ્તુઓ તરીકે દેખાય છે. છતાં અમરતાનું ભાવાત્મક સ્વરૂપ એટલે કે આત્માનું હંમેશ માટેનું અસતિત્વ કાં તો અસ્પષ્ટ છે અથવા તદ્દન નથી.

(3) સામાન્યીકરણ :-

સામાન્ય ગુણલક્ષણને આધારે વ્યક્તિનું એક વર્ગમાં વર્ગીકરણ કર્યા પછી તે સમાન વર્ગના સમગ્ર વ્યક્તિને આવરી લે તેવા હકીકતલક્ષી, માન્ય વિધાનો કરી શકાય છે. આવાં સામાન્ય વિધાનો વર્ગ કે અમુક પ્રકારના બધા જ વ્યક્તિ વિષે એક સત્ય રજૂ કરે છે. કેટલીકવાર આ સત્ય વર્ગના તમામ વ્યક્તિને લાગુ ન પાડી શકાતું હોય તો ‘બધા’ અને બદલે ‘કેટલાક’ એવી રીતે રજૂઆત કરવી જોઈએ. આ સામાન્યીકરણના સિધ્ધાંત મુજબ નિર્ધન અને નિમ્ન વર્ગમાં જન્મેલ જાદવ અને ઉચ્ચ વર્ગમાં ધનીક વર્ગમાં જન્મેલા મનજીબાપાના ગુણલક્ષણ અલગ-અલગ વર્ગના લક્ષણો મનોવૈજ્ઞાનિક રીતે સ્પષ્ટ દેખાય છે.

“ ઘરમાં હાંડલા કુસ્તી કરતા હતા, ઉંદરડા પણ ગળાફાસો ખાય એવી કારમી સ્થિતિ હતી. ભૂખ આંટો વાઢી ગઈ હતી. કોઈ ચોર આવીને શું લઈ જશે ? ચોરને પણ ધક્કો માથે પડે તેવી દારુણ ગરીબી હતી”

આ બાબત સામાન્યીકરણના સિધ્ધાંત મુજબ મનોવિજ્ઞાનમાં ખાસ કરીને ‘બધા’ અને બદલે ‘કેટલાક’ વચ્ચેનો ભેદ જોવો અને પાડવો જરૂરી છે. કારણ મનોવિજ્ઞાનમાં માનવ વર્તન વ્યવહારો વિષેનાં તારણો નિરપવાદ ‘તમામ’ ને લાગુ પડતાં નથી. તેથી ‘બધા’ ના સાર્વત્રિક રૂપમાં રજૂ થઈ શકે નહીં.

સર્જક વાર્તામાં અલગ-અલગ રીતે નિરપવાદના દર્શન કરાવે છે. જે બન્ને વર્ગના વ્યવહાર થકી સ્પષ્ટ થાય છે.

“જાદવને ચિંતા જ યુવાન દીકરીની છે. તે લાજ મર્યાદા સોની તેનાં સાસરે ચાલી જાય એટલે જીવને નરભે નિરાંત ”

“ મનજીબાપા સાથે વરસો જૂનો નાતો, બે-ત્રણ પેઢીનો કહો તો ચાલે. ગામના મોટા જમીનદાર.....મજૂરો વગર મોટી ખેતી થાય નહીં જાદવના બાપ-દાદા વારસોથી તેમની ખેત-મજૂરી કરે એક બીજા પર ભારોભાર ભરોસો ” વર્ગ પ્રમાણે વાણીનું પ્રતિનિધિત્વ પણ વર્ગ વિભાજન પ્રમાણે જોવા મળે છે. જે મનજીબાપાના કથન મુજબ તેનાં વ્યક્તિત્વ દ્વારા વર્તન થકી જોવા મળે છે જે સામાન્યીકરણના સિધ્ધાંતને રજૂ કરે છે.

“ હાલ્યા ટાણું-કટાણું જોવા વગર્યના હાલ્યા આવો છો તે આંચા કાંચ વખાર છે. બાપની પેઢી છે.....! ”

ચૂંટણીને કારણે ગામમાં ઊભા થયેલા વર્ગ વિભાજન અને એમાય જો ખબર પડી જાય કે મનજીબાપા જાદવને ધરે ગયા હતા તો ગામ ભડકે બળે. તે સમગ્ર ઘટના અને મનજીબાપાનું કહેવું તદ્દન વ્યાજબી હતું. ગામલોકોએ વહવાયા વરણ સાથે નાળ-સબંધ કાપી નાખ્યો એટલું જ નહીં. કોઈ સંબંધ રાખે તો દંડ કરવો એવું નક્કી કર્યું હતું. સઘળું જડબેસલાક કર્યું હતું.

અહીં વૈયક્તિક ઘટનાઓ તો અદ્વિતીય છે. કોઈ પણ વૈયક્તિક ઘટનાનું તેના તે સ્વરૂપમાં પુનરાવર્તન થતું નથી. તેથી તેના વિષે સામાન્યીકરણ થઈ શકે નહીં. તેમજ તે ઘટના પ્રકૃતિના નિયમોને આધીન પણ નથી.

(4) નિયતિવાદ :-

નિયતિવાદ કહે છે કે, વિશ્વમાં બનતી દરેક ઘટના કારણવશાત્ બને છે. શૂન્યમાથી કંઈ નીપજતું નથી. ભૌતિક જગતમાં ઘટનાનાં કારક બળો ભૌતિક હોય છે. આ જ સિધ્ધાંત મનોવિજ્ઞાનને લાગુ પાડીએ એનો અર્થ એ કે તમામ પ્રકારનું વર્તન પ્રકૃતિના કુદરતી નિયમોને આધીન છે. નિયતિવાદ પ્રમાણે ભૌતિક અને વાર્તાનિક ઘટનાઓ વાર્તામાં ઉપસે છે. સર્જક વાર્તાની શરૂઆત જ ભૌતિક ઘટનાથી કરે છે.

“ ધીમા ધીમા ડગલા ભરતો અને કોઈની નજરે ન ચઢી જવાય તેવા ભય સાથે એક ઓળો ગામના સાવ છેવાડાની ખડકી પાસે આવીને ઊભો રહ્યો.”

આ ભૌતિક ઘટના સાથે જ વાર્તાનિક ઘટના બને છે. અને વાર્તા શરૂ થાય છે.

“ પછી હળવેકથી સાંકળ હાથમાં લઈ, ખખડાવી ”

આ ભૌતિક કાર્યકારણવાદ છે. મનોવૈજ્ઞાનિક અભિગમ ધરાવતા મેકડુગલ અને ફ્રોઈડ જેવા મનોવિજ્ઞાનીઓ વર્તનને માનસિક પરિબળોના સંદર્ભમાં સમજાવે છે. સર્જક વાર્તામાં આ અભિગમના ઘણી જગ્યાએ દર્શન કરાવે છે. જેમાં કાર્યકારણવાદને વર્તનના માનસિક પરિબળ તરીકે જાદવ કે મનજીબાપાના વાર્તાનિક કારણ સાથે ભૌતિક કારણ ઘટના બની ઉપસી આવે છે. જેમાં આધુનિકતા પણ સ્પષ્ટ દેખાય છે.

“ છેલ્લા ઘણા સમયથી ગામનું આર્થિક અને સામાજિક વાતાવરણ ડોહળાઈ ગયું છે. ખાસ ચૂંટણી ગયા પછી આવું બન્યું છે. ”

ભૌતિક ઘટનાની માનસિક અસર નિયતિવાદ પ્રમાણે જાદવ, કંકુ અને કંકુનીમાની અંદર આબેહૂબ રીતે સ્પષ્ટ થાય છે. જ્યારે ત્રણેયને કઈક આવો અનુભવ થાય છે.

“આવા કપરા, કલુષિત અને કાળઝાળ સમયે મનજીબાપા રાત માથે લે.....નક્કી કાઈક નવાજૂની હશે !”
વાર્તામાં ભૌતિક, આધુનિકતા અને વર્તમાન સાંપ્રત સમયમાં જોવા મળતી સંદેશાવ્યવહારના માધ્યમની બાબત વાર્તામાં સમતુલા જાળવવામાં ડગમગી જાય છે. કારણ જાદવની આર્થિક સ્થિતિ મોબાઈલનો ભાર સહી શકે તેમ નથી.

“છતાંય આમ માથે રાત લઈને શું કરવા આવ્યા હશે..... વળી, હવે તો ઉંમર થઈ. કાઈ હોય તો બીજા કોઈને મોકલે. અરે, મોબાઈલમાં કહી શકે. તેના બદલે જાતે આવ્યા.....એ પણ મુઝવણમાં વધારો કરતા હતા”
નિયતિવાદી દ્રષ્ટિકોણના સ્વીકારથી એમ માનવું પડે છે કે, દરેક પ્રકારની ઘટના કારણ-કાર્યની શૃંખલાથી નિશ્ચિત થાય છે. જોકે વ્યક્તિનાં કાર્યોની નૈતિક તેમજ આધ્યાત્મિક દૃષ્ટિએ સમજૂતી અને મૂલ્યાંકનનું કાર્ય વૈજ્ઞાનિક નિયતિવાદનાં વિસ્તારમાં આવતા નથી.

(5) મૂળવૃત્તિ :-

મૂળવૃત્તિજન્ય વર્તનનાં સ્વરૂપ, ધ્યેય, સંતોષનાં પદાર્થો વગેરેમાં અનેક રીતે પરિવર્તન આવે છે. ધ્યેય પરિવર્તન, માર્ગ પરિવર્તન, સંમેલન, ઊર્ધ્વાકરણ વગેરે યંત્રણાઓ દ્વારા મૂળવૃત્તિજન્ય વર્તનમાં રૂપાંતર થાય છે. કેટલીકવાર અમુક પદાર્થ સાથે મૂળવૃત્તિ વર્તન અભિનિવેશિત થવાને કારણે આગળ તેની પ્રવૃત્તિ અટકી જાય છે. વર્તન અહીં જ આ પદાર્થ ઉપર જ જકડાઈ રહે છે. આ વર્તન ક્રિયાની પ્રતીતિ આપણને જાદવ, કંકુનીમા અને કંકુમાં જોવા મળે છે. ખડકીની સાંકળ ખખડે છે અને જ્યાં સુધી વાર્તાના અંતમાં મનજીબાપા પૈસા નથી આપતા ત્યાં સુધી મૂળવૃત્તિજન્ય વર્તન સ્વરૂપો વાર્તામાં દરેક પાત્રમાં જોવા મળે છે. જેની શરૂઆત ‘કોણ આવ્યું હશે અટાણે’ અને ‘આ મનજીબાપા અટાણે શું કામ આવ્યા હશે ?’ ત્યાં સુધી આ વૃત્તિ જોવા મળે છે.

“કોણ ! ? જાદવને ડર હતો, ફફડાટ હતો છતાંય ડર દબાવીને તે બડકમદાર અવાજ બોલ્યો”

આ મૂળવૃત્તિ જાદવમાં માનસિક અને શારીરિક પાસાં વચ્ચેના સંબંધને જોડે છે. મૂળવૃત્તિનું મૂળ માનવશરીરમાં હોવા છતાં તેમાંથી પ્રગટ થતી શક્તિનું સ્વરૂપ માનસિક છે.

“પણ ઇ અટાણે હુ કરવા આવે ! ?”

“બાપા બોલી જાવ, જે કે’વાનું હોય ઇ કય ઘો”

જાદવ અને કંકુનીમાની અંદર ઊભી થતી આવી માનસિક ગડમથલ તેની મૂળવૃત્તિજન્ય પ્રવૃત્તિનું ધ્યેય ઉત્તેજનાને દૂર કરવાનું અને આંતરિક સમતુલાને પુનઃ સાધ્ય કરવાનું છે. આ ધ્યેય સિધ્ધ કરવા માટેના પદાર્થ વ્યક્તિનું પોતાનું શરીર અથવા બાહ્ય પદાર્થ પણ હોઈ શકે. અને એટલે જ કંકુનીમાના હૈયે આવી ગયું:

“અમારે તો અટાણે ઝેર ધોળવાનો વખત આવ્યો છે.....”

મનજીબાપામાં જોવા મળતાં વર્તનનાં પ્રેરકો તરીકે માનસિક શક્તિની રચનાનો અસ્વીકાર કરે છે. જે તેના તાર્કિક પરિણામ રૂપે તેનામાં પ્રગટ કરવામાં સર્જક સફળ થાય છે.

“એલા જાદવા, શેની ના પાડ્ય છો ! ?”

મૂળવૃત્તિનું મૂળ માનવશરીરમાં હોવા છતાં તેમાંથી પ્રગટ થતી શક્તિનું સ્વરૂપ માનસિક છે. મૂળવૃત્તિ જૈવિક પ્રિયાઓની મનોવૈજ્ઞાનિક સહગામી છે. આ વૃત્તિને મનજીબાપામાં આબેહૂબ રજૂ કરવામાં સર્જકની સર્જકતા દેખાય છે.

“લે. ભાઈ.....” તેઓ ખુમારીથી બોલ્યા: ‘બધુંય ભલે બકલાયું પણ હું નથી બદલાણો હો.....”

આમ વાર્તાનાં દરેક પાત્રમાં મૂળવૃત્તિ દેખાય છે. મનુષ્યની દરેક પ્રકારની પ્રવૃત્તિ સુખને પ્રાપ્ત કરવા અને અસુખને ટાળવાનાં હેતુથી જ પ્રેરાયેલી હોય છે. માનસતંત્રમાં રહેલી ઉત્તેજનાને ઘટાડવા અથવા દૂર કરવાથી સુખ પ્રાપ્તિ મળે છે. આ ઉત્તેજન વધવાથી અસુખ મળે છે.

(6) દમન, પ્રતિરોધ અને દબાણ :-

ફોઈડે નિરોધન, પ્રતિરોધ અને દબાણ વચ્ચે તફાવત પાડ્યો છે. વ્યક્તિ સભાન પણે પ્રયત્નપૂર્વક કોઈ વિચારનો અસ્વીકાર ત્યાગ કરે તે વિચારને દબાવવો કહેવાય. વિચાર-દબાણમાં કોઈ પ્રત્યાઘાતી શક્તિ રહેતી નથી. આ શક્તિ વગરનો વિચાર માત્ર એક સ્મરણ તરીકે જ રહે છે. જાદવમાં દમન, પ્રતિરોધ અને દબાણ વાર્તામાં અવર-નવર જોવા મળે છે. જાદવમાં વિચાર-દબાણમાં વિચારમાં પ્રત્યાઘાતી શક્તિ વાર્તાની શરૂઆતથી જ થાય છે.

“આવી અહુરીવેળાએ પોતાની ખડકીની સાંકળ ખખડીને જાદવ બેબાકળો બેઠો થઈ ગયો. તેના પેટમાં વીઘા જેવડી ફાળ પડી”

જાદવની આ સ્થિતિ દબાણ જન્ય બતાવે છે. જ્યારે માનસિક શક્તિથી ભારિત કોઈ વિચારને જાગ્રત મનમાં આવતો રોકવા અથવા આવેલા વિચારને દૂર કરવામાં તેને દબાવવા સખત પ્રયાસ કરવો પડે છે તે નિરોધન, દમન કહેવાય.

“ફારગતીનું મનમાં આવતા જાદવ, કોઈ ઝાડ મૂળમાંથી હયમચી જાય તેમ હલબલી ગયો. આખોય અમચાઈ ગયો. દીકરીનાં પ્રમાણમાં વર ને ઘર મળ્યું છે. પોતાના ગજા-સંપત્તિ લગ્ન-પ્રસંગ ઉકેલ્યો છે. બસ હવે આણુંવાળાને તેનાં સાસરે વળાવી દે એટલે સાવ નિરાંત, પછી ભલે રાત-દિ ખડકી ઉઘાડી રહે ને ખખડ્યા !”

“ઓઢામણી-પહેરામણી નહીં થાય તો મહેમાનો સામે આબરૂના ધજાગરા થાશે.....ને દીકરીના ભાગ્ય ફૂટેલા હશે તો આણું વાળ્યા વગર, કંકુને પડતી મેલીને પણ પાછા વળી જાય ! બને, આવુંય બને.....!”

જાદવ, કંકુ અને કંકુનીમા ત્રણેયમા નિરોધન વિચાર મૃત:પ્રાય થતો નથી. તે અજાગ્રતમનમાં સ્થાન મેળવે છે. અને શક્તિથી ભારિત હોવાથી જાગ્રત મનમાં ડોકયું કરતાં સતત પ્રયાસ કરે છે આમ દમન એ સ્થાનલક્ષી, ગત્યાત્મક ખ્યાલ છે. આ સ્થાન અને ગત્યાત્મકતાના દર્શન વાર્તામાં સર્જક ઘટનાલક્ષી ક્રમમાં બતાવે છે.

“બહારના ફળફળતા અવાજે એક સાથે ત્રણેયને અંગારો ચંપાયો હોય એવું થયું. દાઝી જવાયું. ઠંડીનો ચમકારો હોવા છતાં દઝામણ સાથેની અકળામણ થવા લાગી”

“ત્રણેયને એક બીજાની ઉરાઉર આવી ગયા હતો, ખડકી બહાર પાંદડું ફરકે તો પણ ખ્યાલ આવે તેમ હતો. કાન માંડ્યા.....કોઈ એવો બીજો અવાજ આવતો નહોતો, ત્રણેયની ભેસત એક સાથે ઓછી થઈ”

પ્રતિરોધ એ નિરોધનનું બીજું સ્વરૂપ છે. આ પ્રતિરોધ અજાગ્રત કક્ષાએ હોય છે. આ પ્રતિરોધનો સામનો કરીને દર્દીની અજાગ્રત માનસિક શક્તિને બહાર કાઢવા માટે મનોચિકિત્સક પ્રયત્ન કરે છે. દમનનો સિધ્ધાંત અજાગ્રતના ખ્યાલનો આધાર છે. નિરોધન વસ્તુ અજાગ્રતના આદીરૂપ તરીકે કામ કરે છે.

મનજીબાપાના અજાગ્રત મનમાં પડેલી દમન થયેલી ભૂતકાળના વ્યવહારો સ્મરણમાં આવતા જ બોલાય છે.

“ દેવું પડે ભાઈ, તારા બાપાએ કાળી મજૂરી કરી’તી, અમારી જમીન જીવતી રાખવા ”

“ મને હંધીય ખબર છે. તારા ઘરની, આ દીકરીની ”

આ દર્શાવે છે કે, પ્રતિરોધ એ નિરોધનનું બીજું સ્વરૂપ છે. જે મનજીબાપા થકી સર્જક નિરોધન થયેલ ઘટનાને બહાર કાઢવામાં સફળ થાય છે.

(7) જાગ્રત, અર્ધ-જાગ્રત અને અજાગ્રત મન :-

વ્યક્તિ તેના જે વર્તન-વ્યવહારો માટે જાગ્રત અને સજાગ હોય છે અને જેના માટેના હેતુઓ વિશે તે જ્ઞાત હોય છે. તેને વ્યક્તિનું ‘બોધસ્તર,’ ‘ચેતન પ્રદેશ’ કે જાગ્રત મન કહેવાય છે. વાર્તાનું શિર્ષક ‘દીકરીનું આણું’ એ ‘આણું’ની આજુ બાજુ ચાલતી કથા જાદવ, મનજીબાપા, કંકુનીમા અને કંકુના જાગ્રત મનમાં ચારે બાજુ ચારેયના માનસના કેન્દ્ર સ્થાને છે. જે વાર્તાનું હાર્દ છે. જાદવના જાગ્રત મનમાં આવતી કાલે દીકરીને આણું તેડવા આવતા મહેમાન અને વ્યવહાર રિત-રિવાજ છે તો મનજીબાપાનાં જાગ્રત મનમાં આવતી કાલે સવારે જાદવાની દીકરીનું આણું છે તો આર્થિક મદદ કરવા ગામથી સંતાયને જવું તે છે. કંકુનીમાનાં જાગ્રત મનમાં આવતી કાલે દીકરીના આણું જાદવ શું કરશે તે છે. જ્યારે કંકુનાં જાગ્રત મનમાં તો આખા જીવતરનાં ફેસલાનો દિવસ આમ ચારેયનાં જાગ્રત મનમાં ‘આણું’ કેન્દ્ર સ્થાને છે. જાગ્રત સ્તરની રચનાનો આધાર વ્યક્તિને અસર કરતાં તનાવોમાં રહેલો છે.

જાદવના જાગ્રત મનમાં ચાલતા વિચારો આવતી કાલે આવતા મહેમાનોમાં અટવાયેલા છે. ત્યાં અડધી રાતે કોણ ખડકી ખખડાવે છે ? આતો મનજીબાપા ત્યાં જ જાગ્રત સપાટીએ બોલાય છે.

“ મનજીબાપા ધોળા દિવસે પણ અહીં આવી શકે એવા સંજોગો રહ્યા નથી, સ્થિતિ વસણી ને વટલાઈ ગઈ છે. તે અડધી રાતે શું કરવા આવે ? એવું કાંઈ કામ હોય તો સમાચાર મોકલાવે પણ ”

જાગ્રત, અજાગ્રત અને અર્ધ-જાગ્રત વ્યક્તિત્વનાં પાસાં નથી. પરંતુ માનસિક પ્રદેશો છે. જાગ્રત, અજાગ્રત અને અર્ધ-જાગ્રત પ્રદેશની સરહદ ઉપર ફોઈડે ચોકીદારની કલ્પના કરી છે. આ ચોકીદાર અજાગ્રતમાથી જાગ્રત સ્તરમાં પ્રવેશ મેળવવા માટે પ્રયાસ કરતાં અભિનિવેશિત વિચારોને અટકાવે છે. પરંતુ અજાગ્રતમાં રહેલા કેટલાક તીવ્ર વિચારો સંગઠન સાધીને, વેશપલટો કરીને અથવા છદ્મવેશે ચોકીદારને છેતરીને જાગ્રત સ્તરમાં છટકી આવે છે. આવી જ પ્રક્રિયા અજાગ્રતમાંથી જાગ્રતમાં જાદવનાં મનમાં અભિનિવેશિત વિચારો પ્રગટ થાય છે.

“ મનજીબાપા માટે આવો નબળો વિચાર આવ્યો કેમ ? ભલે હવે તેનાથી સારું ન થાય પણ નબળું તો જ કરે.....નબળા વિચારના બચાવ પક્ષે જાદવે મનોમન જવાબ વાળ્યો.....ગામમાં આ હંધુય ચારેકોર સખળડખળ હાલે છે એટલે, બાકી.....”

“ ભલે, બોલે પણ ઠાલા હાથે પાછા ન કાઢે.....એ નાતો, વ્યવહાર સમયની સારણે ઘસાઈને ભુલાય ગયા ”

આમ જાગૃત, અર્ધ-જાગૃત અને અજાગૃત મનના વિચારો, ઘટના અને પ્રક્રિયાઓ દરેક પાત્રમાં જોવા મળે છે. ટૂંકમાં જાગૃત સ્તરની રચનાનાં આધાર વ્યક્તિને અસર કરતાં તનાવોમાં રહેલો છે. કેટલાક અનુભવોની સ્મૃતિઓ વિલાઈ ગઈ હોવા છતાં જાણે તે અજાગૃત સ્તરની સપાટી પર તરતી હોય તેમ થોડા પ્રયાસથી તેમનું પુનઃસ્મરણ શક્ય બને છે. અને જાગૃત પ્રદેશમાં તે પ્રવેશ પામે છે.

(8) કામશક્તિનો સિધ્ધાંત :-

ફોઈડે નોધ્યું કે કામેષણ માત્ર પુખ્તવયે જ વ્યક્તિ અનુભવે છે અને તેનાથી સુખ પામે છે એમ નથી. આ તો છેક જન્મથી બાળકમાં હોય છે અને ઉંમરના વધવા સાથે કામવૃત્તિમાં પણ વૃદ્ધિ-વિકાસ થાય છે. જુદી-જુદી ઉંમરે કામસુખ પ્રાપ્ત થવાના વિસ્તારો, અંગો અને કામસુખ આવે તેવી પ્રવૃત્તિઓનું સ્વરૂપ બદલાયા કરે છે. આ સ્વરૂપો વાર્તામાં અલગ-અલગ પ્રગટ થાય છે. મનજીબાપા અંદર આવે છે. ત્યારે કંકુનામા લાજનો ત્રાંસો છેડો તાણી ઠાવકાં થઈ ઉભા રહે છે ત્યારે મૂળવૃત્તિના કામસુખના અંશો કંકુનીમાની અંદર પ્રગટ થાય છે.

“ જ્યારે પોતે અહીં આણું વળીને આવી હતી ત્યારે આ મનજીબાપાને પગે લાગી હતી.....ને તેમણે, તે સમયે કડકતી દસની નોટ પગમાં નાખી હતી.....એ યાદ આવતા કોણ જાણે કેમ પણ કંકુનીમાનાં અઢારેય કોઠે દીવડા પ્રગટ્યા હતા. તે અંતરથી રાજી રાજી થઈ ગઈ હતી. જાણે પ્રભુ પધાર્યા હોય !”

આગળ જણાવ્યા મુજબ કામસુખ પ્રાપ્ત થવાના વિસ્તારો, અંગો અને કામસુખ આપે તેવી પ્રવૃત્તિઓનું સ્વરૂપ બદલાયા કરે છે. કંકુમાં આ પ્રવૃત્તિઓનું બદલાતું સ્વરૂપ સર્જક કંકુમાં ચિંતા પ્રગટાવી રજૂ કરે છે.

“ આ ચિંતામાં પિયુને પામવાનો તલસાટતો ક્યારનોય ઓગળીને અદ્રશ્ય થઈ ગયો હતો ”

કામશક્તિ કેવળ બાહ્ય પદાર્થો પ્રત્યે જ નહીં, વ્યક્તિની પોતાની પ્રત્યે પણ વળે છે. જ્યાં કંકુનીમામાં આત્મરતિનાં દર્શન થાય છે.

“ આ વેળા કંકુનીમાનાં હૈયાથી ટપકીને હોઠે આવી ગયું: હુંય તે.....”

સુસમાયોજિત વ્યક્તિમાં આત્મપ્રેમ અને અન્ય-પ્રેમ વચ્ચે સમતુલા હોય છે. મનજીબાપામાં તેનું ઉત્તમ ઉદાહરણ જોવા મળે છે. અહીં પણ કદાચ એવું હોય કે પ્રેમમાં નિષ્ફળતા મળવાને પરિણામે પછી કેવળ આત્મ-પ્રેમમાં જ સરી પડે છે. કેટલાકમાં આત્મરતિનો અભાવ હોવાથી અન્ય પાત્રો પ્રત્યેની લાગણીઓમાં રાચ્યા કરે છે. વાર્તાનાં અંતમાં સર્જક ઘરે જતા મનજીબાપામાં આત્મ-પ્રેમ જગાવતા હોય તેમ દેખાય છે.

“ ઝંટ નીકળવું પડે, મારે....હળવેકથી ઉભા થઈ, રૂપિયાની થોકડી જાદવના હાથમાં આપી. પછી કંકુનીમા પર લીલીછમ નજર નાખી, ઉભા રહેવું હતું, બે ઘડી વાત કરવી હતી. પણ વખત બદલાઈ ગયો હતો ”

કામશક્તિ તેના પહેલાના પ્રેમપદાર્થને ફરીથી સ્વીકારે છે. કામશક્તિનું સ્થિરીકરણ આંતરિક અને ઉત્પ્રેરક ઘટક છે. વ્યક્તિમાં તેની કામશક્તિનું બંધારણ, ગંઠણો તેમજ સ્થિરીકરણો મહદ અંશે પ્રત્યાગતિ અને મનોવિકૃતિ માટે કારણભૂત હોય છે. દરેક વ્યક્તિમાં આ પરત્વે તફાવતો હોય છે. વ્યક્તિત્વનું અંતિમ સંગઠન તો તમામ અવસ્થાઓમાં થયેલા વિકાસના ફાળાનું પરિણામ છે.

(9) જીવનશક્તિનો સિધ્ધાંત :-

જીવનશક્તિ એક પ્રકારની અભિન્નકૃત, સામાન્ય ચૈતકિત શક્તિ છે. તે એક પ્રકારની અવિશિષ્ટીકૃત, સામાન્ય કુદરતી જીવનશક્તિ છે. જે એક વખતે ઐન્દ્રિયસુખની શોધ માટેનાં પ્રયાસોમાં અને બીજી વખતે સામાજિક સાંસ્કૃતિક માટેની રચનાત્મક, કળા સાહિત્ય, રમતગમતની પ્રવૃત્તિઓમાં પ્રગટ થાય છે. જીવનશક્તિનો ખ્યાલ વાર્તામાં સૌથી વધુ જાદવમાં જોવા મળે છે. જાદવમાં નાત-સમાજના રીવાજ પ્રમાણે ટકી રહેવાની જે જિજીવિષા ચાલે છે તે દર્શાવે છે કે, જાદવની સામાન્ય ચૈતકિત શક્તિ દીકરીનું આણું કેમ કરીને પોતાનો ભાર હળવો કરવો.

“જાદવને ચિંતા જ યુવાન દીકરીની છે. તે લાજ-મર્યાદા સોતી તેનાં સાસરે ચાલી જાય એટલે જીવને નરભે નિરાંત. આખી જિંદગીનું લેણુંદેણું ઊતરી ગયા હોય એવો ભાર માથેથી ઓછો થાય ”

“બસ હવે આણુંવાળીને તેનાં સાસરે વળાવી દે એટલે સાવ નિરાંત પછી ભલે રાત-દિ ખડકી ઉઘાડી રહે ને ખખડ્યા !”

“ઓઢામણી-પહેરામણી નહીં થાય તો મહેમાનો સામે આબરૂના ધજાગરા થાશે.....ને દીકરીના ભાગ્ય ફૂટેલા હશે તો આણું વળ્યા વગર, કંકુને પડતી મેલીને પણ પાછા વળી જાય !”

આ બાબત દર્શાવે છે કે, જાદવમાં સામાન્ય કુદરતી જીવનશક્તિ છે. માનસિકશક્તિ ભૌતિકશક્તિનું જ સાતત્ય છે. અને એક શક્તિનું બીજા સ્વરૂપમાં રૂપાંતર હોય છે. ભૌતિક અને માનસિકશક્તિનો વિનાશ થતો નથી. કોઈ એક માનસિક કાર્યમાં શક્તિનો વ્યય ઓછો કે વધારે થાય તો બીજું કાર્ય કરવા માટે તેટલી શક્તિ વધારે કે ઓછી રહે.

શક્તિ એક માનસતંત્રમાંથી બીજા માનસતંત્ર તરફ વહે છે. અને તેથી તે ઉચ્ચ શક્તિકેન્દ્રો તરફથી કનિષ્ઠ શક્તિકેન્દ્રો તરફ વહે છે. ટૂંકમાં તંત્ર સમતોલ પરિસ્થિતિ પ્રાપ્ત કરવા પ્રયત્ન કરે છે. જો કે આ સમતુલા પ્રાપ્ત થાય છે. તે પણ ક્ષણ માટે જ મનજીબાપા આવી સમતુલા પ્રાપ્ત કરવા પ્રયત્ન કરે છે. કારણ થોડા જ સમયમાં માનસતંત્ર અને બાહ્ય જગત વચ્ચેની આપ લે દ્વારા સમતુલા ભંગ થાય છે. મનજીબાપાના માનસતંત્ર અને બાહ્ય જગત વચ્ચેની સમતુલા કરવાની મથામણ જોવા મળે છે.

“બહેવાનું ટાણું નથી.....આવું કહ્યું છતાં તેઓ ખુરશી પર બેઠાં ”

“ કોય મને આંચા જોવે....કારવે ઇ પેલા નીકળી જાવું છે....”

આમ જીવનશક્તિની કુદરતી ગતિ ભરતી અને ઓટની જે અગ્રલક્ષી અને ભૂતલક્ષી હોય છે. અગ્રલક્ષી ગતિમાં જાગૃત સ્તરની માંગણીઓ સંતોષાય છે. અને ભૂતલક્ષી ગતિમાં અજાગૃત સ્તરની માંગણીઓ સંતોષાય છે.

અગ્રલક્ષીગતિનો વ્યક્તિના વાતાવરણ સાથેના અનુકૂળન સાથે સંબંધ છે. જ્યારે ભૂતલક્ષીગતિનો સંબંધ આંતરિક જરૂરતો સાથે છે.

સમાપન :-

રાઘવજી માધડ લિખિત ‘દીકરીનું આણું’ ગ્રામ્ય પરિવેશમાં લખાયેલી ટૂંકી વાર્તાને મનોવૈજ્ઞાનિક પરિપેક્ષ્યમાં રજૂ કરવાનો નમ્ર પ્રયાસ કરવામાં આવ્યો છે. લેખકને ગ્રામ્ય જીવન સાથે ઘેરી નિસ્ખત છે. તેણે તળપદા જીવનને નજીકથી માણ્યું જ છે. એટલું જ નહીં નાણ્યું છે. પ્રસ્તુત વાર્તામાં ગ્રામ્યજીવનના ઉજળા અંશોને જ આગળ ધર્યા છે. સર્જક વાસ્તવ જીવનના કેટલાક બળુકા અંશો સાથે કામ પાર પાડે છે. લેખક ગ્રામીણ પરિવેશને સજીવ કરે છે. સર્જક કહે છે “ઘણીય ઘટનાઓને યાદ કરી-કરીને લખવી પડતી હોય છે. જ્યારે ઘણીય ઘટનાઓને યાદ કરવી પડતી હોતી નથી. તે ચિત્તમાં સતત ધૂંટાયા કરતી હોય છે.” કોઈ પણ ઘટનાનું સામાજિક, આર્થિક, રાજકીય, જૈવિક કે મનોવૈજ્ઞાનિક સ્વરૂપ હોય છે. પ્રસ્તુત વાર્તાના પાત્રોમાં પડેલી અને સર્જકની કલમેથી નિકળતી મનોવૈજ્ઞાનિક બાબતોને સ્પષ્ટ કરવાનો પ્રયત્ન કરવામાં આવ્યો છે. કેટલીક ઘટના કે બાબતોથી સર્જક પણ અજાણ હોય છે. સર્જક પાત્ર દ્વારા ભાવગ્રંથિઓને રજૂ કરતા હોય પણ કેટલીકવાર તે ભાવગ્રંથિઓ વાચક કે વિવેચકમાં જુદું જ સ્વરૂપ ધરાવતી હોય છે. જાગૃત જીવનની બોધ પરિસ્થિતિના કોઈક પાસાને મળતી આવે એવી પ્રતિમા કે દ્રશ્ય આ વિચાર-સ્વરૂપ સર્જે છે.

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NEUROTICISM AMONG PATIENTS WITH HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE AND HEART DISEASE

Dr. Ashok S. Kantariya

Assistant Professor

Psychology Department

Gopinathji Mahila Arts & Commerce College, Sihor

ABSTRACT

Neuroticism is a measure of affect and emotional control. Low levels of neuroticism indicate emotional stability whereas high levels of neuroticism increase the likelihood of experiencing negative emotions. The aim of the present study was to investigate the impact on neuroticism among patients with high blood pressure and heart disease. The random sampling method was used in this study. The total sample consisted of 120 subjects out of which 60 were patients with high blood pressure and heart disease and 60 were normal people. Patients were from the various hospitals of Bhavnagar District. **Big Five Inventory (John, O.P., Donahue, E.M., and Kentle, R.T., 1991)** was used to measure the neuroticism. The data were analyzed using F-test (Two Way ANOVA test) and L.S.D. (Least Significant Difference) test. The result showed that there is significant difference in mean scores of the neuroticism among patients with high blood pressure and heart disease with reference to type of subject (patients with high blood pressure and heart disease/normal people). Patients with high blood pressure and heart disease scored higher on neuroticism than the normal people. There is significant difference in mean scores of the neuroticism among patients with high blood pressure and heart disease with reference to gender (female/male). Female scored higher on neuroticism than the male. There is significant interaction effect of the neuroticism among patients with high blood pressure and heart disease with reference to type of subject and gender.

Keywords: Neuroticism, Type of Subject (Patients with High Blood Pressure and Heart Disease/Normal People), Gender (Female/Male)

Introduction

Cardiovascular disorders are disease that affects the heart and the circulatory system. Essential hypertension and coronary heart disease are two types of cardiovascular disease that are highly affected by mental stress (**Kring, Davidson & Neale 2009**). Among all types of diseases, coronary artery disease is the major cause of human mortality in the west. In the United States more than 50% of people over the age of 45 are deceased due to cardiovascular

disease (Seligman, Walker & Rosenhan, 2000). The main cause of heart disease and sudden death is Atherosclerosis. The accumulation of fat in the inner layers of the coronary artery walls blocks the arteries and prevents blood from flowing to the heart muscle, thus resulting in heart attack and sudden death (Diamond, 1982). High blood pressure is considered one of the highest causes of morbidity one of the main leading causes for cardiovascular disease and social global burden health risk factor In addition to the high cost burden to the global health service providers (WHO, 2003).

Neuroticism is a one of personality trait. Neuroticism is characterized by worry, insecurity, and self-consciousness (McCrae & Costa, 1987). Neuroticism consists of the following facets: "anxiety, hostility, depression, self-consciousness, impulsiveness, and vulnerability" (McCrae & Costa, 1985). Persons with higher levels of neuroticism are often self-critical, sensitive to the criticism of others, and feel personally inadequate (Watson D., Clark L.A., Harkness A.R., 1994). Persons with a high degree of neuroticism more frequently experience higher levels of psychosocial stress which in turn can lead to elevated blood pressure, atherosclerosis, and risky health behaviors such as poor diet, physical inactivity, smoking, sleep disturbances, or lower treatment adherence (Chida Y., Steptoe A., 2009). Associations with even more serious outcomes have been reported: the British Health and Lifestyle Survey concluded that neuroticism was associated with a higher mortality risk in coronary heart disease but not in stroke (Shipley B.A., Weiss A., Der G., Taylor M.D., Deary I.J., 2007).

Aysha Almas et al. (2017) studied the effect of neuroticism on risk of cardiovascular disease in depressed persons - a Swedish population-based cohort study. The result showed that both depression and high levels of neuroticism were associated with increased risk of cardiovascular disease.

Gholamreza Kheirabadi et al., (2020) studied that the relationship between personality traits and adherence among patients with hypertension. The result showed that a relationship between personality traits and HTN patients' adherence to treatment, such that neuroticism negatively affects adherence to treatment (i.e., adherence to treatment reduces as the neuroticism score increases).

Objectives

To study the impact of type of subject (patients with high blood pressure and heart disease/normal people) and gender (female/male) on neuroticism of patients.

Hypotheses

1. There will be no significant difference in mean scores of the neuroticism among patients with high blood pressure and heart disease with reference to type of subject (patients with high blood pressure and heart disease/normal people).
2. There will be no significant difference in mean scores of the neuroticism among patients with high blood pressure and heart disease with reference to gender (female/male).
3. There will be no significant interaction effect of the neuroticism among patients with high blood pressure and heart disease with reference to type of subject (patients with high blood pressure and heart disease/normal people) and gender (female/male).

METHODOLOGY

Sample

The sample consisted of 120 subjects out of which 60 were patients with high blood pressure and heart disease selected from various hospitals of Bhavnagar District and 60 were normal people. The sample was selected by random method.

Instruments

The following instruments were used in the present study:

1. Personal Data Sheet

A personal data sheet developed by the investigator was used to collect information about type of subject (patients with high blood pressure and heart disease/normal people), gender (female/male) as well as to collect some other demographic information.

2. Big Five Inventory-BFI

Neuroticism were measured using the Big Five Inventory (BFI) (John, O. P., Donahue, E. M. & Kentle, R. T., 1991). This inventory consists of 44 statements which are rated on a five-point Likert scale, where 1 corresponds to 'strongly disagree' and 5 corresponds to 'strongly agree'. Despite being a short scale measure, the BFI presents with an average Cronbach's alpha of 0.83. The BFI showed an overall convergence of 0.80 with the TDA and a 0.77 convergence with the NEO-FFI.

Procedure

Here, 2x2 factorial design have been used to check the main and interaction effects of two independent factors (Type of Subject and Gender). The statistical analysis of the received data is examined by the statistical method F-test and the LSD. Here the difference between the main and interactive effects of the variables is known.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Under the 2x2 factorial design, to check the null hypotheses of number 1 to 3 the F-values were found under the two-way ANOVA in relation to type of subject and gender in the present study. The results found in this context are shown in various tables.

Table-1.1 Summary of ANOVA on Neuroticism with Reference to Type of Subject and Gender (N=120)

Sources of Variance	Sum of Squares	df	Mean of squares	F
Type of Subject - A	221.41	1	221.41	6.49*
Gender - B	210.68	1	210.68	6.18*
A x B	249.41	1	249.41	7.32**
Wss	3954.10	116	34.09	-
Tss	54127.00	119	-	-

* $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, NS = Not Significant

Sing. Level 0.01 = 6.85, 0.05 = 3.92, NS = Not Significant

In the table 1.1 shows the 'F-ratio' of type of subject and gender variables of neuroticism. The 'F-ratio' of A (Type of Subject) variable is found 0.05 level significant. The 'F-ratio' of B (Gender) variable is found 0.05 levels significant. The 'F-ratio' of A x B (Type of Subject x Gender) is found 0.01 levels significant.

Table 1.2 Mean and Mean Differences of Neuroticism according to Level of Independent Variables

Sr. No	Group	N	Mean	Mean Difference
1	Patients = A1	60	21.67	1 Vs. 2 = 2.72
2	Normal People = A2	60	18.95	
3	Female = B1	60	21.63	3 Vs. 4 = 6.18
4	Male = B2	60	18.98	

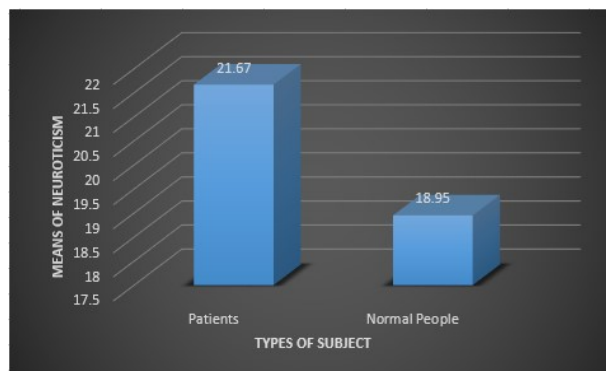
•Neuroticism in Context of Type of Subject

The table 1.1 and 1.2 shows the mean score and 'F-ratio' of type of subject variable on neuroticism. Here mean score of patients (A₁) is 21.67 and normal people (A₂) is 18.95. Here 'F-ratio' is 6.49, which is significant at 0.05 level. In the table 1.2 show the mean difference

of LSD level of patients and normal people. Mean difference A_1 Vs A_2 is 2.72. Considering the means here, it can be said that neuroticism is more prevalent in patients with high blood pressure and heart disease than in normal people.

Neuroticism is the tendency to experience negative emotions such as sadness or anxiety, as well as mood swings (Costa and McCrae 1985). Patrick (2011) wrote that neuroticism encompasses a person's emotional stability, including such facets as anxiety, hostility, depression, self-consciousness, impulsiveness, and vulnerability. Other traits associated with neuroticism are anxiety, depression, embarrassment, worry, and insecurity (Patrick, 2011). It is also possible that neuroticism and other personality characteristics have direct effects on illness reporting. For example, the hypothesis that neuroticism results in a tendency to interpret somatic experiences in a negative manner suggests a direct relation as well (Kirmayer et al., 1994; Pennebaker & Watson, 1991). In the present study neuroticism is more prevalent in patients with high blood pressure and heart disease. Which is supported by the above studies. Thus, the researcher rejected null hypotheses no.1.

Graph – I Showing the Means of Neuroticism in Context of Type of Subject



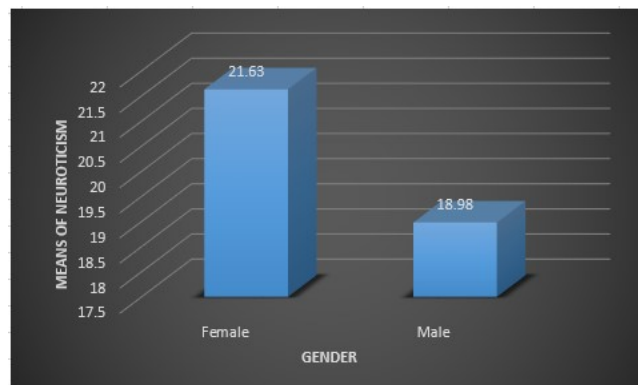
•Neuroticism in Context of Gender

The table 1.1 and 1.2 shows the mean score and 'F-ratio' gender variable on neuroticism. Here mean score of female (B_1) is 21.63 and male (B_2) is 18.98. Here 'F-ratio' is 6.18, which is significant at 0.05 level. In the table 1.2 show the mean difference of LSD level of female and male. Mean difference B_1 Vs B_2 is 6.18. Considering the means here, it can be said that neuroticism is more prevalent in female than in male.

Neuroticism is a broad domain of negative affect, including predispositions to experience anxiety, anger, depression, shame, and other distressing emotions. Gender differences on traits related to neuroticism have been consistently reported, with women scoring higher than men (Lynn & Martin, 1997). Feingold (1994) found that women scored higher in anxiety;

Nolen-Hoeksema (1987), in a review of general population surveys, reported that women scored higher in symptoms of depression. Generalized anxiety disorder, panic disorder with or without agoraphobia, phobias, major depression, dysthymic disorder, and borderline personality disorder are all diagnosed substantially more often in women than in men (**American Psychiatric Association, 1994**). The one facet of Neuroticism in which women do not always exhibit higher scores than men is Anger, or Angry Hostility (**Costa et al., 2001**). This pattern is consistent with the fact that clinical diagnoses of depression and anxiety are considerably more common in women than men (**Weissman et al., 1996**). The gender difference in Neuroticism was moderated by age, such that the gender difference decreased with age. Neuroticism increases during emerging adulthood among females, but not males (**Soto et al., 2011**). In the present study female scored higher in neuroticism than male. Which is supported by the above studies. Thus, the researcher rejected null hypotheses no.2.

Graph – II Showing the Means of Neuroticism in Context of Gender



•Neuroticism in Context of Type of Subject and Gender

In the table- 1.1 and 1.2 show the mean score and 'F-ratio' of type of subject and gender on neuroticism. The mean of A_1B_1 was found 19.07, A_1B_2 was found 18.83, A_2B_1 was found 24.43 and A_2B_2 was found 18.90. The 'F-ratio' of type of subject and gender variables are 7.32 which are significant at 0.01 levels. Hence the researcher says that there is significant interaction effect of type of subject and gender on neuroticism among patients and normal people.

In the table 1.3 shows mean difference of type of subject and gender variables on neuroticism. Mean difference of A_1B_1 Vs A_2B_1 was found 5.36, A_1B_2 Vs A_2B_1 was found 5.60 and A_2B_1 Vs A_2B_2 was found 5.53, which were significant at 0.01 levels. A_1B_1 Vs A_1B_2 was

found 0.24, A₁B₁ Vs A₂B₂ was found 0.17 and A₁B₂ Vs A₂B₁ was found 5.60 which were not significant at 0.05 levels.

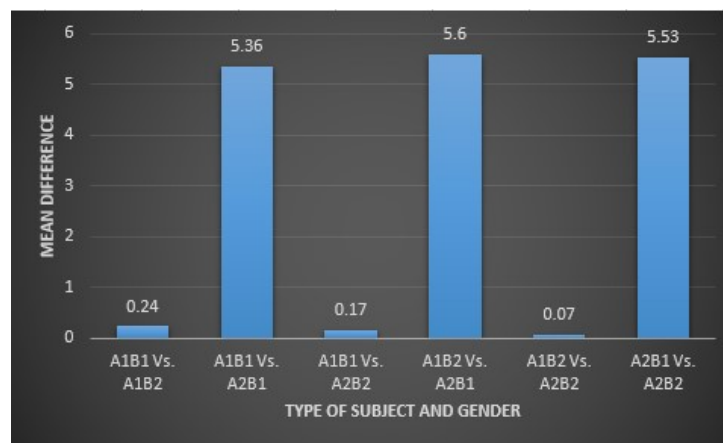
Table 1.3 Showing the Mean Difference and L.S.D. of Neuroticism in Context of Type of Subject and Gender

Sr. No.	Pairs	Mean Difference	Sig.
1	A ₁ B ₁ Vs. A ₁ B ₂	0.24	NS
2	A ₁ B ₁ Vs. A ₂ B ₁	5.36**	0.01
3	A ₁ B ₁ Vs. A ₂ B ₂	0.17	NS
4	A ₁ B ₂ Vs. A ₂ B ₁	5.60**	0.01
5	A ₁ B ₂ Vs. A ₂ B ₂	0.07	NS
6	A ₂ B ₁ Vs. A ₂ B ₂	5.53**	0.01

* P < 0.05, ** P < 0.01, NS = Not Significant

Sig. Level 0.01 = 3.96, 0.05 = 2.99, NS = Not Significant

Graph – III: Showing the Mean Difference and Interaction Effect of Neuroticism in Context of Type of Subject and Gender



Conclusion

There is significant difference in mean scores of the neuroticism among patients with high blood pressure and heart disease with reference to type of subject (patients with high blood pressure and heart disease/normal people). Patients with high blood pressure and heart disease scored higher on neuroticism than the normal people. There is significant difference in mean scores of the neuroticism among patients with high blood pressure and heart disease with reference to gender (female/male). Female scored higher on neuroticism than the male. There is significant interaction effect of the neuroticism among patients with high blood pressure and heart disease with reference to type of subject and gender.

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THE FEAR OF CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19): PREDICTORS IN AN ONLINE STUDY CONDUCTED IN BHAVNAGAR

Dr Jigesh A. Vegad
Research Scholar,

Department of Education, M.K. Bhavnagar University, Bhavnagar (Gujrat)

ABSTRACT

This study was conducted to investigate the difference in the fear of coronavirus (COVID-19) in Bhavnagar district people. To better understand predictors of the fear of coronavirus, we conducted an online survey (N = 238) between 25 and 29 April 2020, the survey was conducted five days after the outbreak of the corona virus in Bhavnagar created an atmosphere of fear. Prepared by a researcher in this survey Fear was measured by using Google Forms (2000) for questions such as virus transmission, rumours, news, quarantine area, death statistics, etc. the collected data was statically analysed with the help of “t” test. Result showed that there is no significant impact of rural and urban Area in type of resident ($t=0.34$), there is no significant impact of 40 year above and 40 year below Age in years ($t=0.11$), there is no significant impact of male and female in Gender ($t=0.12$).

Keywords: novel coronavirus, COVID-19, Fear of the coronavirus, online study, Google form

Introduction: -

The novel coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic has infected over 5428 individuals with almost 290 deaths in Gujrat and Bhavnagar has recorded 17 new COVID-19 cases, taking the totally of cases in the district to 73 at the time of writing (Aarogya setu Application, govt. of India, 2020). COVID-19 has extraordinary spreading properties and is causing high rates of both morbidity and mortality. To respond to this situation, governments of India have started to issue unprecedented public policies such as social distancing, isolation, and self-quarantine (ABP News, 2020). The economic and psychosocial consequences of the COVID -19 pandemic have been far-reaching and unprecedented in the India. Millions of individuals all in the India have been told to remain in their houses (i.e., so-called ‘lockdowns’) and many have not been able to work (and earn money) because they are unable to do their job from home.

One psychological aspect of the COVID-19 pandemic is fear. Fear is defined as an unpleasant emotional state that is triggered by the perception of threatening stimuli (Pakpour, A.H. et al., 2020). Extraordinary situations such as disease outbreaks and epidemics can

induce fear among many people. Such fear has led to individuals committing suicide because they thought they had COVID-19 even though the autopsies showed that they did not (Goyal et al., 2020; Mamun and Griffiths, 2020). Fear is a much-researched psychological construct and this has led to the development of dozens of psychometric 'fear scales' assessing individuals' fear of many different things. There are those that assess the fear of being diagnosed with specific health conditions (e.g., fear of breast, fear of medical and paramedical-related situations)

Assessing fears is important. Without knowing the levels of fear about specific things among different groups by specific socio-demographic variables (e.g., gender, age, education, ethnicity, religiosity, etc.) it is difficult to know whether education and prevention programs are needed, and if they are needed which groups to target and where.

Researchers have developed a five-point scale that measures the Fear of the coronavirus using Google Forms for online study. The questionnaire was sent to people through the use of social media applications. The study was conducted between 25 and 29 April, 2020, in the days following the increase in the number of coronavirus patients in Gujarat (Aarogya setu Aap, govt. of india, 2020) and research in the week after India announced strict measures to eradicate coronavirus in the country.

1.Literature Review :-

Timsit A. (March,2020), explained in her article Humans have progressed themselves very below par to react the improbability of condition, due to any reason like Flu or COVID 19 people are really very panic. If the threat is uncertain you will find the persons to take more uncommon actions. You will find panic buying of months' of important goods and non- essential medicinalre sources.

Gardner j. p. and Moallef p., (2015) authors have done the critical review of Psychological impact of SARS on English Language Literature and it is observed by them in their study that, post contamination there is fear amongst the people who were contaminated with the SARS, they were having fear for survival, fear of contaminating others, reduced the quality of life and psychological/emotional distress and Post Traumatic Stress Disorder.

Sang Min Lee And others, authors observed that the medical staff who was dealing with MERS related work were at high risk of displaying symptoms of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder even after time had passed and the risk was symptoms related to sleep and numbness particularly with the implementation of home quarantine.

2.Methodology :-**[1] Hypothesis:**

The following things of hypothesis have been formulated for the in investigation.

- 1)There is no significant difference of Fear of the coronavirus (COVID-19) among rural and urban area.
- 2)There is no significant difference of Fear of the coronavirus (COVID-19) among 40 year above and 40 year below.
- 3)There is no significant difference of Fear of the coronavirus (COVID-19) among male and female.

[2] Sample:

Respondents for this study were recruited through online Google forms using social media platforms of the involved researchers (e.g., LinkedIn, WhatsApp Facebook, blog). Data from 311 respondents were recorded. However, 70 respondents did not complete the questionnaire and data from three additional respondents were removed because they did not answer all questions, so the final sample consisted of 238 respondents. The majority of our sample consisted of male (76.47%) and a large portion of the respondents lived in the urban (55.46%) (See Table 1 for a detailed overview of the demographics of our sample). Participation was on a voluntary basis.

Table 1. Demographic information of the respondents (total N = 238).		
	N	%
Type of resident area		
Rural	106	44.54%
Urban	132	55.46%
Age in years		
40 year above	60	25.21%
40 year below	98	74.79%
Gender		
Male	182	76.47%
Female	56	23.53%

[3] Tools:

For collecting the pertinent data the following tools for used

A.Personal information schedule :

The main parses of this schedule is to collect certain pertinent data regarding the various information such as area, age and gender collected thru this schedule.

B.Fear of coronavirus scale :

This questionnaire has been prepared by the researcher (2020) keeping in view the coronavirus related literature, research and psychological complaints related to coronavirus and lockdown in current newspapers. For which Google Form was used. After the complete questionnaire was prepared, five experts were sent for review. Based on their suggestions, some changes were made in the questionnaire and finally the final questionnaire was given the form.

3. Procedure :-

The questionnaire of Fear of coronavirus consist 20 sentential. The questionnaire is having Five options (1) strongly agree (2) agree (3) neutral (4) disagree (5) strongly disagree has both positive and negative sentences. 14 sentences are positive and giving the score 5,4,3,2,1 and 6 sentence are negative and giving the score 1,2,3,4,5. Respectively the maximum possible score is 100 and minimum possible is 20 low score in to be. Interpreted as having high score indicates a high Fear of coronavirus and a low score indicates a lack of Fear of coronavirus. These score were statistically threaded for “t” test.

Result :-

Table no:- 2

Shoving the summary of all - “t” value of the Fear of coronavirus in result table

Variables	N	Mean	S.D.	df	“t”	Level of significant
Rural area	106	71.16	14.63	236	0.34	N.S.
Urban area	132	69.97	16.99			
40 Year above	60	70.37	15.69	236	0.12	N.S.
40 Year below	178	70.75	16.00			
Male	182	70.69	15.95	236	0.11	N.S.
Female	56	70.69	16.42			

N.S. = Not signification

4.Discussion :-

The aim of present investigation was to know the difference of the fear of coronavirus (COVID-19) Bhavnagar district people in the reference of their resident area, age and gender. We do not find any significant difference among Bhavnagar district people in the reference of their resident area, age and gender.

The results show that people in Bhavnagar district of urban and rural areas do not find the difference between coronavirus fear (COVID-19), as coronavirus fear is similar in both urban and rural areas. Therefore, the hypothesis is accepted. This means that a person living in any

area is afraid of coronavirus. Its danger is more dangerous than coronavirus so such a result may have been achieved. Research by Gardner and Moallef (2015) also found that people were at risk of contracting the SARS virus. The research looked at people's survival, fear of disease and psycho-emotional problems. The result of this research coincides with the result of my research.

There is also no significant difference in the fear of coronavirus (COVID-19) between the ages of year 40 above and 40 below, which hypothesis is accepted. People believed that coronavirus only affects older people but later realized that it can affect people of any age. That's why people over the age of 40 and under the age of 40 feel the same fear of coronavirus infection. Everyone at any age is at fear of death. Timsit A. (2020), his article states that the flu and COVID-19 people are terrified. This research also found a similar fear of coronavirus in people of any age.

There is no difference between male and female regarding the fear of coronavirus (COVID-19) which hypothesis is accepted. People of any gender have the same fear of coronavirus. Coronavirus infection can occur in any gender. 4 achieve such a result. Do not be afraid of coronavirus, 97% of people recover. Dr. Manvar (sanj samachar-2020). So there is no need to be afraid of coronaviruses, but it is necessary to be careful. Stay at home, be safe.

5. Conclusion :

- 1) There is no significant difference in the fear of coronavirus (COVID-19) between rural and urban area.
- 2) There is no significant difference in the fear of coronavirus (COVID-19) between 40 year above and 40 year below.
- 3) There is no significant difference in the fear of coronavirus (COVID-19) between male and female.

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Resource List:-

- <https://jigneshvegad.blogspot.com>
- <https://www.mygov.in/aarogya-setu-app/>
- <https://www.mygov.in/covid-19>
- https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1wy_tPIWcQCJqMQLVJFqpkWt-k6pTsnAK5Ffxz_nguCU/edit
- <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/other-states/coronavirus-70-year-old-man-dies-in-bhavnagar/article31170098.ece>
- <https://www.abplive.com/coronavirus-covid-19>
- <https://www.sanjsamachar.net/news/details/226929/don-t-be-afraid-of-corona-97-of-people-recover-dr-manvar>

**A STUDY OF A MEN'S MENTAL HEALTH BEFORE COVID-19 AND
AFTER COVID-19**

Dr. Manojkumar Parmar
Department of Psychology,
MKBU. Bhavnagar.

Abstract

Presente research was to examine the mental health of men before Covid-19 and after Covid-19. In this research, only 160 men have been selected as Samples. What was taken in 2019 has been selected again in 2022. Used Mental Health Questionnaire designed by Dr. DJ Bhatt and Ms. Gida. 't' value 2.04 is found and the hypothesis is not accepted. Significant difference is seen at level 0.05.

Key words: - Covid-19, Mental health

Introduction: -

The situation stabilizes and also destabilizes mental health. Any situation leaves a good or bad impression on a person. When a person goes through a frightening environment, the mental health becomes worse and the effect becomes physical. Covid-19 is having a detrimental effect on the world, so this study looks at how a person's mental health changes over time.

Definition of Mental Health:

Mental health includes measures taken to promote mental health and to reduce the effects of mental illness through early diagnosis and prevention.

-American Psychological Association

Mental health, as its name suggests, is associated with knowledge of mental health and efficiency and the realization of mental well-being.

-D.B. Klein

Mental health is about finding the rules of mental health and taking or advocating for its protection.

-Driver

Review of Literature:

Ravi Philip Rajkumar (2020) '*COVID-19 and mental health: A review of the existing literature*' The COVID-19 pandemic is a major health crisis affecting several nations, with

over 720,000 cases and 33,000 confirmed deaths reported to date. Such widespread outbreaks are associated with adverse mental health consequences. Keeping this in mind, existing literature on the COVID-19 outbreak pertinent to mental health was retrieved via a literature search of the PubMed database. Published articles were classified according to their overall themes and summarized. Preliminary evidence suggests that symptoms of anxiety and depression (16–28%) and self-reported stress (8%) are common psychological reactions to the COVID-19 pandemic, and may be associated with disturbed sleep. A number of individual and structural variables moderate this risk. In planning services for such populations, both the needs of the concerned people and the necessary preventive guidelines must be taken into account. The available literature has emerged from only a few of the affected countries, and may not reflect the experience of persons living in other parts of the world. In conclusion, subsyndromal mental health problems are a common response to the COVID-19 pandemic. There is a need for more representative research from other affected countries, particularly in vulnerable populations.

Aims

- 1) To study the men's mental health before Covid-19 and after Covid-19.

Hypothesis:

- 1) There will be not significant difference in men's mental health before Covid-19 and after Covid-19.

Research Design:

Present research includes 160 Samples. In which the sample has been selected which got the information in 2019 and the same sample has been checked for mental health by filling the mental health questionnaire again in 2022.

Variables:**A. Independent variable:**

- 1) Instructions taken in 2019
- 2) Indications taken in 2022

B. Dependent variable:

- 1) Mental health

C. control variable:

- 1) Bhavnagar city Sample is selected.
- 2) Samples who were healthy in 2019 have been selected again in 2022.
- 3) Only men's Sample is selected

Tool:

Questionnaire for Mental Health Retired Chairperson of Psychology Department of Saurashtra University and Prof. Dr.DJ Bhatt and Co. Mis. Gida-certified (1992) questionnaire will be used.

Statistical Interpretation:

No	Group	N	M	SD	SEM	't'	Level of Signi
1	Samples taken in 2019	160	43.11	14.74	1.35	2.04	0.05
2	Samples taken in 2022	160	45.50	8.11			

From the table above it can be said that the 't' value calculated between the two Groups of Samples taken in 2019 and the Samples taken in 2022 is = 2.04. When $df = 318$ then the value of 't' in the table is 2.59 at 0.01 level and 1.97 at 0.05 level so the calculated 't' is small at 0.01 level and greater than 0.05 level so there is a significant difference at 0.05 level. And hypothesis is not accepted. Therefore, it can be said that if the Samples taken in 2019 are taken as Samples again in 2022, then there is a difference due to covid-19.

Conclusion:

Present research does not accept the hypothesis and finds a significant difference of 0.05 which indicates that there has been a difference in the mental health of the men's during the period of Covid-19.

Suggestions:

- 1)The difference may also be due to the re-selection of the Samples as the Samples i.e. the age of 3 years.
- 2)The difference may also be due to the risk of infection due to Covid-19.
- 3)A better result can be obtained by calculating the effect of the presented research by calculating 'F' test.
- 4)Differences can be measured if the same person is studied periodically. So such long-term research can provide accurate information.
- 5)Dr. D.J. Bhatt and Ms. Gida has been used which is very old but better results can be obtained if a new mental health questionnaire is created and used considering the current environment.

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EFFECT OF PRAYER AS AN ACTIVITY OF THE TAPOVAN CENTER'S ON PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL BEING OF THE PREGNANT WOMEN

Dr. Sunilkumar S. Jadav
Assistant Professor (Psychology),
Department of Prenatal care and Education,
Children's University, Gandhinagar, Gujarat.
Email: Sonujadav7275@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Aim of the research is to study of the effect of prayer on psychological well being among pregnant women so investigator selected two groups one is pregnant women who doing prayer as an activity of Tapovan centre's and other is pregnant women who not-doing prayer, both groups have 120 pregnant women. Data were collected from Tapovan centre's of Gujarat and other areas of Gujarat. Scale was use for data collection is personal datasheet and Psychological well-being questionnaire developed by Bhogle and Prakash [1995], 2x2 factorial design was used and data were analysis by ANOVA test. Result show that, the psychological well being of pregnant women who doing prayer as an activity of Tapovan centre's is better than the pregnant women who not-doing prayer. There is no difference between the psychological well being of the urban and rural areas pregnant women.

Introduction:

The connecting relationship a woman develops with her unborn child is a spiritual as well as emotional and physical bond (Hall, 2001). Complications during pregnancy provide a stressful and uncertain experience for women and their families. Prenatal stress and distress have been shown to have significant consequences for the mother, child, and family (Heaman & Gupton, 1998). A significant amount of research has focused on biological, psychological, and social considerations for the high-risk pregnancy population; yet, there is a paucity of research dealing with the spiritual dimension. Interdisciplinary teams caring for women and their families as they cope with high-risk pregnancies frequently witness the influence of spiritual beliefs and practices on the illness experience. As women try to make sense out of their high risk diagnosis, they may reveal a multitude of spiritual needs. They often express feelings of guilt, grief, alienation, and aloneness. Furthermore, women describe a search for

meaning and a need to feel connected with whatever they hold as sacred (Breen, Price, & Lake, 2006).

According to Diener (2000) psychological wellbeing refers to how people evaluate their lives in terms of cognition, emotion or feelings. It expresses the frequency with which people experience pleasant or unpleasant moods and emotions, which have a positive or negative effect. Psychological wellbeing on the other hand refers to an individual's overall evaluation of his or her life. Psychological wellbeing result most directly from the objective circumstance of people life. Janse, Krol, Groothoff and Post (2004) suggest that psychological well-being is synonymous with "quality of life" of an individual. Psychological well-being is a dynamic concept that includes subjective, social, and psychological dimensions as well as health-related behaviours (Ryff, 2005). Another conception upon Psychological wellbeing is developed is through a social perspective which is a state of being with others, where human needs are met, where one can act meaningfully to pursue ones goals, and where one enjoys a satisfactory quality of life' (WeD, 2007).

Psychological well-being is a subjective term that means different things to different people. Though there are times in most people's lives when they are not mentally and emotionally at their best, but if they experience a positive state of psychological wellbeing, it then means that these people are able to cope with their problems effectively. This state of being has an effect on a person's physical health.

Pregnancy is a normal life process but, it brings in a lot of changes in many perspectives of a woman's life. The duration of pregnancy averages 266 days (38 weeks) after ovulation which equals to 9 months .For many women, pregnancy is a natural and joyful event. The recognition that a woman is pregnant is usually accompanied by a sense of fulfillment and excitement. But, in some women there may be a psychological set back which is manifested as anxiety, depression, stress and such other emotional disturbances. The psychological factors among many other aspects of pregnancy have received considerable attention and focus in research studies. This is because of the reason that the psychological disturbances can adversely affect the course of pregnancy, labour, delivery and subsequent development of the child as well as the psychological wellbeing of the mother (Erickson, 1976). One very vital factor that could influence the psychological wellbeing of pregnant women which have been given less attention in the literature is the stages of pregnancy.

Aims of the study:

- 1.To study of the effect of prayer on psychological well being among pregnant women who doing prayer as an activity of Tapovan centre's and not-doing prayer.
- 2.To study of the effect of prayer on psychological well being among pregnant women of urban and rural area.
- 3.To study of the effect of interaction on psychological well being among the types of pregnant women and area.

Hypothesis:

1. There is no difference between the psychological well being of the pregnant women who doing prayer as an activity of Tapovan centre's and not-doing prayer.
2. There is no difference between the psychological well being of the urban and rural areas pregnant women.
3. There is no interaction effect of the psychological well being in the types of pregnant women and area.

Method:**Sample:**

Sample in this study consist of 120 subjects. The samples were selected from Tapovan centre's and other areas of Gujarat. The pregnant women were selected by simple random system. Among them 60 pregnant women were involved in Tapovan center's prayer's activity and other 60 pregnant women were not involved in such kind of activities. From each group 30 urban areas and 30 rural areas pregnant women were selected for the study.

Tools used:

The following tools were used in the present study:

-Data were collected by creating a online Google form

1) Personal Data sheet:

A personal data sheet developed by the investigator was used to collect information about type of pregnant women and area.

2) Psychological well being Scale:

Psychological well-being questionnaire developed by bhogle and Prakash [1995] was used to measure psychological well-being. These are 28 sentences in this scale. All at the sentence have two options "yes or no" belong two options can chose one option and marked by symbol [✓] there are two types of sentence in this scale positive and negative. The test-

retest reliability coefficient is 0.72 and internal consistency coefficient is 0.84 the author has reported satisfactory or validity of the questionnaire.

Statistical Analysis:

In this study 'F' test was used for statistical analysis.

Result and Discussion:

The objective was to study of psychological well being with reference to types of activities and area. In this context, 3 null hypotheses (Ho.1 to 3) were constructed. For this purpose 2x2 factorial design was framed. To examine these null hypotheses, statistical techniques of two ways ANOVA was used. The results obtained are presented in table No. 1 to 3.

Table No-1 (N=120)

Mean and SD of psychological well being with reference to types of activities and area.

Independent variable		Urban	Rural
Pregnant women who doing Prayer as an activity of Tapovan centre's	Mean	22.83	23.87
	SD	2.99	2.69
	N	30	30
Pregnant women who not-doing Prayer	Mean	21.70	22.47
	SD	3.98	3.26
	N	30	30

Table No. 2 (N=120)

ANOVA summary of psychological well being with reference to types of activities and area.

Source of variance	Sum of square	df	Mean sum of square	F
A (Involvement in Tapovan centre's Prayer activity)	48.13	1	48.13	*4.52
B (Area)	24.30	1	24.30	2.82(NS)
AxB	0.53	1	0.53	0.05 (NS)
SSW	1235.40	116	10.65	
SST (cr.total)	1308.37	119		
NS – Not Significant, *-p>0.05				

Table No.3 (N=120)

Mean scores and difference of Mean of psychological well being of pregnant women with respect to types of activities and area.

Independent variables	N	Mean	Difference of mean
A1 (Pregnant women who doing prayer as an activities of Tapovan centre's)	30	23.35	1.27
A2 (Pregnant women who not-doing prayer)	30	22.08	
B1(Urban area)	30	22.27	0.9
B2(Rural area)	30	23.17	

❖ Psychological well being with reference to types of pregnant women:

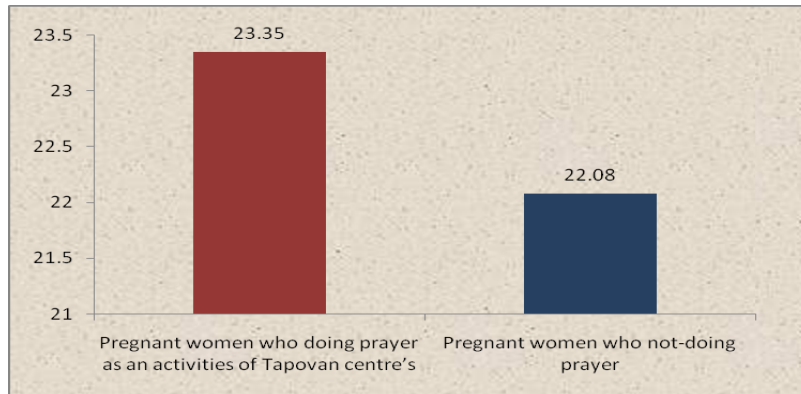
The F value of the types of teacher (Table No. 2) is 4.52. The present value is statistically significant at 0.05 level. When check the difference between psychological well being of pregnant women who doing prayer as an activity of Tapovan centre's and not-doing prayer by F test, significant F value was found. Table No. 3 reveals that, the mean scores of psychological well being of pregnant women who doing prayer as an activity of Tapovan centre's and not-doing prayer are 23.35 and 22.08 respectively and the difference between two is 1.27 which is high and not negligible. Hence the null hypothesis No. 1 is rejected and it is conclude that, there is significant difference between the psychological well being of pregnant women who doing prayer as an activity of Tapovan centre's and not-doing prayer. The psychological well being of pregnant women who doing prayer as an activity of Tapovan centre's is high than the pregnant women who not-doing prayer. This difference can also be seen from graph No. 1 designed on the basis of obtained result.

Graph No. 1

Chart Showing Mean Scores of psychological well being with reference to types of pregnant women

X = Types of pregnant women (doing prayer as an activities of tapovan centre's A₁ and not-doing prayer A₂)

Y= 1.00 Sem. = 0.5 Average Score



❖Psychological well being with reference to urban and rural areas pregnant women:

According to table no. 2 it is observed that 'F' value of Psychological well being of the urban and rural areas pregnant women is 2.82 which do show no significant difference at a level of 0.05, from the hypothesis the obtained value is accepted. The results get no significant difference.

According to the table no. 3 it is observed that mean score of psychological well being of urban and rural areas pregnant women are 22.27 and 23.17. The difference is 0.9 so we can say that there is no effective difference between urban and rural areas pregnant women about psychological well being. According to result the null hypothesis no. 2 is accepted.

❖Psychological well being with reference to interaction effect of the types of pregnant women and area:

The F value of interaction between types of pregnant women and area (Table No. 2) is 0.05 which is statistically not significant. To show the interaction effect of types of pregnant women and sex (AXB) on psychological well being no significant effect found. Hence the null hypothesis No. 3 is maintained and it is conclude that there is no significant interaction effect of types of pregnant women and area on psychological well being.

Conclusion:

1. The psychological well being of pregnant women who doing prayer as an activity of Tapovan centre's is better than the pregnant women who not-doing prayer
2. There is no significant difference between the psychological well being of the urban and rural areas pregnant women.
3. There is no significant interaction effect between the types of pregnant women and area on psychological well being.

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“कोविड-19 और मनोभार (प्रतिबल) व्यवस्थापन (प्रबंधन)”

(Covid-19 and Stress Management)

Dr. Jayeshkumar Ranabhai Bamrotiya

Assistant Professor,

Department of Psychology, Arts and Commerce College,

Mendarda (Dist: Junagadh).

Email: jayeshbamrotiya@gmail.com

शोध लेख सारांश (Abstract)

कोविड-19 एक ऐसी गंभीर बीमारी है कि जिसने पूरे विश्व को जड़ से हिला डाला। कोविड-19 के तेजी से बढ़ते प्रसार के कारण विश्व आरोग्य संस्था (WHOWHOWWHO) ने 2020 में इसे वैश्विक महामारी घोषित की थी। कोविड-19 के प्रसार को रोकने के उद्देश्य से लॉकडाउन, सामाजिक दूरी जैसे कदम उठाये गए। कोविड-19 एक शारीरिक बीमारी होने के साथ इनके कई मनोवैज्ञानिक प्रभाव भी देखने को मिले। खास तौर से कोविड-19 हमारे दैनिक जीवन पर नाटकीय परिणामों के साथ दुनिया भर में फैल गया। कोविड-19 के चलते मनोभार (प्रतिबल) की मात्रा लोगों में बहोत ही बढ़ी है। व्यक्ति जब वातावरण की आवश्यकताओं या मांगों को पूरा करने में असमर्थता का अनुभव करता है, जब वैसी परिस्थितियाँ जो उसे शारीरिक या मनोवैज्ञानिक स्तर पर हानि पहुँचाने के लिए धमकी देती हैं, तब वह अपने में तनाव और असुखाकारी भाव का अनुभव करता है। इसका तात्पर्य यह हुआ कि व्यक्ति अपने में मनोभार का अनुभव कर रहा है। इस लिए मनोभार (प्रतिबल) व्यवस्थापन (प्रबंधन) की आवश्यकता रहती है। मनोभार व्यवस्थापन की कई सारी पद्धतियाँ हैं। जिसके प्रयोग से मनोभार (प्रतिबल) को नियंत्रित किया जा सकता है। ज्यादातर मानसिक विकृतियों की जड़ मनोभार होता है। यदि मनोभार को समझे और उसके साथ मनोभार व्यवस्थापन के तरीके सिख जाए तो कुछ हद तक मनोभार के गंभीर परिणाम को रोका जा सकता है। मनोभार प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को भिन्न भिन्न रूप से प्रभावित करता है। मनोवैज्ञानिकों ने मनोभार व्यवस्थापन के कुछ तरीके दिखाये हैं। जिसमें संज्ञानात्मक व्यवहारपरक प्राविधि, जैव प्रतिपोष, शिथिलीकरण की प्राविधि, संतुलित आहार, योग एवं ध्यान, अंतःक्रिया चिकित्सा, नियंत्रित दिनचर्या, नियमित व्यायाम, दृढ़ निश्चय जैसे उपायों का प्रयोग किया जा सकता है। इस प्राविधियों के समुचित उपयोग से और उनके बारे में प्रशिक्षण देकर मनोभार के प्रभाव को बहुत हद तक कम किया जा सकता है।

➤ **Key Words:** Covid-19, Stress, Stress Management, Psychology

❖ **पूर्वभूमिका (Introduction):**

समग्र विश्व आज एक ऐसे दौर से गुजर रहा है कि जिसमें कोविड-19 के साथ कई सारी समस्याओं का निर्माण हुआ है। कोविड-19 एक ऐसी गंभीर बीमारी है कि जिसने पूरे विश्व को जड़ से हिला डाला। पूरे विश्व में इस विशेष स्वास्थ्य संकट से उत्पन्न समस्याओं के कारण और कोविड-19 के तेजी से बढ़ते प्रसार के कारण विश्व आरोग्य संस्था ने 2020 में इसे वैश्विक महामारी घोषित की है। इतना ही नहीं बल्कि इसके व्यापक प्रसार के कारण विभिन्न देशों को आंतरराष्ट्रीय यात्राएं भी बंद करने के लिए मजबूर होना पड़ा। कोविड-19 के प्रसार को रोकने के उद्देश्य से लॉकडाउन, सामाजिक दूरी जैसे कई कदम उठाये गए हैं। कोविड-19 एक शारीरिक बीमारी होने के साथ साथ इनके कई मनोवैज्ञानिक, सामाजिक, आर्थिक, शैक्षिक, राजनैतिक प्रभाव भी देखने को मिले हैं। जिसने लोगों के जीवन पर विनाशकारी प्रभाव पैदा किया है। कोविड-19 के

चलते मनोभार (प्रतिबल) की मात्रा भी लोगों में बहोत ही बढ़ी हैं। मनोभार (प्रतिबल) और स्वास्थ्य के बीच गहरा सम्बन्ध पाया जाता है। मनोभार (प्रतिबल) एक नकारात्मक सवेगात्मक अनुभव है, जो पूर्वानुमानिक जैविक, रासायनिक, दैहिक, संज्ञानात्मक एवं व्यावहारिक परिवर्तनों के साथ संलग्न होता है। जो व्यक्ति मनोभारग्रस्त होता है, उसका मन अशांत हो जाता है, भावनाएं अस्थिर हो जाती हैं। सही-गलत का फैसला लेने में कठिनाई होती है। फलतः व्यक्ति की शारीरिक और मानसिक दोनों ही स्थितियां दोनों ही समाप्त हो जाती हैं। मनोभार (प्रतिबल) अगर दीर्घकालीन हो जाता है तो यह लक्ष्य और स्वास्थ्य को नकारात्मक रूप से प्रभावित करता है। इसलिए मनोभार (प्रतिबल) व्यवस्थापन की आवश्यकता रहती है। मनोभार (प्रतिबल) व्यवस्थापन की कई सारी पद्धतियाँ हैं। जिसके प्रयोग से मनोभार (प्रतिबल) को नियंत्रित किया जा सकता है। ज्यादातर मानसिक विकृतियों की जड़ मनोभार होता है। मनोभार प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को भिन्न भिन्न रूप से प्रभावित करता है। मनोवैज्ञानिकों ने मनोभार (प्रतिबल) व्यवस्थापन के कुछ तरीकें दिखाये हैं। जिसमें संतुलित आहार, योग एवं ध्यान, अंतः क्रिया चिकित्सा, नियंत्रित दिनचर्या, नियमित व्यायाम, दृढ़ निश्चय जैसे उपायों का प्रयोग किया जा सकता है। अतः हम सबसे पहले कोविड-19 बारे में जानेंगे।

❖ कोविड-19 वायरस क्या है? (What is Covid-19?)

आज चारों ओर कोविड-19 की चर्चा हो रही है। वास्तव में कोविड-19 एक जैविक विषाणु है। जिसने पूरी दुनिया में हाहाकार मचा रखा है। कोविड-19 एक जैविक आक्रमण है और यह हमला जीवाणुओं का है। कोविड-19 की उत्पत्ति चीन के वुहान शहर से हुई है। मार्च 2020 में विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन (WHO) द्वारा कोविड-19 को एक वैश्विक महामारी के रूप में घोषित किया है। कोविड-19 के लक्षणों में जैसे तो बहोत सारे लक्षणों का समूह सम्मिलित होता है। फिर भी कुछ महत्वपूर्ण लक्षणों में तेज बुखार, खांसी, साँस लेने में तकलीफ, आलसीपन, थकावट, शरीर में दर्द, बहती हुई नाक, गले में खराश, न्यूमोनिया, उलटी आदि का समावेश होता है।

❖ मनोभार (प्रतिबल) क्या है? (What is Stress?)

मूलतः मनोभार (प्रतिबल) शब्द की उत्पत्ति लेटिन शब्द ‘**Strictus**’ से हुई है। इसका अर्थ ‘जकड़ना’ या ‘कसा होना’ होता है। मनोभार (प्रतिबल) की परिस्थिति व्यक्ति में घातक आशंका के भाव उत्पन्न करती है। व्यक्ति जब वातावरण की आवश्यकताओं या मांगों को पूरा करने में असमर्थता का अनुभव करता है, जब वैसी परिस्थितियाँ जो उसे शारीरिक या मनोवैज्ञानिक स्तर पर हानि पहुँचाने के लिए धमकी देती हैं, तब वह अपने में तनाव और असुखाकारी भाव का अनुभव करता है। इसका तात्पर्य यह हुआ कि व्यक्ति अपने में मनोभार (प्रतिबल) का अनुभव कर रहा है।

अतएव मनोभार व्यक्ति-वातावरण के तालमय होने की सीमा फलन है।

“Stress can be defined as a negative emotional experience accompanied by predictable, biochemical, physiological, cognitive and behavioural changes that are directed either toward altering the stressful event or accommodating to its effects.”

-A. Baum (1990).

“Stress is a function of the degree of person-environment fit.”

-R. S. Lazarus & S. Folkman (1984).

❖ **मनोभार (प्रतिबल) व्यवस्थापन (प्रबंधन) (Stress Management):**

हम जानते हैं कि मानव जीवन दिन-प्रतिदिन मनोभारग्रस्त हो रहा है। कोविड-19 की स्थिति में व्यक्ति कई कारणों से मनोभार (प्रतिबल) का अनुभव कर रहे हैं। मनोभार बहुत ही गंभीर मानसिक समस्या है। ऐसा कहा जाता है कि मनोभार शारीरिक रोग और अस्वस्थता में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। मनोभार हमारे शारीरिक, मानसिक एवं सामाजिक जीवन के ऊपर बहुत बुरा प्रभाव डालता है। इसीलिए हमें अपने जीवन को मनोभार रहित बनाना आवश्यक बन जाता है।

मनोभार (प्रतिबल) व्यवस्थापन की कई सारी पद्धतियाँ (तकनीकें) हैं। जिसके प्रयोग से मनोभार को नियंत्रित किया जा सकता है। ज्यादातर मानसिक विकृतियों की जड़ मनोभार होता है। यदि मनोभार (प्रतिबल) को समझे और उसके साथ मनोभार व्यवस्थापन के तरीके सिख जाए तो कुछ हद तक मनोभार के गंभीर परिणाम को रोका जा सकता है। मनोभार प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को भिन्न भिन्न रूप से प्रभावित करता है। मनोभार (प्रतिबल) व्यवस्थापन (प्रबंधन) के लिए निम्नलिखित तकनीकें का प्रयोग किया जा सकता है।

1. संज्ञानात्मक व्यवहारपरक प्रविधि (Cognitive behavioural technique):

संज्ञानात्मक व्यवहारपरक प्रविधि एक ऐसी प्रविधि है कि जो लोगों को अपने प्रतिबल के विरुद्ध सजग होने कि आदत एवं अभ्यास करने के लिए तैयार करती है। अपने मनोभार के स्वरूप, उनके पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव की जानकारी प्रशिक्षण एवं अभ्यास के द्वारा देने की आवश्यकता रहती है। कोविड की परिस्थिति में संज्ञानात्मक व्यवहारपरक प्रविधि वास्तविक संज्ञान और मनोभार प्रबंधन के लिए उपयोगी सिद्ध होती है।

2. जैव प्रतिपोष (Biofeedback):

जैव प्रतिपोष के माध्यम से मनोभार के शारीरिक पक्षों को नियंत्रित करने में मदद मिलती है। मनोभार के प्रभावों को नियंत्रित करने के लिए जैव प्रतिपोष संबंधित जानकारी देकर लोगों को अपने मनोभार को कम करने के लिए प्रशिक्षित किया जा सकता है। विशेष तौर से कोविड की परिस्थिति में जैव प्रतिपोष मनोभार प्रबंधन के लिए बहुत ही उपयोगी सिद्ध होता है।

3. व्यायाम (Exercise):

नियमित व्यायाम द्वारा मनोभार के प्रभावों को कम किया जा सकता है। नियमित व्यायाम में तेरना, दौड़ना, रस्सी कूदना, एरोबिक्स अभ्यास, नृत्य करना, दण्ड बैठक करना, खुली जगह में टहेलना, आसन करना आदि को शामिल किया जा सकता है। इन सभी व्यायामों से व्यक्ति में लचीलापन, सहनशीलता, स्फूर्ति और उत्साह आता है। जिससे हृदय की धमनियों और रक्तचाप को नियंत्रित करने की क्षमता में वृद्धि होती है। साथ मनोभार सह्यता में भी वृद्धि होती है। कोविड की स्थिति में व्यायाम मनोभार कम करने में तथा मनोभार प्रबंधन में अति आवश्यक बन जाता है।

4. शिथिलीकरण (Relaxation technique):

शिथिलीकरण की प्रविधि वैसे तो मनोभार के विपरीत प्रक्रिया हैं। मांसपेशियों में तनाव कम करके चिंता तथा मनोभार को कम किया जा सकता है। ऐसा करने के लिए शरीर के निचले हिस्से में पहले अभ्यास द्वारा शिथिलीकरण लाया जाता है और धीरे धीरे चेहरे की मांसपेशियों में शिथिलीकरण लाया जाता है। तदुपरांत सम्पूर्ण शरीर में शिथिलीकरण लाकर मनोभार को कम किया जा सकता है।

5. संतुलित आहार (Balance eating):

कोविड-19 के दौरान मनोभार (प्रतिबल) से बचने हेतु मन के साथ तन को भी स्वस्थ रखना अति आवश्यक बन जाता है। हम जानते हैं कि तन को स्वस्थ रखने के लिए उचित आवर और संतुलित आहार लेना भी उतना ही आवश्यक है। खास तौर से हरी और पत्तेदार सब्जियां, दाल, सूखे मेवे, फल-फलादि का उचित मात्रा में सेवन करने से मनोभार (प्रतिबल) को कम करने में मदद मिलती है।

6. योग एवं ध्यान (Yoga and Meditation):

नियमित योग एवं ध्यान करने से शरीर में नवीन ऊर्जा का संचार होता है। जो व्यक्ति को शारीरिक और मानसिक रूप से सक्रिय बनाता है। परिणाम स्वरूप मनोभार स्वतः कम हो जाता है। योग ऐसी एक प्राचीन विधा है, जिसके अंतर्गत योग के विभिन्न आसनों को करने से शरीर की रोग प्रतिरोधक क्षमता बढ़ने के साथ साथ श्वसन तंत्र भी मजबूत होता है। इसलिए कोरोना जैसी महामारी के खिलाफ लड़ाई में इसको एक अचूक हथियार भी माना जा रहा है। योग की कोविड-19 की महामारी में अद्भुत भूमिका रही है। खास तौर से एकाग्रता, सकारात्मकता, समायोजन, व्यक्तित्व, विश्रान्ति, शारीरिक स्वास्थ्य, मानसिक स्वास्थ्य, आध्यात्मिक स्वास्थ्य का विकास, रोग प्रतिरोधक शक्ति, जिजीविषा आदि के विकास में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका रही है।

7. अंतःक्रिया चिकित्सा (Interaction Therapy):

खास तौर से अपने मित्रों, नजदिकी रिश्तेदारों, परिवार के सदस्यों आदि से लगातार बातचीत करने से तनाव कम होता है। व्यक्ति अपने निकटतम व्यक्ति से बातचीत करके अपनी समस्या से निजात पाता है। मन में पल रहे अंतर्द्वंद्वों को समाप्त करता है। परिणाम स्वरूप मनोभार स्वतः ही दूर हो जाता है। डॉ. सिगमंड फ्रॉइड के मतानुसार जब तक हमारे आंतर मन के विचार बाहर नहीं आते तब तक व्यक्ति मानसिक रूप से बैचन रहता है और मनोभार का अनुभव करता है। इसीलिए व्यक्ति को मनोभार प्रबंधन के लिए अपने विचारों का विरेचन कर देना चाहिए। ताकि व्यक्ति का मन मनोभार से मुक्त हो जाए।

8. नियंत्रित दिनचर्या (Proper Daily Routine):

मनोभार जैसी समस्या से निजात पाने का महत्वपूर्ण अस्त्र नियमित एवं नियंत्रित दिनचर्या का होना है। समय से पहले सोना, समय से बिस्तर छोड़ना, समय पर कार्य स्थल पर जाना, समय पर खाना आदि नियमित एवं नियंत्रित दिनचर्या में शामिल होते हैं। नियमित दिनचर्या से दिन की शुरुआत भी अच्छी होती है। पूरा दिन अच्छी तरह से कटता है और दिन का अंत भी अच्छी तरह से होता है। अगर दिनचर्या नियमित है तो दैनिक क्रियाओं में किसी भी प्रकार के अवरोध आने से बचा जा सकता है। जिससे मनोभार नियंत्रित होता है और कार्य कर्तृत्व में वृद्धि होती है।

9. दृढ़ निश्चय (Steadfast):

मनोभार का प्रबंधन करने के लिए व्यक्ति में दृढ़ निश्चय अति आवश्यक है। जब व्यक्ति अपने निर्णय पर अडिग होता है तो किसी भी प्रकार की परिस्थिति में अपने आपको समायोजित कर सकता है। विशेष तौर से कोविड की स्थिति में दृढ़ निश्चय व्यक्ति को मजबूत मनोबल देता है। मुश्किल स्थिति में भी व्यक्ति को नई ऊर्जा प्रदान करता है।

10. औषध (Medicine):

साधारणतः मनोभार मनोवैज्ञानिक कारणों से सर्वाधिक होता है। जिसे औषध द्वारा ठीक कर पाना संभव नहीं है। फिर भी चिकित्सकों की सलाह अनुसार उचित औषध या दवा के सेवन से मनोभार को बहुत हद तक दूर किया जा सकता है। कुछ ऐसे मनोशामक औषध हैं जो मनोभार की स्थिति में हमें सहायक बन सकते हैं।

तदुपरांत अन्य भी कई तकनीकें हैं जो मनोभार को कम करने में सहायक बन सकती हैं, जो निम्नानुसार हैं।

- आशावाद
- अनासक्ति
- विपश्यना साधना
- नियमित समय अन्तराल
- शिक्षा का प्रसार
- आध्यात्म जीवनशैली
- मद्यनिषेध
- घरेलु उपाय
- योग्य विहार
- अच्छे विचार
- योग्य आचरण
- शिष्ट वाचन
- संगीत का उपयोग

उपरोक्त विभिन्न प्रविधियों का समुचित उपयोग करके और उनके बारे में प्रशिक्षण देकर मनोभार के प्रभाव को बहुत हद तक कम किया जा सकता है।

❖ उपसंहार (Conclusion):

कुल मिलाकर कहा जा सकता है कि कोविड-19 एक शारीरिक बीमारी होने के साथ साथ इनके कई मनोवैज्ञानिक, सामाजिक, आर्थिक, शैक्षिक, राजनैतिक प्रभाव भी देखने को मिले हैं। जिसने लोगों के जीवन पर विनाशकारी प्रभाव पैदा किया है। कोविड-19 के चलते मनोभार (प्रतिबल) की मात्रा भी लोगों में बहोत ही बढ़ी है। मनोभार (प्रतिबल) और स्वास्थ्य के बीच गहरा सम्बन्ध पाया जाता है। मनोभार (प्रतिबल) अगर दीर्घकालीन हो जाता है तो यह लक्ष्य और स्वास्थ्य को नकारात्मक रूप से प्रभावित करता है। इसलिए मनोभार व्यवस्थापन की आवश्यकता रहती है।

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વધતી જતી મોંઘવારી ના કારણે સામાન્ય લોકોની માનસિક સ્થિતિ અંગેનો અભ્યાસ

^૧ ગોહિલ અનિરુદ્ધસિંહ ડી. અને ^૨ ડો.ભાવનાબેન કે.કુંમર

^૧વિદ્યાર્થી, TYBA SEM-6, ^૨માર્ગદર્શક,

મનોવિજ્ઞાન વિભાગ,

બહાઉદ્દીન સરકારી વિનયન કોલેજ-જૂનાગઢ

સારાંશ

પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધનનો મુખ્યહેતુ વધતી જતી મોંઘવારીના કારણે સામાન્ય લોકોની માનસિક સ્થિતિ અંગેનો અભ્યાસ, આ અભ્યાસ માટે સ્વતંત્ર પરિવર્ત્ય જેવા કે સામાન્ય લોકોની મુશ્કેલીઓ તથા મુજવણોના લીધે તેની માનસિક સ્થિતિ પર જવા મળતી મોંઘવારીની સમસ્યાઓ અંગેનો અભ્યાસ કરવામાં આવ્યો. આ અભ્યાસ માટે કુલ 398 સામાન્ય લોકોનો મત લેવામાં આવેલ છે, જેમાં ગામડામાં રહેતા લોકો અને શહેરમાં રહેતા લોકોનો મત લેવામાં આવ્યા. આ લોકોની માહિતી એકત્રિત કરવા માટે વ્યક્તિગત માહિતી પત્રક તથા સ્વરચિત પ્રશ્નાવલી (ગૂગલ ફોર્મ)નો ઉપયોગ કરવામાં આવ્યો. જેમાં કુલ 98.4%લોકોને મોંઘવારી વધી છે તેમ લાગે છે. જે પ્રસ્તુત સર્વેના વ્યક્તિગત લેવાયેલ માહિતી પત્રકો દ્વારા પ્રસ્થાપિત થાય છે.

1. પ્રસ્તાવના

વધતી જતી મોંઘવારી ના સમયમાં સામાન્ય લોકો મુશ્કેલી અનુભવી રહ્યા છે.લોકો પોતાની સામાન્ય જરૂરિયાતો સંતોષી શકતા નથી. જેથી વારંવાર મુશ્કેલીઓ અનુભવે છે.

વધતી જતી મોંઘવારી આજના સમયની ગંભીર સમસ્યા છે. મોંઘવારીની કારમી ભીંસને લીધે ગરીબ અને મધ્યમવર્ગના લોકોનું જીવન દુષ્કર બની ગયું છે.અનાજ, કઠોળ,ચા,ખાંડ,શાકભાજી જેવી જીવન જરૂરી ચીવસ્તુઓના ભાવોમાં બેફામ વધારાથી આજે સામાન્ય લોકો ખુબ પરેશાન જોવા મળે છે.નિરકુંશ પણે વધતી જતી મોંઘવારી ઘરના અર્થતંત્રને ખોરવી નાખે છે.સામાન્ય લોકો માટે કોઈ જીવલેણ રોગ જેવી ભયનક બની ગઈ છે.આવક અને ખર્ચના છેડાને માંડ – માંડ ભેગા કરતા સામાન્ય વર્ગના લોકો મોંઘવારી વધતા કઈ વસ્તુઓના વપરાશમાં કાપ મૂકવો,એની વિમાસણમાં મુકાય જાય છે.ગૃહકાંકસ, સમાજીક અશાંતિ અને આપઘાતના બનાવોના મૂળમાં કેટલીક વાર મોંઘવારી પણ જવાબદાર હોય છે.

સામાન્ય વર્ગના લોકોના પરિવારમાં કમાનાર વ્યક્તિ એક હોય છે અને ખાનાર અનેક હોય છે. આ વર્ગમાં નોકરિયાત વર્ગ અને સામાન્ય ખેડૂતોનો હોય છે.તેની આવક મર્યાદિત હોય છે.આ

સામાન્ય વર્ગના લોકોને પોતાના બાળકોના ઉચ્ચ અભ્યાસ કરાવવા આર્થિક રીતે નબળા હોવાના લીધે બાળકો ને ઉચ્ચ અભ્યાસ કરવી શકતા નથી તથા તેના સંતાનોના લગ્નના ખર્ચાઓને પહોંચી વળવા તે ઉધરી કરીને અંતે કર્જમાં ડુબી જાય છે.આમ, મોંઘવારી એ સામાન્ય લોકોના જીવન જીવવામાં ખુબજ મુશ્કેલીઓ ઊભી થાય છે.

2.સંશોધન હેતુ

●પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધનનો હેતુ નીચે પ્રમાણે છે.

- “વધતી જતી મોંઘવારીના કારણે સામાન્ય લોકોની માનસિક સ્થિતિ અંગેનો અભ્યાસ”
- મોંઘવારીના કારણે સામાન્ય લોકોની ઉદ્ભાવતી સમસ્યા તથા માનસિક સ્થિતિ અંગેનો અભ્યાસ.

3.ઉત્કલ્પના

સંશોધન નું મુખ્ય કાર્ય ઉત્કલ્પના ચકાસવાનું કરવાનું હોય છે. પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધનમાં સ્વતંત્ર પરિવર્ત્ય રહેઠાણ અને જાતીના પ્રકારને ધ્યાનમાં રાખીને શૂન્ય ઉત્કલ્પનાઓ બાંધવામાં આવે છે.

વધતી જતી મોંઘવારી ના કારણે સામાન્ય લોકોની માનસિક સ્થિતિમાં કોઈ અસર થતી નથી.

4.સંશોધન પદ્ધતિ :

A.સંશોધનના પરિવર્ત્ય :

➤સ્વતંત્ર પરિવર્ત્ય :

- i.રહેઠાણ નો પ્રકાર : - ૧) શહેર ૨) ગામડું
- ii.જાતિ નો પ્રકાર : - ૧) સ્ત્રી ૨) પુરુષ

➤આધારિત પરિવર્ત્ય :

દરેક નિદર્શ પાસે થી લેવાયેલ પ્રશ્નવલીના જવાબોની ટકાવારી .

B.સંશોધનના સાધનો :

પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધન નો હેતુ વધતી જતી મોંઘવારી ના કારણે સામાન્ય લોકોની મનસુખ થી અંગેનો અભ્યાસ કરવાનો છે. ઉત્તરદાતા પાસેથી માહિતી એકત્રિત કરવા માટે નીચે પ્રમાણેના સાધનોનો ઉપયોગ કરવામાં આવ્યો.

●વ્યક્તિગત માહિતી પત્રક :

નિદર્શો વ્યક્તિગત પરિવર્ત્ય જેવા કે રહેઠાણ નો પ્રકાર (૧) શહેર (૨) ગામડું તથા જાતિ નો પ્રકાર (છોકરો છોકરી) વગેરે ને લગતી માહિતી એકત્ર કરવા માટે વ્યક્તિગત માહિતીપત્રક નો ઉપયોગ કરવામાં આવ્યો.

●માનસિક અસર માપન પ્રશ્નાવલી :

અહીં સ્વરચિત ‘ માનસિક અસર માપન પ્રશ્નાવલી નો ઉપયોગ ગૂગલ ફોર્મ માં કરવામાં આવ્યો તેમાં કુલ ૧૦ પ્રશ્નો નો સમાવેશ થાય છે જેમાં દરેક પ્રશ્ન માં ‘ હા ‘ અને ‘ ના ‘ એમ કુલ બે વિકલ્પો આપવામાં આવ્યા.જેમાંથી નિદર્શ એ કોઈ એક વિકલ્પ પસંદ કરવાનો છે .

5.સંશોધન યોજના :

અહીં બે સ્વતંત્ર પરિવર્ત્ય ની અસર તપાસવા માટે (૧) રહેઠાણ નો પ્રકાર (૨) જાતિ નો પ્રકાર લેવામાં આવ્યા .

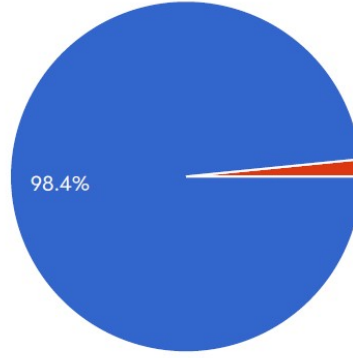
6.પ્રિ યા અને અર્થઘટન :

પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધનમાં વધતી જતી મોંઘવારીના કારણે સામાન્ય લોકોને માનસિક સ્થિતિનો અભ્યાસ કરવા માટે સ્વરચિત પ્રશ્નાવલીને આધારે શહેર અને ગામડામાં રહેતા પરીક્ષાર્થીઓની માનસિક અસર તપાસવા અંગેની સ્વરચિત પ્રશ્નાવલી ઉપયોગમાં લીધી.પત્રક અને પ્રશ્નાવલી દરેક નિદર્શ ને વ્યક્તિગત માહિતી પસંદગી કઇ રીતે ભરવી તે અંગેની સૂચના ગુગલ ફોર્મ માં આપવામાં આવી હતી.જેમાં કુલ ૧૦ પ્રશ્નો નો સમાવેશ થાય છે જેમાં બે અલગ – અલગ વિકલ્પો ‘ હા અને ‘ ના ‘ માંથી કોઇ એક પસંદગી કરી આપવાનો છે.

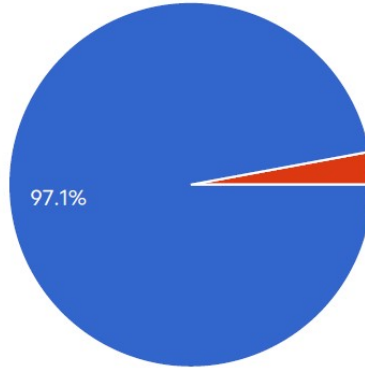
પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધન દરમ્યાન મળેલા પરિણામો નું વિસ્તારપૂર્વક વર્ણન અહીં પરિણામ વિસ્તરણમાં કરવામાં આવેલ છે , જેમાં પાછ ચાર્ટ દ્વારા નિદર્શોના પરિણામો ની ટકાવારી અને વિસ્તૃત ચર્ચા કરવામાં આવેલ છે .

7.પરિણામ વિસ્તરણ

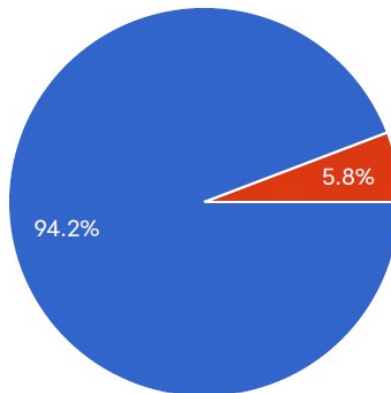
પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધન દરમ્યાન મળેલા પરિણામો નું વિસ્તારપૂર્વક વર્ણન અહીં પરિણામ વિસ્તરણમાં કરવામાં આવેલ છે , જેમાં પાછ ચાર્ટ દ્વારા નિદર્શોના પરિણામો ની ટકાવારી અને વિસ્તૃત ચર્ચા કરવામાં આવેલ છે .



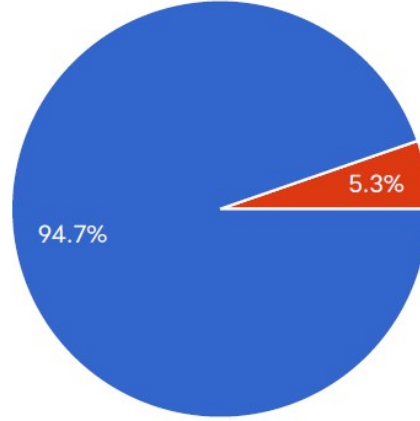
ચાર્ટ નં 1. પરથી જાણવા મળે છે કે 98.4%સામાન્ય લોકોને મોંઘવારી વધી હોય તેવું લાગે છે,જ્યારે કુલ લોકોના 1.6%મોંઘવારી વધી હોય તેવું લાગતું નથી.



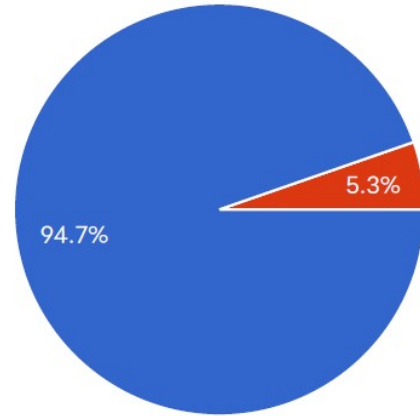
ચાર્ટ નં 2. પરથી જાણવા મળે છે કે કુલ 97.1% મોંઘવારીના કારણે બચત ન થવાના કારણે તેને ચિંતા ઓ થતી જોવા મળે છે, જ્યારે 2.9% લોકોને ચિંતા જોવા મળતી નથી



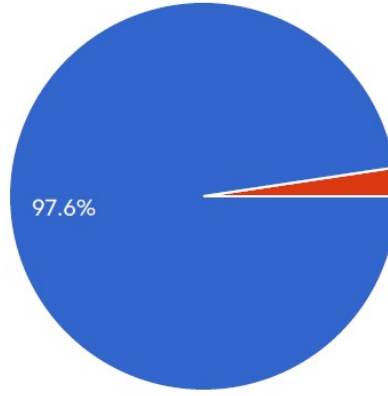
ચાર્ટ નં 3. પરથી જાણવા મળે છે કે 94.2% લોકોના મતે જો મોંઘવારી વધશે તો તે પોતાના પરિવારનું ભરણ – પોષણ કઈ રીતે કરશે એવા વિચારો મુંજવે છે. જ્યારે 5.8% લોકોને પરિવારના ભરણ – પોષણ ના વિચારો મુંજવતા નથી.



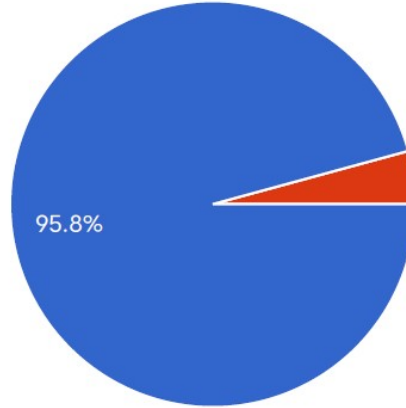
ચાર્ટ નં 4. પરથી જાણવા મળે છે કે 94.7% લોકો એ જણાવ્યું કે મોંઘવારીના લીધે તે જીવન જરૂરી વસ્તુઓ ખરીદવામાં મુશ્કેલીઓ પડે છે, જ્યારે 5.3% લોકોને જીવન જરૂરી વસ્તુઓ ખરીદવામાં મુશ્કેલી પડતી નથી



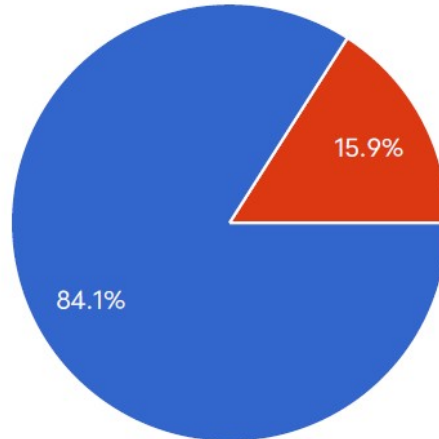
ચાર્ટ નં 5. પરથી જાણવા મળે છે કે 94.7% લોકો એ જણાવ્યું કે મોંઘવારીના કારણે અર્થીકની સાથે માનસિક મુશ્કેલીઓ પડે છે, જ્યારે 5.3% લોકોને આર્થીકની સાથે માનસિક મુશ્કેલીઓ પડી નથી.



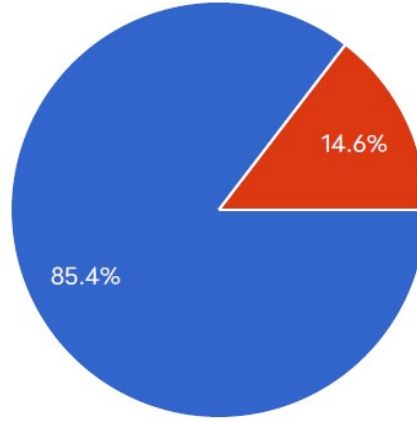
ચાર્ટ ન 6. પરથી જાણવા મળે છે કે 97.6% લોકો જણાવે છે કે મોંઘવારીના લીધે સામાન્ય લોકોનું જીવવાનું મુશ્કેલ બની જાય છે, જ્યારે 2.4% લોકો ને સામાન્ય લોકોનું જીવવાનું મુશ્કેલ બનતું નથી.



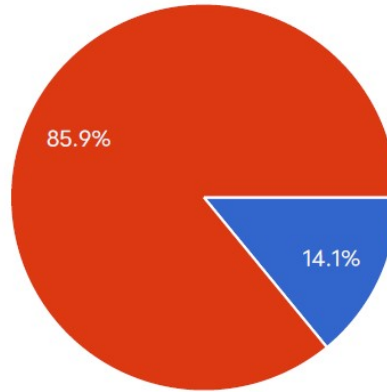
ચાર્ટ ન 7. પરથી જાણવા મળે છે કે 95.8% લોકો જણાવે કે અચાનક કોઈ આફત આવશે તો હું પૈસા વગર શું કરીશ, તે મુજવણ થાય છે, જ્યારે 4.2% લોકોને અચાનક આવેલી આફતથી પૈસા વગર શું કરીશ તે મૂંઝવણ થતી નથી.



ચાર્ટ નં 8. પરથી જાણવા મળે છે કે 84.1% લોકો જણાવે છે કે બાળકોની જરૂરિયાતો પૂરી ન થતાં “હું મારી જાતને દોષિત માનું છું” તેમ મને છે, જ્યારે 15.9% લોકો પોતાની જાતને દોષિત માનતા નથી.



ચાર્ટ નં 9. પરથી જાણવા મળે છે કે 85.4% લોકોએ જણાવ્યું કે આર્થિક સંકટના કારણે ઘણીવાર નકારાત્મક વિચારો આવે છે, જ્યારે 14.6% લોકોને નકારાત્મક વિચારો આવતા નથી.



ચાર્ટ નં 10. પરથી જાણવા મળે છે કે 14.1% લોકો જણાવે છે કે મોંઘવારી ઘટશે એમ લાગે છે, જ્યારે 85.9% લોકોને હજી મોંઘવારી ઘટશે નહિ તેવું લાગે છે.

8. પરિણામ ચર્ચા

“વધતી જતી મોંઘવારીના કારણે સામાન્ય લોકોની માનસિક સ્થિતિ અંગેનો અભ્યાસ” વિશે સ્વતંત્ર પરિવત્ય જેવા કે સામાન્ય લોકોની મુશ્કેલીઓ તથા મૂંઝવણો ના લીધે તેની માનસિક સ્થિતિ પર 398 લોકોનો અભિપ્રાય વ્યક્તિગત માહિતીપત્રક અને સ્વરચિત પ્રશ્નાવલી દ્વારા ગૂગલ ફોર્મ ના માધ્યમ દ્વારા લેવામાં આવ્યા.

અત્રે ઉપયોગમાં લેવાયેલી પ્રશ્નાવલી માં કુલ 10 પ્રશ્નનો સમાવેશ કરવામાં આવ્યો. જે લોકો પરથી લેવાયેલા અભિપ્રાયો અહીં સવિસ્તાર આપવામાં આવેલા છે. જેમાં કુલ 398 લોકોના અભિપ્રાયો

માંથી 98.4% એટલે કે 391 લોકોએ જણાવ્યું કે મોંઘવારી વધી હોય તેમ લાગે છે. જ્યારે 6 લોકોએ એટલે કે 1.6% લોકોને મોંઘવારી વધી નથી તેવું લાગે છે. બીજા પ્રશ્નના પરિણામ પર જોતા જણાય છે કે કુલ અભિપ્રાયો માંથી 97.1% એટલે કે 386 લોકો જણાવે છે કે મોંઘવારીના લીધે બચત ન થવાના કારણે ચિંતા જોવા મળે છે. જ્યારે 2.9% લોકોને બચત ન થવાના કારણે ચિંતા જોવા મળતી નથી. ત્રીજા પ્રશ્નના પરિણામમાં જોતાં જણાય છે કે 94.2% એટલે કે 3૭૪ લોકો જણાવે છે કે જો મોંઘવારી વધશે તો પરિવારનું ભરણ – પોષણ કેમ કરી શકે તેવા વિચારો તેને મૂંઝવે છે. જ્યારે 5.8% એટલે કે 23 લોકોને મૂંઝવણ થતી નથી.

અહીં લેવામાં આવેલ કુલ નિર્દોષોના પરિણામો માં ચોથા પ્રશ્નના પરિણામ જોતાં જણાય છે કે 94.7% એટલે કે 376 લોકો ના મતે મોંઘવારીના કારણે જીવન જરૂરિયાતની વસ્તુઓ ખરીદવામાં મુશ્કેલી પડે છે. જ્યારે 5.3% એટલે કે 21 લોકોને જીવન જરૂરી વસ્તુઓ ખરીદવામાં મુશ્કેલીઓ પડતી નથી. પ્રશ્ન પાચના પરિણામમાં નજર નાખતા જણાશે કે 94.7% એટલે કે 376 લોકો ના મતે મોંઘવારીના કારણે આર્થિક ની સાથે માનસિક મુશ્કેલીઓ પડે છે, જ્યારે 5.3% એટલે કે 21 લોકોને આર્થિક અને માનસિક મુશ્કેલીઓ પડતી નથી. પ્રશ્ન છ માં નજર નાખતા જણાય છે કે 97.6% એટલે કે 328 લોકોને લાગે છે કે મોંઘવારીએ સામાન્ય લોકોનું જીવવાનું ખૂબ મુશ્કેલ બની જાય છે, જ્યારે 2.4% એટલે કે 9 લોકોને મને મોંઘવારીને લીધે સામાન્ય લોકોનું જીવવાનું મુશ્કેલ બનતું નથી.

પ્રશ્ન 7 માં નજર નાખતા જણાય છે કે 95.8% એટલે કે 381 લોકોના મતે અચાનક આવેલી આફત ના લીધે પૈસા વગર શું કરીશ તેવી મૂંઝવણ થાય છે. જ્યારે 4.2% એટલે કે 16 લોકો ના મજા આવી મૂંઝવણ થતી નથી. તથા પ્રશ્ન આઠમાં નજર નાખતા જણાય છે કે 84.4% લેકે 334 લોકો જણાવે છે કે બાળકોની જરૂરિયાતો પૂરી ન થતાં “હું મારી જાતને દોષિત માનું છું” તેવું લાગે છે, જ્યારે 15.9% એટલે કે 63 લોકો પોતાની જાતને દોષિત માનતા નથી. જ્યારે નવમા પ્રશ્નના પરિણામ પરથી જણાય છે કે 85.4% એટલે કે 339 લોકોને આર્થિક સંકટના કારણે ઘણીવાર નકારાત્મક વિચારો આવે છે, જ્યારે 14.6% એટલે કે 58 લોકોને નકારાત્મક વિચારો આવતા નથી. છેલ્લા દસમાં પ્રશ્નના પરિણામ જોતાં જણાય છે કે 14.1% લોકો એટલે કે 56 લોકોને મોંઘવારી ઘટે તેમ લાગે છે, જ્યારે 85.9% લોકો એટલે કે 341 લોકોને મોંઘવારી ઘટશે નહીં તેમ લાગે છે.

9. સંશોધનના તારણો

- પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધન પરથી નીચે મુજબના તારણો મેળવી શકાય છે.

- વધતી જતી મોંઘવારીમાં સરેરાશ 92.79% લોકોને માનસિક સ્થિતિ પર અસર થાય છે.
- 7.2% લોકો પર મોંઘવારીની કોઈ અસર જોવા મળતી નથી.

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A STUDY OF MENTAL HEALTH IN COVID19 PATIENTS

Hasmukh M. Karad

Research scholar, Shamaldas Arts College,

Maharaj Krushnakumarsinhji Bhavnagar University, Bhavnagar (Gujarat).

ABSTRACT

This study was conducted to investigate mental health in COVID 19 patients of rural and urban area. Total 120 samples of patients were taken from Amreli district (Gujarat). Among them 60 samples of rural area patients (30 Male & 30 Female) and 60 sample of urban area patients (30 Male & 30 Female). Personal Data Sheet and 'Mental health inventory' This inventory was constructed by A.K. Shrivastava and Dr. Jagdish (1982), the original Hindi scale was translated and standardized in Gujarati by Dr. Bhavana Thummar (2009). The collected data statistically analyse with the help of 'F' test and graph. The result shows that there is no significant difference on mental health between rural and urban patients ($F = 2.56$). There is significant difference on mental health between Male and Female patients ($F = 4.94$). There is significant difference in mental health between patients for Level of Area and gender ($F = 229.37$).

Key words: Mental Health, Level of Area & Gender

INTRODUCTION

The novel coronavirus, later designated as COVID-19, is an infectious disease that can spread among humans. It emerged initially in the city of Wuhan in China in late December 2019, when cases of pneumonia of unknown etiology were reported. Following its emergence, it manifested as an outbreak that led to serious public health concerns by the World Health Organization (WHO), and by mid-March 2020, the WHO declared a global pandemic due to the substantial global-wide spread of the disease affecting many countries. By 01 February 2022, over 402 million cases were confirmed worldwide.

In response to this global health crisis, quarantine and lock down measures were implemented by international and government health organizations to contain the rapid spread of the virus. Further measures included suspension of flights, avoidance of large gatherings, mandatory use of face mask in many countries, social distancing, teleworking, home-schooling of children and health orders to stay at home. While the WHO and worldwide health authorities are actively working on containing the outbreak, such a period

of health crisis has significant repercussions on human health and welling, accompanied by psychological distress and related symptoms such as stress, panic and anxiety in the general population. Moreover, psychological impact is considered to be more profound in comparison to the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) epidemic in 2003, due to the extensive social media exposure and increased global connectivity. SARS-related psychological problems have been reported to be prevalent mainly among healthcare workers and SARS survivors. In 2012, the Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus (MERS-CoV) was first identified in Saudi Arabia. The spread of MERS-CoV across the Middle East was linked to the transmission of the pathogen from Dromedary camels to humans. The MERS-CoV outbreak was associated with tremendous public anxiety in the affected countries, and it resulted in thousands of mortality cases, fear, anxiety, and psychosocial stress among the population, in addition to economic losses. Consequently, it is crucial to understand the extent of impact for such pandemics on mental health and other aspects of life.

What is Mental Health ?

In India it is difficult to convince the people the concept of mental health, where the problem of physical health has not yet been solved to sufficient level. The problem of physical health has been solved to some extent in India among the people of the literate society but the picture of mental health is not yet satisfactory. We can say that awareness to some extent has come among the literate group towards the mental problems but utter neglect is seen towards the solutions of such problems. One fact is worth drawing attention to many problems of the Indian culture can be solved by itself if sufficient attention is given to it. We should not forget the mental health plays an important role on the individual's creativity, productivity, socialization and efficiency.

Since a last few years the concept of mental health has been accepted at the international level. The definition of 'Health' as given in the constitution of world health organization in 1946 is as follows:

“Health is not the absence of diseases, weakness only, but it is a situation created from The whole and complete physical, mental and social adequacy” – W.H.O.

Mental health is a burning problem of the society. If the man wants to be happy and Successful he must learn they are of remaining health person can know himself or understand himself. Mental health is as important as physical health; however, most of the persons are

not conscious, aware and worried about their mental health. The main reason is that we cannot easily identify mental health and mental illness.

Findings from a 320 obesity and Non-obesity women in Sama A.A. (2018) shown that there is a difference between the mental health of obesity and Non-obesity women. The findings of a study of 240 laughing club members and Non-members of Gohil M.P. (2015) shown that there is a difference in the mental health of men and women between the ages of 40 to 50 and between the ages of 51 to 60. The findings of a study conducted by Tara sabpathi (2014) on the mental health of 180 students showed that std. 9 students had a positive correlation with their mental health in relation to their emotional maturity while children with higher and more emotional maturity had a more positive mental health than children with low emotional maturity and private the mental health of school children was found to be higher than that of government school children.

There is a saying that “The first happiness is self-exaltation” only when there is health can a person enjoy all the pleasures of life. The gift of health is more or less found in every person more or less but if it is maintained it lasts a long time. The present study seeks to obtain information through a small survey type of research to find out how the level of study affects a student’s mental health.

Objective

- 1 To find out the effect of Level of Area on mental health.
- 2 To find out the effect of Gender on mental health.

Hypotheses

- 1 There will be no significant effect of Level of Area mental health.
- 2 There will be no significant effect of gender on mental health.
- 3 There will be no significant internal effect of Level of Area and gender on mental health.

METHOD

Participants

120 Participants were selected for this study. There were 60 rural and 60 urban area COVID19 recover patients. In each group there were 30 Male and 30 Female. These Participants were selected from Amreli district (Gujarat). Participants with the help of stratified random sampling.

Design

The experimental design for this study was 2 x 2 factorial design. There were two independent variables and one dependent variables. The first independent variable was Level of Area that was varied at two levels i, e. rural and urban patients. The second independent variable was gender that was also varied two levels i, e. male and female. The dependent variable was mental health.

Level of Area (A)/Gender (B)	Rural (A1)	Urban (A2)
Male (B1)	Male n = 30	Male n = 30
Female (B2)	Female n = 30	Female n = 30

Measuring Instruments

The following list of the measuring instruments was used.

1 Information Schedule The information schedule was prepared by the investigators to collect information about the respondents such as Level of Area, gender, age and standard.

Mental Health Inventory

“Mental Health Inventory” Constructed by A. K. Shree Vastav and Dr. Jagdish (1982). The original hindi inventory was translated and standardized in Gujarati by Dr. Bhavna Thummar (2009) has been used. The inventory comprises 56 items, to be rated on four point inventory. The reliability of the “Mental Health Inventory” was determined by Split-Half method ($r = 0.74$). The validity of the “Mental Health Inventory” was determined by concurrent method ($r = 0.68$).

Procedure

A very cooperative and healthy environment was created for collecting the data, the investigator approached individually to all participants. ‘Mental Health’ inventory was given to the participants when participants fill up the scale and inventory, these were collected. The scoring was done according to the menial.

RESULTS

In order to study the effect of level of area and gender on mental health ANOVA, were calculated.

Table 1 : summary of analysis of variance for mental health.

Source of Variation	Sam of Square	df	Mean Sum of Square	' F' Ratio	Level of Significance
A (Level Of Area)	594.08	1	594.08	2.56	N.S.
B (Gender)	46.88	1	46.88	4.94	0.05
A x B	1.01	1	1.01	229.37	0.01
Wss	26872.03	116	231.66		
Total	27514	119			

N.S. = Not Significant.

Table 2 : showing the mean and ' F' value of Area type variables for mental health

No	Type of Food (A)	N	Mean	' F' Value	Level of Significance
1	Rural (A1)	60	113.07	2.56	N.S.
2	Urban (A2)	60	108.62		

N.S. = Not Significant.

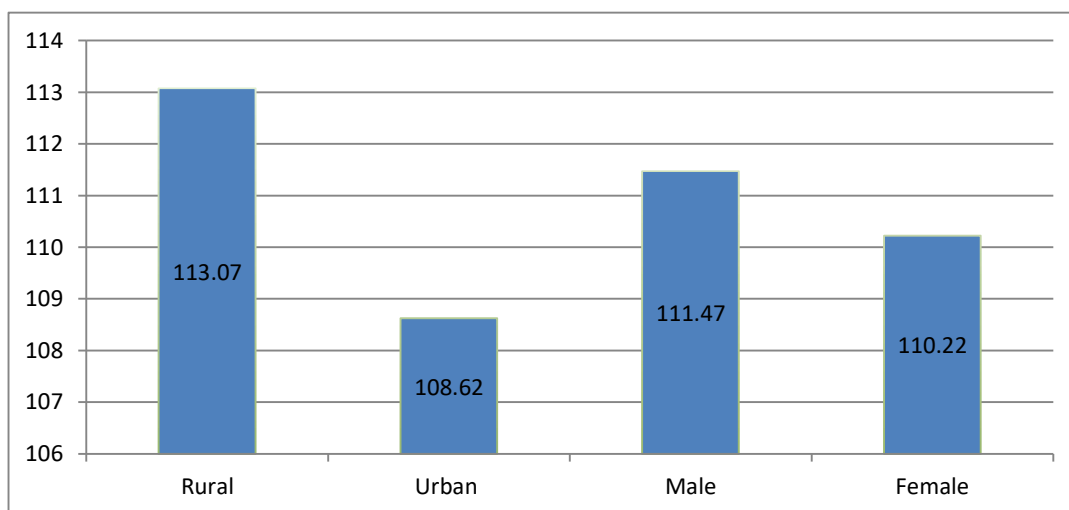
Table 3 : : showing the mean and ' F' value of gender variables for mental health

No	Gender (B)	N	Mean	' F' Value	Level of Significance
1	Male (B1)	60	111.47	4.94	0.05
2	Female (B2)	60	110.22		

Table 4 : showing the mean and ' F' value of Area type and gender variables for mental health

No	Variable	N	Mean		' F' Ratio	Level of Significance
			A1	A2		
1	B1	30	113.60	109.33	229.37	0.01
2	B2	30	112.53	107.90		

Figure 1 : showing the mean scores of mental health



DISCUSSION

The difference between the mean scores in terms of the mental health of rural and urban in terms of level of area is not significant, so the hypothesis is accepted. That is, the level of area COVID 19 patients have affects their mental health. For physical well-being a person eats well, exercises, if there is any problem in the body, it is treated by a doctor. Since both body minds affect each other, the level of study may have an effect on mental health. (Thummar2009).

The difference between the mean scores of mental health of male and female in terms of gender is significant is significant, so the hypothesis is rejected. That is the gender has an effect on mental health. At the present time, both male and female are worried about economic, health,family social issues so that mental stress in both of them produces stress and anxiety equally.The effect of these factors may be that there is difference in mental health in terms of gender. (Thummar2009).

The difference between the mean scores of the mental health of level of area and gender internal effect is significant, so the hypothesis is rejected. That is the of level of area and gender has an effect on mental health. There is a reciprocal relationship between the mind and the body. The well-being of the mind and the well-being of the body depend on each other. To keep the body healthy, a COVID19 patients should follow the rules, The effect of all these factors may be on the of level of area and gender the effect on mental health. (Thummar2009).

RESEARCH FINDINGS**Level of Area**

There will be no significant difference between rural and urban COVID 19 patients in relation to Mental health is rejected. This suggests that the level of area does not play any significant role in the Mental health of a COVID 19 patients.

Gender

There will be significant difference between male and female in relation to mental health is accepted. This suggests that the gender does play any significant role in the mental health of a COVID 19 patients.

LIMITATIONS

In the present research only Amreli district(Gujarat) has been included. Any other city has not been selected. Any other rural and urban COVID 19 patients have not been taken. Therefore, the results of this research cannot be made applicable to any other COVID 19 patients or COVID 19 patients of any other city. There may be limitations prevailing because of statistical analysis in research. It cannot be clarified that participants give only true or good responses or not. The research paper is given final touch through computer, therefore, linguistic or other mistakes arising because of its technical defect are found.

IMPLICATION FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

The present research was carried out to study the mental health amongst rural and urban COVID 19 patients level of Area and to find out which elements affect their mental health and in view of these effecting elements, the changes can be brought through advice. The research carried out may not be a standard of evaluation. There are many aspects of it viz. social, economical, political, religious, educational, family etc. The research can be carried out by selecting any one aspect from different aspects. The essence for research in the present study is people of COVID 19 patients and the subject of their mental health is centre point. This type of research can be carried out on people of any city, state or district. The study effects found on people by taking different subjects other than mental health can be carried out. The subject of mental health can be widened. The research can be taken up regarding finding out quantum of mental health by selecting different variables viz. different professional groups, gender, caste, level of education, age etc.

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A STUDY OF LOCUS OF CONTROL AMONG PARENTS OF SPECIAL CHILDRENS DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC.

Jani Rudra Pramodbhai
Research Scholar, Department of Psychology,
Choksi Arts and Commerce College, Veraval Gir Somnath,
Bhakta Kavi Narsinh Mehta University,
Junagadh-362 263, Gujarat, India
Rudrajani991@gmail.com

Abstract

The main purpose of this research was to investigate the main effect of locus of control in the context of gender, residential area variables In Parents of Special Childrens during Covid-19 Pandemic. The total sample consisted 100 Parents of Special Childrens were taken from Rajkot district (Gujarat). Research tool for Locus of Control were used which developed by Sanjay Vohra. In here ANOVA (F-test) test applied to investigate the main effect of locus of control in the context of gender, residential area variables In Parents of Special Childrens during Covid-19 Pandemic. Results shows that No significant difference in the Levels of locus of Control of the male and female Parents of Special Childrens during Covid-19 Pandemic. Urban Area Parents of Special Childrens are found high levels of Locus of Control then Rural Area Parents of Special Childrens during Covid-19 Pandemic.

Key Words : Locus of Control (LOC) , Parents of Special Childrens

Introduction

Theory of locus of control was focused by Julian B. Rotter in 1954. some people believe they can control their own life they identify as internal LOC , Some believe that life is controlled by outside factors which they can not influence, or that chance or fate controls their lives, their life event success based on luck or god choices. idea of core self-evaluations was first examined by Judge, Locke, and Durham (1997), Age plays an important role in one's internal and external locus of control. Japanese people tend to be more external in locus-of-control orientation than people in the U.S. locus of control concept see as useful concept for need of in cross-cultural psychology,. educational psychology, health psychology, industrial and organizational psychology, and clinical psychology. William H. James worked in this field and apply new term “expectancy shifts” Alfred Adler working in this concept in early years. most famous used scale is the 13-item , forced-choice scale of Rotter (1966) used in many study. The Duttweiler (1984) Internal Control Index (ICI) suggest

as good scale. Health Locus of Control Scale and the Multidimensional Health Locus of Control Scale, or MHLC (Wallston & Wallston, 2004) tool mostly used in health psychology. According to Blass, 'Locus of Control is really the most used personality variable in research in personality and social psychology. Rotter also collect sample and study on 80 Negro and white school children about Children's feelings of personal control as related to social class and ethnic group. Elizabeth A. Lawrence, James F. Winschel also discussed Implications of locus of control for Special Education in their study.

Parents of Special Children

Special children's have same basic needs and similar desires as any other child .Many children Diagnosis with developmental delays, medical conditions, psychiatric conditions, and/or congenital conditions. some time child s family face the stress to handle this condition. each Parents facing different problems like mental illness, learning problems, or behavioral challenges. conditions like cancer, heart defects, muscular dystrophy, It also includes chronic conditions like asthma and diabetes, congenital conditions like cerebral palsy and dwarfism, and health threats like food allergies and obesity. Government of india provide services in 21 disabilities that have been identified under the RPWD Act 2016 of India. This describe in under Chronic Neurological Conditions, Alzheimer's disease and Dementia, Parkinson's disease, Dystonia, ALS (Lou Gehrig's disease),Huntington's disease, Neuromuscular disease, Multiple sclerosis, Epilepsy, Stroke, acid attack victim, Parkinson's disease (PD), **two or more disabling conditions**, inherited blood disorder, Multiple Sclerosis (MS), Specific Learning Disabilities, Muscular Dystrophy (MD), Cerebral Palsy (CP), Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD), Mental illness, Intellectual disability, Dwarfism, Locomotor Disability, Hearing impairment, *Leprosy*, also known as Hansen's disease (HD), Low-vision , Blindness. Children from rural areas, slums and urban poor families, scheduled castes, tribal communities and other disadvantaged populations suffer from multiple deprivations related to poverty, malnutrition, access to quality health services, child marriage, poor school attendance, low learning outcomes, lack of sanitation facilities, hygiene, and access to improved water.(UNICEF/UN0280934/Vishwanathan), In Uttar Pradesh, 500,000 babies have been given crucial health interventions through SNCUs since it first started operating in 2008. Special schools are private schools that work with special populations and are often located in urban areas (Misra, 2000) then rural area parents facing problems for their child s

Activity of daily living skills and life skills. Obtaining an accurate diagnosis is one of the major difficulties faced by **parents** of children with autism in India.

Needs of Parents of Special Children

Extra time needed for their special children , school ,therapy visits . Special equipment, medicine, therapists, extra patrol to drive . Schools, Psychologist doctors, therapists, and agencies are all set up to help families support their special children . Many **parents** of **special** children feel isolated in their life . all special children require extra care and help, their needs may be different but it effect the mental health of parents .some children require long-term help and assistance and even throughout their life strong support system needed for their child . Parents of Special children feel confused and frustrated too in care of Special children. Sometime hesitate to ask for help for their children. parenting a special children often tend to dedicate their whole time and energy to their child that they forget to give each other time as life partner. parents of Special children live with **chronic stress and anxiety**.

Familial origins and Locus of Control

Schneewind (1995) explained that children in large single parent families headed by women are more likely to develop an external locus of control. Study result of Lefcourt conclude that Warmth, supportiveness and parental encouragement seem to be essential for development of an internal locus. externals are typically associated with lower socioeconomic status.

Gender-based differences and Locus of control

Schultz and Schultz (2005) study result shows that significant gender differences in locus of control have not been found for adults in the U.S. population. other study shows external locus of control was more prevalent among young girls.

Albert Bandura work on Self-efficacy and LOC

LOC related concept introduced by Albert Bandura, They explain locus of control by different then original concept by relating to competence in circumscribed situations and activities rather than more general cross-situational beliefs about control. Person with high internal health LOC feel in control of their own health condition, Self-efficacy plays an important role in health psychology and LOC with health condition. Smith (1989) study explain that locus of control and Self-efficacy working as different concept as Self-efficacy

shows as a subset of items refer directly to the subject's capabilities. Some coping skills led to increases in self-efficacy, but did not affect locus of control levels in study.

Sample Design

Independent Variables	Parents of special Childrens				Total
Gender	A1 Male (N=50)		A2 Female (N=50)		100
Residential Area	B1 Urban	B2 Rural	B1 Urban	B2 Rural	---
Total	25	25	25	25	N=100

Independent Variables

(1) Gender (A) :

(1) Male (A1)

(2) Female (A2)

(2) Residential Area (B):

(1) Urban Area (B1)

(2) Rural Area (B2)

Dependent variables

2.Locus of Control.

Controlled Variables

(1) In this study Parents of Special Childrens only were taken.

(2) Limited 100 samples were taken for this study.

(3) The selection of sample only from Rajkot district (Gujarat)..

(4) In this study includes only male ,female ,Urban Residential Area, Rural Residential Area Parents of Special Childrens .

Participates

According to the purpose of the study 100 randomly selected Parents of Special Childrens selected from different Gender and Residential Area from Rajkot district (Gujarat).

Instrument

Leveson Scale for Locus Control

Description Of the Scale

In this research locus of control test used was developed by Sanjay Vohra's Lainson. The scale is Likert Type Scale, with multiple choice responses presented in a continuum. Responses range from Strongly Agree, Agree, Undecided , Disagree to Strongly Disagree. In this five point scale, the responses are given weight from 1 to 5 as shown below: 5 Strongly

Agree ,4 Agree ,3 Undecided, 2 Disagree ,1 Strongly Disagree. Approximately 150 statements were selected with an attempt to cover the whole range, ie, powerful others, chance control, and individual control, rather evenly. These statements were then edited and only those which were to the point and short were selected. Care was also taken that the statements were in such a form that the idea they were conveying can be either accepted or rejected. Double barreled, incomplete, and ambiguous statements were excluded from the list. The final scale consists of 24 statements, 8 each for P-powerful others, C-chance control, and I-individual control. These statements have thoroughly been revised and edited before being included in the final scale. The statements are presented in a random order as follows: statements 3, 8,11 13,15,17,20, 22 for P - powerful others, statements 2, 6 ,7, 10,12, 14,16, 24 for C - change control, and statements 1 ,4 ,5, 9,18,19 ,21 ,23 for I - individual control. P = Belief about control by powerful others. High score indicate that other people control your outcome. C= Belief about chance control. High scores indicate that unordered, chance, or random events control your outcomes. I= Belief about individual control. High scores indicate you believe that your outcomes are controlled by you - that your current situation and your rewards are direct outcomes of things you control. this Scale for Locus of Control has many advantages over Rotter's Locus of Control Scale. These can be summarized as follows: (1) There is freedom of response, i.e. the subject is not forced to choose one of the two statements as in Rotter's scale. (2) The present scale gives result in the form of direction as well as strength of the internal-external beliefs. (3) The present scale gives score in three areas, i.e. P-powerful others, C-chance control, I-individual control. Whereas, in Rotter's scale only one score is available.(4) The present scale helps to place the individual, with a moderate precision, at different points on the scale. (5) Group administration of the present scale is relatively efficient and can be given to a group of any size without any apparent loss of validity. (6) The present scale requires less time for administration as compared to Rotter's Scale.

Reliability of the scale

The term reliability has two closely related but somewhat different connotations in psychological testing. First, it refers to the extent to which a test is internally consistent, that is consistency of results obtained throughout the test when administered once. Second, reliability refers to the extent to which a measuring device yields inconsistent results upon testing and retesting, that is dependability for predictive purposes. Obviously, if test does not

have a high degree of reliability when used more than once, it can have but limited value in predicting an individual's future behavior. For this purpose, a trial run of the present scale was made to find out the reliability of the scale. First the split-half method of reliability was employed. Here the scale was divided into two parts of 12 statements each. Each part containing 4 statements each for P-powerful others, C-chance control, and I-individual control. The split-half reliability of the scale with N=380, was found to be 0.72 for P, 0.79 for C and 0.65 for I, using Spearman-Brown. Further, with odd-even method, reliability coefficient was found to be 0.69 for P, 0.72 for C, and 0.66 for I. The test-retest reliability was also calculated for the present scale, with N=200, retested after one week's time. The test retest reliability coefficient was found to be 0.76, by calculating coefficient of correlation between two sets of scores of the same individuals on the same scale, after one week time.

Validity of the scale

An index of validity shows the degree to which a test measures what it purports to measure, when compared with the accepted criteria. The construction and use of a test imply that the instrument has been evaluated against criteria regarded as the best evidence of the traits to be measured by the test. Selection of satisfactory validation criteria and demonstration of an appropriate degree of validity are fundamental in psychological testing. The first essential quality of any valid test is that it should be highly reliable. The present scale shows fairly high reliability coefficient (see reliability). A test that yields inconsistent results (low reliability) can not correlate well with a measure of another variable; in this case criterion. It should be clear that validity impacts the evaluation of the extent to which device estimates an individual's status at the time the test was administered. From the viewpoint of applied psychology, every test must have predictive validity. This is possible only when the reliability coefficient of the test is high. Apart from the high reliability and predictive validity, the present scale was also validated against the Rotter's Locus Of Control Scale i.e., the concurrent validity was also established. A test's concurrent validity indicates the extent of its agreement with other present criteria measuring similar or same psychological operations or traits. The present scale was validated by correlating it with Rotter's Locus of Control Scale (I-E Scale). This was done by giving both the scales one after another with very little time interval in between. Scores of both the scales were then correlated with each other, and the correlation coefficient was found out to be 0.54 (with N=220). The correlation coefficient is not very high as the two tests differ in their construction. The present scale is a

five point Likert type scale where the subject has to show extent of his agreement or disagreement with the statement related together P (powerful others), C (chance control), or I (individual control). Whereas Rotter's scale is forced choice type scale where the subject has to indicate his choice by marking one of the two statements, one related to internal locus of control and the other related to external locus of control. Therefore, the subject is forced to choose one of the two statements even if he does not agree with either of them or even if both the statements do not stand true for him. Face or content validity of version of locus of control Test was demonstrated by 100% agreement among many professors in psychology subject as judges regarding the relevance of the item and content to the attitude being measured by the scale. concurrent validity of version of locus of control test was done by the scores from each sub-scale was correlated with the scores on the total scale.

Administration of the scale

The test can be easily administered individually or in group and takes only about 10-15 minutes for completion. The instructions are printed clearly on the front page of the test booklet. The examiner reads aloud the instructions with suitable emphasis and pauses, with proper eye contact with the subject (s). Before the subject (s) start answering, the examiner makes sure that the instructions have been understood clearly by the subject (s). It occasionally happens that a subject does not understand the meaning of a term or a word in the test booklet. In this case it is permissible for the examiner to give a dictionary definition, but no other assistance is allowed.

Scoring of the scale

This test is a five point Likert type scale which is to be hand scored with a stencil scoring key. Each answer scores 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 points. A transparent scoring stencil key is placed on the test booklet and the answer appear as pencil or pen marks in the boxes on the given test booklet. The marks on the test booklet are visible through the circle for catch factor, as indicated by the number printed above the circle. Add these scores separately for all three factors (P, C, and I), and write the total in the space provided at the back page of the test booklet. Also please read carefully the instructions printed on the scoring key stencil before using it.

Norms of the scale

In many research applications the examiner will have no need to convert the raw score obtained with the scoring key stencil to sten score. However, commonly the test user would like to know how an individual stands in relation to a defined population. For this purpose the raw score should be converted into sten score. comes from "standard ten". The sten scores are distributed over ten equal intervals of standard scores point from 1 to 10. These sten scores can then be plotted on the profile sheet for comparison purposes, given at the back of the test booklet. The score of 5-6 devote average strength of the factor. Score above 6, i.e. from 7-10, express gradually the greater strength of the factor and scores below 5, i.e. from 1-4, indicate gradual decrease of strength. Apart from sten scores, the percentile rankings are also given in the Table-2 for P (powerful others), C (chance control), and I (individual control) raw scores. Examiner can calculate the raw score from the scoring key stencil and find out the equivalent percentile ranking of the subject. In Table conversion of Stens to Centile is presented. Please note that the ordinary use of this table will be for whole numbers only. These are marked in bold print. The stens to a decimal place are given only for researchers who may want to work with sten values which are the means of groups. For individuals, only whole number stens are used.

Objective of the Study

To investigate the main effect of locus of control in the context of gender, residential area variables In Parents of Special Childrens during Covid-19 Pandemic.

Hypothesis

There will be no significant main effect of Locus of Control in the context of gender variable in Parents of Special Childrens during Covid-19 Pandemic.

There will be no significant main effect of Locus of Control in the context of Residential area variable in Parents of Special Childrens during Covid-19 Pandemic.

Sample

The N =100 Sample was collected by random sampling method.

Result and Discussion

The main objective of study was to study Locus of Control of Parents of Special Childrens during Covid-19 Pandemic. In this study Statistical ANOVA (Analysis of Variance) method was used. Results discussion of study was as under.

H0₁ There will be no significant main effect of Locus of Control in the context of gender variable in Parents of Special Childrens during Covid-19 Pandemic.

Table – 1 Showing the mean and f-value of gender variable on Locus of Control

Sr. No.	Variable (Gender)	N	Mean	f	Sig.
1	A ₁ (Male)	50	72.77	0.04	NS
2	A ₂ (Female)	50	72.56		

Significant Level = 0.05 = 3.80

1.01 = 6.70

NS = Not Significant

In the table - 4.35 show the mean score and f-value of gender variable was found 0.04. The mean score of Male (B₁) was found 72.77 and Female (B₂) was found 72.56 . The f-value of gender variable was not significant. So we can say that the H0₁ was accepted because no significant difference can be seen. Here, No significant difference in the Levels of locus of Control of the male and female Parents of Special Childrens during Covid-19 Pandemic. the possible reason for this may be that LOC of women were the same as men (sefa awaworyi Churchill ,2020), (Daniel J Canary, 1988) some study suggest that many components important for LOC that is available in both male and female gender . Schultz and Schultz (2005) explain in their study that, significant gender differences in locus of control have not been found for adults in the U.S. population this study support this findings Therefore, there may be no significant difference of locus of Control in the context of male and female Parents of Special Childrens during Covid-19 Pandemic.

H0₂ There will be no significant main effect of Locus of Control in the context of Residential area variable in Parents of Special Childrens during Covid-19 Pandemic.

Table – 2 Showing the mean and f-value of residential area variable on Locus of Control

Sr. No.	Variable (Residential area)	N	Mean	f	Sig.
1	B ₁ (Urban Area)	50	80.60	4.52	0.05
2	B ₂ (Rural Area)	50	76.82		

Significant Level = 0.05 = 3.80

0.01 = 6.70

NS = Not Significant

In the table - 2 show the mean score and f-value of residential area variable was found 4.86. The mean score of Urban Area (C₁) was found 80.60 and Rural Area (C₂) was found 76.82.

The f-value of residential area variable was significant at 0.05 level. So we can say that the H_{02} was rejected because significant difference can be seen. Here, Urban Area Parents of Special Childrens are found high levels of Locus of Control then Rural Area Parents of Special Childrens. the possible reason for this may be that urban parents get good transport network ,recreation center, better standard development of accessibility of services then rural parents. Urban Area Parents of Special Childrens tend to have higher Locus of Control . Noha A Sabry Mohamed L Salem ,(2017), Dr C.P.Labhane (2015), research support this findings Therefore, there may be higher levels of Locus of Control find in Urban Area Parents of Special Childrens than Rural Area Parents of Special Childrens.

Conclusions

There was no significant main effect of Locus of Control in the context of gender variable in Parents of Special Childrens during Covid-19 Pandemic. Here f-value is 0.04. It is not significant Here H_{01} is accepted. There was significant main effect of Locus of Control in the context of Residential area variable in Parents of Special Childrens during Covid-19 Pandemic.. Here f-value is 4.52 . It is significant at 0.05 levels. Here H_{02} is rejected.

Suggestions

A similar study can be done on sample taken from other city like Bhavnagar district of Gujarat State of India and other state Bihar, Andhra Pradesh and results can be compared with those the present research. The present study included only Parents of Special Childrens, in the future study research can do comparative study on Psychotherapist and Special Educator, different type of Therapy ,different Psychological Testing, Behaviour Therapy on the same present research topics or they can modify also. A similar study can be done on pre and post covid-19 pandemic and it effect on child with special needs, covid patient and psycho rehabilitation model With the different study topic researcher and team can study with the different design. like pre test -post test design. To attempt for research researcher can be take more than 100 samples with large sample size. Also to research effect with other sampling method, other target group like Leprosy cured person , mental Illness , Locomotor Disability , Cerebral Palsy , Muscular dystrophy, Parkinson s disease ,Haemophilia, thalassemia ,sickle cell disease, other research design, other tools, like IQ test, Projection test etc. In the future study research collect inventory data getting some other personal information for research sample, research contact with and meet to samples relative and family members of 21 different type of disability clients. A similar study can be done on

unplanned pregnancy, cyber bullying ,racism ,lack of adult supervision and its effect on adults and mental health.

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THE EFFECT OF STRESS ON PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING AND FRUSTRATION AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS

Jayesh V. Jotaniya
Research Scholar,
Dept. of Psychology, Saurashtra University, Rajkot (Gujarat)

Abstract

On the main purpose of this study was to find out the stress on psychological well-being and frustration among college students. The total sample consisted 60 (30 male and 30 female) were taken as a sample. The research tool for stress on psychological well-being and frustration to check the not significant difference between group t-test was applied and to check correlation between variables Kaplan personal correlation method was used. Result revealed that there is not significant difference in defence stress on psychological well-being and there is not significant difference stress in male and female. The correlation between defence stress on psychological well-being and frustration orientation is which positive correlation.

Key words: Psychological well-being and frustration.

Introduction

Psychological well-being is the subjective term that means different meanings to different people. Psychological well-being resides within the experience of the individual (Campbell, Converse & Rodgers 1976) level of positive effect outweighs the level of negative affect in someone's life (Andreas & Withey 1976, Campbell et al 1976, Diener, 1984) Along with contextual influences psychological capital shapes the perception of well-being operationally psychological capital can be defined as "An individual positive psychological state of development, and is characterized by having confidence (Self efficiency) to take on and put in the necessary effort to succeed at challenging tasks, making a positive attribution (optimism) about succeeding now and in the future, persevering goals and when necessary, redirecting paths to goals (hope) in order to succeed, and when faced by problems and adversity, sustaining and bouncing back and even beyond (resilience) to attain success." (Luthans, Youssef & Avoio 2007)

Psychological well-being is perhaps the most widely used construct among psychological gists and mental health professional. However, there is still no consensus reserving the operational definition of this construct (Khan and Juster,2002) yet many theories of well-being have been proposed and an extensive body of empirical research using different indices of well-being have been proposed and an extensive body of empirical research using different indices of this construct has been conducted. However, theories have found that the concept of psychological well-being serves as an umbrella term for many controversial practically speaking, psychological well-being serves as an umbrella term for many constructs that assess psychological functioning (Girum, 2012).

Psychological well-being is about lives going well. It is combination of feeling good and functioning effectively. Sustainable well-being does not require individuals to feel good all the time the experience of painful emotions is a Normal part of life and being able to manage these negative of painful emotions is essential for long-term well being. Ryff's (1989) defined well-being is the optimal psychological functioning and experience.

Stress as an inescapable part of life generally touches a wide range of groups of population with no regard to their age, gender, education status or socio economic status. Despite this fact, stress, depression and anxiety are prevailing mental health problems among college students(Kitzrow, 2003, marthoenis, mevta, fathiarini, Sofyan 2018) College students undergo numerous education, social, environmental and psychological adjustment difficulties in affect their psychological well-being and the new tertiary educational system has a big difference in its methods of teaching, Academic requirements, types of Relation between faculties and even relation among students themselves (Thawabieh & Qaisy 2012) In short, stress seems to be very common in college students life because college students need to ensure their academic survival and prepare themselves for the further career. It is not a surprise that much of the academic stress at the college level is associated with what student learn and how they learn it.

Stress can be a healthy, and adaptive people's response to the threat by mobilizing their energy towards the stressors (Khan, Lanin & Ahmad 2015). Thus, it is important to note that a certain level of stress is essential for the students in a way that is motivates be inactive and uninterested creatures (Nandanup & Ch 2007) many researchers have also noted that stress is not always negative. It also partakes positive motivational contribution in people's life. Take, for instance, exam stress or academic workload may motivate and strengthen a college

student to successfully deal with his or her academic takes and also enhances academic achievement and creativity (Averbach & Gramling 1998)

Frustrating situations come about everyday everywhere throughout the life, in school, employment, friendship, marriage, and even in relationship with other. Frustration is a usual component of life Nevertheless it must not be allowed to achieve the upper hand.

Every one met with frustation less or more. It is imperative to tolerate and to cope efficiently with aggravation and frustaration. If anyone wishes to have a thriving and gratifying life. Now a days frustration has increased a lot, Burden and more mechanical life have increased stress and frustration among human being.

There are many connotations of frustration. It may be the emotion that accopanies an experience of being dissatisfied in accomplishing the goals and action of hampering. Someone's plans or attempts or axemotion of aggravation at being wedged or disparaged. In psychological terms, frustration is a general emotional petort to antagonison. In a relation with anger and displesure, it occurs from the apparent resistance to the accomplishment of individual will. The greater the hindreance and the superior the will, the more the frustation is expected to occur in some one's mind.

Frustration can be regarded as a problem response conduct and can have numerous effects.

Review of literature

- (1) Psychological well-being of first year college students (Namrata Punia & Dr. Renu Malanya(2016) 100 students from a wide variety of disciaplines, of mean age 21 were surveyed. The study method were Ryff well-being inventory which consists of series of statements reflecting the six areas of psychological well-being.
- (2) A profile of psychological well-being of students : Teachers of college of education (Lubna Jaffer Mansuri 2017) 100 student teacher completed Capol Ryff's (1995) Psychological well-being (PWB) scale the present research of a despitve surve type profile analysis was applied to six indices from (PWB) scale.
- (3) The level of stress among college students. A case in the college of education, Eritrea Institute of Technology (Yikealo D. Tapek W. Karvinenl 2018) A randomnly drawn participants (N=123) completed a self-developed questionnaire assessing their levels

of stress on five domains (Psychological, Social, Psychological, academic and environmental) The result revealed that there was a moderate level of stress among the students.

- (4) Predictors of stress in college students (Dalia Saleh, Lucia Ramo 2017) The purpose of this study is to evaluate a model of Vulnerability to stress in French college students. A total of 483 students aged between 18 and 24 years online data collection was conducted between. Using a battery of questionnaires posted on google docs.
- (5) Frustration among university students in Pakistan (Shazia Gulzar, Syed Hassan 2012) The sample of the study was comprised of 120 individuals including boys 78 and Girls 42 from different universities of Lahore. A questionnaire named Frustration Inventory for university students was designed using scientific method which possessed close-ended questions for the expediency of participants.
- (6) Study of frustration tolerance among senior secondary school students (Poonam yadav 2018) sample is fundamental to the conduct of research and the interpretation of its result for the present study 100 senior secondary students (50 girls & 50 boys) has been taken as a sample.

Objectives of the study

- (1)To know the effect of stress on psychological well-being.
- (2)To know the effect of stress on frustration.
- (3)To know the difference of the stress with reference to gender.

Hypothesis

- (1)There will be no significant mean differences psychological well-being on stress.
- (2)There will be no significant mean difference frustration on stress.

Method

Sample

According to the purpose of the present study total of 60 participants has been selected. There were 30 female and 30 male were taken as a sample from particular area of Rajkot city (Gujarat)

Instruments

Following instruments were used for data collection

-Psychological well-being scale

The psychological well-being scale was developed by Bhogle & Prakas (1995). This scale contains 28 items with to be rated on a 2 point scale. There reliablelity 0.72 and validity 0.84.

-Stress scale

The perceived stress questionnaire (Psa 2012) was developed as an instrument of assessing the stressful life events. Consisting of 30 items. There reliability of 0.82 and validity 0.82 with to be rated on a 4 point scale.

-Frustration scale

The frustration scale development of a new psychometric tool for measuring frustration in Domestic Dogs (2012) consisting 33 frustration related items scored using 5 point scale. There reliability 0.92 and validity 0.86.

-Date collection

In this study a random sampling method was used initial meeting with the participants was made an particular areas of Rajkot city (Gujarat). Total 60 participants were taken as a sample.

-Research design

The aim of present research was to study of the effect of stress on psychological well-being and frustration among college students. For these total 80 samples were taken with used random method. To check significant difference between groups t-test was used.

Result and discussion

The main objectives of present study was to measure the stress psychological well-being in male and female. In it stastical t-test method is used.

Table-1 Showing t-value score of stress on psychological well-being in male and female

Variables	N	mean	SD	t	sig.
Male	30	5.12	1.57	1.70	0.01
Female	30	4.45	1.55		

Not significant = NS

0.05=2.00

0.01=2.66

According to t-test table of stress (table-1) we said that t value of 1.70 the mean of male players 5.12 and female players 4.45. The standard deviation of male 1.57 and female 1.55. The t-value of male variable was significant difference. If the levels (0.05 and 0.01)

Table-2 Showing t-value score of stress of frustration in male and female

Variables	N	mean	SD	t	sig.
Male	30	18.44	3.43	0.48	0.01
Female	30	18.96	5.13		

Not significant = NS

0.05=2.00

0.01=2.66

According to t-test table of frustration (table-2) we said that t-value of male and female status variables was 0.48. The mean of male 18.44 and female 18.96. The standard deviation of male 3.45 and female 5.13. The t-value of not significant difference of the both levels (0.05 and 0.01). So we can say that one and two hypothesis was accepted. Possible reason will be male and female are very closest friends and stress and on psychological well-being and frustration.

Conclusion

We can conclude by data analysis as follows.

There was not significant difference in stress on psychological well-being of male and female. There was not significant difference in stress on frustration of male and female.

Limitations of Research :

The study had several limitation that can be addressed by future first. The participants consist only of a particular area of Rajkot city so it is not representative of all their city. Hence, a home representative participant might yield different result for example a participation from a different city of Gujarat might show significant interaction effects of different city.

Suggestions

Endeavour can be executed to analyze more than 60 data sample with efficacy to attain better results for the accumulation of information. Variegated method except questionnaires can be adopted. Selection of sample can be accomplished with the intake of different city male and female different states to ascertain in their stress on frustration other method of selecting samples can be appropriated.

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A STUDY OF STRESS AMONG 12TH STUDENTS

¹Khamal khushali kalubhai and ²Rita Lodariya¹Student of T.Y.B.A and ²Assistant professor

Gopinathji Mahila Arts and commerce College, Sihor

Abstract:

The purpose of present study was investigation of stress among 12th students. The scope of research of the present study was education and psychology. The sample was taken by randomly method. Total 50 students. boys are 25 and girls 25 were taken 12th students. Tool was used constructed by Dr. M. Singh. The scale consists of 40 items. This scale was also translated and adapted in Gujarati Language by Dr. N. N. Bhut (2012). Data collected by only 12th students in Sihor town. The data analysis by 't' statistical techniques. The result of shown that this study of level 0.05 and 0.01 and there is significant difference between 12th boys and girls students. The result Could be said that the 12th boys students have high stress than the 12th girls students.

Key words : stress , 12th students**Introduction**

Stress is a normal part of life. It can come from any situations or thought that makes you feel Frustrated, angry or anxious. A low level of stress could be good. It can motivate you and help you become more productive. A high level of stress may have negative effect on cognitive functioning and learning of 12th students. It can affect Student's grades, health and personal Adjustment.

Students in higher Secondary and Tertiary education setting face A wide rang of ongoing academic demands. Accordingly, Secondary/highschool (UNESCO, 2012) and Tertiary (defined here as post-secondary education) students commonly self-report experiecing ongoing stress relating to their education, which we refer to as academic-related stress, such as pressure to achieve High marks and concerns about receiving poor grades. For example, the organisation of Economic co-operative and Development (OECD) recently conducted A Survey involving 72 countries and Consisting of 5,40,000 students respondents aged 15-16 years. On average across OECD countries, 66% of students reported feeling stressed about poor grades and 59% reported that they often worry that taking A test will be difficult. The OECD further found that 55% of students feel very anxious about school testing, even when

they are well prepared. As many 37% of students report feeling very tense when studying with girls consistently reporting greater anxiety relating to schoolwork compared to boys (OECD, 2017).

This data demonstrates that education and academic performance are A significant source of stress to students. The Impact of this ongoing academic related stress to students outcomes and well-being has not been comprehensively Explore the Impact of academic-related stress on Student's academic performance mental health and well-being.

This research paper has been conducted to find out the level of stress of 12th students , especially as board exams are approaching

Stress causes

Stress is different for everyone. What stressed you out may not even bother, your best friend and Vice versa. But many causes of stress can have a negative Impact including :

- Being bullied
- working too hard
- Losing A job
- Marriage or relationship problem
- Busy schedule
- Family problems
- Recent move

Types of stress

1. Acute stress
2. Chronic stress
3. Episodic acute stress

1. Acute stress

Acute stress happens to everyone. It's the body's immediate reaction to A new and challenging situation. It's the kind of stress you might feel when you narrowly escape A car accident.

2.Chronic stress

When you have high-stress levels for an extended period of time. You have chronic stress. Long term stress like this can have a negative Impact on your health. It may contribute to:

- Anxious

- Cardiovascular Disease
- depression

3. Episodic acute stress

Episodic acute stress is when you have frequently Episodes of acute stress. This might happen if you're often anxious and worried about things you suspect may happen. You might feel that your life is Chaotic and you seemingly go from one crisis to the next.

There are Four major effects of stress

1.Emotional 2.physiological 3.cognitive 4.Behavioural. **Claude Bernald (1865/1961)** noted that the maintenance of life is critically Dependent on keeping our internal milieu constant in the face of a changing environment.

When a person has long term stress, Continued Activation of the stress response causes wear and Tear on the body. Physical emotional and behaviour Symptoms develop.

Literature Review

The study on stress of Indian school Students and the Association between various psychosocial factors and stress, which revealed that 63.5% of total students reported stress due to stress Pressure and there were no significant differences across age, gender and grade (Dev et al., 2015). Researchers examine cognitive., physiological and social influences Sources of stress by those revise. This study revealed that stress among students varied from 15% to 45% factor like poor competition, Exclusive Assignment, frequently examination, poor social relationships, poor time management skill were the main reason for the stress of students. The management techniques like life skill training Yoga, mindfulness meditation. Biofeedback and the like have been Suggested by different Studies (Reddy et al. 2017).

The study on stress among 12th students revealed interpersonal relation stress problems. Career exploration as important Sources. Such stress causes physical, psychosocial and behavioural problems. This study, at last, Suggested that more emphasis should be given to the Development stage of the child into adolescents. The positive environment, outdoor activities, healthy learning environment etc. Can help remove the stress of 12th students (Bhargava & Trivedi, 2018).

Research problem

The problem of present study is to find out that stress Among 12th students.

Objectives

The main objectives of study were as under :

1. To investigate the mean difference of stress of 12th school students.

Null - Hypothesis

To related objectives of this study, hypothesis were as under :

1. There is no significant difference is stress between 12th girls and boys students.

Participants

According to the purpose of present study total 50 participants has been selected. There were 25 girls and 25 boys students were taken as a sample from particular area of sihor city (Gujarat).

Tool

For this Purpose the following scale tools were considered with their reliability, Validity, and objectivity mentioned in their respective mandal. In present study one questionnaires used in research.

Stress scale

Stress scale developed by Dr. M. Singh (2002). The scale was translated and adapted in Gujarati Language by Dr. N. N. Bhut (2012). The scoring Weights for each items ranges from 1 to 3. It is Point scale having option of Always, sometimes never. This scale validity 0.67 and Reliability 0.89.

Result and Discussion

The main objective of present study was to measure the stress in 12th students. In this study t- test Statistical method was used. Result discussions of present study are as under :

1.Table -1 shoving the mean , SD and t- value of stress between 12th girls and boys students

12 th students	N	Mean	SD	T	Sig
Girls	25	34.40	10.56	2.76	0.01
Boys	25	55.55	25.38		

We have seen the table – 1 significant difference between 12th students for testing of hypothesis No.1 .t - value can be seen 2.76 in above table. This value is significant at 0.01 level. Null hypothesis is rejected. Mean score can be seen boys . Which is girls mean 34.40 and S.D. 10.56.This score compared with boys mean score 55.55 and S.D. 25.38 .It means there is significant.

Conclusion

We can conclude by data analysis as follows :

For testing of hypothesis, " There is no significant difference is stress between 12th students." We have used t- test and got the result is 2.76 and it is significant 0.01 level. and it is significant at 0.01. level as well as we can see at above table - 1 that girls 34.40 mean boys students mean are 55.55. the high Mean score boys . We clearly say that high stress score 12th boys and low score of 12th girls .

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A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF MENTAL HEALTH AMONG RURAL AND URBAN HOUSEWIVES

Khamal Srushti V., Dangar Rimpal B. and Dr. Aasha Vataliya
Dept. of Psychology M.K.B.U,
M.A. Student (Psychology)

ABSTRACT:-

The purpose of this research is to investigate mental health of rural housewives and urban housewives. The total sample consisted 60 housewives, among them 30 of rural housewives and 30 of urban housewives selected from Bhavnagar district. Mental health scale developed by DR. D.J. BHATT and DR.G.R. GIDA used for data collection. Raw data were analyzed by statistical technique 't' test Result were found 0.24 and it is not significant as per table value. It means there is no difference between mental health among rural housewives and urban housewives.

KEY WORDS :- Mental health, rural housewives, urban housewives.

INTRODUCTION :-

The world health organization (WHO 1948) defines "health is a state of complete physical, and social well being and not mentally the absence of disease of infirmity" mental health is a level of psychological well being or an absence of a mental disorder.

Mental health refers to the development, preservation, prevention and treatment and enhancement of total personality in all its varied aspects it deals with individuals, groups and social institutions as interdependent systems. According to the dual factor theory of mental health, both negative and positive aspects need to be considered together and not separately.

DEFINITION OF MENTAL HEALTH

1. "mental health involves measures to prevent and treat mental illness and thereby increase mental health."

-Walter.J.

2. "mental health means systematic study of all the factors affecting the combination of individual and society and beneficial use of the factors of the study."

-Klein

3. “Mental health means the development of such behavior in people personally as well as socially that has the well as socially that has the highest power to prevent any kind of mental illness.”

-hadley

CONSTITUENTS OF POSITIVE MENTAL HEALTH

The present authors have researched various constituents since 1980 and their experiences have lead to the delineation of the following important constituents of positive mental health.

1. Concept of positive mental health
2. Creative use of leisure
3. Achievement value
4. Internal locus of contro
5. Auto gerontology
6. Yoga/psycho relaxation
7. Psychological well being
8. Hope
9. Social support
10. Quality of life
11. Mental efficiency
12. Self- help
13. Job satisfaction
14. Adjustment in most, if not all situations. Always ready to learn and readjust.

WOMEN’S MENTAL HEALTH

All over the country or world women’s mental health is affected by the different causes several research and survey reported that experiencing abuse or an attack can lead to serious mental health problems like post traumatic stress disorder Depression and anxiety. Due to this self esteem goes down and sometime to overcome from this phase women use drugs, alcohol, smoking or over eating to cope but this lead to greater physical and emotional problem.

When facing incommensurability between work and family roles women may feel more stressed than men this stressful situations could be harmful to one’s mental and physical well being.

RURAL HOUSEWIVES AND URBAN HOUSEWIVES

-Rural housewives live in rural areas.

-urban housewives live in urban areas.

OBJECTIVE (AIMS)

To study the mental health of rural housewives and urban housewives.

HYPOTHESIS

There will be not significant difference in the mental health of rural housewives and urban housewives.

VARIABLES

1.Independent variable

Rural housewives

Urban housewives

2.Dependent variable

-mental health

3. Controlled variable

1.only rural and urban housewives have taken part in this study.

2.The only thing to check is mental health.

SAMPLING

A total of 60 samples have been selected as per the objective of the present study. Sample of 30 rural housewives and 30 urban housewives have been selected from Bhavnagar district.

RESEARCH DESIGN

Within the present research 60 samples of rural housewives as well as urban housewives selected by convenient sampling method of which 30 were rural housewives and 30 were urban housewives. after collecting the information through the questionnaire, the difference was calculated by the 't' test according to the 2*2 table design by the raw scorer.

DATA COLLECTION TOOL

In the study of the mental health of rural housewives and urban housewives in the context of the research presented Dr.D.J. Bhatt and Dr.G.R.Gida's Questionnaire was used. its reliability is 0.94 and its validity is 0.63.

DATA ANALYSIS

After selecting the group based 't' test, the 't' test was performed by calculating marks obtained from the respondents according to the formula.

Sr No	Group	Sample size (N)	Mean	Std. deviation	SED	t	Level of significance
1	Rural housewives	30	55.53	9.63	2.52	0.24	Not Significant
2	Urban housewives	30	54.93	9.87			

INTERPRETATION

From 't' table it can be said that the 't' value calculated between the first group with the rural housewives and the second group with the urban housewives is 0.24. When df is 58, on table value 0.05 is 2.00 and 0.01 is 2.66. Result of 't' value is less than table value. So, hypothesis is accepted. It means there is no significant difference between rural housewives and urban housewives.

CONCLUSION

There was no significant difference in the mental health of rural and urban housewives.

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TEACHER'S OCCUPATIONAL STRESS AMONG SPECIAL EDUCATORS WITH REGARDS TO YEARS OF EXPERIENCE

Khushali shah¹ and Dr. Arefa Mansuri²

¹Ph.D. Scholar, Department of Psychology, School of Psychology, Philosophy & Education, Gujarat University, Ahmedabad, Gujarat.

²M.Phil. & Ph.D. Guide, Gujarat University, Associate Professor, St. Xavier's College, Ahmedabad, Gujarat.

Email: k2kshah4@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Teachers are playing the role of central actors in education, facilitators of learning and knowledge. Especially for special educator it is always occupational burden about workload as individual therapy design, slow progress in children, unclear economical structure and handle problematic behavior of special children. so purpose of the present study is to find out the occupational stress among special educators who are having experience of more than 5 years and less than 5 years. The sample constituted of total 80 special educators out of which 40 were having less than 5 years of experience and more than 5 years of experience. . Teachers's occupational stress of special educators was assessed by using scale developed by Sajid Jamal & Abdul Raheem and Statistical technique: t- test was applied to find out the significance of difference between means. The results indicated there was significant difference in quality of life between special educators who are having less than 5 years experience and more than 5 years of experience.

Keywords: occupational Stress, special educators

INTRODUCTION

Beehr and Newmann (1975), define job stress as “a condition arising from the interaction of people and their jobs and characterized by change within people that force them to deviate from their normal functioning.” According to Lazarus “stress occurs when their demands on the person which tax or exceed his adjustment resources”

Occupational Stress and Special educator:

Teachers are playing the role of central actors in education, facilitators of learning and knowledge. Especially for special educator it is always occupational burden about workload as individual therapy design, slow progress in children, unclear economical structure and handle problematic behavior of special children. In doing so, they often suffer

from stress, particularly, when they have to perform certain roles to meet their incompatible expectations. Thus, teaching to children with special need can be a stressful occupation. The daily interaction with students, co-workers, demands of special teaching often leads to various pressures and challenges which may lead to stress. Special education profession is not just a profession but full of responsibility to development of individual and management of current educational system. Stress is a normal part of everyday life and occurs whenever our bodies and minds are faced with demands which tax or exceed our capacity to respond. These demands can be physical or mental. All stress is both mental and physical, because the mind and body are not separate but are two subsystems of our very complex whole. Beyond this administrative authorities and some time people have too many expectations from special educators. Due to this all different pressure ultimately special educator become the victims of stress.

Special Educators: Special education teachers who work with students have a wide range of learning, mental, emotional, and physical disabilities. They adapt general education lessons and teach various subjects, such as reading, writing, and math, to students with mild and moderate disabilities. They also teach basic skills, such as literacy and communication techniques, to students with severe disabilities.

Causes of stress

The major causes of teacher educators' stress are: Excessive working hours, Excessive workload, Increasing class sizes, Changes in curriculum and courses, Changes to assessment, Unfortunate administration, Workplace harassment, Student misbehaviour, Risk of violence from students and parents, Lack of support and routine tasks, Lack of job security, Lack of control over the job, Burden of providing cover, Lack of public esteem.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Review of related literature is an integral part of the research which helps the researcher in classification of the research. It helps in defining and delimiting the problem. The study of related literature provides essential information on the work already done in that field and revealed the facts and figures which had earlier remain untouched, unexpected and unexplored in the previous research studies. The related studies stimulate and encourage investigation. A comprehensive review of related studies is done under the following heads

Stressors and coping strategies studied by Steeno (1995), among special education resource teachers. Fifty female special education resource teachers from elementary and secondary settings were surveyed findings indicated that no significant difference was found in the total level of anxiety, in the four factors contributing to stress, and in the total effects of stress for the resource teachers.

Lambors lazura (2006) appeared interesting in Terms of Advancing current understanding of the relationships between different sources of job stress within the special education teaching context and provide general guidelines for future policies aiming to counter special education teachers' stress.

A study of absenteeism, job satisfaction, job stress and locus of control among special education teachers in selected countries of West Virginia was conducted by Knowles (1981) and found out that special education teachers are generally absent, more or less satisfied their jobs, and are more stressful. Furthermore, behavior disordered teachers were found to be absent more, less satisfied with their jobs, and more stressfir1 than mentally retarded or learning disabled teachers.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The main aim of the present study is to find the occupational stress among special educators having more than 5 years and 5 years less than experience

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To study the occupational stress among special educators having more than and less than 5 years of experience

HYPOTHESIS

1. There will be no significant difference in the mean score of quality of life of special educators having less than 5 years of experience and more than 5 years of experience.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Sample

The aim of the present research was to assess the occupational stress of special educators having less than 5 years of experience and more than 5 years of experience . Keeping this

purpose in mind, “purposive sampling technique” was employed for data collection. The researcher approached 40 special educators having less than 5 years of experience and 40 special educators having more than 5 years of experience..

Variables

The following variables were studied for the present research

Independent Variables : Years of experience (more than and less than 5 years)

Dependent Variable: (score of occupational stress scale)

Research Tools

Teachers Occupational Stress Scale (TOSS) was used by Sajid jamal & Abdul Raheem (2012) and consists of 42 items to measure quality of life of subjects:

Statistical Analysis

For the analysis and interpretation of data, the mean scores, Standard deviation, SED and t- were computed.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1: Shows the mean, standard deviation, SED and t- ratio of special educators occupational stress with regards to experience.

Years of experience	N	Mean	Variance	SED	t	Level of significance
More than 5 years	40	3.5708	0.0427	0.058	1.937	0.05
Less than 5 years	40	3.4583	0.0466			

Table 1 depicts that there exists a significant difference at 0.05 level of significance among special educators occupational stress with regards to years of experience. According to analysis and mean scores it shows special educators having more than 5 years of experience shows more occupational stress compared to less than 5 years of experience

The reason behind this we can see as they are in this field where patience level needs most where you have to work with special child and adults and you have to give results to the parents. As a finding and experiences it shows once the parents get results in their child there expectations ,goals ,happiness, respect towards the special educator increases and their tend to be work pressure for them to give more and more better results .In this test the sub domains includes work load(WL),Students misbehavior ,lack of professional recognition ,lack of classroom resources, poor colleague relations .all this factors more or less affects the person as an special educator if the person is working professionally and doesn't get professional recognition as he doesn't get accepted in the society that also affects more and

students misbehavior ,work load as we have discussed earlier more or less affects the level of occupational stress in more than 5 years of experience teachers.

CONCLUSION

1. There is significant difference in the mean scores of teachers occupational stress of special educators having less than and more than 5 years of experience.

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A STUDY ON SUICIDAL TENDENCY AMONG CANCER PATIENTS

Komal J. Kaliya¹ and Prof. (Dr.) S.M. Makavana²
Research Scholar¹ and Professor & Head²
Department Of Psychology
Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidhyanagar

ABSTRACT

The main object of the researcher is to know any difference male and female cancer patients suicidal tendency. **Objective:** To study the suicidal tendency among cancer patients.

Hypothesis: Suicidal tendency questionnaire is in four parts so here researcher use t test individual four parts of questionnaire here is hypothesis be like...1. There is no significant difference in suicidal tendency -personality characteristics of male and female cancer patients. 2. There is no significant difference in Suicidal Tendency - Emotional Disturbance of male and female cancer patients. 3. There is no significant difference in Suicidal Tendency - Conflicting thoughts of male and female cancer patients. 4. There is no significant difference in Suicidal Tendency - Self harm tendency of male and female cancer patients.

Sampling: For present study researcher use 240 samples cancer patients 120 male cancer patients and 120 female cancer patients. (Gujarat only) **Tools:** for data collection researcher used personal data sheet and suicidal tendency scale by Dr. D. J. bhatt and Dr. R. G. Meghnathi (2004). **Result:** 1. there is significant difference in suicidal tendency -personality characteristics of male and female cancer patients. 2. There is significant difference in Suicidal Tendency - Emotional Disturbance of male and female cancer patients. 3. There is significant difference in Suicidal Tendency - Conflicting thoughts of male and female cancer patients. 4. There is significant difference in Suicidal Tendency - Self harm tendency of male and female cancer patients.

Keywords: suicidal tendency, gender, cancer patients, Gujarat

SUICIDAL TENDENCY:

Suicide is a serious public health problem worldwide. In fact, it is the main cause of violent death in the general population. Cancer is also a leading cause of death throughout the world and its incidence is increasing. Cancer is a devastating illness with substantial psychological distress, associated psychiatric symptoms (particularly depression), and increased risk of suicide. Indeed, cancer is considered a factor contributing to suicide.

Given that physical and psychological stressors are associated with suicidal behavior in the general population, understanding these factors and their association with suicidal behavior in cancer patients.

DEFINITION:

The term “Suicide” is derived from the Latin word “Suicidium” means “to kill oneself”. Sir Thomas Browne was the first person who used the term suicide in his “Religio Medici” in 1642. Suicide is an act of self killing, self destruction or self murder. Suicide is defined as the intentional taking of one's own life. Prior to the late nineteenth century, suicide was legally defined as a criminal act in most Western countries. In the social climate of the early 2000s, however, suicidal behavior is most commonly regarded and responded to as a psychiatric emergency.

There is word ‘suicide’ in English, which has been derived from Latin words ‘sui’ and ‘cideo’. The meaning of ‘sui’ is ‘one’s own self and ‘cideo’ means ‘to kill’. Thus as per meaning of word ‘suicide’ means to kill one’s own self. Gujarati word ‘Atmhatya’ also have the same meaning, ‘Atma’ means ‘self’ and ‘hatya’ means ‘to kill’. Thus, Atmhatya means to kill one’s own self. As per Oxford English Dictionary, suicide means the act of killing one’s own self.

“Suicide is Work with a warning against notions vulgates, together with an insistence that our first task must be to determine the order of facts to be studied under the name of suicide”.

-Durkheim (1997)

Suicidal Tendency is the propensity for a person to have suicidal ideation or to make suicide attempts. It may also refer to suicide, crisis, suicidal ideation, Para suicides, and failed suicide attempt.

CANCER:

Cancer is a term used for diseases in which abnormal cells divide without control and spread to other parts of the body through the blood and lymph systems.

The body is made up of many different types of cells, such as skin cells, muscle cell and blood cell. Many normal cells are continually dividing in our body to create new cell. Normal

cells have an internal system that knows when the cell is getting old and should die to make room for a new cell.

When an error occurs in the making of new cell, that cell can become a cancer cell in addition to the cell, cancer cells do not have the internal system that causes the cell to die after a certain time. This causes a buildup of the abnormal cells. When this occurs, it can form

into a mass tissue, called a tumor, or it can crowd out the good, healthy cells, like with leukemia or other cancers that affect the blood. If cancer cells leave their original site and move to other parts of the body this is called metastasizing cancer types can be grouped into categories, which describe where the cancer originally started from. There are more than 250 different types of cancer.

The main categories of cancer are:

- **Carcinoma:** This is the most common kind of cancer and is generally known by the place in the body where the cancer begins, such as the lung, breast, or colon.
- **Sarcoma:** Cancer found in supporting tissue, such as bone, muscle, or fat.
- **Leukemia:** Cancer that starts in the blood or bone marrow; an abnormal production of blood cells.
- **Lymphoma:** Cancer that starts in immune system cells within the lymphatic system.
- **Central nervous system cancers:** Cancer that starts in the brain or spinal cord.

Within these categories, there are many different types of cancer. It is very important to know the cancer type (the primary location) and cancer stage (how far the cancer has spread) before making treatment decisions.

SUICIDAL TENDENCY AND CANCER:

A diagnosis of cancer can be devastating, even if the cancer is early stage and largely curable. For this reason, anyone who has been given the diagnosis of cancer is at risk. It is important to emphasize that the risk is highest soon after diagnosis, before treatment has even begun and when symptoms may be mild. If someone you love appears suicidal, even if the reason seems insignificant to you, take them seriously. The majority of people who kill themselves have a treatable mental health condition.

Gender: Men with cancer are much more likely to commit suicide than women with cancer.

Timing: The first year after diagnosis is the period of greatest risk. A large study in Sweden found that the relative risk of suicide was almost 13 times higher than those without cancer

during the first week after diagnosis, dropping to 3.3 times more likely during the first year. Another recent study found that half of the suicides in cancer patients occurred in the first two years following diagnosis. **Cancer type:** Suicide is more common among people with lung, prostate, pancreatic, esophageal, stomach, and head and neck cancers (such as pharyngeal (throat) cancer and laryngeal (voice box) cancer). One study found that male patients with pancreatic cancer had a suicide risk 11 times that of the general population. A Korean study found that suicide in women occurred most commonly in those with lung cancer. A 2017 study by the American Thoracic Society found that of all cancers, those with lung cancer have the highest risk of suicide. In that study, the risk of suicide for all cancers combined was 60% higher than for those without cancer. Among those with lung cancer, the risk was 420% higher than average.

Objective:

1. To study the suicidal tendency among cancer patients.

Hypothesis:

Suicidal tendency questionnaire is in four parts so here researcher use t test individual four parts of questionnaire here is hypothesis be like...

1. There is no significant difference in suicidal tendency -personality characteristics of male and female cancer patients.
2. There is no significant difference in Suicidal Tendency - Emotional Disturbance of male and female cancer patients.
3. There is no significant difference in Suicidal Tendency - Conflicting thoughts of male and female cancer patients.
4. There is no significant difference in Suicidal Tendency - Self harm tendency of male and female cancer patients.

Independent variables:

Gender

(Male and Female) cancer patients

Dependent variables:

Suicidal tendency questionnaire in four parts score

Sample:

For present study researcher use 240 samples cancer patients. 120 male cancer patients and 120 female cancer patients the all cancer patients belong to Gujarat's different cities like Rajkot, surendranagar, morbi, Ahmadabad, Jamnagar etc.

Tools:**1. Personal datasheet:**

Researcher had prepared personal data sheet for cancer patients. The data sheet contained the information about gender, age, and more than collect information at that time in present research.

2. Suicidal tendency:

The Scale was developed by Dr. D. J. Bhatt and Dr. R. G. Meghnathi (2004). To measure the suicide tendency. Suicidal tendency scale has presented in a simple and understandable style. Moreover, 40 data were accommodating in that moreover marks are giving to these 40 data by four options. In this scale scoring is as per the four divisions. In each division, minimum 10 score and maximum 40 score is available. In this scoring the more the score the more is the suicidal tendency. In addition, the less the score the less is the suicidal tendency. It interpreted this way. In this way in all the divisions minimum score 40 and maximum score 160 is available.

Result and discussion:

Table no 1: There is no significant difference in suicidal tendency -personality characteristics of male and female cancer patients.

Gander	N	Mean	t value	Sig. level
Female	120	23.73	-3.31	0.05
Male	120	26.60		

Significant level

0.05=1.98

Hear t test was applied to check the impact of suicidal tendency among cancer patients. If we can see table no.1 reveals that the mean score of suicidal tendency personality characteristics female mean score was 23.73 and male score was 26.60 and t test result is -3.31 which is statistically significant on 0.05. So the hypothesis is rejected there is significant difference in suicidal tendency -personality characteristics of male and female cancer patients.

Table no 2: There is no significant difference in Suicidal Tendency - Emotional Disturbance of male and female cancer patients.

Gander	N	Mean	t value	Sig. level
Female	120	22.60	-4.76	0.05
Male	120	26.83		

Significant level

0.05=1.98

Hear t test was applied to check the impact of suicidal tendency among cancer patients. If we can see table no.2 reveals that the mean score of suicidal tendency personality characteristics female mean score was 22.60 and male score was 26.83 and t test result is -4.76 which is statistically significant on 0.05. So the hypothesis is rejected there is significant difference in suicidal tendency - Emotional Disturbance of male and female cancer patients.

Table no 3: There is no significant difference in Suicidal Tendency - Conflicting thoughts of male and female cancer patients.

Gander	N	Mean	t value	Sig. level
Female	120	21.65	-5.14	0.05
Male	120	26.03		

Significant level
0.05=1.98

Hear t test was applied to check the impact of suicidal tendency among cancer patients. If we can see table no.3 reveals that the mean score of suicidal tendency personality characteristics female mean score was 21.65 and male score was 26.03 and t test result is -5.14 which is statistically significant on 0.05. So the hypothesis is rejected there is significant difference in suicidal tendency - Conflicting thoughts of male and female cancer patients.

Table no 4: There is no significant difference in Suicidal Tendency - Self harm tendency of male and female cancer patients.

Gander	N	Mean	t value	Sig. level
Female	120	19.21	-2.63	0.05
Male	120	21.94		

Significant level
0.05=1.98

Hear t test was applied to check the impact of suicidal tendency among cancer patients. If we can see table no.3 reveals that the mean score of suicidal tendency personality characteristics female mean score was 19.21 and male score was 21.94 and t test result is -2.63 which is statistically significant on 0.05. So the hypothesis is rejected there is significant difference in suicidal tendency - Self harm tendency of male and female cancer patients.

Hence the null hypothesis was rejected. Thus the result shows that type of gender has significant effect on suicidal tendency.

Conclusion:

- There is significant difference in suicidal tendency -personality characteristics of male and female cancer patients.

- There is significant difference in Suicidal Tendency - Emotional Disturbance of male and female cancer patients.
- There is significant difference in Suicidal Tendency - Conflicting thoughts of male and female cancer patients.
- There is significant difference in Suicidal Tendency - Self harm tendency of male and female cancer patients.

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A STUDY ON THE IMPACT OF BODY IMAGE ON SELF CONFIDENCE IN STUDENTS

Krishna B. Sanchaniya
PhD Scholar,
Department of Psychology,
Saurashtra University, Rajkot.

Abstract

To, fulfill the need for present research 150 males and 150 females total 300 people were taken as a sample from Rajkot, Gujarat. As a research tool used Dr. Rekha Agnihotry's self confidence Inventory(1987) and Rowe's Body image questionnaire. Mean, SD and f-test were used for data analysis and to check correlation between Body image and self confidence. The Result found Males have more self confidence than females. Males and females have equal Body Image. Positive correlation between Body image and self confidence. The present research was limited to Rajkot, Gujarat.

Key Words: Body Image, Self confidence, Rajkot, Gujarat

INTRODUCTION

Body Image:

Body image is the perception that a person has of their physical self and the thoughts and feelings that result from that perception. These feelings can be positive, negative or both and are influenced by individual and environmental factors

There are two type of body image:

- 1) Healthy or Positive Body Image
- 2) Unhealthy or negative body image

Healthy body image is when you feel relaxed and good about your body, whereas

Unhealthy body image is when you think about your body in a negative way.

Healthy body image is about feeling comfortable in your own skin:

- Feeling happy most of the time with the way you look.
- Feeling good about yourself.
- Valuing yourself by who you are, not by what you look like.

Unhealthy or negative body image is believing your body isn't good enough:

- Thinking that you look too fat.

- Feeling like you're not pretty enough or muscular enough.
- Believing that your looks determine your value as a person.
- Fixating on trying to change your body shape.

Self Confidence

Self-confidence is the confidence one has in oneself, one's knowledge, and one's abilities. It is the confidence of the type: "I can do this". "I have the ability to do this". Self-confidence is the one thing that is much more important than many other abilities and traits. If one does not have self-confidence, what one does will never become fruitful at all? The fruits of what one does without self-confidence are lost. The Merriam Webster's dictionary definition of self-confidence is, "Confidence in oneself and in one's powers and abilities."

Self-confidence is essentially an attitude which allows us to have a positive and realistic perception of ourselves and our abilities. It is an attribute of perceived self. Self-confidence refers to a person's perceived ability to take situations successfully without leaning on others and to have a positive self-evaluation (Breckenridge and Vincent 1965). "self-confidence refers to an individual's perceived ability to act effectively in a situation to overcome obstacles and to get things go all right."- Basavanna (1975)

Review of Literature:

DANIEL CLAY, VIVIAN VIGNOLES AND HELGA PITTMAR (2005) found that Body image develops in the context of sociocultural factors, such as unrealistic media images of female beauty. NEELAM DEVI (2018) found that Body image had impact on peer pressure. HAKIM TAHIR AND F. SHAMIN (2019) found that Positive correlation between Body image and self confidence.

Objective:

- (1)To learn the main impact of gender on self-confidence on males and females.
- (2)To learn the Impact of Body image on males and females.
- (3)To learn the correlation of body image and self confidence.

NULL-HYPOTHESIS:

Related to above objectives of this study null – hypothesis was below:

- (1) There will be no main significant impact between the mean of self-confidence of males and females context to gender variable.
- (2) There will be no main significant impact between the mean of body image of males and females context to gender variable.

(3) There will be no correlation between self-confidence and body image.

Independent Variables:

- (1) Male
- (2) Female

Dependent Variables

- (1) Body Image
- (2) Self confidence

Sample:

To conduct the present research sample of 60 college students has been selected by random sampling techniques from Rajkot, Gujarat. This divided into two equal groups of 30 Males and 30 females.

Instruments:

For the present research, Dr. Rekha agnihotri's self Confidence Inventory(1987) and Rowe's Body Image questionnaire were used as tools to collect the data.

Data analysis:

Mean,SD and t-test were used for data analysis and Karl Pearson correlation formula method was used to find correlation between both tools.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION:

- (1) There will be no main significant difference between the mean of self-confidence of males and females context to gender variable.

Table – 01 Showing the mean and f – value of gender variable on Self-confidence

Sr. No.	Variable (Gender)	N	Mean	f	Sig.
1	A ₁ (Males)	150	38.60	1.59	0.01
2	A ₂ (Females)	150	34.76		

Significant Level = 0.05 = 3.85

0.01 = 6.66

NS = Not Significant

Table – 02 Showing the Mean Difference of LSD of gender variable on Self-confidence

Sr. No.	Pair	MD	Sig.
1	A ₁ Vs A ₂	3.94	0.01

LSD Level = 0.05 0.98

0.01 = 1.30

NS = Not Significant

In the table-01 show the mean score and f-value of gender variables on self-confidence. The mean score of Males (A₁) was found 38.60 and Females (A₂) were found 34.76 The f-ratio of gender variable was 1.59 which were significant at 0.01 levels, because the f-ratio was greater

than original value. So we can say that the H_{01} has rejected, because gender variable shown that highly significant difference.

In the table-4.3 Show the LSD of gender variable on self-confidence. The mean difference between males and females was 2.94, which was significant 0.01 levels. Males are more self-confident than females.

(2) There will be no main significant difference between the mean of body image of males and females context to gender variable

Table – 03 Showing the mean and f – value of gender variable on Body Image

Sr. No.	Variable (Gender)	N	Mean	f	Sig.
1	A ₁ (Males)	150	165.67	0.34	0.05
2	A ₂ (Females)	150	167.30		

Significant Level = 0.05 = 3.85

0.01 = 6.66

NS = Not Significant

Table – 04 Showing the Mean Difference of LSD of gender variable on Body Image

Sr. No.	Pair	MD	Sig.
1	A ₁ Vs A ₂	0.76	NS

LSD Level = 0.05 = 2.54

0.01 = 3.36

NS = Not Significant

In the table- 03 show the mean score and f-value of gender variables on Body Image. The mean score of Males (A₁) was found 165.67 and Females (A₂) were found 167.30. The f-ratio of gender variable was 0.34 which was not significant. So we can say that the H_{015} has accepted, because significant difference cannot be seen.

In the table- 04 Show the LSD of gender variable on Body Image. The mean difference between males and females was 0.76, which was not significant. Males and females are equal Body Image.

(3) There will be no correlation between self-confidence and body image.

Table – 05 Showing the Correlation between self-confidence and body image

Sr. No.	Variables	N	Mean	r	Sig.
1	Self-confidence	300	33.70	0.56	0.01
2	Body image	300	164.65		

Significant Level = 0.05 = 0.08

0.01 = 0.12

NS = Not Significant

In the result table - 05 we can see that the mean of self-confidence receive 33.70 and body image 164.65. Here correlation between self-confidence and body image is 0.56, which is positive correlation. Here correlation significant at 0.01 level. Its means that self-confidence increases than body image increases and body image decrease than self-confidence decreases. So we can say that H_{025} is rejected.

Conclusion

1. The resultst show that Self Confidence is higher in males than in females.
2. The resultst show that frequency of Body Image is equal in males and females
3. The results show that if Self Confidence increase than Body Image Increase and Body Image decrease than Self Confidence decrease.

CONCLUSION:

There is significant difference in Mental Health Among Artists and Businessmen.

Artists have good Mental Health then businessmen.

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A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF MENTAL HEALTH AMONG RURAL AND URBAN AREAS BOYS OF HIGHER SECONDARY

Avani Chauhan,¹ Kuldip Dabhi¹, Dr. Manoj Kumar Parmar²
M.A Students¹ (Psychology) and Guide²,
Department of Psychology,
MahharajaKrishnakumarSinhji Bhavnagar University, Bhavnagar.

ABSTRACT:-

The Purpose of the present study is to know the mental Health of boy's studying in higher secondary school in rural an urban areas, For Data collection Dr. D.J. Bhatt and G.R. Gida's Mental health questionnaire was used. A total of 60 boys were Selected out of which 30 rural areas and 30 urban areas boys were the respondents. The collected data, was interpreted by statistical Mental 't' test in which the value of 't' was 3.70 and df was 58 while the value of 't' shown in the table was 2.00 at level of 0.05 and 2.66 at level of 0.01. So difference is significant.

KEY WORDS:- Mental health, boy's in rural areas and boy's in urban areas.

INTRODUCTION:-

Mental Health is more than luck of mental disorder. The positive dimension of mental health is stressed in WHO's definition of health as contained in its constitutions:

"Health is a State of complete physical, mental and social well being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity."

Concept of mental health included subjective well-being, perceived self efficacy, autonomy, competence intergenerational dependence and recognition of the ability potentation.

This is allied to mental Health but is often used as a broaded concept taking in a range of aspects that together constitute 'well-being'. The aim is to make a comparative study of the mental health of rural and urban areas boy's of higher secondary.

DEFINITION OF MENTAL HEALTH

The world Health organization conceptualizes mental health as a "State of well-being in which the individual realize his or her own abilities, can cope with the normal stresses of life, can work productively and fruitfully, and is able to make a contribution to his or her community."

Mental health means the development of such behavior in people personality as well as socially that has the highest power to prevent any kind of mental illness.-Hadley

CONCEPT OF MENTAL HEALTH

The humanistic approach speaks about the mental health as the absence of symptoms and realization and unfolding of human traits, talents and potentialities to the maximum.

Well-being means it is the degree to which an individual is open to the discussions, arguments responsive, affectionate and approachable so that he can adjust to any circumstance and fake the reality.

MENTAL HEALTH AND STUDENTS:-

Mental health implies good adjustment and such a sound adjustment yields pleasure and achievement in personal as well as inter personal activities. The home is the principal environmental factor contributing to his personality development and adjustment, and thereafter, during his school years, he is still subject to the influence of home and Community. The knowledge and understanding of searning intelligence, personality and motivation is sufficient for a teacher but they must understand the mental health of student and also their physical health. The mental health is closely related to one another. It is a collective responsibility of the teacher and the parents to maintain the students mental health in a proper way.

REVIEW OF LITRETURE:

Munmun Lepcha, Azra Parveen(2020) '**Impact of video game playing on mental health and hardiness of high school students**'the present study examined the impact of Video game playing on hardiness and mental health of High School Students. For this purpose, a number of total 200 students were selected from video game player (100Ss) and non-video game player (100Ss) from High School. The Singh Psychological Hardiness Scale constructed by Arun Kumar Singh and Mental Health Checklist, constructed by Pramod Kumar was used for the purpose of measuring variables under study. The Mean and t-test was used for the purposed of statistically analyses the obtained. The results indicate that hardiness and mental health of video game player have higher than non-video game player. Conclusion is from the results and discussion, it can be concluded that video game player were

significantly harder and they have better mental health than who do not play video game in their life.

AIMS:-

To study the mental health of boy's studding in higher secondary school in rural and urban areas.

HYPOTHESIS:-

There will be not significant difference in the mental health of boy's studding in higher secondary school in rural in urban areas.

VARIABLES:-

1.Independent variables

- Boy's from rural areas
- Boy's from urban areas

2. Dependent Variable

- Mental Health

3. Controlled variable

- Boy's Studding in a higher secondary school in Bhavnagar city.
- Boy's Studding in a higher secondary school in the village of Bhavnagar city.

SAMPLING:-

A total of 60 samples have been selected as per the objective of the present study. Sample of 30 are boy's studding in high school in rural areas and 30 are boy's urban areas. Have been selected from Bhavnagar city and village.

RESEARCH DESIGN:-

Within the present research 60 samples of boy's studying in rural areas as well as urban areas. Selected by random sampling of which 30 were boy's of rural areas and 30 were boy's urban areas. After collecting the information through the questionnire, the difference according to the 2*2 table design by raw scores.

DATA COLLECTION TOOL:-

Present research to check the mental health of boy's studying in higher secondary rural and urban areas. in which mental health test designed by Dr. D.J Bhatt and G.R. Gida's has been

used. It's reliability is 0.94 and its validity is 0.63 and raw Questionnaire and interpreted by "t" test.

DATA ANALYSIS:-

After selecting the group based 't' test, the 't' test was performed by calculating the marks obtained from the respondents according to the formula.

Sr no	Group	N	M	SD	't'	SignificanceLevel
1	Boy's from rural areas	30	47.73	9.01	3.70	0.01
2	Boy's from urban areas	30	53.80	0.27		

INTERPRETATION: -

From the table it can be said that the calculated 't' Value between the group of boy's from urban areas and rural areas. Calculated 't' is 3.70 while df is 58. The Value of 't' shown in the table is 2.00 at level of 0.05 and 2.66 at level 0.01. So the calculated is larger. So the different meaningful and hypothesis is not significant.

CONCLUSION:-

There is a significant difference in the mental health of boy's studying in higher secondary school in rural and urban areas.

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FEMININE DILEMMA IN SOCIAL SPECTRUM AS PRESENTED IN *KIMI WA PETTO*

Axansh R. Parmar ¹ and Dr. Frozen A. Shaikh ²
Research Scholar ¹ and Research Guide ²
Department of English,
Bhakta Kavi Narsinh Mehta University, Junagadh.
Email ID.: axansh.parmar.9@gmail.com

Abstract:

Kimi Wa Petto or *You're my Pet* is a Josei Manga series by Yayoi Ogawa. It was published by Kodansha with 14 volumes. The drama adaptation with slightly differed storyline and projection was done in 2003, with 10 episodes, midway of the run of the series. Another drama adaptation with full story was done in 2017, with 16 episodes.

The story revolves around a successful journalist in a major newspaper company, Iwaya Sumire. Being a successful career woman in a male dominated society wanting females to be docile and feminine takes toll on her. She is also a slave to such socially conventional notions to a certain degree despite feeling uncomfortable in them. She suffers from depression, anxiety and insomnia as she tries juggling her way into the professional and private life. She seems to find some comfort by keeping a young man as her pet.

The story also showcases other female characters who have made different life decisions to the main protagonist and their concerns revolves around different issues from each other as well. This paper will delve into the lives and psychology of these female characters. How they make their important life decisions and what drives them to take certain steps towards their goals. How these females cope with this pressure and what their condition is surviving in the world. How the male characters affect their state of mind and lives. The paper will go into the detailed experience of this feminine perspective as is shown by the series.

Keywords: *Feminine Perspective, Japanese Manga, Drama Adaptation, Psychology, Working Woman, Love life, Stereotypical Gender Roles, Sexism.*

Introduction

Kimi wa Petto, also known as *You're my Pet* or *Tramps like Us* in English, is a Japanese Josei Manga written by Ogawa Yayoi. The manga was aimed towards older females, set around serious real life issues these women face in their adulthood. The setting is the main lead Iwaya Sumire's career, workplace and her relationship and love life. It brings upon a relation

of a successful hardworking woman with the patriarchal society she lives in. How she and other female characters cope with their lives while being limited by the social restrictions and cultural appropriateness.

The manga was adopted in two TV dramas in Japan, both of which with the same name. The first drama adaptation was made in 2003, in middle of the original run of the manga series, thus covering only half of the story. It aired on TBS with ten episodes of 54 minutes. The series also took many liberties with the flow and arrangement of the story and their characters. The main topic of change was having a psychological depth of each character and their vivid place in the compact drama. It was able to mirror the reality of the society and express the psyche of the characters very nicely.

The second drama adaptation was in 2017, long after the completion of the original Manga series. It aired on Fuji TV with sixteen episodes of 44 minutes. It covered the entire story of the manga till the completion and followed closely to the original storyline. But it still took some liberties to fit better in the cultural time it was airing in. It softened the hard edges of the series and made it more audience friendly. It changed the main lead Sumire's addiction to smoking to chocolates, which didn't hinder the story but took the edge off of the character. It also included the elements of BL (Boys Love) between Momo and Hasumi-San in the extras to attract more female audience. It was well made adaptation with time appropriate elements added for popular culture.

The story revolves around Iwaya Sumire, a beautiful elite career woman, who was just cheated on and dumped by her boyfriend of two years because he felt inferior and estranged in the relationship. She later set the standard of the men she will date to three highs - higher in height, education and income. As she was 'sick of men and their inferiority complexes'. She also gets demoted at work for standing up against sexual harassment and punching her boss. She then falls into a cycle of anxiety, depression and insomnia which only leaves when takes in an injured young boy and cares for him. She lets the young twenty years old man stay at her home as her pet and cares for him like an owner should, their relationship is based on nurturing effect a pet has on their owners. The problem arises when her old crush, Hasumi Sempai transfers in her company. Hasumi-San meets all three heights and they soon start dating. Sumire now juggles between Momo, her pet and Hasumi San, her boyfriend. She also struggles with the problems at work and her co-worker, Fukushima-San's attempts at getting Hasumi-San.

List of female characters and their key dilemma**Iwaya Sumire**

The main character is Iwaya Sumire. A twenty-nine years old main character who has graduated from Tokyo University and has studied abroad at Harvard University. She is hard-core career woman with excellent skills and capability in everything she does. She's also very beautiful with the height of 170 cm. Though, all her success at professional front ends up hindering her private life as she becomes unapproachable by almost everyone she knows. Her nicknames were Cyborg, Noh mask, Kokeshi Doll. Men feel inferior to her and she was dumped by her ex because she lacked 'sense of peace', a notion which was agreed by her counsellor. She also couldn't smile when prompted by her counsellor and said that she would rather die than cry in front of other people. She was always told by others that she was lucky that she was both pretty and smart, but in reality people avoided her, talked behind her back and mocked her. Claiming that she wasn't easy to get along to. So her value in professional life and her private life was heavily polarised. Opposite. She was successful from all fronts but by the sacrifice of comfort of having positive social life.

Her key dilemma being that her juggling didn't end in her professional versus private life scenario. She had to juggle between her pet Momo and her boyfriend Hasumi-San. Momo didn't meet the three highs, but he was the most important person in her life. She needed him to survive every struggling day. He was the comfort to her soul. A drop of water in a dry land. Compared to that there was Hasumi-San on the other end who was perfect in everyday but she can't relax with him. She can't put down her guards or be herself in front of him. None of the options were exactly what she ideally wanted but she had to prioritise between the two.

Fukushima Shiori

Fukushima Shiori is the main antagonist of the series. She is a smart cunning woman who isn't afraid to go to any lengths to get what she wants. Here the subject of her interests being Hasumi-San. She had led rather harsh life as he father was a drunkard and her mother had to work as a stripper to earn money, she herself had to go through many struggles to earn money for her younger siblings. She also didn't have advantages of beauty, intelligence or any opportunities. As a result, she wanted to marry a rich man. She didn't care if the said man was nice, kind or good-looking. But after meeting Hasumi-San, who was good-looking and kind while being rich, she decided on him being her key target. She didn't love him but she just

wanted him because he met her qualities. Thus, she keeps getting in between Sumire and Hasumi, she tries her best to put distance between them and insert herself in private life of Hasumi-San.

Her key dilemma being that at one end if she becomes truthful and lets go of her cunning nature to lead more personally fulfilling life, she has to submit to her harsh living reality. But to achieve the more comfortable and secure lifestyle, she has to fake herself and succumb to the ideologies as accepted and appreciated by the said higher society. She has to give up her personal integrity and respect to achieve the security and lifestyle she wants.

Kurimoto Haruka

She is a side character who only appears in the drama version of 2003. She's the ideal cute woman as perceived by the social standards. She gentle in her nature and action. Even Sumire is captivated by her graceful presence and her cuteness. She rejected the attempts of courting by her counsellor because she thought that he saw her as a pet, an inferior. She confessed to Sumire that she knew both Sumire and the Counsellor are unable to form a proper relationship because of their attachment to their pets. That she wasn't a pet and wouldn't agree to be in a relationship where she would be considered an inferior.

Her dilemma being the same that she was naturally the ideal representative of cuteness and gentleness. She was taken as the ideal subservient woman that society deems as perfect. Her gentle personality is often misunderstood as subservience and inferior. Pet-like, when she's fully human. For her, it was struggle between her own nature and how its taken by others - mainly the counsellor in this case. Though it was solved quickly when Sumire explained that it wasn't her being inferior that attracted the counsellor, but her gentleness which healed his hard-core heart.

Gender Stereotypical Views

The Gender stereotypes are repeatedly mentioned and seen throughout the series.

Sumire is demoted despite being skilled because she attempted to protect herself against sexual harassment. Other departments were asking for her when her transfer was announced but she was made to transfer to lifestyle department which was a clear demotion. She is also constantly gossiped about and bullied by most of her co-workers because she's cold, serious and successful in her work. Mocked for her capability and diligence. Criticised and looked

down upon for expecting same level of diligence from other female colleagues. Even after transferring to the lifestyle department, her manager often taunts her to keep her pride out of there because they don't need it. Taunts her on her womanhood and personality. He also puts her on rather unfavourable project where she has to spend a day in amusement part in a mascot suit. Others don't hide their attempts at bullying, which they do just because she doesn't fit their criteria of ideal woman. Though, same qualities are praised in Hasumi because he is man, he is worshipped for the same qualities Sumire is criticised for.

Even her best friend, Yuri, told her not to show off as that makes her an unattractive person, that its because of her need for perfection and pride that she is undesirable as a woman. Meanwhile for Hasumi-San, same qualities are what makes him so popular and desirable among the colleagues and women.

"Men are really afraid of women getting more powerful than them, if you want to have things go your way, its more advantageous to act dumb and cute. Well, I suppose that would be too embarrassing for a Tokyo University graduate like you".

-Fukushima-San to Iwaya San.

Fukushima-San easily confesses to faking her personality and actions to get favour of the colleagues. She both shows her true colours and mocks her to her face for not fitting the place she is supposed to thrive in. As showed by the series, girls are expected to be demure, innocent, ditsy and reserved - but available to satisfy the male ego by their own non assertive position. Forced to agree to sexual advances but still keeping up the pure image. This is proved by both Fukushima-San and Sumire. As Fukushima keeps playing underhanded methods that threaten her dignity to get closer to what she wants, but still stands comparatively positive social experience because she keeps up the innocent and pure act. Meanwhile Sumire was publically addressed and threatened for rejecting the sexual advances done by superiors, and demoted for punching her boss when he was the one behaving inappropriately in professional environment.

The same stereotypes also apply to men. Who are supposed to take the other end of the role and if they fail to meet the criteria, they are as well criticised for the same and remain undesired by woman.

The first instance of such is presented by the Ex boyfriend of Sumire, who doesn't meet the three highs but she dated him. Sumire is shown to be victim to the man's insecurity and cheating, but the Ex boyfriend is as much a victim of the society. As he is constantly reminded by facts that he isn't the ideal man as he is supposed to be with Sumire. During their last talk also when he offers to pay for their drinks because it is expected of the man, he is shot down by Sumire in hostility. Hostility is due to many reasons but one of which is also in the fact that he earns significantly less than Sumire and thus isn't in position to spend as much. His own prejudice swallows him inside the hole of insecurity and self doubt. Sumire is sick of such insecurity in men, which is the only reason why she keeps the criteria of 'Three Highs' in her romantic interests.

Males who do not fit the given image of stability, strength and assertion are also taken lightly. Another example is Takeshi, who isn't given second glance as a possible romantic partner by Sumire because he didn't meet the three highs she expected. He's just a twenty years old dancer with no job and money. Short in height and delicate in figure. Reminds Sumire of her old pet, Momo. Certainly not an ideal partner, but opposite of it. The main reason he is easily kept as a pet is because he isn't anything like the man she wants to be with. He is non threatening and childlike, he's easy to care for, easy to take comfort in. She can express herself freely as he's only a 'pet'. Her doubt in him being capable of being a responsible man is one of the key reason why she keeps him locked in his role as a pet. She also doesn't want to be seen in public with him as the age gap and skin ship would raise uncomfortable questions and wrong impressions. She often dismisses his feelings and loyalty because of him being only her 'pet', and is even encouraged to do so by her best friend.

Ideas on ideal romantic male partner are also representative of what is expected of men in social area. Shigehito Hasumi is considered as the Ideal partner by both Sumire, Fukushima-San and many other women. For Sumire it is because of his three highs, their history and his kindness. For Fukushima-San it's because of his set career, wealth and style. He is the man fitting the standards of an ideal man in a society.

Societal Pressure and Reaction

One cannot escape from the social pressure put on them. Living in a society, it is the first point one looks to for the signs of success or failure. Even Sumire, the elite journalist who worked hard all on her own to reach the heights in her career, only to realise that people

appreciate demure and cute girls over smart and capable. Despite being praised officially in terms of skills, smartness and beauty, she fails to create any positive connection with others. Despite the professional success, as she keeps facing the signs of failure given by the people around, she cannot help but be affected by it. Loneliness, depression and anxiety follows her as she keeps getting more closed off. Her internal fragile state of mind doesn't let her handle personal life as smoothly as she can handle her professional one despite all odds presented.

"I've earned everything with my own hands, from my university to my job. Are they saying all that effort was for nothing? I'm such a weak person."

- Sumire's internal monologue.

Then there is Fukushima San, who is proven to have mental persistent and strength to withstand unfavourable times in life. Even she ends up being just a cunning lady with sharp perception and self esteem issues as she keeps looking for perfect rich man to marry. She succumbs under the social rules to fit in and raise her life to more stability. She understands the social codes and plays the part given to get what she wants, she uses them. Her wishes are modelled after the society and she aims to win them by any means doable by her.

Sumire's natural reaction to the pressure is feeling victimised by all of it, and Fukushima-San's natural reaction to the pressure is to attempt to turn it all around by playing the same game which was given to her. Fukushima takes the more empowering role, though vile and cunning in nature, she takes matter into her own hands to change her destiny and doesn't fall victim to any circumstances.

The duality between these two characters can also show us how rejecting the social norms results in alienation and struggle and playing along the same norms even by pretense can give you easy social life but will lack in personal satisfaction.

Coping Mechanisms

The Coping mechanisms of Sumire includes variety of things. The first being the addiction to smoking. Sumire smokes when she's stressed, running off to toilet cubicles to smoke during the work time when she gets too stressed or wants to think. She's also possessive of her cigarettes, being angry at Momo when he drenched all her premium Cigarettes in water. In 2017 version, the cigarette is changed with chocolates and there she keeps stock of premium chocolates with her everywhere for when she gets stressed and needs a relief.

Sumire also actively takes part in her hobbies and interests like K-1, pro wrestling and Noh plays. She is nicknamed after Noh Mask for her cold exterior, but she still loves the plays. She also criticised the grammar mistake in a Pro Wrestling advertisements, thinking that to be the reason why people don't take their fans seriously. Her interests are considered rather masculine by others so she only opens up about it to her inner circle like Momo and Yuri.

As final part of coping with happenings in her life, she seems to find comfort in controlled socialising. As she hates the large social gatherings or parties but enjoys the company of the people she can freely be herself. Sumire often contacts Yuri to hangout and gossip. She shares every details of her life with Yuri, who was also the first one to know when she took in Momo. Her decision to keep Momo as her pet is also due to the same reason she enjoys the company of Momo and wishes to be with him as much as she can. Both Momo and Yuri plays a role in healing her loneliness.

Comfort above Conformity

"I can love what world is supposed to love, such as pets, mothers and children... but I cannot love a woman. You are the same. You can not wholeheartedly surrender your heart to a man, and won't let them heal you. You cannot love a man."

- The counsellor to Sumire.

Hasumi-San represents the conformity here, not by personality but by his qualities which are considered as the ideal by social norm. He is the perfect man every woman is looking for. Everyone would praise and look at his partner for being lucky enough to have him. Sumire dated him while believing in such social norms and thinking that it will give her the happiness she seeks from a romantic relationship. But she cannot find any comfort or happiness from it, Hasumi-San's company just ends up being exhausting for her like any other social requirements she has to fulfil. She's too controlled and stiff around him for the relationship to grow in any direction.

"What modern women need is not a lifelong spouse, but a lifelong friendship with a pet."

- The counsellor to Sumire.

Meanwhile, Momo represents the comfort. He is the non ideal male partner; younger, inexperienced, childish, jobless. A young man full of life, who brightened up the day of

Sumire who is hard-core career lady. He may not provide the stability and security which women tend to look for in their male partners but he provides the comfort, which Sumire desperately needs in her life. It is with him where she can finally let go and express herself freely and truly enjoy the company and have fun together. Despite not being conventionally ideal, he is the ideal for Sumire. In her life, she doesn't need anymore grounding from other people, she is grounded enough from her upright personality that Momo ends up being the perfect choice for Sumire, choosing Momo over the ever perfect Hasumi Sempai.

Conclusion

"Soft things have the power to heal one's heart. Soft things, little things, warm things.
The human brain is programmed to feel healed by such things"

– The counsellor to Haruka.

Rather than the fight between male and female, it's about people with soft-core providing healing for the hard-core reality of some people. The traditional division of gender automatically puts the feminine under the soft-core and masculine under the hard-core. But in current times or at times, the division isn't as straightforward, as humans are made of many varieties mixed together, it would be unfair to put people under such dichotomy just by their gender. Their upbringing, personal lives, careers play a huge role in making of their personality, which plays the key role in their desire and position in social spectrums. Depending on such qualities they seek out what they don't have and try to find balance in their solitary lives by involving other people who can provide the same quality in opposition.

For upright, stiff, elite career woman like Sumire, who can't fit into society, the opposition was in the carefree, childish, fun Momo. He provided the gentleness, the opposition to her own self, provided the comfort she couldn't seek in any other person.

For a woman like Fukushima-san, who had struggled since childhood to keep her family afloat without any social advantages and under financial scarcity, the comfort was in finding a well off, financially secure man like Hasumi San, who wasn't only rich as was her minimum requirement, but was also kind and understanding enough to accept her in her true colours.

For a man like the counsellor, who had experienced a failed marriage and had given up on seeking any romantic relationship with a woman, found it in Kurimoto San, who as graceful, gentle and understood the deep nuances of humans need for comfort and nurture.

So, in conclusion, the case of dilemma remains in the lives of these females until we keep up the perspective and position of social rules and cultural beliefs. For the workings of personal satisfaction such consideration comes in form of hindrance. Once you're above that, then the dilemma ends as you keep seeking out the social connections in harmony with your personal fulfilment.

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FANTASY AS RETREAT FROM MODERNITY IN THE 20TH AND 21ST CENTURIES

Bhammar Bharatbhai V. ¹ and Dr. Frozen A. Shaikh ²
Research Scholar ¹ and Research Guide ²
Department of English,
Bhakta Kavi Narsinh Mehta University, Junagadh.
Email ID.: bharatbhammar009@gmail.com

Abstract:

Literature is the mirror of society. It is the treasure of knowledge for the upcoming generation as well. English literature has ancient tradition and rich heritage across the globe. It has various genres, varieties, theories, trends, styles, themes, perspectives and approaches as well. The fantasy as a form of writing is reflected from the beginning of English literature. There are indirect references found through plots and sub-plots in the novels. The Lord of the Rings authored by J. R. R. Tolkien published in 20th century provided the solid foundation for the fantasy retreat in English literature. It was then flourished and evolved in due course of time. The development of fantasy took place in the form of dark fantasy, romantic fantasy, modern fantasy, Tolkien fantasy and post-Tolkien fantasy (Brian Stableford, 2005). The 21st century readers are surprised by the gift of series of Harry Potter Novels and movies produced for various series. It is J. K. Rowling who creatively crafted and blended the various innovative techniques, styles of writing by adding flavors, wide areas of interests of readers of different age right from children to adults (Granger, 2002). Some experts opined that J. K. Rowling established the form of “beyond fantasy.”

Keywords: *Fantasy, Modern English, English Literature, Fantasy Writing, Wizard novels.*

1.Introduction:

Literature is the mirror of society. It reflects the customs, traditions, culture, lifestyle, thinking/ behavioral patterns, good and bad practices of contemporary society. It is the treasure of knowledge for the upcoming generation as well. English literature has ancient tradition and rich heritage across the globe. It has various genres, varieties, theories, trends, styles, themes, perspectives and approaches as well. There are dramas, novels, poems, tragedies, comedies, epics, biographies, essays, books in English literature. Realism, modernism, romanticism, pragmatism, criticism are the notable trends. Likewise, imaginary literary works have lion's share in English literature. Fantasy is one of the most popular

forms in this regard (Clareson, 1985). It became popular in the 20th and 21st centuries due to several salient features of contemporary era. The present article explores how fantasy can be considered as a retreat in the modern English literature.

2.Fantasy in English Literature: An Overview

The fantasy as a form of writing is reflected from the beginning of English literature. There are indirect references found through plots and sub-plots in the novels. The folklore and tales are the best examples in this regard. Arabian Nights and European Romances are referred for the same. It was then extended and merged with the epics and fiction works in English literature (Faerie Queene by Edmund Spenser, tale of Don Quixote). The Lord of the Rings authored by J. R. R. Tolkien published in 20th century provided the solid foundation for the fantasy retreat in English literature. It was then flourished and evolved in due course of time. The development of fantasy took place in the form of dark fantasy, romantic fantasy, modern fantasy, Tolkien fantasy and post-Tolkien fantasy (Brian Stableford, 2005). In addition, high fantasy, contemporary fantasy, magical realism and science-fiction are some notable forms of fantasies in English literature (Slusser, Rabkin and Scholes, 1983). The popular movie 'Avatar' is considered as an epitome of science-fiction.

3.Salient Features of Fantasy in 20th and 21st Centuries

The modern fantasy writing is marked with the various salient features integrating with the various forms of English literary works. Some of the notable features are explained as below:

3.1 Romanticism:

One of the major reasons responsible in making the fantasy writing popular is romanticism. It has been continued from old literature to modern literature. It gives pleasure to the readers and audiences (movie, audiobooks). It assists in creating entertainment through the art of characterization. Love and romance are the integral part of any novel, story, epic (Schlobin, 1982). Romanticism has great scope to provide pleasant surprises from time to time in fantasy writing.

3.2 Supernatural Elements:

It enables the authors to startle by adding imaginary, fancy supernatural elements. The excitement, fear, anxiety, dilemma related environment is created in fantasy writing through

supernatural elements (Bleiler, 1923). Poetic justice is ensured by proving bad is punished and good is rewarded. Ghosts, fairies, angels are some of the supernatural examples. Sometimes, they are well integrated with the Gothic elements in several works.

3.3 Chivalry:

The fantasy themes and stories are generally developed in the forms of fights, conflicts etc. These are juxtaposition of ideas brought together. Naturally, certain circumstances lead to combat with people within the families, communities or enemies of the country/region/world. The warlike situations make the story, episode chivalric, thrilling (Rowling, 1998). The virtues of freedom, democracy, justice, equality are projected in this regard.

3.4 Mythological References:

The various literary works in almost all languages have certain base. English literature has popular epics, tragedies, legendary characters. There are historical and mythological references provided from time to time. The most of the time, the names of characters, places, events have mythological references. For example, In Western world, the references are sources from 'Bible, Old Testament, Jesus, Angels..'. In Indian context, the Ramayana and the Mahabharata are widely used for mythological references. In case of children fantasy, the characters of Lord Krishna, Lord Rama are still popular amongst the children. Superstitions like black magic (Kala Jadu) are projected in various novels, short stories, television serials, dramas etc. Likewise, the tales in The Book of One Thousand and One Nights to the Western classics of Beowulf, The Odyssey, Divine Comedy and the Arthurian Legend serve the same purpose in Western English literature.

3.5 Story Telling Form:

It is interesting to note that the most of the fantasy works are planned and executed in the form of tales. This may be because the readers and audiences love to read and watch the tales of different region, countries, worlds and planets; real or imaginary (Weinberg, 1999). The narrative form of writing is used by the authors. The first or third person points of views are applied to switch from one sub-plot to another. The sequencing is easy to understand and convenient for the audiences and readers. The series of Harry Potter by J. K. Rowling can be cited as the best examples in this context.

3.6 Imagery and Symbolism:

The fantasy works consist of imagery and symbolism. They represent both virtues and vices. They reflect the overall tone of the text / script. For example, rainbow, rain, sunrise indicate rebirth, liveliness, optimism while desert, storm, sunset indicate the pessimism, pain, loss of life, agony, break-up etc. The symbols enable the readers to read between the line creating conducive environment in the mind for the setting in which particular event takes place (Schlobin, 1982).

3.7 Nature as a Driving Force:

There can be so many examples and references found showing the close relationship between nature and human beings. In fact, human beings are one of the parts of nature like other animals, birds etc. Like any other literary works, the fantasy novels have also nature elements. The nature is used as a driving force for the transformation, change in the behavioural, thinking patterns of an individual, ruler, community, country (Manlove, 1983). In some countries, nature is worshipped as deity, prayed at the time of any disaster seeking help for survival, escape from danger. The principle of poetic justice is underlined through the same. At times, it serves the purpose of purifying the souls, minds; purging their emotions, feelings as rightly stated by Aristotle in his 'Poetics.'

4. Contributors of Fantasy Writing in 20th and 21st Century English Literature:

H. P. Lovecraft is considered to be one of the prominent authors of fantasy writing in the 20th Century English literature. He has great influence of Edgar Allan Poe. His work was known for fantasy and horror in particular. Lord Dunsany (1878-1957) was an advocate of fantasy writing (Grant and Clute, 1986). His vivid and evocative style made the fantasy as a popular genre in the world of English literature (Maggio, Fritsch, Valter, 2011). S. T. Joshi writes, "Dunsany's work had the effect of segregating fantasy—a mode whereby the author creates his own realm of pure imagination—from supernatural horror. From the foundations he established came the later work of E. R. Eddison, Mervyn Peake, and J. R. R. Tolkien."

After World War I in 1919, there were many fantasy books published due to rise in the readership. Some of notable works were: Stella Benson's *Living Alone* (1919), David Garnett's *Lady into Fox* (1922), Hope Mirelees' *Lud-in-the-Mist* (1926). The publication of

‘The Sword in the Stone’ authored by T. H. White is the milestone giving birth to ‘comic fantasy’ in 1938 (Schole, 1987).

The fantasy writing would be incomplete without contribution of J. R. R. Tolkien. He has a great deal of contribution in this field. His style and command popularized the fantasy genre. The Hobbit (1937) and The Lord of Rings (1954-55) are the remarkable gifts to the readers of world. He had great impact of Anglo-Saxon myths known as “Bewoulf.” The tradition was carried forward by his close friend C. S. Lewis and contemporary writers. The Chronicles of Narnia (1950-56) by Lewis is another masterpiece. “The Moomins” authored by Tove Jansson made children fantasy popular in the contemporary era.

The development of fantasy literature took place in advanced form in the late 20th century and 21st century. The contribution of J. R. R. Tolkien revolutionized the genre of fantasy by modifying it to ‘high fantasy’. It was considered to be reaction to the old form of fantasy writing. Some of the other trends were dark fantasies, meta-fictional fantasies. These were the literary conventions of the fantasy genre which attracted the attention of critics. It is noteworthy to refer the works of Terry Pratchett's Discworld series (1983-2015), and Neil Gaiman's Stardust (1999) in this regard.

5.The Modern Fantasy: Model of Harry Potter Series

The 21st century readers are surprised by the gift of series of Harry Potter Novels and movies produced for various series. It is J. K. Rowling who creatively crafted and blended the various innovative techniques, styles of writing by adding flavors, wide areas of interests of readers of different age right from children to adults (Granger, 2002). These books (novels) have changed the ways of reading leaving long-lasting impressions on the minds of readers. Her works paved the ways to different sub-genres in modern English literature such as Wizard novels, modern fantasy, dark fantasy, dark wizard and magical realism. Some experts opined that J. K. Rowling established the form of “beyond fantasy.” The Harry Potter series empowers the fans to dream beyond the real. Rowling set up the “Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry” and surprised the readers for more than a decade (Highfield, 2002). Rowling started with her first book “*Harry Potter and the Philosopher’s Stone*” and continued thereafter with another six best-selling books and eight blockbuster films. These books are translated into more than 80 languages of the world. There are several awards to her credit. In total, 500 Million+ copies are sold across the globe. It is a historical

achievement for any author. J. K. Rowling is considered to be a role model for emerging authors these days (Rowling, 1998). The novels of Rowling:

- Harry Potter and The Philosopher's Stone
- Harry Potter and The Chamber Of Secrets
- Harry Potter and The Prisoner Of Azkaban
- Harry Potter and The Goblet Of Fire
- Harry Potter and The Order Of The Phoenix
- Harry Potter and The Half-Blood Prince
- Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows
- Fantastic Beasts & Where To Find Them
- Quidditch through The Ages
- The Tales of Beedle The Bard
- Harry Potter and The Cursed Child – Parts One And Two
- Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them
- Fantastic Beasts: The Crimes of Grindelwald

The contribution of fantasy novels and its recognition lie in the international reputation, large readerbase. These novels are ranked in The New York Times Best Seller list. Some of the renown novelists are: Terry Goodkind in 2006, Brandon Sanderson in 2014, Neil Gaiman in 2013, Patrick Rothfuss and George R. R. Martin in 2011.

6.Conclusion

All of the above discussion shows that fantasy has a notable contribution as a major genre of English literature. It has evolved drastically over the period of time from traditional to modern fantasy. There are various sub-genres which took birth in the 20th and 21st century modern English literature. The wizard novels, modern fantasy, dark fantasy, dark wizard and magical realism and beyond fantasy are the notable sub-genres of fantasy writing. J. R. R. Tolkien, J. K. Rowling and others have lion's share in making it popular in the modern world. It succeeded in not only arresting the minds of readers but also cherishing memories and mesmerizing experiences for all age group readers in the forms of novels, books, films etc.

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Online Resources:

- <https://www.jkrowling.com/writing/>
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A STUDY OF RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NATURE AND MANKIND WITH REFERENCE OF THE NOVEL *THAT THOU ART*

Bhumi Vinodbhai Joshi
Research Scholar
Email ID: bhumivjoshi108@gmail.com

Abstract:

This paper focuses on the crisis between Nature and human beings. Nature and Literature have always shared a close relationship as is evidenced in the works of writers in almost all cultures of the world. The literary critic tries to study how this close relationship between nature and society has been textualized by the writers in their works. Man is part of Nature. Without the existence of nature, Man would not exist. Literary works could not remain unaffected from cultural and natural conflict which concern for nature changes in Indian literature from reverence to destruction. This paper focuses on ecological destruction caused by man and brings changes in the relationship between nature and human beings. Further, it also studies how with the name of progress, development of civilization Man clears the forests and destroys the natural world with native roots of knowledge. Man has wandered everywhere in search of peace and salvation and gets it in the lap of Nature.

That Thou Art has been selected to study in this paper which is originally written by Dhruv Bhatt and translated into English by Anjani Naravane. At the end, characters are described to achieve the state of tranquility only after surrendering themselves to the supreme power – Nature. Researcher tries to look at the relationship with both frame like ecocriticism and Indian philosophical concern. It is an approach to revisit the text from ecological and philosophical perspective in order to understand how humans organize their 'being' within the natural resources they are part of alone with other living organisms. In this way, ecocriticism and the Indian way of looking at Nature have a significant contribution and researcher tries to study the balance and co-relation between Nature and Mankind.

Key Words: Indian philosophy, Eco-criticism, Ecology, Cultural values

Journey has always been a very rich and powerful literary device especially when it is an excursion into the wonderful creation of the wonderland of naturally - culturally profound coastal parts and river sides of geographical pieces. Modern man understands how nature is

not only a geographical 'space' to dwell upon but also a culturally mystical notion that governs '**being and becoming**'.

Ecocriticism is the study of literature and the environment from an interdisciplinary point of view, where literature scholars analyse texts that illustrate environmental concern and examine the various ways where literature treats Nature as subject. It draws on contributions from natural scientists, writers, literary critics, anthropologists and historians in examining the differences between nature and its cultural construction. Estok argues that ecocriticism is more simply the study of Nature or natural things in literature; rather it is any theory that is committed to effecting change by analyzing the function - thematic, artistic, social, historical, theoretical of the natural environment which is represented in documents that contribute material practises in material worlds. (Khandare, 2015)

Ecocriticism remembers the earth by rendering an account of the indebtedness of culture to Nature. How environmentalism plays a vital role in human life to shape society. Eco critics seek and more concern to revalue the more than - human natural world, to which some texts and cultural traditions invite us to attend. It seems that in literary work though Nature plays a very vital role it remains as marginalized, referred to as the background of human activities. Environment must be conceived of as more than an ecological setting. Environmental themes feature abundantly in culture. Bates sets Ecocriticism in opposition to a dominant mode of theory. Environmentalism is both a critique of industrial modernity and another product of it. Ecocriticism analyzes how literature represents the human relation to nature at certain moments of history, why values are assigned to nature. Eco critics promote works of art which raise moral questions about human interaction with nature, while also motivating audiences to live within a limit that will be binding over generations. An ecosystem is a local set of conditions that support life. Ecology is the scientific study of natural interdependencies of life forms as they relate to each other and their shared environment. Creatures produce and shape their shared environment, as their environment produces and shapes them.

"Everything is linked to everything else, and most importantly, the human mind must be linked to the natural environment."

Nature is a series of changing cultural constructions that can be used to praise and blame. Questions can be considered in the study like, How nature is represented? How the various images of nature are represented in the text are related or representing culture and most

importantly what it conveys? Nature is what the earth is and does without human intervention. This may include 'natural' human impulses, as opposed to considered actions.

The attempts to see how the resonance of nature is heard while experiencing a journey through the land which is destined to determination, commitment and efforts not only towards lofty optimism but towards a strong calling of the natural life. In the Indian context natural life is highly philosophical and it is based on the natural aspects which operate themselves. Dhruv Bhatt's works are considered more than travelogues in a fictional world out of his real-life wanderings. Researcher would like to focus on the Nature and cultural values how both are interwoven with the reference to the novel *That Thou Art*. India is not only a country but it is looked at as an idea or concept of living life by the world.

"The Indian way of living life provides the vision of natural, real way of living life. We veil ourselves with unnatural mask, one the face of India are the tender expressions which carry the mark of the creators' hand."

- George Barnad shaw (Insights, 2008)

"To other countries I may go as a tourist, but to India I come as a pilgrim,"

- Martin Luther King (Brockell)

We are a part of Nature and society is an extension of nature. Man has no existence without nature. This is a significant theme in fictions of Dhruv Bhatt. Dhruv Bhatt is the most celebrated contemporary Gujarati writer. His works are normally spoken for the basic environment issues and examine ecology and traditional wisdom of the people dwelling around Nature. His novels revolve around basic natural organisms: sea, river, forest, the world of animals etc. With a view to understand the cultural history of how these ecological elements shape the way we make sense of what we are and why we are like these in course of development of the civilization, Indian to very specific. The description of the natural world or the way he locates the ecological organism in his novels lead us to think why he is going deep down to the cornerstone of ocean, river and forest etc.

Tatvamasi (1998) is an Award-winning novel about a man who is intellectual and doesn't have any kinds of beliefs and respect for Indian cultural values. He does not have any kind of attachment to the land. Readers start the journey with the narration of someone's diary reading. This novel has the wonderful charm of the description of the forest with the lifestyle of different tribes and the great river which is adored in India as Mother - Narmda! He has to return to India by force of the professor. To give him regular reports of tribal people.

Unnamed protagonist has to go into the forest to live with tribals on the banks of river Narmada.

Gradually, he is fascinated by the river and the cultural values of people. The novel has the description of two contrasts of the human world - Nature and Culture on which human life is sustained. The unnamed narrator is amazed with several happenings and mysteries and revelations, which keep the reader spellbound.

The theoretical view of western ecocriticism is applied in the context of Indians through Dhruv Bhatt's contemporary fictions are based on "the quest for equality in the traditional, non-scientific, religious and non-profit-oriented, profit-oriented society. Dhruv Bhatt draws on Brihadaranyaka Upanishad to change the Indian ecocritical view of his work and to address the emerging discourse of 'Ecology and Literature'. (Swami) Eco ecologists are engaged in the theory of ecocriticism which deals with the connection between nature and culture, especially the cultural artifacts of language and literature. The western notion envisions diversity or binary opposition in human and non-human relationships while the Indian view contributes to the wisdom of unity. (Rampal)

Though several places are mentioned in the text, the main events of the novel are located in the forests on the banks of Narmada. Prof. Rudolf sends him to India to live with tribals, observe their culture in the forest and send him regular reports as part of the project. Prof. Rudolf in his lecture appreciates saying,

“The quality of Indians ‘to not accept technology blindly’ but with a ‘mature acceptance’. He further praises: Only such people can maintain a culture which is thousands of years old. They can maintain their traditions. They can maintain their unique way of life. From here they will take place a sweeping revolution in the world. The fear of a culture getting extinct will be felt not only here. It will happen all over the world.” (Bhatt, 2008, p. 107)

Being part of the modern century known as the digital revolution, each one is crazy for technology and that is one of the most prominent reasons for Mankind to gradually move away from Natural life. Only because of technical society, human beings lost the charm and wonder of Nature. Here, the writer uses journey as the most significant device for self-realization. External religion is symbolic of an internal principle which is true religion, towards which the Upanishad drives our minds. Writer discloses the deep-rooted knowledge

of survival of mankind and Nature. He discusses distorted landscapes which indicates the physical environmental problems. He draws the mindscapes through the surviving wisdom of the people and their culture in these spaces. He proves that one can achieve the author's understanding by interacting with nature.

The soul element of the Indian spiritual stream which is adoring, not the self-centred but the universal centred culture, the spirit of creating harmony with the omnipresent elements of nature. The symbolic character of human activity and religious activity is reflected in the study of esoteric principles, which is the philosophy of life. All actions are involved in cosmic relationships that are brought to the surface of one's notice when the action is really performed. We often think that an action is driven by a person or a group of people to a certain end which is visible to the eye and conceivable by the mind, but never do we imagine for a moment that there can be farther reaches of the tentacles of this action, beyond the reach of the human eye and mind and our little action. Whatever we do affects the cosmic deed. The whole universe can vibrate with the little words that are difficult things for us to understand. Upanishad explains it to bring to the purview of our consciousness these inward secrets of outward action, telling us that the outward sacrifice is symbolic of an inward contemplation of Universal Reality. That Thou Art along the banks of river Narmada is the result of his roaming and dwelling with the people as a seeker of knowledge with faith in the deep-rooted culture that survives with age-old living Vedic Tradition. (Zala, 2011)

As being part of nature, we have natural organisms in our body. Whether we believe or not it affects our nature and behaviour. And that's why something is only for believing, there we are not able to apply any logic or any reasons to prove epistemological experience. Shastriji is concerned about the blind acceptance of the technology saying, Bihari, more than our religion, I am more worried about our culture, our way of life, our traditions. I am not so much worried about anything else, as I am about our faith, our way of looking at life. This country and its people have suffered foreign rule. They always welcomed other religions. But I am afraid of what I see and hear now. Efforts are being made to change our way of looking at life. This country will not survive if our traditions and our culture are destroyed. (Bhatt, 2008, p. 53)

Modern Aranyakas reflect the wisdom of oneness in all innate is the solution with the locals living in Aranyaks and striving to keep alive the traditional knowledge, convey. The world needs to go back to Upanishadas meaning. That Thou Art represents at micro level

encompasses the wisdom of sages of the Vedic periods meditating on the basic inquiry of the evolution of life. (Zala, 2011)

One of the emergent dialogues of the novel by Supriya reveals the secret

“....if some species of an animal or bird is in danger of becoming extinct, the whole world gets alert to save it. The so-called intellectuals get very upset and start writing or talking about it, they protest, they spend money. But when a whole culture of some people, their traditions, their very foundation of life gets uprooted and destroyed, when their whole system simply breaks down, it is called a great revolution and applauded. I do not think it is right. Do you?” (Bhatt, 2008, p. 58)

Modern man defines the development giving suggestion to replacement of human beings only for the profit. But people forget when harmony of nature is interrupted, everything is in threat. Ecosystems forced to nature arise from ashes. As fire is the most awful thing which has the spirit to demolish everything within the minute. The much value of material life-style leads him away from the natural world. But, people who are living in the forest and to whom he believes uncultured they have invisibly strong or natural instinct through which they are able to save their and other lives too. Nature is connected with the cycle of human life. Nature is Everything, which leads the natural instincts in heart. With mutual understanding they solve problems and maintain their relationship.

In the forest, there are countless mysticisms which are not easy to define. Because beliefs are based on the story of God and Goddess. And their natural way of dealing keeps everything or each belief as it is, sometimes people need to put their faith into something or someone and they have one story through which they save their life. The author indicates that it is culture, human beings and spirituality that are far more permanent, valuable and worth preserving compared to civilizations, machines and religion.

Author uses the river Narmada as a storyteller. The author has woven such characters, time, locale and events in the background of the ever-changing conscience of the narrator which provides a new identity of Indian culture. Having much influence of western intellectuality, the unnamed narrator learns the gist of the life and understands the cultural stream of India that is ever flowing and full of conscience like Narmada. Narmada symbolically represents alive culture. The cultivate the way of living life is called.... **Culture.**

“The colour is the same, only the shades are different.” She replied in a matter-of-fact manner, but felt there was a different meaning to her words. The supremely powerful Nature has the divine power of bringing out eternal truths from the words of very simple ordinary people.” (Bhatt, 2008, p. 59)

The second wave of ecocriticism suggests that the association with nature is always a step ahead. When a person who lives in the company of Nature has power to produce the Message unknowingly from his words. Nature teaches moral standards and honesty. Living in a natural environment plays a vital role in shaping people's beliefs and behaviour. They often try to balance between Culture and Nature. This is not found in the urban way of life and people think of themselves and call themselves civilized people. They always try to maintain both equality because being part of the ‘Natural World’ human actions must be affected throughout the universe. Supriya:

“The day I do not look after him because he is a fool and only look after those who are wise, I will not be able to serve the cause of Parikrama. I will not be bothered about what kind of a person he is. It is enough for me that he is doing Parikrama. I want to serve the cause of Parikrama, not the cause of the Parikramawasis.” (Bhatt, 2008, p. 105)

Cultural elements connect to Nature. Both are necessary so it must be sustained together. To do service of 'Parikrama' to save Nature. People are ready to do the service of it.

The sun had gone well past the middle of the sky, and the great Narmada full of life, was sparkling like a silver rope under the sun's rays. She seems to be a silver girdle adorning Earth's waist. I felt so relieved at the mere sight of Narmada. All the fear and worry seemed to have left me and I stood engrossed. (Bhatt, 2008, p. 76)

Gradually without his knowledge, his thinking process begins to change. In particular, unwavering faith grows in his heart as a result of this tradition that glorifies nature and Mankind.

I am forsaking my name. I am forsaking my identity. I am forsaking my knowledge I am forsaking all my beliefs. (Bhatt, 2008, p. 215)

He himself experiences the meaning of the Parikarma and That Thou Art and ultimately his disbeliefs take the place of faith in something.

I should have filled that deserted riverbank with the loudest screams in human voice. I lay down quietly as if waiting for somebody, something. Gradually, he surroundings became dim. Time seemed to have stood still. Without any effort on my part, my lips quivered – “Narmada Har!” (Bhatt, 2008, p. 222)

Though the river is the same we can't step into the same river twice. River teaches us the flow of life. From the beginning to the end of the novel, Narmada's physical existence and its materialistic dominance still apply. Narmada as a symbol of a flowing, vibrant culture. Who are you Maa?, he hears faint sounding words as if they are coming from the other end of the universe, but still with a sound that fills all directions, echoed in the entire atmosphere – “Re-va-!” Narmada is represented as a symbol of ever flowing, alive culture. At the end of the novel witnessing Reva as a life-giving girl; not only represents the river but also symbolizes the culture.

We clearly see how the journey is transformed into pilgrimage with the company of Nature. He enlightens his soul and is able to gain wisdom after surrendering to Nature or accepting a sense of belonging to Nature. Narrator understands the meaning. Nature has the power to change the human soul which is clearly visible and establish Nature as culture in this novel. Thus, That Thou Art has become a significant creation which reveals the key element of Indian culture. That Thou Art is fully representative of the saviour of nature and discovers the relationship between Nature and Mankind. Being a part of nature, the relationship between Nature and Mankind is inevitable. The author indicates that it is culture, human beings and spirituality that are far more permanent, valuable and worth preserving compared to civilizations, machines and religion.

Ecocriticism and environmentalists support the idea of saving Nature as Nature saves us. All Indian pilgrimage places are in the lap of Nature. This all-live nature has a unique role to shape culture though each has its own laws to follow in their lives. The bath of the river delights to lift us free and mankind gets new energy from Nature.

Author shows the relationship between Nature and Mankind in the novel. It reflects how Nature cultivates human life along with culture. Journey and insights play a very vital role to understand the meaning of something which is deep rooted in cultural values. Mankind is not only a lively being on the earth but they have to understand that they are part of Nature. They are not Nature. They have to go back to Nature to save both.

Author's views are concerned about mankind. And that's why he goes back to nature again to save both- Nature and Culture. It suggests the way of peace or salvation for the human soul indicating the natural way of living life. It strongly indicates that mankind's deepest roots are in nature. No matter who we are, where we are living, or what kind of life we lead. We remain forever linked with the rest of creation.

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**DIASPORIC SENSIBILITY IN SELECT WRITINGS OF ROHINTON
MISTRY**

Devarsh Patel
Research Scholar
Gujarat University, English Department

Abstract:

The nature of the diaspora depends on the nature of the host country. Diasporas, despite their common origin, may behave in a totally different manner depending on the country of their re-location. The narrative of diaspora is essentially a narrative of the “self”. In the modern context, the word “home” not necessarily connotes as “self” of belonging and an individual sometimes seems to dwindle between “home” and homeland. For Rushdie, being Indian outside India is a daily questioning of the self. There are also people like Naipaul, who travel because they are not-at-home anywhere. It is also true in case of Rohinton Mistry. Leaving India behind is his own choice for better perspectives in life. At the same time being a Parsi, the historical experience of double displacement imbibed with the authors sense of identification with an alienation from his new and old homelands. The recollection of memories is one of the ways of expression in diasporic writing. The expatriate builds a cocoon around herself/himself as a refuse from “cultural dilemmas and from the experienced hostility or unfriendliness in the new country”. However, Mistry has overcome the difficulties of human relations between people with different cultural identities. It is his art of balancing the mythical and realistic mode of his writing that helps him in recovering his past in a new land.

Keywords: Alienation, Migration, Diaspora, Sensibility, Cultural Dilemmas, Parsi Community.

Introduction:

The nature of the diaspora depends on the nature of the host country. Diasporas, despite their common origin, may behave in a totally different manner depending on the country of their re-location. Rohinton Mistry is the best example of presenting different narratives of diaspora while residing in Canada. The narrative of diaspora is essentially a narrative of the “self”. In the modern context, the word “home” not necessarily connotes as “self” of belonging and an individual sometimes seems to dwindle between “home” and homeland. For Rushdie, being

Indian outside India is a daily questioning of the self. There are also people like Naipaul, who travel because they are not-at-home anywhere. And then what's about the twice removed, those who have taken several roots? For Vassanji's protagonist Ramji in *Amriika*, home is Africa where his grandmother is and where he grew up, while homeland is India.¹ It is also true in case of Mistry. Leaving India behind is his own choice for better perspectives in life. At the same time being a Parsi, the historical experience of double displacement imbibed with the author's sense of "identification with an alienation from his new and old homelands". The scattering or movement of people from one nation to another with a common origin, background and beliefs may be termed as "diaspora". It is defined as „the dispersion of the Jews beyond Israel“. It is a Greek origin from "diaspeirein", "dia" meaning "across" and "speirein" meaning "to sow or scatter seeds". The term came into existence during the 3rd century B.C. when the Jews were forced into exile from their homeland to Babylonia. It is referred to those communities who were either displaced or dislocated from their native land through various movements of immigration, migration or exile.

The paper makes a close study of the text of all the three novels and one short story collection of Rohinton Mistry, with a view of describing the element of diasporic consciousness and nostalgia in the wider sense and his efforts and ways of recasting the history of Parsi community as well as the history of the nation. The dimensions of nostalgia are far extended beyond the sentimental longing, to encompass all the meaning- exile, displacement, dislocation, relocation, expatriation and assimilation. Simultaneously, some critical views have also been taken into account where Mistry is being attacked for his pro-Canadian stand:

Mistry's winning the Governor-General's medal and other honors in Canadian society for his work on India suggests not just the rewards of writing novels which are critical of homelands, but do not threaten the host country. It also indicates Mistry's effort to say farewell to India and to accelerate his development as a Canadian citizen (Jain 169).

During the study, the researcher came across certain questions regarding the Indian setting of Mistry's writings. Most of the South Asian Canadian writers keep going back to India or the sub-continent for their fictional material. No writer has produced a major book set in Canada and a great Canadian novel that may reflect the Canadian multicultural experience totally is yet to be written. Moving away from Canada and coming closer to India or the homeland makes a writer nostalgic in obvious sense, but some of the critics feel that "his two novels *Such a Long Journey* and *A Fine Balance* are elegiac, not nostalgic in tone. They do not

celebrate the homeland, but mourn its relentless and innumerable atrocities and tragedies. . they actually enact a farewell to India, not a passage to it” (Jain 167). They feel that Mistry demonstrates a self-legitimizing logic of leaving the homeland behind and embracing the new diasporic opportunities. But in-depth study of Mistry’s writings proves that the dilemma between elegy and nostalgia and between farewell and welcome has given birth to a double-consciousness from the fragments of the past-present. In the process of exploring ones roots a new kind of diasporic narration takes place. Within the structure of the text a new art may emerge from the contradictions of diasporic writers” experiences:

It demands an encounter with “newness” that is not part of the continuum of past and present. It creates a sense of the new as an insurgent act of cultural translation. Such art does not merely recall the past as social cause or aesthetic precedents; it renews the past, refiguring it as a contingent “in between” space, that innovates and interrupts the performance of the present. The “past present” becomes part of the necessity, not the nostalgia, of living (Bhaba 7).

The works of Rohinton Mistry are eminently suitable for this kind of research; not only on account of his unique contribution to the narrative art, but also because, despite a limited quantity of literary production, he has set new yardsticks in diasporic writings. Since the author is Parsi, it seemed essential to go deep into the Zoroastrian roots in order to explore the historical experience of the double displacement of Parsi writer in Canada. Mistry does not believe in quantity rather he focuses on artistic side of literature, thus the study of his contemporaries in South Asian Canadian writing is also taken into account in this chapter. He is claimed to be a postcolonial writer and always tries to demonstrate a medium, which reflects his ideology as well as cultural commitments. What is the mode of writing is a question that has been answered to some extent in this chapter? He shifted to Canada at the age of twenty-three choosing to write in the master’s tongue that cannot keep him away from progressive realism. But at the same time putting himself in a contradictory postcolonial complexity, he has chosen to be nostalgic and romance/myth is a genre which best suits to the purpose. The element of diasporic consciousness and nostalgia in this study has dealt with the problem by balancing the glory of myth with more critical mode of reality. The chapter is concluded with a note that Mistry with the help of balancing genre strategy constructed a world where people can achieve harmonious balance between self and society and succeeded to give some meaning to the existence of the Parsi community and its culture.

Mistry's short stories collection *Swimming Lessons and Other Stories* from Firozsha Baag takes a bird's-eye-view of the narrative techniques of a writer in dealing with the eleven short stories of the collection. It proves Mistry's ability to chart the inner voyage. He attempts to depict the inner lives of all his characters. In this collection he employs new techniques and creative fragmented structures built on impressionistic glimpses of moments. His nostalgia comes on the surface by the remarkable use of stream-of-consciousness technique with flash backs, in a fine blending of time past and time present scheme. The rest of this chapter is devoted to analyze the stories in terms of their theme, setting and structure. The tightening of the structure is very strong in all the stories. The reconstruction of memory is powerfully depicted. To carry over the same character to another story of the collection is also one of the narrative techniques to give it a single binding force and the commonality that links the stories. The presence of one character in more than one story also tightens the structure through Firozsha Baag as the setting of every story. The message of the last story is nostalgic and his world of make believe comes shattering down when on close distance he does not find Canada attractive. The nostalgia reaches at its height and ends the infatuation with the new land where he feels discriminated. The derogatory questions such as, "Are you from India?" "Is swimming not encouraged in India?" shocks him and his move to assimilate. The story ends with a sense of failure:

Failure to swim through filth must mean something other than failure of rebirth-failure of symbolic death? Does that equal success of symbolic life? death of a symbolic failure? Death of a symbol? What is the equation? (240).

The backdrop of the novel *Such a Long Journey* (1991) deals with the historical movements such as: partition of India and Pakistan, 1962 Indo-China war, falling of Nehruvian dream of a secular India, scam of sixty lakh rupees during Indira Gandhi's rule, and 1971 Indo-Pak war giving birth to Bangladesh. Along with the historical events as its setting and background, the novel is more of inward voyage of the chief characters. Along with the historical events as its setting and background, the novel is more of inward voyage of the chief characters, inhabiting in the Khodadad Building. In this particular novel the writer employs images and symbols more decisively for the reconstruction of his past memories. It is commonly agreed among critics that *Such a Long Journey* largely deals with the marginalization of the Parsi community, but in this chapter, attempts have been made to explore the unifying assimilating factor which presents a complete picture of Parsi community:

The King telling them that you can live either like lemon in milk or like sugar in milk. The Parsis have lived like sugar in milk, speaking the language of the people, eating their food, and yet retaining their identity and living uninterfered with (Kapoor 9).

The novel is unique in the sense that the narrative is made up of a series of reverie. In Mistry's conception of reality, mere description of persons and outward movements is of little significance. Reality is something that exists below the surface: it inhabits the consciousness, and finds expression when the character reminisces. Gustad Noble, the chief character becomes nostalgic frequently in the novel and many desires that are unachieved or unfulfilled linger on the border of his consciousness. More often they are expressed through the mythical mode blending with realism.

A Fine Balance consists lot of paradoxical situations, which move the reader to deep pity and even draw tears from one's eyes. However, with the help of an alternate reality the writer seems to make his best efforts to balance the critical life of each of his characters. Mistry confronts, interrogates and challenges the authoritative voice of history. The main symbolic significance of the novel is that life is a struggle in which a courageous individual may win a moral victory against the difficulties and problems of existence. The novel upholds the integrity, dignity, and invincibility of the human mind. The superficial study of the novel makes it difficult to find out nostalgia, but the in-depth reading confirms "a fine balance" between memory and desire, myth and reality, internal and external reality. The novel, in fact, highlights a crisis of balance where one character is identical with another in his/her struggle and capacity to survive. They retain a collective memory, vision, or myth of their marginalized group - its traumas, sufferings, and struggles and collectively share the efforts of balancing their lives in their different specific ways. The narrative depicts reality of the multi-ethnic groups in the society and their misfortunes and hardships seem exaggeration for those who do not have sensitivity to feel their pain and agony:

Even the criticism of society must be carried out within society. Even planning of society must be carried out within society. Even the description of society must be carried out within society. And all this occurs as the criticism of a society which criticizes itself, as the planning of society which plans itself and always reacts to what happens, and as the description of a society which describes itself (Luhman 17).

In *Family Matters*, Mistry weaves the lives and memories of one Parsi family into a novel of humanistic dignity, as individuals kick against decay; the decay of flesh into death, the decay of family into death, the decay of surrounding morality, and the decay around and head of us in time. It is written in a flawless style with a well-knit plot, the novel has all the richness, the compassion, the gentle humour, and the narrative sweep that have earned Rohinton Mistry the highest of accolades and prizes around the world. He is succeeded in maintaining a „fine balance“ between scepticism and affirmation, faith and bigotry, family nurture and control, and once again given something absolutely painfully pleasurable, a bitter sweet rendition of life in its most ordinary intimate setting. The title's obvious double entendre speaks not only of the duties and responsibilities, the matter of a family's workings, but also of how many family matters to us. *Family Matters* may focus more narrowly than *A Fine Balance* did, but the grade and truth of Rohinton Mistry's writing still haunts and touches his readers just as profoundly. The portrayal of a man on the cover of the novel, who is looking towards the vastness of the sea, with his back to the reader conveys the feeling of caution, calmness, security, and assimilation. The novel is a memory of moving into the past and the element of nostalgia sharply coming on the surface. It also highlights the sense of belongingness and the crisis of up rootedness. Nariman, aged seventy-nine is divided between two daughters Coomy and Roxana and finds himself in a situation of King Lear, finally, belongs to his family and the family also gradually accepts him. Who does not accept is Coomy and her death shows that Mistry is not at all in a mood of *A Fine Balance* where everything ends in death and chaos?

In diasporic writing the overwhelming question that thoroughly occurs is - where does one belong? The answer to this question seems to get expression in the previous three works of Mistry, but as time passes it no longer remains important “as to where does one belong but how does one belong” (Birbal Singh 10). *Family Matters* seems to complete a cycle of belongingness of a diasporic writer who is historically double-displaced. Jasbir Jain finds the similarity between Rohinton Mistry's *Family Matters* and Neil Bissoondath's *Doing the Hard Good*:

The protagonists of both the novels have crossed seventy, are widowers and grandfather, deeply appreciative of literature and have to move in with their daughters when they can no longer live by themselves. Both are novels of memory, of moving into the past, both are novels of adjustment with the changed circumstances and finally both are novels of belonging

as Nariman (Family Matters) and Alistair Mackenzie (Doing the Heart Good) lean to belong to their families and the families gradually open out their hearts to them. It is not a matter of sheer coincidence that two sensitive writers have turned to a similar concern at the same time. The loneliness, the shift, the process of adjustment and later of acceptance all become a microcosm of the nation as the individual struggles for a place in it (Birbal Singh 10-11).

In a postmodern era, a sense of belonging and an act of belongingness find multiple meaning. It is a matter of “becoming” as well as of “being”. It belongs as much to the future as to the past. It is not something which already exists in time, history and culture. It is changeable and undergoes constant transformation. In case of diasporic writers, it becomes more complicated as “cultural memories, difference of language, of attitude, of thinking and histories all interfere” (Birbal Singh 10). The recollection of memories is one of the ways of expression in diasporic writing. The expatriate builds a cocoon around herself/himself as a refuge from “cultural dilemmas and from the experienced hostility or unfriendliness in the new country”. However, Mistry has overcome the difficulties of human relations between people with different cultural identities. It is his art of balancing the mythical and realistic mode of his writing that helps him in recovering his past in a new land:

Far from being internally fixed in some essentialized past, is subject to the continuous play of history, culture, and power. Far from being grounded in mere “recovery” of the past, which is waiting to be found, and which when found, will secure our sense of ourselves into eternity, identities are the names we give to the different ways we are positioned by, and position ourselves within, the narratives of the past (Hall 23).

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GUILT, REPENTANCE, AND TRAUMA IN KAZUO ISHIGURO'S *A PALE VIEW OF HILLS*

Devendrabharti Bhagwanbharti Goswami
Research Scholar,

Department of English, University School of Languages,
Gujarat University, Ahmedabad.

Email ID: devendragoswami143@gmail.com

Abstract:

The present paper deals with the first novel by Kazuo Ishiguro entitled *A Pale View of Hills*. The researcher has tried to highlight the elements such as guilt, repentance and trauma in *A Pale View of Hills*. Kazuo Ishiguro has the first hand experience of migration which gave him an exposure to a multicultural social set up and the effect of such a condition can be observed in his writings. *A Pale View of Hills* deals with the life of Etsuko who is a migrant woman leading her life in England. Her migration to this new country and the negative outcomes in her life and family are highlighted by the researcher in this paper.

Key Words: Guilt, Repentance, Trauma, Conflict.

Introduction:

Kazuo Ishiguro is a Japanese-born English novelist. When he was five years old, his family moved to England because his father was appointed to work as an oceanographer in England. This migration was meant for a certain period of time but Ishiguro and his family did not move back to Japan ever. And this permanent migration proved to be instrumental for a growing up child like Kazuo Ishiguro. The effects of a new cultural as well as linguistic encounter plays a vital role in the up-bringing and the literary output of this newly emerging writer of the 20th century.

Along with *A Pale View of Hills*, most of his novels such as *An Artist of the Floating World*, *The Remains of the Day*, *When We Were Orphans*, and *Never Let Me Go* show postcolonial concerns in one way or the other. “Displacement is a word that often crops up in criticism of Ishiguro’s novels”.¹ Kazuo Ishiguro, while writing these novels, is preoccupied with themes such as guilt, repentance, trauma, regret, identity, nostalgia, indoctrination, memory and many others which make him a unique writer in the postcolonial writers’ world.

The researcher finds the elements of guilt, repentance and trauma in Kazuo Ishiguro's first novel, *A Pale View of Hills*.

Critical findings in the novel:

The novel *A Pale View of Hills* was published in the year 1982. It was so wonderful a novel that the Royal Society of Literature conferred upon Ishiguro Winfred Holtby Prize in 1983. This novel is a story of a woman named Etsuko and her family as well as her friend named Sachiko. Etsuko is the narrator and the protagonist in the novel. The novel is an inseparable mixture of the life story of Etsuko and Sachiko and her daughter Mariko. The postcolonial features are highlighted through the characters and their mindsets in the present novel. As has been mentioned above in the introduction that Ishiguro has experienced migration at a very early age of his childhood, and which has influenced his literary career, the same way in the present novel, the protagonist Etsuko faces the consequences of her migration to England from Japan. The novel presents Etsuko as deceiving her own self as she wishes to forget the painful past. There is also ever present the element of separation from one's family, one's culture, one's tradition and most importantly one's cherished moments at particular places with loved ones. The protagonist in this novel feels as if she is a misfit in the world she resides.

The very onset of the novel discloses to us that Kieko, the elder daughter of Etsuko from her first Japanese husband named Jiro, has committed suicide and Etsuko has been living in England having married an English journalist named Mr. Sheringham who is also no more. Etsuko has one more daughter after her marriage with Mr. Sheringham. Her name is Niki who lives alone in London away from her mother. It is the five day visit of her daughter Niki in the month of April that she comes to meet her mother living alone in an English house. The narrative begins from here. The conversation between mother and daughter reveals before us the sad and traumatic incident of Keiko's suicide in Manchester. The English newspapers showed the headlines that **"she was Japanese and that she had hung herself in her room"**.²

Pursuing her dreams and fascination for the West, Etsuko migrated to England but the events that happen in her life one by one make her life pathetic with crushed hopes and discontented lonely alienated life. Even though Etsuko willingly migrated to England she feels herself alienated from Japan and there is a perpetual struggle on the part of her between the East and

the West. The scenario after World War II was such that the countries including Japan were considered to be inferior and bad as they surrendered to the winning group of countries such as America and Europe assuming the role of the superiors. And in the process of mimicking the ways of the West, the people of East try to be like the people of the West as much as possible. It is under the same pursuit that Etsuko has migrated to England marrying an Englishman.

Etsuko's friend Sachiko is also fascinated with the Western way of life. She has a daughter named Mariko who loves kittens. Her mother Sachiko has big dreams which as per her opinion can be materialised only in America. Following her belief she plans to marry an American soldier named Frank and go with him to America. The reason behind such a perspective of Sachiko's is that after World War II, Japan was turned into ruins but still the age old position of the women remained the same. The restrictions imposed upon women for doing nothing else domestic tasks and child rearing make the women like Sachiko migrate to the Western countries.

In the novel it seems that the female characters have witnessed a massive change in their value system after the war. Their life has become pathetic and they wish to go away from Japan and Japanese culture. Finding a lack of the qualities of a foreign man in her husband Jiro, Etsuko gets separated from him and starts a conjugal life with an Englishman. In a general view it can be noticed that in the novel, the female characters are of the opinion that their Japanese husbands are less sensitive and not in favour of equal rights for men and women. Thus with a view to getting equality and fulfilling their dreams and hopes which are not likely to be fulfilled by their Japanese husband, the women migrate marrying some foreigners.

Sachiko feels trauma as her world has been robbed by the war. She is compelled to pass her life as a poor widow with her daughter Mariko. Her condition was such that even a slightest hint of a good life could bring new hopes in her. And the same thing happens as a person named Frank who was an American soldier and with whom Sachiko had an affair, promises Sachiko to take her and her daughter to America. Although Mariko did not like Frank and she did not want to go with him, Sachiko insisted on going with Frank.

The protagonist of the novel, Etsuko has a desire that the people around her accept her. She also wishes to forget her Japanese past. With this reason she never revealed to her daughter

Niki everything about Japan. In spite of being Japanese, Etsuko wishes her daughter Niki to maintain a distance from Japan and Japanese culture and traditions. Instead she allows Niki to live her life according to her choices. Through all these incidents it can be said that both Sachiko and Etsuko are experiencing trauma and repentance because of what happened in their life and because of the steps followed by them in the past. Etsuko does not wish to remember her traumatic past but she is not able to get rid of her past. With a view to having a comfortable life, she migrated to England and married a foreigner but it did not give her any mental comfort.

She is unable to find any affinity between herself and the people living around her at this new place. Repentance and guilt can be found in her life. She feels herself guilty for the suicide of her daughter Keiko. Keiko did not want to go to England but it is because of her desire to have a better prospective life that Etsuko brought her to England. Keiko used to be so upset that she avoided coming out of her room. She only came out of her room to take food once all have slept or sometimes Etsuko used to keep her plate at Keiko's door and she used to take it inside. All these things traumatised Etsuko.

Not only that, Keiko leaves her mother and goes to live in Manchester where she lives alone. And one day she hangs herself in her room. While narrating the events in the novel, Etsuko talks about a girl swinging in the garden who appears in her dreams frequently. To take it into broader terms, it is reflective that the girl who is swinging in the garden is none else than Keiko hanging herself in her room in Manchester. It is the guilt of a failed mother which haunts Etsuko every now and then. The researcher finds that the Sachiko-Mariko story is also reflective of Etsuko's life. The way Sachiko neglected her motherly duties toward Mariko, the way she used to put her little daughter alone and went to meet Frank, indicates Etsuko's failure in being a mother to Keiko. It can be believed that Etsuko has formed the story of Sachiko-Mariko to narrate the story of herself in an objective way. She feels guilty and repentance but just to lessen its effect, she tells the story in the name of Sachiko-Mariko so that she may get rid of her traumatic emotions while remembering her past. Being a failure as a mother to Keiko, Etsuko is repenting over her ignorance towards Keiko. She accepts it in front of Niki. As she says:

“But you see, Nikki, I knew all along. I knew all along she wouldn't be happy over here. But I decided to bring her just the same.”³

It is revealed that Etsuko's search for a happy and contented life never gets fulfilled and she did not get what she dreamt of. Etsuko is suffering from the condition of in-betweenness. She is not completely accepted by the West. She wants to become a Westerner, a part of that society but fails to do so. What is more, she has cut all her connections with Japan and that is why she cannot go back and revive her past life.

The novel is full of reminiscences which are filled with trauma and regret and guilt. Etsuko is a displaced person. The novel actually talks about the people who are displaced. As Rocio G. Davis observes that the book **"treats, albeit obliquely, the occasionally tragic effects of displacement"**.⁴ A series of events happen in her life such as being homeless, the death of her husband, the suicide of her elder daughter, separation from her younger daughter Niki, which make her a displaced person in the West. She cannot get rid of the trauma of the mishaps happened in her life and at the same time at the back of her mind she feels that she is somehow responsible for Keiko's suicide.

Not only that, Etsuko realizes that her English husband could not understand her and her Japanese culture. As it can be observed from the newspaper articles written by her husband about Japan and its culture which Niki is referring to so as to understand her mother's past as well as Japan in the real sense. But it is Etsuko who mentions the inauthenticity of these reports. As she says:

Besides, she has little idea of what actually occurred during those last days in Nagasaki. One supposes she has built up some sort of picture from what her father has told her. Such a picture, inevitably, would have its inaccuracies. For, in truth, despite all the impressive articles he wrote about Japan, my husband never understood the ways of our culture, even less a man like Jiro.⁵

When Etsuko comes to England, initially she feels everything around her pleasant and she is happy. But gradually she comes to know that Keiko feels that she is wronged by her mother. Keiko makes her mind that she would live her life according to her terms. She is so much fed up with her life that she hangs herself in Manchester. All these traumatic and guilty memories cloud the life Etsuko with emptiness and repentance. These memories haunt Etsuko every moment. Her migration to England has caused many disastrous outcomes. Etsuko has a deep regret for this wrong decision taken by her. As she says:

I feel only regret now for those attitudes I displayed towards Keiko. In this country, after all, it is not unexpected that a young woman of that age should wish to leave home. All I succeeded in doing, it would seem, was to ensure that when she finally left- now almost six years ago- she did so severing all her ties with me. But then I never imagined she could so quickly vanish beyond my reach; all I saw was that my daughter, unhappy as she was at home, would find the world outside too much for her. It was for her own protection I opposed her so vehemently.⁶

Although there has been years after Keiko's suicide, it is not possible for Etsuko to be free of the memories regarding the way Keiko remained away from her family by locking her room. She only came out of her room to eat some food and sometimes she used to remain locked in her room all the time and her mother put some food outside Keiko's door. Etsuko remembers:

For I too had experienced a disturbing feeling about that room opposite. In many ways, that room is the most pleasant in the house, with a splendid view across the orchard. But it had been Keiko's fanatically guarded domain for so long, a strange spell seemed to linger there even now, six years after she had left it- a spell that had grown all the stronger now that Keiko was dead.⁷

Conclusion:

Thus, the novel is full of trauma, guilt and repentance. Throughout the novel, Etsuko is surrounded by these emotions. It is towards the ending of the novel during her last conversation with her daughter Niki that Niki tries to console her mother that she should not consider herself guilty and responsible for what happened. While Niki is going to London, she also advises Etsuko that she should not sell the English house. She tries to suggest that one should learn how to live with such painful memories. Not only that the statements made by Niki imply that rather than escaping one should accept the traumatic truths.

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SUBJUGATION AND RESISTANCE IN CHINUA ACHEBE'S THINGS**FALL APART**

Dharmesh Patel
Assistant Professor,
L. D. College of Engineering.
Email ID: dspatel@ldce.ac.in

Abstract

Things Fall Apart is a 1958 English novel written by Nigerian author Chinua Achebe. In the novel, Achebe examines the role of women in pre-colonial Africa. Women are relegated to a subordinate position throughout the novel. Their stature has been eroded. The separation of the sexes is a patriarchal misunderstanding. Nwoye disappointed him because he inherited his grandfather Unoka's feelings of love and affection. On the other hand, Okonkwo is a believer in traditional gender divisions. Okonkwo wishes his favourite child, Enzima, to be a boy. "Sit like a lady," Okonkwo commands her. He declines her offer to bring him a chair, stating, "That is a man's job." (p,41). For the same reason, Okonkwo had always resented his father, Unoka. Unoka was irresponsible. He was a failure; oppression is a form of injustice in his eyes. As an unavoidable consequence, resistance is almost certain to develop. However, resistance takes many forms and can be offered intentionally or inadvertently. Female victims of enslavement, discrimination, or prejudice, in particular, exhibit resistance that appears to be opposed to what the term is typically associated with. Women who fight unconventionally, without violence, coercion, or weapons rather than that, devise novel, practical strategies and methods for combating slavery, patriarchy, and racism.

Key Words : Discourse, Resistance, Okonkwo, Chinua Achebe, African Igbo Society, African Literature.

Introduction

To pay homage to Yeats, Achebe used the title The Second Coming. Achebe is an exceptional artist who has garnered more critical attention than any African writer. Things Fall Apart quickly established him as a famous author. He influenced a large number of young African writers. Many people believe it is the best contemporary African book written in English that they have ever read. It looks for trends to determine what is happening in its culture. Critics agree that no African author writing in English has accomplished more than Achebe with Things Fall Apart. Things Fall Apart is significant in African literature because

it demonstrates how far the genre has progressed. It is widely regarded as Achebe's finest work. His mission is to assist individuals in making their liberty meaningful, functional, and relevant. Things Fall Apart is Achebe's attempt to accomplish this. He is a dedicated writer who believes his responsibility is to assist his community. In Things Fall Apart, we seek to restore Africa's dignity. It is not a time to lament the past.

On the other hand, racists have referred to them as savage. The White Man was believed to be responsible for educating these people who had no idea what they were doing. Achebe must emphasise that white people have a history and a vibrant past. It appears as though the centre is frail and incapable of holding.

The Protagonist, Okonkwo, The Umuofia Clan's Leader

Okonkwo is the leader of the Umuofia clan. Nwoye, his father's 12-year-old son, is his only concern. According to his father, he is a lazy and careless young man. Week of Peace: Okonkwo violates the "law" by physically abusing one of his wives for being too reckless. To begin, he surprised his family and tribe. The Oracle determines that Okonkwo's "adopted son" must be assassinated for him to survive.

Additionally, Nwoye is a Christian. Okonkwo returns to his village after a seven-year absence. The missionaries have already transformed the majority of the population. When he returns after seven years, he discovers that things have changed. White missionaries have established themselves in his village, and some residents have converted to their religion. Okonkwo attempts to rally his people against these foreigners and their businesses. Okonkwo was prepared to defend and fight for his community, but others did not share his enthusiasm. Okonkwo's depressed demeanour demonstrates that he believes the past is real. And the plot progresses in a way that shows how delicate the present is in its current state.

Okonkwo's death made him very sad, and it was not just personal sorrow that made me sad. For the clan, which he witnessed fragment and disintegrate, for warlike men of Umuofia, who had become as soft as women in a short period. (Achebe, 165)

He murders one of the white men in a fit of rage. Then, to avoid being apprehended by white men, he commits suicide. His life and death are opposites. His demise demonstrates that you can get into trouble if you do not control your manliness complex. Because no one in his

family wants to touch his decomposing body, they ask white people to bury him. They say this in response to a question about why.

"This is contrary to our custom. Suicide is an abomination. It is an insult to the Earth, and their clan members will not bury those who commit it. His body is evil, and only strangers should come into contact with it." (Achebe,186)

The Conflict between Men and Women in the African Igbo society

Gender, identity, commodification, and class conflicts. Things Fall Apart is a masterpiece of African literature by Chinua Achebe. It discusses Igbo culture and history and the British colonisation of African lands. A recurring theme in Things Fall Apart is the conflict between men and women in the African Igbo society. Women have frequently been viewed as men's possessions who were only there to meet their needs throughout history. Perhaps men were viewed as weak in Things Fall Apart because they are more powerful than women and have always been able to control them in that way. Things Fall Apart demonstrates the importance of women to the male characters in the novel, but they do not deserve the treatment. It contributes to the book's momentum. In Achebe's novel Things Fall Apart, Igbo women are frequently beaten by their husbands for doing minor things or become enraged too quickly because men are aware that women are incapable of defending themselves and because it is acceptable in their culture they punish them. When Okonkwo is angry, he exhibits no other emotions. He believes that different emotions are the frailest and thus relies on his "heavy hands" when interacting. Okonkwo occasionally allows his anger to get the better of him. His rage overcame him during the "Week of Peace." Throughout the "The "Week of Peace," also referred to as the "Sacred Week,"

This week, "Individuals did not plant crops. Historically, the "Week of Peace" meant that everyone should live peacefully to honour their earth goddess. This, in turn, will bless their crops with growth. Okonkwo, enraged by his anger, broke "the peace." Ezeani, the earth goddess, punished him for it. By severely beating his youngest wife, Ojiugo, he shattered the peace and created havoc. Ojiugo left the house to get her hair done but did not return in time to prepare lunch. Okonkwo continues to beat Ojiugo despite his other two wives pleading with him not to because it was "sacred week." During "The New Yam Festival," his second wife, Ekwefi, used banana leaves to wrap food. Okonkwo was enraged. "Who was responsible for the death of this banana tree?" Okonkwo scolds her. Okonkwo made no

further comment, so he beat her severely and left her and her only daughter in tears. He then left her to cry, but when she spoke, he drew a gun on her:

With his rage quenched, Okonkwo decided to go hunting. He possessed an old rusty gun fashioned by a deft blacksmith who had settled in Umuofia many years ago. However, although Okonkwo was a great man who universally acknowledged abilities, he was not a hunter. Indeed, he had not shot a single rat with his gun. As a result, when he summoned Ikemefuna to retrieve his weapon, his wife, who had been beaten, murmured something about guns that never fired. Unfortunately for her, Okonkwo heard it and dashed into his room for the loaded gun, then ran out again and aimed at her as she clambered over the barn's dwarf wall. He pressed the trigger, and a loud report followed by the wail of his wives and children was heard. (p.41)

As a result of his rage, everyone is afraid of him, especially his wife and children. As previously stated, women face various forms of oppression, including the lack of equal inheritance rights to men, and their husbands beat them without recourse. In *Things Fall Apart*, the men repeatedly beat the women. Achebe attempts to define the Igbo men's culture of winning their wives in this novel; a well-known example is Okonkwo's beating of his wife Ekwefi, Ezimna's mother. He attempts to shoot her with his gun but misses. It demonstrates that the domestic sector emphasised women's roles in society. A woman is expected to care for and manage her children and household. The woman's domain is confined to the kitchen. It is a female range. Additionally, we refer to Okonkwo's neighbour, Mgbofo, whom his husband, Uzowulu, tortures, even when pregnant.

Last year, while my sister was recovering from an illness, he beat her again to the point where she would have been killed had the neighbours not intervened. We became aware of it and acted following your instructions. According to Umuofia law, if a woman flees her husband, her bride price returns. However, in this case, she ran to save her life. (pp. 96-97)

Polygamy is the Tradition of the Umuofia People

And the Umuofia people have a polygamous tradition. A woman is like a jewel; she is only used when needed. When a man makes a mistake, it is referred to as a minor accident, but it is a significant danger when a woman makes a mistake; she is crushed by the truck. It is about pointless individuals. Almost every man in Umuofia practises polygamy. Okoye, Okonkwo's neighbour, is married to three women.

When you consider polygamy, you may discover that the community faces numerous difficulties, such as poverty and inequality among women who share a husband. Additionally, Okonkwo has three wives. Nwakibie, a wealthy man in Okonkwo's village, is married to nine women. It demonstrates that polygamy is valued in Igbo society, where women are viewed as property rather than human beings.

Women are no longer as significant in Igbo society as they once were, as demonstrated in the paragraph below. It indicates that women are not identical to men. It is demonstrated to the rest of Nwakibie's wives. As demonstrated, the first wife receives some respect, but the other wives do not. As you can see, women are encouraged to consume alcohol. They are not permitted to drink with men once they have consumed alcohol. Men are stripped of their horns and then left alone to drink. The Igbo people have a culture in which men and women are not treated equally. In *Things Fall Apart*, a man is at the centre of everything. The woman plays no part in this. The strength, wealth, titles, and number of wives of a man all contribute to his greatness in this society. Some polygamous people live there. Men with tags enjoy a position of honour and respect in society, and they are treated with integrity and deference. It made no difference how wealthy a man lacked control over his women and children. It was irrelevant in *Things Fall Apart*. Men wield power in *Things Fall Apart*. Women have no say in any of the critical events that occur. The concept of masculinity places women on the periphery:

Everybody expressed gratitude to Okonkwo, and neighbours extracted their drinking horns from the goatskin bags they were carrying. Nwakibie lowered his own horn from the rafters. His younger son, the group's youngest man, moved to the centre, raised the pot on his left knee, and began pouring out the wine. Okonkwo received the first cup, as he must taste his wine before anyone else. The group then drank, starting with the eldest man. Nwakibie summoned his wives after everyone had consumed two or three horns. Several of them were unavailable, and only four entered. "Is Anasi not here?" he inquired. They stated that she was on her way. Anasi was the first wife, and the others were unable to drink before her, so they waited. Anasi was a tall, well-built woman in her forties. Her bearing conveyed authority, and she appeared to be every bit the ruler of the womenfolk in a large and prosperous family. She wore the anklet of her husband's titles, which was reserved for the first wife only. She approached her husband and took the horn from him. She then knelt, drank a little, and returned the horn. She rose, addressed him by name, and returned to her

hut. The other wives drank similarly, in their proper order, and then departed. The men then resumed drinking and conversing. (p,21)

In the novel *Things Fall Apart*, Achebe describes the plight of women in Igbo society, where men are permitted to marry multiple times. Nwakibie,

"a prosperous man in Okonkwo's village, possessing three enormous barns, nine wives, and thirty children." (20 p.)

Achebe demonstrates that the Igbo are a patriarchal society with a higher premium on sons than on daughters. That is precisely what he says. The sons are responsible for farming. They need to obtain yam seedling reeds and maintain a stock of farming tools for use on the farm. Sons participate in masquerades, wrestling matches, and meetings, while their fathers participate in ceremonies.

On the other hand, daughters marry, have children, and serve their husbands and children. The ability of a woman to have multiple children is also critical in Igbo society, which is patriarchal. The husbands in the book will kill a goat for their wives if they have a third son. Assume that Okonkwo's first wife, Nwoye's mother, bears him.

"As was customary, Okonkwo, her third son in succession, had gathered goat for her."(82)

Achebe demonstrates in this book that women are not to question men because men make their own choices. Men despise it when their wives inquire. The woman is demoted; she is not the leader or the decision-maker. It is her husband's responsibility to direct her.

Colonial Ideology and Victorian attitudes of Nigerian Women

Achebe demonstrates throughout the novel that tangible things are associated with men, while weak things are associated with women. When Achebe discusses the Igbo people, he states that the "yam" crop symbolises manliness due to the Igbo's primary crop. Individuals who consume coco-yam, beans, and cassava are more feminine. For these people, yams were a significant crop. Women perform most work in their communities, including farming, animal care, and child-rearing. They must remain at home solely to cook, clean, serve their husbands, and care for their children. Colonial ideology and Victorian attitudes resulted in Nigerian women losing their traditional status during the colonial and post-colonial eras due to a lack of quality. On the other hand, Crops are not subject to this type of discrimination.

"Yam symbolised manliness, and he who could sustain his family on yams from harvest to harvest was a truly great man." Okonkwo desired that his son be a great farmer and man. He would eradicate the troubling signs of laziness that he believed he already detected in him." (Achebe, 1994, p. 34).

Okonkwo asserts,

"I will not have a son who is incapable of holding his head high during clan gatherings. I'd rather strangle him myself." (Achebe, Achebe 35).

He mentions where Ekwefi's daughter, Ezimna, can be given the same chance as Nwoye when he dies, but he does not say where Ekwefi's daughter, Ezimna, cannot be given the same chance as Nwoye. Women are not viewed as capable of being family or clan leaders. The majority of people believe that women are helpless and worthless.

Male superiority is central to Igbo culture; men held a higher social status and earned more respect and honour due to their wealth, titles, and wives. Women's repression, erroneous perceptions of their capabilities, and flagrant disregard for their rights are all reasons why Achebe's novel makes masculine dominance a central theme. Women are deemed unnecessary except for childbearing and domestic chores. Each wrestling match consisted entirely of male competitors, and each game concluded altogether with male competitors. The egwugwu, who remained concealed at all times and maintained a widely known but ostensibly hidden identity, could not bear the presence of a woman among them, openly disregarding any consultation or opinion a woman could offer the tribe. Several terms referring to women were deemed offensive and insulting.

"The contest began with male competitors..." (p,48)

These examples demonstrate that Achebe's message about Igbo society is one of male supremacy. Okonkwo is a man who leaves little room in his book "Things Fall Apart" for feminine values. Many believe Okonkwo's rage toward his son Nwoye, who preferred his mother's stories about the "tortoise and its devious ways" to his father's "masculine stories of violence and bloodshed" (p,55), is significant. When Nwoye did what he believed to be the worst thing he could do, he became a churchgoer. Okonkwo dislikes him and has reservations about his wife and son.

"However, how would he have conceived a son like Nwoye... Perhaps he was not his son after all! No! How could he have conceived a woman as a mother? 158-159).

Women are expected to be homemakers and caregivers in a patriarchal Igbo society, while men are expected to be protectors and breadwinners. Women are subordinate to men, who protect and provide for their families. According to her, women are viewed as the "Other," whereas men are viewed as the Subject and the Absolute. It is evident in the protagonist's wife, Okonkwo. They are the ones who build the house and care for the inhabitants. Okonkwo's wives must do two things: obey him at all costs and deal with his temper.

Individuals in Umuofia are not ideal wives. It is not simple. Everything should be consistent with the rule. Additionally, it demonstrates that women perform a variety of critical roles in the home and community. Ekwefi, Okonkwo's wife, was beaten by her husband because he could not fulfil his promises. Okonkwo treats his wife as a servant, commanding her to do whatever he pleases without hesitation. Like Okonkwo's oldest wife, women are taught to be quiet and submissive. It turns out that their given names in Igbo society do not even address women. Rather than that, they are referred to by their relationship with men. Then, when Okonkwo presents Ikemefuna to his wife, he informs her of the following:

"He is a member of the clan," he explained. "Therefore, look after him." "Is he going to stay with us long?" She enquired. "Do as instructed, lady," Okonkwo thundered and stammered. "How did you become one of Umuofia's ndichie?" Thus, Nwoye's mother escorted Ikemefuna to her hut and inquired no further." (16 p.).

The situation outlined above demonstrates that Okonkwo is not a good person to consult, and he does not always consider his actions before taking them. Women should respect their husbands regardless of their feelings. It is consistent with their Igbo culture. As soon as Okonkwo introduces Ikemefuna to his wife, he does not spend time with her to determine whether adoption is possible and easy. Because he is a ruler, Okonkwo is harsh with his wife.

"Do as you are told, woman," Okonkwo thundered, his voice stammering (p,16).

Additionally, it demonstrates men's contempt for women.

Men in the Igbo tribe exploit the gender contrast, resulting in relationships that resemble those between a master and a slave.

"Regardless of a man's wealth, if he is incapable of ruling his women and children (especially his women), he is not truly a man."(p.55)

The oppressive forces try to stop Ekwefi, including her evil 'chi' or personal god and her husband, Okonkwo. Ekwefi fights back despite her more solid and assertive personality. Because she only has one daughter, Ezinma, Okonkwo's favourite, he rarely gets angry with her. He also attempted to have ten children, but only Ezinma is frequently alive. She accomplishes this in this manner. It is one of the primary factors conspiring against Ekwefi. Her chi, or god, is one of the primary things working against her. While it is unknown whether spirits and gods exist, there is no doubt that Ekwefi has difficulty giving birth.

In Igbo culture, both Ekwefi's evil chi and the ogbanje, a reincarnating evil child spirit, would be held responsible for her death. The ogbanje is a reincarnating evil child spirit. As a result, Ekwefi is depressed, and "as she buries one child after another, her sorrow transforms into despair and then into grim resignation." That is her sentiment. (p.88). Despite the pain of repeatedly losing her children, she does not give up on herself and seeks assistance from a powerful medicine man. Her personality is remarkable. When all hope seems lost, she gives birth to Ezinma, who lives longer than expected and infuses Ekwefi with love.

They are now conversing outside Okonkwo's hut. As she said this, she kept repeating Agbala's desire to see his daughter, Ezinma. She comes to take Ezinma, and she takes her with her. What is the matter with Ekwefi? Okonkwo is inquiring as to what is wrong with her.

"Why are you standing there as if she had been kidnapped?" Okonkwo inquired as he returned to his hut. "She will quickly return her," Nwoye's mother stated. However, Ekwefi did not hear these assurances. She stood for a moment and then abruptly changed her mind. She rushed out of Okonkwo's hut. "What are your plans?" he inquired. "I am pursuing Chielo," she replied before vanishing into the darkness. (p,107)

Women can do whatever they want, regardless of the circumstances. That is what Achebe demonstrates. She is free to do whatever she wishes. If Ekwefi marries Anene before marrying Okonkwo, she marries Anene first. For the first time in two years, she finds herself resentful of her marriage to Anene. She flees to Okonkwo. It is seen in the context of the Igbo land's major gods. Chielo, a female priestess, serves Agbala, a male priest. Ani, a female

goddess, is served by Ezeani, a male priest. Chielo asserts that Agbala desires to see Ezinma in the middle of the night, and he removes her from her home.

"Okonkwo begged her to return in the morning, as Ezinma was now sleeping. However, Chielo ignored what he was attempting to communicate and continued shouting that Agbala desired to see his daughter.... Okonkwo continued to argue that the girl had been ill recently and was sleeping. The priestess screamed unexpectedly. "Be cautious, Okonkwo!" She cautioned. "Be cautious when conversing with Agbala. Is it possible for a man to speak when a god speaks? Beware!" (p,105)

People believe Okonkwo is brave, brave, and manly even when things go wrong. He has never been shown in any situation bowing down to anyone. It makes no difference how courageous Okonkwo is. In this instance, a woman requests that Okonkwo give her infant daughter. She attempts to harm him. OKONKWO: His agreement to her order is a clear indication of the priestess' spiritual authority. Achebe demonstrates in this episode why a woman must be a priestess or spiritual leader in Igbo society.

Conclusion

It demonstrates how different people perceive a woman's image differently. Everyone in Igbo culture respects her, even those who consider themselves brave. Women are viewed as instrumental in bringing about significant social and cultural changes due to their roles. Men have few positions in this book due to their lack of authority and power. Nonetheless, a closer examination reveals that the women of the Igbo clan are significant. They are priestesses, earth goddesses, mothers and teachers of Igbo children, and so forth. There are numerous ways for Achebe to depict his female characters. Igbo women are a force to be reckoned with, he asserts. Women contribute to their families and the world in various ways. It is demonstrated that women work as hard as men in Igbo society. Women work longer hours than men to care for their homes, children, and husbands. Additionally, they work outside the kitchen to support their families. For instance, the novel makes it abundantly clear:

"As the rains increased in intensity, the women interplanted maize, melons, and beans among the yam mounds. After that, the yams were staked, initially with small sticks and later with tall and large tree branches. The women weeded the farm three times during the yams' growing season, neither early nor late."

Ekwefi or other female characters should serve as ambassadors for the community, even if they possess extraordinary abilities. In the case of Ekwefi, her life and personality are uniquely suited to be ruled and resisted. Individual and group pain, opposition, and hope for a better life are what finally motivates Ekwefi to act.

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NEW BIRTH OF WAR THROUGH THE WORDS OF WOMEN

Dipti Vaghela
Research Scholar,
Email ID: diptivaghela50@gmail.com

Abstract: - This paper examines the predicament of women that happened in World War II by the writing of Svetlana Alexievich's *The Unwomanly Face of War*. It tries to highlight the situation of women warriors through their experiences. It covered more than two hundred experiences of women in oral tradition. It is a record of people's memory. This paper reform the idea of war because mostly while thinking of war one can imagine gun toting man. Everyone sang songs of men warriors who bravely fight in war. But this paper tries to create a new image of war, especially in connection with women. War is not just fighting activities but it is more than that. Society sees women with suspicious eyes who came from war. She was considered as whores, dykes or impure. Why only women have to prove their purity, not men? Thus, it is necessary to reconstruct the idea of war. This paper tries to reconstruct the idea of war from the feministic perspective. Women have their own space in war. They have their own comfortable clothes and other necessary things which are needed for women. Women's war has its own color, smells, lighting and it's own feelings because she has her own organism. It is differ from man, so it's needed to serve them. This whole paper is about the feelings of women who faced the war.

Key words: Feminism, Orality, War literature

The word 'War' is terrible word than any other words. Inhuman activity which done by human. Men are always amidon in war description by and large. But women are not considered as brave, warrior and fighter. She is constantly portraying like obedient, sufferer, silent, unimportant in society. The belief is that all military women are either whores or dykes. The honour of gazing is taken from women. No restrictions are there for man while women have been encircled by it. Especially in wartime men are mobilizing toward the front line and perceiving as the warriors, aggressors and protectors. But women are seen as the peace-loving, the passive, and protective. Consistent with this split is a myth, or collectively held belief, that war is a male institution that holds no appeal to women. There is endless presence of war from history to present time. In the field of literature also it has a long tradition of representing war like Ramayan, Mahabharat and many others. It appears in all genres of literature. It is a male dominated institute. While thinking about war we always have image of gun toting man in our mind not woman. Women are always remaining aside in

the field of war. She is always remaining protected, silent, unimportant in this field. No one asked her about her experiences of war. There were some women warriors in history of India and Russia like Queen Lakshmi bai from Zansi, Belawadi Mallamma from Maratha, Abbakka Rani from Chowta, (indiatoday, 2018) Princess Olga from Kievan Rus, Alyona Arzamasskaya from near to Moscow. (Timofeychev, 2017) But it's very rare or somewhere when the war became necessity and responsibility for her. There is no place and commodities for women. Women are not thinking themselves as war heroines. Ideas of society are fixing in framed box that men can face war and fight. Women are always protected by them.

There are very few books which highlighted women's experiences of war. *The Unwomanly Face of War* by Svetlana Alexievich is one of them. It covers more than two hundred women's experiences of war through oral tradition. Feelings of those women recorded in it.

This research paper highlight the situation of those women and need of those women who face war. It is problematic to see women warriors with suspicious eyes after war. Her place and contribution never shown with pride. She can also fight for her nation but she considered as unable for that work. Why society ask questions to women about her purity not men? They don't have comfortable clothes and respect in war like men. They have to wear men's clothes of big size also. They didn't provide needed things for women. These are the problems remaining in this field.

In the book of *The Unwomanly Face of War* they shared their feelings and problems faced in World War II. A woman (a pilot) refused to meet and she explained on the phone: "I can't... I don't want to remember. I spent three years at war... And for three years I didn't feel myself a woman. My organism was dead. I had no periods, almost no woman's desires." It shows that women lost many things in the war being a woman yet her contribution is not considered. Woman gives life, bears it in her for a long time, nurses it and that's why it is more difficult for women to kill. Many of the women had done the work like laundering, cooking, baking bread, tending horses, etc. They were at backstage and their works considered as normal work. Irina shared her experience that a major asked her, what can she do? She replied that she can do laundry and can cook. The whole day long she cooked food, and in the evening she had to do laundry for soldiers. She stood guard. They shout, "Sentry! And she can't respond. She doesn't even have strength enough to speak. Yet, her work considered as unimportant like household work. Maria, laundress shared her experience that all clothes are bloody, not white but red or black from old blood. The first water is red or

black. In winter these coats were heavy, with frozen blood on them. She often see it in dreams now...A black heap of them...

It shows that how deep effect remains in the mind after coming from war. After long time also it affects her mind. This is the hidden contribution off women which remain silent in war description. One of the girl shared that they worked in snow, in mud, under bombardment. And no one told them again that they were beautiful. But beautiful girls were pitied at the war, more pitied. That's true. It was a pity to bury them... A pity to send the death notice to their mamas... In this write up it is reflected that girls were pitied by men and considered as unable or unequal to man and that is the problem that they always pity towards girls. They were not considered as capable. Nonna said that by her height and constitution she turned out to be the smallest in the company, five feet tall, shoe size five and naturally military industry did not provide for such tiny sizes. She was given a pair of size ten boots. She put them on and took them off without unlacing them, and they were so heavy that she dragged her feet on the ground as she walked. She was ready to do great deeds, but she wasn't ready to wear size ten boots instead of five. By the listening of such experience one can think that how difficult for women to wear such things and live without comfortable clothes and many others. Vera shared that on the train a young captain fell in love with her. He spent a whole night standing in her car. He had already been burned by the war, had been wounded several times. He looked at her and then said: Verochka, only don't lower yourself, don't become coarse. She is so delicate now... He has already seen everything! And more in the same vein, meaning it's hard to come out pure from the war. From hell. And purity only expected from women not from man and that is the biggest problem even today also remaining. She is treating like properties which can be demolish or vanish. No one think the same thing about men, they are always treated as brave, fighter, strong or warrior instead of impure, obedient, sufferer, protected or silent. They always considered as very important in war while women treated as obedient in the war.

One another girl said that they went for fight and when they arrived, they didn't gave them rifles, they sent them to the cauldrons and tubs because they had to carry firewood, stoke the stoves. Then they took the ashes and used them instead of soap, because there was always a shortage of soap. The linen was dirty, full of lice. Bloody...In winter it was heavy with blood... (Alexievich)

It shows that without asking girls men were deciding that such household work only girls have to do. Their works are already decided in our society and no one will ask them they do they like to do that work or not. They are taken for granted to do such works as happening in our society. After so many years also we are unsuccessful to change such kind of mentality. And women have burdened such works from last many decades. She has to do such works and perhaps that's why it's called unimportant.

Being an educated also many people are treating women with same idea. Because of that it is need to write such research paper. Many persons are speaking different thing when they are speaker but when it's about practicality they are failing to perform it in day to day life. It is happening in our society and that's' why it is also reflected in war, at that place also men treating women like that. And that we can see easily in above examples from the book. There are many other experiences of women portraying in the book and some harsh reality of our male dominated society. This proposed research tries to change the concept of society regarding the treatment of women and need to support them when they came from war. They need support from the society as done with men. It tries to change the concept of society regarding the women warriors because they suffer a lot even more than men in the war. Social consciousness will create regarding the life and problems of women. This research will enlighten the constructions and beliefs of society. Through such research somewhere the condition of women will reform. So, its need to consider their efforts and praise them instead of seeing with suspicious eyes. Even people try to make them comfortable in society after war. They have right to get needful things of women in war. Thus this is the new birth of war through the words of women.

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SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST WITH REFERENCE TO THE CONCEPT OF AMERICAN DREAM IN "THIS SIDE OF PARADISE"

Hema Goswami¹ and Dr. Om Joshi ²
Research Scholar ¹ and Research Guide ²
Department of English,
Bhakta Kavi Narsinh Mehta University, Junagadh.
Email ID.: hemagoswami474@gmail.com

Abstract

This paper aims to focus on the concept of the American dream in "This side of Paradise" By elaborating the phrase "Survival of the fittest". The most popular 20th Century writer F. Scott Fitzgerald mainly writes about the concept of American dream and its failure, love, broken relationship, family etc in most of his works of Art. He had highlighted the Jazz Age of American Culture in which people were living superficial lives. They are involved in becoming wealthy by hook and crook. They throw lavish parties and live extravagant lifestyles. "This side of Paradise" is a semi autobiographical novel by F. Scott Fitzgerald in which he had presented the reckless protagonist 'Amory'. He was an impulsive young man involved in making irresponsible decisions in his life. He was already born in a rich family who doesn't know the value of money. He fell in love with Rosalind but she rejected him for another rich suitor. At the end Amory was all alone living in isolation. It seems like only the fittest can survive in the world of America where all people are dreaming to live successful and happy lives. In the same manner Amory dreams of a happy and prosperous life but in the end he doesn't get love as well as enough wealth to survive happily. That's what the present paper aims at. Those who dream to achieve the American Dream should be fittest enough to survive in the culture of the American world where all are blindly chasing money. The character of Amory elaborates the point of "Survival of the fittest" in a contrasting way. He failed to be a successful person and trapped in the web of failed American Dream.

Key words: Survival, American Dream, Culture of America, Wealth, F. Scott Fitzgerald, Failure

Introduction

"Survival of the fittest" phrase was first used by 'Charles Darwin' in his book "On the origin of species." Basically it meant for those who fit in their environment or surrounding and are the most successful in surviving. Those who lacks this quality or not able to fit in surrounding

can't survive. In "This side of paradise" novel, it carries symbolic meaning; if a person doesn't fit to his surrounding then he can't be happy, prosperous and successful in his life. This is what the present paper aims at. It will discuss the life of the protagonist who fails to achieve success in all aspects, personal as well as professional and at the end remains all alone. This also conveys the idea of American dream and its failure. Those who were living in America in 20s were dreaming to achieve their aim by hook and crook. They can do anything for that. In short they want to live, happy, prosperous and successful life with their perfect life partner. Things go wrong when they started facing failure. In the end they become all alone. There is always a struggle for existence.

F. Fitzgerald has smartly presented the idea of American Dream in which this phrase "Survival of the fittest" best suited. "This side of paradise" was a kind of autobiographical novel which represents certain elements of Fitzgerald's personal life. F Scott Fitzgerald born in middle class family but dreamt for a wealthy and happy life. 1920's was the most important time in F. Scott Fitzgerald when he married to Zelda out of which he wrote so many short stories and novels. There was always influence of personal elements in his work of art. "This Side of Paradise" presented the form of Bildungsroman in which from the early childhood, Amory Blaine life was presented till his twenties. He was the son of wealthy mother Beatrice, which allows him to spend his early life in a luxurious way. But after she died he left with no huge inheritance which makes him poor. This was the only reason of facing rejection from his first love of life Rosalind. He was trying his best to fit in society but he was not able to. Amory's quest for self-knowledge begins to be realized. At the end Amory reaches his hands to the sky and says "I know myself, but that is all". He knows himself but that's not enough to survive in the society where everyone after money. If he wants happiness to the fullest then he should make effort to achieve it. He was not the fittest one to survive. Hence the point "Survival of the Fittest" made us realize that only the fittest one can achieve success or can survive happily by fulfilling his all ambitions. The roaring 20s of America was demanding the fittest people to live in American World (Fitzgerald, 1996).

Amory Blaine: A Disillusioned Character

'This side of paradise' was first novel of F Scott Fitzgerald which was published in 1920 (famous authors org, 2020). It focuses on the major character Amory Blaine, a disillusioned one. There was trial-and-error path to adulthood in the character of Amory Blaine. He was the representative of many of the young American men "coming of age. Amory is raised by

his independent mother. At the age of twelve, she sends him to live in Minneapolis with an uncle. As a young boy, Amory is charismatic and likes to "pose," or tell white lies to impress the people around him. For high school, he enrolled at the St. Regis boarding school, where he has trouble making friends at first because of his egotistical personality. From St. Regis Amory enters Princeton, a university he chose based on the aristocratic and lazy atmosphere he feels it has. Amory's Princeton years are where he undergoes the most change: he develops ideas about politics, social class, religion, and is challenged by his friends who are intelligent and well-read. He joins the high-ranking Cottage Club, which is a boarding house similar to a modern-day fraternity. Throughout this period of Amory's life, he feels that he is very intelligent and superior to the people around him, yet he has no real direction in what he wants to study or do with his life which shows his disillusionment. Amory and most of his friends serve in World War I, some never to return home. There was a turning point in not just Amory's life, but in all of the young men of his generation. Upon returning from the war, there is a sense of disillusionment and new attitudes about social class and morality. After Princeton and the war, Amory moves to New York with two friends from college. He gets a job at an advertising agency, but soon quits, feeling that it is somewhat beneath him (Clinton S. Burhans, 1969).

Amory's ambivalent attitude towards women and love play a large role in the novel. Several times he insists that he is a "romantic," not "sentimental," which means he expects all love affairs to end rather than last forever. He seems to fall out of love as quickly as he falls in it; he often treats the women he has relationships with as mirrors: his attraction to them is based on whether he likes his own reflection with them. He has a series of relationships that all end badly. It seems like he had bad luck with love affairs (sparknotes editor, 2020).

Amory's first relationship is with Isabelle Borge. It doesn't last longer because of his egoistic attitude. After Princeton, while living in New York, he falls in love with Rosalind Connage, the sister of one of his college friends. This is Amory's most serious relationship and the ending is most devastating to him. She breaks up with him to marry a richer man. Towards the end of the novel, Amory has a short relationship with Eleanor Savage, an energetic and intelligent woman. At the end of the novel, Amory returns to Princeton. He is a young man in his 20s, alone, and has a cynical view of the world. He has lost all the women he loved, Monsignor Darcy has died, and the money he inherited from his mother's death is dwindling.

He feels the stirrings of change among his generation and is unsure of his place in it. In the last sentence of the novel he cries to himself, I know myself, but that is all.

These all qualities of Amory Blaine represent his disillusionment and also his tragedy. He can't survive because he was not the fittest one who can fit easily in surrounding.

American Dream: Success vs Failure

'This Side of Paradise', made an instant success for the American Writer F Scott Fitzgerald in 1920s. Along with success he also received lot of critical commentary which was obvious because of presenting the failed concept of American dream. This early novel portrays the life and college years of Amory Blain, a young man who comes to his college with a lot of ambition, his version of the American Dream, which gradually fades away. All have right to dream but when they face failure at the end then they lose all hope to survive. Even if they were surviving but mentally they never feel peace or happiness. 'This side of Paradise' portrays Amory's life as a young man with all the goals he has and finally his way of dealing with women and the development that leads him into disillusionment. The protagonists seem to have a great future ahead of them or at least think they do. It is not before a certain point of the novel that we realize the characters' version and vision of the American Dream or of their lives and what they think it should be like, has to fail in the end. There is always a questions that 'How do they want to achieve wealth and a better status in society? How their strife is conducted and why it finally has to fail and why they cannot succeed in what they do and what kinds of obstacles society puts in their way (study.com, 2015).

F Scott Fitzgerald presented the myth of American dream. It is difficult to deny that in a contrasting way he had attacked on the idea of America being a benign cultural melting pot. This was the general reason for receiving criticism. The multiplicity of discourses that produced the culture of America in the 1920s is found in the story of Amory Blaine, the protagonist, he was a character with questions and concerns of identity and what it means to be himself in the face of changing societal mores steeped in consumerist ethics and decadence. He can't be fit in the society because of his ideology.

Amory's inability to distract himself from the anxieties that enveloped his era has become representative of the failure. Most of people will find themselves in his position today. Fitzgerald spoke about the social stratification in the novel, it also opens up a discourse about some dominant themes, like individualism vs. consumerism, disillusionment vs. decadence,

progressive vs. conservative; that not only stimulated a whole new cultural movement also pushed it into the spotlight for good. Believed to be a semi-autobiographical novel, *This Side of Paradise* follows Amory during the developmental years of his life, beginning with his stark assessment that nothing productive came from his parents' generation. We are led into the story through Amory's eyes as he chronicles each and every experience.

Amory Blaine dreamt of becoming most successful with all the happiness but it was always the becoming, he dreamed of, never the being. Amory fails to present the qualifying aspects of his personality. The first half of the novel is about his years at Princeton where his ideas are mostly in a riot, the latter half looks into his sexual and intellectual development as a young adult who feels largely at fault for America's faltering response to World War I. For him very few things matter. Fitzgerald's prose work exposes a world of complexity, offering few reassurances, where the protagonist endeavors to understand his "thousand impulses and desires and repulsions and faiths and fears" as American society changes around him. There is always the survival of the fittest, but Amory Blaire proves himself as the unfit one at the end of the novel which leads to his failure.

The novel presented the conjectural thoughts on literature, socialism and war. It takes little effort to understand the decadence. Fitzgerald very smartly foregrounds the concept of American dream and its failure in the lives of the people who were living in United States. Amory Blaine loses his edges to fit the mainstream culture. As the new generation emerged in increasingly quick succession with the modern era, new notions and technical advancement, created something seemingly contrasting individuality for the masses. The way men became obsessed with fashion which Fitzgerald portrays through a dandy figure, is an indication of the role played by the centrality of wealth in the novel. Amory attempts to be fashionable but also, soon enough, discovers that someone else is more fashionable than he is and fails to acquire the social status he desired for himself. He "wanted to be admired" and this shift from only women showing concern about their image to men also being conscious with their fashion choices impacted his experience with changed cultural expectations of 1920s America (Bumm, 2005).

Even if Amory was "born to a well-versed," received a good college education at Princeton, had a deluxe fortune, and displayed everything that the young might ask of life, he had hardly made anything for himself. According to the title 'This side of Paradise' there was paradise for Amory Blaine but on the other side of the world where people can go only after their

death. Amory is one of those protagonists who make no bones about his feelings in this background of aristocratic leisure and his dislike of poverty and the poor. The story of Amory Blaine, in a way, mirrors the dialectical principle of popular culture which is progressive and conservative, as well as subversive and commercial. *Paradise* can also be read as a fictional representation of the war generation that was becoming aware of itself. For Amory, and the like, life was in disarray and the only way for him to find a safe haven was to take refuge in posturing as a 'cynical idealist.'

Amory's failed relationship

Amory falls in love with Rosalind at first sight and "all experience, all desire, all ambitions were nullified." However, Rosalind herself is a bundle of contradictions and hence the unity collapses into chaos yet again. Isabelle, his next love interest was also a charmer and also heedless. But her effect on Amory was not; love that could have provided unity overturns into chaos. Eleanor was "the last time that evil crept close to Amory under the mask of beauty." The complexity of her character oozes out of the limitations that are forced upon her. She too has a head on her shoulders. Fitzgerald's hero is often analyzed as the personification of a set of ideas concerning the nature of Romantic individualism and its functioning in the twentieth century. Amory often uses poetry to denote a very masculine heroism; however it introduces the risk of a person who is not able to receive and interpret inspiration from his surroundings and has no traditional masculinity to uphold (Bismillah, 2020).

Amory walks away from love always when his dream girl begins to exhibit "irritating" signs of individuality and is bewildered beyond limits when his romantic setbacks undercut his absolute, unquestioned superiority. His break-ups mark the beginning of the end of Amory's upper-class aspirations. The author clearly read the signs of his age and accurately reflects hedonism of its era. The novel can be read as its flaws to unravel the mirroring of a larger cultural anxiety, the challenge of discovering one's identity as a self in relation to the changing notion of modern selfhood. The identity of this typical American hero, Amory Blaine, as it is performed, is relatively unstable even when he "wanted to realize fully the direction and momentum of his new start," which is why the novel never reaches a closure in the conventional sense. Even if Fitzgerald did not accomplish emotional neutrality, he did find the means to infuse into Amory some sense of life and dynamism, as if all the mundaneness of his character was something to grow out of. The signs of disaffection and unrest of economic discontent, and riotous divisions seem more crucial and serious after

every re-reading of the novel. Rather than fighting the inequalities inherent in the microstructures and macrostructures of society, Amory chooses to "realize fully the direction and momentum of his new start."

Conclusion

There is the concept of "American Dream" but it seems more unattainable when the character grows up in the society where it becomes difficult to fit in. American dream is not as obtainable as we are raised believing. It is not a birthright given purely because we were born, and live in America. Even given all of the right opportunities it is still easy to fail. We are told as children that we can grow up to be whatever we want to be, and to be ourselves. We can fit in whatever surrounding we get. But then society begs us to conform to normalcy and stop being ourselves. Once we stop being our self, we stop chasing the dream. That goes along with not being too self involved. There is a very delicate balance between who you have to be in order to achieve the dream you were promised for being an American. Even if that balance is obtained there it is still not guaranteed that we will go far. Fitzgerald's story, and part biography has shown what it is like to come from a life full of potential, but still end at the bottom (weebly.com, 2020). The "American Dream" has become more and more difficult to obtain and people do not realize it, because most believe it is something that is just jaded to them. So, in this way the novel 'This Side of Paradise' has justified the concept of American Dream with the phrase 'Survival of the Fittest' in which Amory Blaine fails and remain all alone at the end.

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A STUDY OF CULTURE AND IDENTITY ISSUES IN WILL EISNER'S GRAPHIC NOVEL: A CONTRACT WITH GOD

Kaushalkumar Hareshbhai Desai ¹ and Dr. Anuragsinh D. Puvar ²

¹Research Scholar, Department of English,
Shri Govind Guru University, Godhra.

²Associate Professor,
Mahila Mahavidyalay, Vadodara

Abstract

Literature has always been a magnificent medium to understand the social and cultural connection for any region in the world. In recent time, literary genre Graphic Novel is trending exploration to study. Graphic novels are books written and illustrated in the style of a comic book. To be considered a graphic novel, rather than a picture book or illustrated novel, the story is told using a combination of words and pictures in a sequence across the page. Graphic novels can be any genre, and tell any kind of story, just like their prose counterparts. The format is what makes the story a graphic novel, and usually includes text, images, word balloons, sound effects, and panels. Will Eisner's *A Contract with God and Other Tenement Stories* (1978) marked the beginning of a second phase in the writer-artist's career. It has been called the 'first graphic novel' and has been hailed as a central text in the emergence of the 'graphic novel' as a cultural phenomenon. This paper presents the culture and identity issues in Will Eisner's novel "A Contract with God". The stories are thematically linked with motifs of frustration, disillusionment, violence, and issues of ethnic identity. Eisner uses large, monochromatic images in dramatic perspective, and emphasizes the caricatured characters' facial expressions; few panels or captions have traditional borders around them. Graphic art of "*A Contract with God*" is gigantically pictorial and described with social realistic conveys of new historicism and culturalism.

Keywords: A Contract with God, Graphic art, Culturalism, New Historicism, Violence, Identity Issues

Introduction

Literature is now widespread with various types of genre and sub-genre. Here, the term graphic novel is introduced as popular reading genre for today. In graphic art, people use to understand the depth of words by visualization and pictorial conveys. "*A Contract with God*" is considered as the first Graphic Novel. It shows how Contract was neither the first graphic novel nor the most important early one. Instead, it argues that the promotion of these ideas

has revolt around the society of that time and culture. The work established as the masterpiece of the time and its fragrance stays for longer with Eisner's point of view. People living in tenement of the time perceived many identical issues and ethnic issues to highlight the era of both. In this more contemporary work, Eisner wanted to ensure that, although recalled from memory, the people and events explored with how they are treated and violated by hegemonic people. Yet with admitted insecurity over the nature of his newer project, he confesses to a "certain sense of uneasiness at trying to explain what I'm about to present". And what he presents, as printed on the cover of the first paperback edition of *A Contract with God*, is a series of realistic and interconnected narratives that bears the generic designation, "graphic novel."

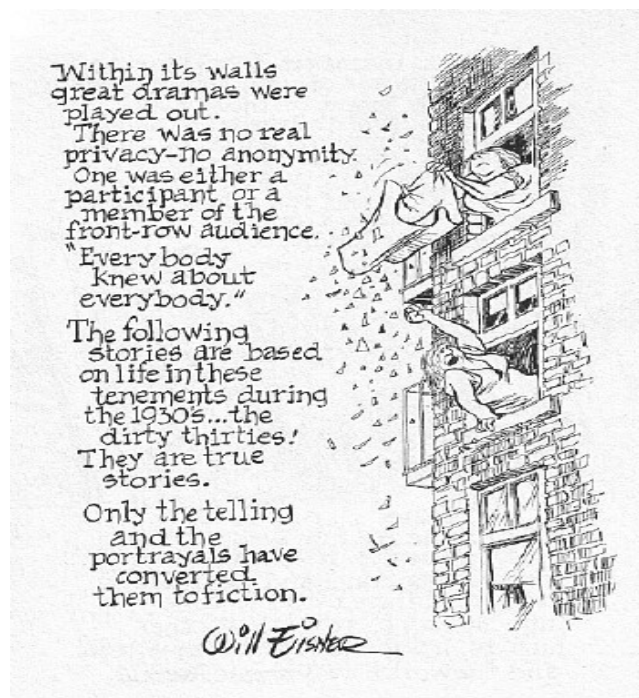
In 1978 Eisner created A Contract with God, launching a bold new literary genre. Nearly twenty celebrated graphic novels followed, affirming his position as the grand old man of comics. Will Eisner was present at the dawn of comics. In the 1940s, he pushed the boundaries of the medium with his acclaimed weekly comic strip The Spirit, and with the publication of A Contract with God in 1978, he created a new medium altogether: the graphic novel. It was unlike anything seen before, heralding an era when serious cartoonists were liberated from the limiting confines of the comic strip. Eisner's work was a shining example of what comics could be: as inventive, moving, and complex as any literary art form. Eisner considered himself "a graphic witness reporting on life, death, heartbreak, and the never-ending struggle to prevail." A Contract with God begins with a gripping tale that mirrors the artist's real-life tragedy, the death of his daughter. Frimme Hersh, a devout Jew, questions his relationship with God after the loss of his own beloved child. Hersh's crisis is intertwined with the lives of the other unforgettable denizens of Eisner's iconic Dropsie Avenue, a fictionalized version of the quintessential New York City street where he came of age at the height of the Depression. (Eisner) The book's short story cycle revolves around poor Jewish characters who live in a tenement in New York City.

Culture and identity issues in Will Eisner's *A Contract with God*

Eisner was brought up in a religious household, but himself was a reluctant disbeliever. In 1970, his sixteen-year-old daughter Alice died after an eighteen-month battle with leukemia. The time suggests that people worship in a way that God is everywhere yet the terrible part in humanity happened. Eisner was enraged and questioned how a God could let such a thing happen; he dealt with his grief by immersing himself in his work. When working on "A

Contract with God", he tried to capture these emotions by acting out Frimme Hersh's character in his head.

It is Based on his own experience of living in New York City, Eisner also wanted to capture "the endless flow of happenings characteristic of city life...Call me, if you will, a graphic witness reporting on life, death, heartbreak and the never-ending struggle to prevail...or at least to survive." Here, McCloud explains this capacity for survival, the enduring appeal of his art, and the humanity of his stories which still inspire and resonate deeply with such artists as Alan Moore, Art Spiegelman, Neil Gaiman, Jules Feiffer, John Updike and Michael Chabon to name a few.



(*A Contract with God*, xxiv)

A study of modern culture has always been taken as people's view point on the things that how they do believe. The stories share themes of disillusionment and frustration over thwarted desires. Frimme Hersh grieves over the death of his daughter, which he perceives as a breach of his contract with God; street singer Eddie returns to insignificance when he finds himself unable to find his would-be benefactor; Goldie's and Willie's romantic ideals are disillusioned after her near-rape and his seduction. Violence also ties the stories together; Eddie's wife-beating is mirrored by the beating Willie's seductress receives from her husband. (Wikipedia)

Eisner put remarks with how people of the tenement of the modern time use to believe as In Russia, the young, deeply religious Hasidic Jew Frimme Hersh carves a contract with God on a stone tablet to live a life of good deeds; he attributes to it his later success in life. He moves to New York, into a tenement building at 55 Dropsie Avenue, and lives a simple life devoted to God. He adopts an infant girl, Rachele, who is abandoned on his doorstep. When she dies of a sudden illness, Hersh is infuriated, and accuses God of violating their contract. With this kind of belief that has Eisner called the story's creation "an exercise in personal anguish" as he was still grieved and angered over his daughter Alice's death from leukemia at 16. The whole concept is move around with how this can be possible or how God can do this. In early sketches of the story, Eisner used her name for Hersh's adopted daughter, and expressed his own anguish through Hersh. He stated, "Hersh's argument with God was mine. I exorcised my rage at a deity that I believed violated my faith and deprived my lovely 16-year-old child of her life at the very flowering of it". (Eisner) This Graphic novel also represents in a dark brutal truth behind the desire of mind and cruelty of people. From the past situation to present understanding, it is good to study from new historicism perspective;

On the issue of the relation between private and public or between the aesthetic and political realms, Greenblatt argues that "the effortless invocation of two apparently contradictory accounts of art is characteristic of American capitalism in the late twentieth century and an outcome of long-term tendencies in the relationship of art and capital; in the same moment a working distinction between the aesthetic and the real is established and abrogated" (Langner)

The theory goes diplomatic with the next story moves around with the social issues 'The Street Singer'. Marta Maria, an aging opera singer, tries to seduce a young man, Eddie, whom she finds singing in the alleys between tenement buildings. She had given up her own singing career for an alcoholic husband; she hopes to get back into show business as mentor to Eddie, and gives him money for clothes. He buys whiskey instead and returns to his pregnant wife, who herself had given up on show business for him and whom he abuses. In the study of this, eye catching exploration comes that Eisner drew from the fact that humans make philosophical statements based on their experiences. Yet relying excessively on the author's self-interpretations, one loses sight of possibilities not recommended or even considered by him. He hopes to take advantage of Maria and build an actual singing career, but is unable to

find the aging diva again he does not know her address, and the tenement buildings appear all the same to him.



(*A Contract with God*, 83)

Eisner based the story on memories of an unemployed man who made the rounds of tenements singing "popular songs or off-key operatic operas" for spare change. How brutal the scenario to see of a woman as a kind of a tool for man is portrayed through this story. Eisner remembered throwing the street singer coins on occasion, and considered he "was able to immortalize his story" in "The Street Singer".

This paper explores the book's ethnic identity issues with another story 'The Super'. From the society and for the society many things are misunderstood or misrepresented for many and here this story presents it with such a illustrated way. Those who live in the tenement at 55 Dropsie Avenue fear and mistrust their antisemitic superintendent, Mr. Scuggs. The tenant Mrs. Farfell's young niece Rosie goes down to his apartment and offers him a peek at her panties for a nickel. After receiving the nickel she poisons Scuggs' dog and only companion, Hugo, and steals Scuggs's money. He corners her in an alley, where the tenants spot him and call the police, accusing him of trying to molest a minor. Before the police can break into his apartment to arrest him, he shoots himself, embracing Hugo's body.

"The Super" is the more deviant of the two, with explicit overtones of pedophilia. These are the horrors of childhood, made into Eisner's expressive, iconic hieroglyphics. Eisner wrote that he based the superintendent on the "mysterious but threatening custodian" of his boyhood tenement. Eisner added a page to the 2006 edition in which a "Super Wanted" sign is posted on the tenement building, following the original conclusion of Rosie counting her stolen money.



(*A Contract with God*, 116)

But after everything people get no affected at the end and the sayings of Eisner is rightly mentioned here;

"When at last, winter relaxed its imprisoning grip, summer arrived and life oozed from inside the tenements onto the streets. The new freedom of movement gave the tenants' lifestyle a new cadence."

Eisner (160)

In "The Super," the ethical stakes are raised as the transactional relationship occurs as a sexual deal between a disliked German handyman and a ten year old Jewish tenement resident. After this deal is carried out, the young girl betrays the super's trust in the insubstantial relationship, beginning a chain of events that eventually leads to his suicide. The

ethics become cloudy around who or what is to blame for this tragedy, but the overarching theme would suggest that tragedy is the nature of such contractual relationships. (Kinzer)

In the later part of study the paper contextualise with the last story of the book, "Cookalein" "Cookalein" is a story of tenants of 55 Dropsie Avenue vacationing in the country. To be alone with his mistress, a man named Sam sends his wife and children away to the Catskill Mountains, where they stay at a "cookalein".



(*A Contract with God*, 179)

"Cookalein" serves as the most textually nuanced exploration of this theme with a full cast of characters. Many of the characters use others as a means to reach their own goals and desires, such as Benny and Goldie- deceitful, gold-digging, working class New Yorkers- or Mrs. Minks, a manipulative pedophile. And to understand in a depth way one here it is mentioned tactfully by Peter Barry;

A signifying system in this sense is a very wide concept: it means any organised and structured set of signs which carries cultural meanings. Included in this category would be such diverse phenomena as: works of literature, tribal rituals (a degree ceremony, say, or a rain dance), fashions (in clothing, food, 'life-style', etc.), the styling of cars, or the contents of advertisements. For the structuralist, the culture we are part of can be 'read' like a language, using these principles, since culture is made up of many structural networks which carry significance and can be shown to operate in a systematic way. (Barry)

What's interesting about this story is that most of the endings are, at least on a surface level, happy. Benny and Goldie marry wealthy partners. But the final page of the novel completely undercuts this superficial sense of resolution with a haunting image of Willie, the victim of Mrs. Minks' pedophilic actions, overlooking the city in the rain. This relationship that lacks equal power and consent mirrors the similar ones throughout the text and exemplifies the fruitlessness of such relationships with a sense of finality. There are numerous scenes of violence, nudity, and sexual interaction. However, this graphic novel would be a great quick read for a mature audience that is patient and in search of a leisurely paced story.

At last, *A Contract with God* explores culture and identity issues much in a way and the lives of the people of the tenement, their lives and everything about them and around them. It may be colorless art, but that does not take away from it at all. In fact, the lack of colour forces readers to pay attention to details that would normally go unnoticed. Graphic art plays such a vital role here to demonstrate the situation in this Graphic novel.

One reviewer criticized Eisner's especially negative portrayal of his female characters. Another reviewer noted Eisner's work with the subject of God, faith, and Christian eschatology as the beginning of a tradition with many similar works following in the footsteps of *A Contract With God*. On the academic side, Terry Ray Clark explored the notion of covenant theology within Eisner's book; and Derek Parker Royal examined the Jewish American experience within *A Contract With God*. (Royal)

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IMPACT OF TECHNOLOGY ON LITERATURE

Krishna Daiya

Head & Assistant Professor (English),
Dharmendrasinhji Arts College, Rajkot

Abstract: In this new age of science and technology, every field of life has witnessed a sea change. Literature is no exception to this. With very busy modern lives wherein everyone is working to manage a life style that can afford the pleasures and comforts of the modern age, literature is becoming more and more condensed. High speed internet and easy availability of cell phones and computers have brought the knowledge of the world in our drawing rooms and at our finger tips. But they have also led to lack of patience. This has made lengthy literary works and even classics out of date. Micro fiction and shorter literary forms posted on platforms such as Twitter, Facebook, youTube, etc have become viral. The names of genres are changing according to the platforms they are posted on. New genres such as Fan Fiction have also come into vogue. The style focuses on compactness. More and more meaning is conveyed through less use of words. This has given rise to multiple interpretations, making literature reader-centered. Also, the modern day language employed in literary works involves the use of slang that has revolutionized the very concept of literary language. Literature has been totally transformed to suit the needs of modern world. Literary purists have opposed these new literary developments as they question the very conventions of literature. Also, spelling and grammar are completely ignored. The obsession with precise and catchy works will do away with the very basics of literature.

Keywords: Compact Style, Internet, Micro Fiction, New Genres, Slang, Technology

Impact of Technology on Literature

What is this life if, full of care,

We have no time to stand and stare.

(*Leisure* by William Henry Davies)

The hustling and bustling modern lives have left us with lack of time to stop and catch our breaths. As we cruise through our modern routines, another important factor that consumes our attention and time is the effortless availability of high-speed internet. Our mobile phones and computers bring the knowledge of the world at our finger tips. A click will give access to anything we want to know.

Owing to unavailability of time, leisure and hobbies have become things of the past. Taking a book in the hand and sitting down peacefully is a rare phenomenon. Books and newspapers

are facing problems for survival. Even prestigious publications like the New York Times and the Wall Street Journal have seen a considerable decrease in the number of subscribers. The very process of reading has been revolutionized by cybernetic reading. Mass media has led to a new concept of text. Inter-textuality is the norm of the day with people alternating between various links put as hyperlinks in any article or e-book. The anticipation of information being accessible at a click has made people impatient and edgy. Their attention-spans have become shorter. Lengthy sentences and paragraphs have become unintelligible. And no one has the patience to read detailed descriptions. Novels of 500 or more pages are gathering dust in abandoned shelves and corners of libraries.

New age demands a new definition and description of literature. And literature has indeed adapted to the needs of the young generation. Detailed analytical descriptions and writings have been replaced with Micro Fiction and Flash Fiction. Even the research and reading required for writing a literary work have changed drastically. The visits of writers to libraries are no longer required. All one requires is to Google. Bulky dictionaries like Oxford have given way to mobile dictionaries. Software like Word Web gives access to meanings in fraction of a second. All kinds of modern tools are available to help with creative writing process too.

The literary forms have undergone immense transformation. The ‘6 word novel’ is a glaring example of how short a narrative can become! Ernest Hemingway’s six word narrative was: “For sale: baby shoes. Never worn.” It illustrates how a heart-breaking story can be narrated in just six simple words. This innovative pattern of writing is demanding but ingenious. As Roland Barthes mentioned in his *Death of the Author*, the latest concept of text introduces ‘gaps’ that centres it around the understanding of the reader rather than around the ideas of the writer.

Aspiring writers have options that give them scope to express themselves. Blogging is one of these options. Bloggers can articulate new ideas and styles of writing. They can gain exposure to the reading public and disseminate their ideas. Communication is a matter of practice too. Bloggers can hone their writing and literary skills. Twitterature is a literary application of Twitter microblogging. Writers can post poems, fiction and even aphorisms on this platform. Stories fitted into a single tweet of 140 characters challenge the creativity of writers. This limit, however, has been upgraded to 280 characters. Arjun Basu’s following tweet is an example of 140 characters story:

I was mowing the lawn. I peered at my neighbor's immaculate yard; his grass was literally greener. Then a meteor fell atop his lovely house. (Arjun Basu, @ajunbasu)

Twitterature fiction is the term that comprises of such 140- or 280-characters stories, re-narration of literary classics, fan fiction, twitter fiction and works written in collaboration by writers. Various kinds of Twitterature fiction is represented by terms such as Twiction, Twiller and Phweeting. These fancy names are portmanteau words designed by merging the word 'Twitter' and various literary genres. Thrillers are renamed as Twillers, Fiction as Twiction, Haikus as Twaikus, Short Stories as Twistories or Twisters, Novels as twovels, and Literature as Twitterature. Fake tweeting is termed as Phweeting.

Fan Fiction is a very innovative section of Twitter wherein Twitter accounts are generated for characters in films, Web Series or TV Series and literary works. The original works are taken as the base and the events then develop or are twisted and developed by fans. Another interesting aspect is that the classics of literature are re-narrated on Twitter and this retelling is done in modern language, many times employing slang too. The Exodus was tweeted by a group of rabbis in the year 2010. The hashtag given was #TweetTheExodus. The Royal Shakespeare Company collaborated with the game company Mudlark to give a retelling of the story of Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*. Literature is being revolutionized, renovated and innovated. The fiction on Twitter is characterized by compactness, intertextuality and multiple interpretations.

Twovels can run on for more than a hundred tweets and can tell a very long story too. The authors of such twovels prefer to remain anonymous. The account is named after a character or a pen name. These novels can extend over a span of even months constituting of one or more daily tweets. The contextual reference is kept by using hashtag. Certain series are provided by the author in installments too. Nick Belardes' *Small Places* is a twovel that began with the following lines:

I've grown to like small places. I like bugs, bug homes, walking stick bugs, blades of grass, ladybug Ferris wheels made out of dandelions.

Absurd and disorganized internet humour is posted in the form of Weird Twitter. It is penned down by humourists who are not regular or professional writers. The thoughts are not

logically connected and the jokes posted are very short. Parody and incoherent images that are unintelligible are used to create humour.

These current trends in literature are enthralling and amusing. However, literary purists have claimed that these trends degrade literary etiquettes and classics. Slang is a deterioration of language. And the retelling of classics and other works is demeaning. These priceless works are reduced to tweets that do not justify the content and the style of the works. Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice* is reduced to:

Woman meets man called Darcy who seems horrible. He turns out to be nice really. They get together.

The style of tweeting is obviously completely informal. Not only this, spellings and grammar are often ignored. The classics are disrespected and so many words and usages do not make any sense. SMS language and Facebook Poetry follow no literary conventions. The language used is colloquial and unfit for literary use. And with SMS language going viral, the role of spellings and vocabulary is being completely overlooked. Spellings have vowels missing. Punctuation marks are no longer a thing of necessity or concern. They are ignored and even considered redundant. Lengthy works of literature are going out of fashion. Only works that are precise and catchy remain popular.

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FEMINIST PERSPECTIVE IN THOMAS HARDY'S NOVELS

Liza Aminbhai Chauhan
B. ED (ENGLISH)
Gujarat University, Ahemdabad.

Introduction**Thomas hardy**

Hardy was born on june 2, 1840 at Higher Bockhampton three miles away from Dorchester. He was an English novelist and poet. He was influenced both in his poetry by Romanticism. While hardy wrote poetry throughout his life and regarded himself primarily as a poet, his first collection was not published until 1898. Intially, he gained fame as the author of novels such as,

Far from the madding crowd – 1874

The mayor of casterbridge -1886

Tess of the D'urbervilles- 1891

Jude the obscure- 1895

The return of native-1878

Thomas hardy from the very beginning was not a very social individual he always loved to be alone and was a very sensitive person. He never wanted to know or meet any person in his life. He was fond of old memories and he has used them in all his novels. Hardy's novels are very interesting and have very much connection with real life. These have a touch of romance, fantasies, tragedies, comedies and scientific attitude towards life. All the novels are connected to the rural and the urban environment focusing on the change of the contemporary society and hence make complete whole. All his novels are based on his real life experiences and has just added some spices to it. Thomas hardy, one of the greatest novelists of the victorian period had presented human life and feminist perspective in a perfect style.

Feminist perspective in Thomas hardy's novels

Thomas hardy keeps the prime concern to depict the predicament of woman as a sole individual. Some of his works are- 'Far from the madding crowd', 'Tess of the D'urbervilles', 'the mayor of casterbridge' and many others. Hardy's novel mostly contains the feministic perspective. The contemporary victorian society directly or indirectly shaped the ideas, which hardy cited in his novels. Feminism is concerned with woman and her status

in society in contrast with her male counterpart. Basically it refers to the equal treatment of woman with her male counterpart. Feminism is a clear perspective to give due respect and attention, space, opportunity to woman in contrast to their male compatriots. Feminism states that with the uplifting of woman's position in society the entire universe will advance. Feminism is a search of selfhood, which has traditionally been a male prerogative it is a kind of struggle for both personal and a social revolutionary.

The purpose of Hardy's novels is not to bring a revolution as writers of that time must have done, but he was able to germinate those seeds of female's rights by creating the characters such as Tess and Bathsheba. The fine female characters of Hardy are presented in a manner, which is clearly advocating and space providing. However, the Victorian society was more and more traditional; the presentation of the novelist is superior to the established ideologies of the contemporary society. Hardy was thinking on a progressive line to provide his female characters a status despite of the reverse attitude of the society. He was categorically going against the established norms of the Victorian society in which there were different yardsticks for male and female.

Hardy's novels

FAR FROM THE MADDING CROWD

Thomas Hardy's particular work such as *Far from the madding crowd*, *The Mayor of Casterbridge* and *Tess of the D'Urbervilles* shows his complex view about woman. Hardy's heroines can change situations and circumstances according to themselves. Bathsheba is not dependent and submissive to a man. She chooses her husband by her own despite the public opinion. She is a wife with her work as the original owner of the farm. Bathsheba Everdene promised to marry Boldwood but soon she realized that Sergeant Troy was a better option for her and denied Boldwood's proposal and united with Sergeant Troy. This novel deals with a heroine rather than a hero, which is prevalent in almost all Hardy's novel. Bathsheba in this novel attracts three very different suitors and forming a love triangle. Bathsheba Everdene is the only woman around whom three men are moving and are trying to persuade her. This proves the attitude of a novelist who has been preventing females in a focused way through his creative artistic vision. Hardy's this novel functions as a feminist novel. His argument for romantic love based on equality and friendship, rather than on superficial "passion" is evident in the relationship between Bathsheba and Oak.

Most of Hardy's heroines are well educated and well versed and maintain a balancing attitude towards people and society. Although all the characters in his novels face ups and the down but they also move altogether, yet the novels come to its conclusion portraying life with its realistic features. Hardy's novel include two types of personalities educated and rustic. Hardy depicts Bathsheba as a woman who had a combination of sanity and power. Hardy tries to explain, even in ruined situation, Bathsheba stay still and after the difficulties that made by his husband, she is still in her common sense to help him, to love him just as she hold his bad-bloody wound and death body after shot.

TESS OF THE D'URBERVILLES

Hardy's feminist perspective can be seen on the very cover of the novel. The book's full title is Tess of the D'urbervilles presen: A pure woman faithfully presented. His description of Tess as pure goes against how she is treated in the book. This novel is not simply a novel about the destruction of an innocent woman as many critics assume. Hardy's novel is about Tess' determination in protecting, claiming, and destroying her own identity. Which shatters the typical reading of tess as a passive victim. His use of the word 'pure' for Tess in this novel, despite of the loss of her chastity is an awakening attitude of the so-called taboos of that period.

The story of the novel, Tess of the d'urbervilles, revolved around Tess, the protagonist, and her struggle with alec and angle clare. Tess, a simple peasant girl, the eldest child of a poverty-stricken family, went out to give financial support to her family. Hardy's male characters in all his novels do not have their own identity and they always revolve around their female counterpart. Without the heroine the novels could not have gained so much popularity. All the womans were not given the freedom of expression, most of them were marginalized by the male members of the society and who broke apart the norms created by the society were not given the due respect and adoration by the society. As we can see in this novel, she suffers not because of her own but due to the ill circumstances which come along her way. She becomes a victim of others crime but no one around her things positive or good about her. She is totally shattered and ruined in her life even though it was not her decision to go worth alec d'urbervilles but her fate wanted it to happen. Hardy had created Tess and she has taken all the attention of the readers as her pain and suffering were so intense that they had touched the sentiments and emotions of all the readers.

THE MAYOR OF CASTERBRIDGE

The mayor of Casterbridge: The life and death of a man of character is an 1886 novel by the English author Thomas Hardy. Men have been in all times and ages cursed women in 'The mayor of Casterbridge' Henchard is a drunkard and puts his wife and daughter for auction for a mere five guineas. He always cursed his Susan for his misfortune. Hardy depicted that women were treated merely as animals that have no wishes and no hopes they just have to live and work for the welfare of other beings around her. Hardy in all his novels has tried to show the real cause and effect of women. She is not considered an important element of the society. She is neither respected by her family nor the society. Even the destiny doesn't favour her. She is always punished and tortured by everyone around her. Elizabeth-Jane daughter of Newson the sailor is one such example of the novel 'The Mayor of Casterbridge'. First she is loved and admired by her stepfather Henchard but the day he comes to know her real identity that she is not his real daughter. He shows all his frustration and failure in his life towards her. This shows his male dominance and proves him to be a selfish and unkind fellow, whom even circumstances could not change.

Thomas Hardy's *The Mayor of Casterbridge* brings to light the harsh reality of Victorian society's treatment of women. This aspect of the novel may be illustrated by discussing the main female characters of the novel, namely Susan Henchard, Lucetta Templeman, and Elizabeth-Jane Newson.

Conclusion:

The different scholars all over the world have interpreted Hardy's novels differently, and with the advancement and indictment of modern literary theories Hardy's novels need a new focus and vision of interpretation. The works of the novelist reflected the charm and majesty of contemporary society of the Victorian Period in which things and ideas were changing drastically. Hardy believed in his vision of changing the society, not the life of an individual because 'Destiny' played an important part.

Thomas Hardy's novels prove that he was able to germinate the ideology for supporting females in the age of Victorian Society. To understand his novels on the canon of the post-modern studies, he has not put them on margins rather; the plots of his novels are witness to providing an ample space to female characters in the family, work place and society. He was daring enough to support the females as he did in the creation of 'Tess' and 'Susan' who has

been glorified characters and they shine forever in his novels. Thus, this discussion shall be one additional dimension of reading, interpreting, analysing and understanding of Thomas Hardy's major novels in the present changed global attitude. However, Literature remains universal, unchanged and full of jumbles to solve.

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DIASPORIC SENSIBILITIES IN AMITAV GHOSH'S THE CIRCLE OF REASON

Mansangji Mevaji Thakor
Research Scholar, Department of English,
Hemchandracharya North Gujarat University, Patan.
Email ID: Mansangji123@gmail.com

Abstract: -

Amitav Ghosh is a very famous Indian writer who is best known for his English language historical fiction. The Indian diasporic writers from all over the world started focusing on their homeland, the issue of migration, and its effects, in their writings. Diasporic Indian writers like Raja Rao, G.V. Desani, Nirad Chaudhary, V.S. Naipaul, Salman Rushdie, Jhumpa Lahiri, Shashi Tharoor, Rohinton Mistry, Anita Desai, Kiran Desai, Bharti Mukherjee, etc have presented diasporic sensibilities and experiences in their works. They have presented Diasporic themes like alienation, migration, rootlessness, nostalgia, marginalization, quest of identity, discrimination, cultural change dislocation, etc. Amitav Ghosh is an also Indian diasporic writer. He shows a keen interest in Indian Diasporic writing. Some of his works deal with Diasporic sensibilities and Diasporic experiences. Ghosh's novels deal with the themes of political struggles and histories that caused the diaspora, memories of homeland, transculturation, the idea of oneness and faceless human plights. All his novels are influenced by the effect of loneliness. Immigration and alienation as a fact hold a great place in Diasporic writings. *The Circle of Reason* is a beautiful novel written by Amitav Ghosh. It is the first novel of Amitav Ghosh. This research paper focuses on diasporic sensibilities in Amitav Ghosh's *The Circle of Reason*. This novel deals with the Diasporic theme of a sense of displacement, self-identity, migration, alienation, the quest for home, rootlessness, etc. He portrayed his diasporic feelings, loss of homeland, and rootlessness through this novel. It is a picaresque novel deals with the life of a boy named Alu who lived in India and his adventure living in India and later, due to certain circumstances flees to the Middle East. During his travel, he meets various people from different nations.

Key words: Diaspora, Amitav Ghosh, identity, migration, Alu, rootlessness, alienation

Introduction

Diasporic Literature is a broad idea and umbrella term that encompasses all literary works published by authors who live outside of their nation but are connected to their culture and

background. All those writers who write outside their country yet remain connected to their homeland through their works can be considered diasporic writers in this broad sense. The sense of loss and alienation that arose as a result of migration and expatriation gave rise to diasporic literature. Alienation, displacement, existential rootlessness, nostalgia, and the search for identity are common themes in diasporic literature. It also discusses themes such as cultural fusion and disintegration. It captures the immigrant experience as it emerges from the settlement.

Amitav Ghosh is one of the most prominent diasporic writers, capturing all of the diasporic community's consciousness in his writings. In all of his works, he took a distinctive approach to the subject of migration. He never steered his characters towards a foreign country's loss; instead, he watched their experimental lives and gave them a good spin. His novels are always on the lookout for the underlying causes of migration that is never revealed. He re-examined every socio-political activity in the past to reveal its true impact on ordinary people and their migration.

Ghosh's writings convey a deep sense of attachment to a place, which is maintained through depictions of cultural practices and lifestyles. Ghosh's works demonstrate his awareness of both political and cultural issues. One such development occurred as a result of Ghosh's main novel, "The Circle of Reason." For a variety of reasons, this novel is significant. Its subject is unlike what you might expect to find in Indian English Fiction. It exudes restlessness while retaining a remarkable level of control and equilibrium. It gave the present a fresh lease on life. It makes use of the novel's structure, substance, and language in a daring way. Language may be used in the narration. It is deeply rooted in both cultural and social contexts. One of the most important themes in postcolonial literature is that of place and displacement. Ghosh highlights issues such as home, boundaries, nationality, and independence, all of which he believes are illusions. In *The Circle of Reason*, Amitav Ghosh portrays destitute middle-class refugees (1986).

Amitav Ghosh

Amitav Ghosh is a Bengali Indian novelist who is well-known in contemporary Indo-Anglian literature. He was born on July 11, 1956, in Calcutta, to a Bengali family, and grew up in India, East Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and Iran. He attended the all-boys Doon School, where he served as the editor of *The Doon School Weekly*. He proceeded to Oxford to study Social

Anthropology after graduating from the University of Delhi, earning a Master of Philosophy and a Ph.D. Amitav Ghosh, his wife Deborah Baker, and their two children Lila and Nayan live in Brooklyn, New York. His novels are *The Circle of Reason* (1986), *The Shadow Lines* (1988), *In An Antique Land* (1992), *The Calcutta Chromosome* (1995), *The Glass Palace* (2000), *The Hungry Tide* (2004), *Sea of Poppies* (2008), *River of smoke* (2011) and *Flood of Fire* (2012).

In 1990, his debut novel *The Circle of Reason* received one of France's most prestigious literary honors. The Sahitya Akademi Award and the Ananda Puraskar award were given to *The Shadow Lines*. *The Glass Palace* won the International e-Book Award in 2001, and *The Calcutta Chromosome* won the Arthur C. Clarke Award in 1997. In 2005, the crossword Book Prize was given to *The Hungry Tide*. Ghosh's brief collection of nine novels not only conveys a sense of cultural, geographical, and emotional exile, but also a developed sensibility of Indian diasporic culture centered on lost origins, homeland, migration, and transnational flows. Ghosh has emerged as a fresh voice of postcolonial identity of subaltern and diasporic sensibility through his novels and nonfictional works.

Definition of Diaspora

The term diaspora comes from the Greek verb diaspeirō meaning “to scatter” or “to spread about.” As first used in Ancient Greece, diaspora referred to people of dominant countries who voluntarily emigrated from their homelands to colonize conquered countries. Today, scholars recognize two kinds of diaspora: forced and voluntary. Forced diaspora often arises from traumatic events such as wars, imperialistic conquest, enslavement, or natural disasters like famine or extended drought. As a result, the people of a forced diaspora typically share feelings of persecution, loss, and desire to return to their homeland. In contrast, a voluntary diaspora is a community of people who have left their homelands in search of economic opportunity, as in the massive emigration of people from depressed regions of Europe to the United States during the late 1800s.

The history of the Indian diaspora can be split into three primary stages based on the reasons for their migration. The first phase began during colonial times, especially in the second half of the nineteenth century. During this time, many uneducated Indian indentured labourers fled their motherland to work on the British colonies' sugar, rubber, and teak plantations. The second round of migration began in the mid-twentieth century. During this time, educated

Indians began to migrate to industrialized countries, particularly the West, in search of better economic and educational opportunities. The third phase of migration started in the early twenty-first century, when many Indians, both educated and unskilled, migrated to affluent countries in quest of work and income.

In their writings, Indian diasporic writers from all over the world began to focus on their motherland, the topic of migration, and its ramifications. The majority of the literary expressions of Indian diasporic writers are inspired by India or the memories of India. V.S. Naipaul, Salman Rushdie, Amitav Ghosh, Jhumpa Lahiri, Bharati Mukherjee, Arundhati Roy, Rohinton Mistry, Kiran Desai, and Anita Desai are some of the notable writers who have written about their birthplace and diaspora. As it frequently deals with emigrants' memories of home and their experiences in a host nation with their local culture, diasporic literature serves as a bridge between two cultures. As a result, this literature evolved into an extended type of homecoming, with many diasporic writers reflecting on their hometown, its culture, and other features through their writings.

Unlike diaspora created by force, voluntary immigrant groups, while also maintaining close cultural and spiritual links to their countries of origin, are less likely to wish to return to them permanently. Instead, they take pride in their shared experience and feel a certain social and political “strength-in-numbers.” Today, the needs and demands of the large diaspora often influence government policy ranging from foreign affairs and economic development to immigration. Graham Huggan in his work *The Postcolonial Exotic: Marketing the Margins*, says:

“The future of Indian Literature in English at the millennium seems indisputable, the reputations of its best-known writers intact, its commercial success virtually ensured. Yet it remains a cause for concern that nearly all the recognized writers are located in the Diaspora”(Huggan 77).

Diasporic Sensibilities in ‘*The Circle of Reason*’

The Circle of Reason, Ghosh's debut work, is structured into three sections based on the Bhagavad-Gita: 'Satwa, 'Rajas,' and 'Tamas.' Satwa denotes rationality, Rajas denotes passion, and Tamas denotes darkness. It is a picaresque novel that won the Prix Medicis Award in France in 1990. The protagonist, Alu, a young weaver from a small hamlet near Calcutta who is suspected of being a terrorist, has been carved via the picaresque novel

illustrating the chronicles of the protagonist, Alu, a young weaver from a tiny village near Calcutta who is accused of being a terrorist. A police officer pursues Alu from Bengal to Bombay and then over the Persian Gulf to North Africa, and Alu becomes a vehicle for the reader to identify and enjoy the varied cast of characters in the novel. The rootless protagonist, Alu, whose real name is Nachiketa Bose, and the other dispossessed characters are discovered to be engulfed in a symbolic quest for their identity as they journey from darkness to light, encountering the coercive forces of migration and a dichotomy between the lost world and the world they are moving towards.

Alu turns out to be a hopeless wanderer after the massacre of carbolic acid in the village and being dispossessed from his uncle, Balram's house. After the allegations of Bhudev Roy, the ornithologist, and policeman, Jyoti Das sets out in his search to arrest Alu who was given a new identity of a notorious criminal. To evade arrest, Alu finally moves to a fictional town, Al-Ghazira to establish a new identity after being tormented by the other one. A migrant moves to a new settlement puffed up with numerous dreams to find newness, but the dreams shatter in the multiplicity of conflicts of space, culture, and identity in which he is to be trapped ahead.

After the carbolic acid massacre in the village and being evicted from his uncle, Balram's residence, Alu becomes a hopeless wanderer. Following the charges of Bhudev Roy, an ornithologist, and police officer, Jyoti Das embarks on a mission to apprehend Alu, who has assumed the persona of a prominent criminal. To avoid arrest, Alu ultimately relocates to Al-Ghazira, a fictional town, to create a new identity after being plagued by the previous one. A migrant's journey to a new settlement is filled with many dreams of finding something new, but those dreams are shattered by the multitude of conflicts of space, culture, and identity that he will face ahead. It becomes a disporic experience to maintain the lost identity and seek the never-obtained identity in a completely new place, rather than a reprieve from the socio-economic injustice and cultural deprivation in the homeland. Alu's journey to Al-Ghazira was made easier for him when he received an unexpected sum of money from Gopal, a friend of Balram's, which enabled him to join the boat Mariamma as a boarder.

The vessel Other migrants aboard Mariamma are attempting to reach the Middle East in search of a safe future despite their social, economic, and cultural backgrounds, even if it means risking their lives on a per cloud vessel disguised as illegal immigration. In the small boat with Alu, he meets other migrants who see the little boat as a promising shelter, and they

quickly form a community, perceiving a mutual harmony of migrants. In the boat, there was also a group of women who were to be taken to Al-Ghazira and exploited as sex workers under the supervision of Egyptian Zindi didi. The members on the boat, the migrants breathe a life of indeterminacy, a kind of in between- ness as Homi Bhabha states:

“The migrant is seen as the critical participant- observer into his/her condition, enabling powerful insights to be made into the insider-outsider dichotomy and the real lived experiences of migration.”(king et al. 8)

The novel is divided into three sections. The narrative of Balaram is told in the first part. He is a rationalist who is influenced heavily by Louis Pasteur. He has no social interaction and is equally cynical. The protagonist, Alu (Nachiketa), is Balaram's nephew. In the family, he is the sole survivor. The novel's second half tells a different story. An earthy, vivacious trader wants to bring the cultures of India and the Middle East together. Those attempts, though, remain implausible. The third installment of Mrs. Verma's narrative, in which she flatly rejects rational thought. These three are searching for newer horizons, unformed hopes, and ideas at the end of the story. Alu is an allegorical figure.

When they learn of Alu's successful escape, Inspector Dubey and Jyoti Das become enraged at their failed pursuit. Their enraged and domineering interrogation of the detainees reveals their frustration at losing control of the protagonist. When they get to their destination, many migrants choose to stay in Zindi's home. She assists many members in obtaining prosperous work and considers them to be members of her family.

The long journey ventured by Alu and the other characters, shows the problem of marginal people ever oppressed and silenced by the diasporic dilemmas of living, survival, emigration and immigration. Alu's burial under the debris of the massive commercial complex where he works, creates a symbolic significance of the dilapidated condition of the indigenous culture of migrants. Though Alu is finally rescued, Ghosh successfully portrays a latent sign of instability, disorder, and confusion to migrant life. Alu is presented as a center around whom many other nomadic characters are encircling around with their specific characters and distinct diasporic element. Finally, under the infliction of the vicissitudes offer tune and the loss of his associates, Alu returns his home from his meaningless odyssey to the Middle East and Algeria and finds the past quite unproductive.

The long journey undertaken by Alu and the other characters demonstrates the problem of marginalised people being subjugated and silenced by diasporic dilemmas of survival, emigration, and immigration. Alu's burial beneath the rubble of the large commercial complex where he works takes on symbolic meaning for the migrants' indigenous culture's deterioration. Despite the fact that Alu is eventually rescued, Ghosh brilliantly portrays migratory life as a veiled symptom of instability, disorder, and bewilderment. Alu is depicted as a focal point around which a slew of other wandering people encircle with their own distinct personalities and diasporic elements. Finally, Alu returns home from his pointless trip to the Middle East, despite the vagaries offer tune and the loss of his companions.

Alu, a child weaver raised in a Bengal village, is the protagonist of the novel. After receiving a false allegation that he is a part of a terrorist cell, he flees west, first to a fictitious Gulf state, and then to Algeria. The story gives us nothing that we can call home as soon as the hero moves. There isn't even a constant attitude across the characters.

Ghosh's main concern throughout the work has been the predicament of the rootless or migratory. In *The Circle of Reason*, Ghosh seeks to explore the protagonist's quest for self-identity and investigation. All attempts to fit himself into a world process by adopting a different lens. His quest for self-identity begins as he begins his job as a weaver. Diasporic writing reflects an individual's sense of self. Before getting into Alu's narrative, the novel's rootless protagonist. It's part of a broader diasporic awareness of concerns like rootlessness and alienation. Alu's uncle, Balaram Bose, is a scientific believer who was born in 1914, a watershed year in human history. This year was the start of the First World War.

Conclusion

Expatriate writing is not a new-fangled theory in Indian English Literature nor is it the 20th century trend. Literary history manifests migrants or expatriates as T. S. Eliot who moved east ward, across the Atlantic; W. H. Auden who moved west in the opposite direction. To add more, Sylvia Path, Ezra Pound, Seamus Heaney also left their places of origin and settled somewhere else at the time when diasporic sensibility was not much cited in literary theory. In the novel, Ghosh describes the aspirations, defeats, disappointments, and miseries of the dislocated people.

The Circle of Reason is not only an example of postcolonial and diasporic literature but also a post-modern work as the novel subverts the notions of religion, science and reason through

the well knitted characters like Balram who, profoundly obsessed with phrenology, western ideas and the Life of Pasteur established the Pasteur School of Reason; Balram's wife Toru Debi whose distrust in her husband's intellect presents a farcical treatment of his authority and reason; Alu and Dr .Uma's realization of the futility of foreign science exhibited through the way Alu burns the book with the corpse of Kulfi on the pyre; and finally the ways in which the religious and traditional rituals of Hinduism are subverted through the fake pundits and the different opinions of Dr. Uma and Dr. Mishra about Kulfi's funeral rites.

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DEPICTION OF INDIAN MODERN SOCIAL VALUES IN PLAYS OF NISSIM EZEKIEL

Maun Sadhu¹ and Dr. Rajesh R. Ladva²

Research Scholar¹,

Bhakta Kavi Narsinh Mehta University, Junagadh.

Research Supervisor²,

Gardi Arts & Commerce College, Maliya Hatina, Junagadh.

Abstract:

An ordinary Indian, as Ezekiel argues in his plays, is a strange blend of two influences. We are both old and contemporary. In some ways, we enthusiastically accept modernity, but in others, we hold to our old beliefs. It might be speculated that modernism impacts primarily our clothing or 'looks,' while our outlooks remain strictly conservative. We're having a lot of trouble getting these two to perform together. The major topic of these plays is the battle between modernity and conservatism, which determines what India and "Indianness" are today. Dilemma between modern thought and social values creates differences somewhere for the ordinary people of India. This issue and the consequent hypocrisy, as well as how this hypocrisy manifests itself in our lives, language, and relationships with ourselves and others, are addressed sympathetically as well as brutally by Nissim Ezekiel. The objective of this study is to ignite a literary examination of social values in the plays Nissim Ezekiel.

Key Words: Contemporary problems, Indian English Drama, Nissim Ezekiel, social values, dilemma, Social issues.

Introduction:

Drama is a vital part of a society's cultural expression. It not only records, but also expresses, the changes that take place in the community. It allows one to rebuild history, grasp society, and comprehend one's own identity. It considers the society to which it belongs cultural identity. It is a type of fiction that is expressed in performance. The word "activity" derives from a Greek word that is derived from the verb "to do" or "to act." The enactment of drama in theatre, which takes place on a stage in front of an audience, necessitates collaborative modes of creation as well as a collective form of reception. This joint creation and collective reception have a direct impact on the structure of theatrical texts. (Gaikwad & Netake, 2014, #)

Sanskrit play, the first form of Indian drama, is supposed to have been personally delivered by Lord Shiva, who utilized these techniques to appeal to Lord Vishnu. Between the first and tenth centuries AD, India experienced a period of relative calm, during which hundreds of contemporary plays were composed. Theatre was discouraged or even outlawed throughout the Islamic conquests of the 10th and 11th century. (Gaikwad & Netake, 2014, #) Village theatre was later supported across the subcontinent in an attempt to reassert local values and ideals, and developed in a vast variety of regional languages from the 15th to the 19th century. Modern Indian theatre arose during the British Empire's colonial authority, from the mid-nineteenth to the mid-twentieth centuries. During British administration in India, drama was suppressed. Despite the fact that vernacular drama grew popular.

Nissim Ezekiel was an Indian Jewish poet, actor, dramatist, editor, and art critic who lived from December 16, 1924 until January 9, 2004. He was a pivotal role in postcolonial India's literary history, particularly in terms of Indian English literature. In 1983, the Sahitya Akademi, India's National Academy of Letters, honoured him with the Sahitya Akademi Award for his poetry collection "Latter-Day Psalms." (Malayam, n.d., 1)

Nissim Ezekiel's three plays, *Nalini*, *Marriage Poem*, and *The Sleepwalkers*, are all snapshots of the life of urban, middle, and upper-class Indians. An ordinary Indian, as Ezekiel argues in his plays, is a strange blend of two influences (Malayam, n.d., 1). We are both old and contemporary. In some ways, we enthusiastically accept modernity, but in others, we cling to our old beliefs. It is possible to argue that modernity merely has an impact on our clothing or our way of life "Our outlooks, on the other hand, have always been conservative. We're having a lot of trouble getting these two to work together. This conflict between modernity and conservatism determines what India and Pakistan become "The major topic of these plays is today's Indianness.

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determines what India and Pakistan become "The major topic of these plays is today's Indianness." (Malayam, n.d., 1)

The dramatist deals sympathetically and severely with this issue and the consequent hypocrisy, as well as how this hypocrisy manifests itself in our lives, language, and relationships with ourselves and others.

We are in a 'hyphen-position' because of the effect of western culture, particularly American culture, on Indians. That is, an Indian's mind functions as a hyphen between an old world represented by conservative India and a new world represented by a changing India. (Malayam, n.d., 1) Hypocrisy, the contrast between an inner world and an outside world, between appearances and assumptions, naturally seeps into all aspects of our existence as a result of this stance. It shows up in our daily lives, our language, our mutual relationships, and our ideas about the other sex, all of which are well-expressed in the three plays.

Ezekiel's distinctive style, tinged with irony, is both amusing and thought-provoking, evoking and leaving a lasting impression on us. His clever use of language, tinged with irony, allows the audience to easily comprehend the societal themes addressed in the plays. Ironies in his plays, like those in his poetry, are double-edged, striking both the laughed at and the laughed at. They provide the subjects several dimensions, emphasizing the different facets of the societal concerns depicted here to the viewer. (Malayam, n.d., 2)

It's impossible to say where Ezekiel stands on the problems at hand. He appears to be a smirking fence sitter with no viewpoint of his own. The reader is urged to laugh at things while also musing about them; to feel dislike to the hypocrisies and hypocrites involved while also feeling aversion to the hypocrisies and hypocrites involved.

Sympathize with them and their actions, because they symbolize what anyone would do if placed in the situations, they are in. In taking such a dual stance, the author is a Janus, gently urging the reader to consider the other side of the obvious absurdity of the current scenario.

Discussion

Nissim Ezekiel occupies a prominent position in post-independence Indian-English literature. He has had enormous influence as a renowned poet, editor of various magazines, occasional dramatist, and dependably brilliant and notable critic since his return from England in 1952. While analytical studies on Ezekiel's poetry abound, those on his plays are few and far

between, as he only wrote a small number of plays, all of which were written in the second half of his creative career, the first half being totally devoted to the creation of poetry. "I've been composing poems for more than twenty years," he said, "but my plays were written in 1968, which is pretty recent" (Blackwell, 1976, 256).

The plays *Nalini*, *Marriage Poem*, *Sleepwalkers*, *Songs of Deprivation*, and *Who Needs No Introduction* have developed Nissim Ezekiel's theatrical ability and art. According to Ezekiel, every work is nothing more than "an extension of me." Whether it's a poem or a drama, it emerges from the most vivid and alive moments of its creator's inner self, and as a result, the message of one is inextricably linked to the message of the other. As a result, knowledge with the psychological and sociological components of Ezekiel's plays will be a pleasant experience for a reader of his poetry. (S, 2018)

Ezekiel, like Yeats and Eliot, has chosen a different medication since there has been a severe dearth of Indian play in English.

Murali Das Melwani made the following observation in this regard: "For every play produced or published, three novels or six volumes of poetry are published." Ezekiel's critics frequently point out that his plays are devoid of psychological realism. "Nissim Ezekiel plays do not present any philosophical, historical, or psychological difficulties," says the author. (Karnani & Ezekiel, 1974, III)

"Plays like *Nalini* and *Marriage Poem* put out a psychological profundity for a keen reader," says the author. The play *Nalini* is a depiction of two aimlessly wandering executives' frustrations, whereas *Marriage Poem* is a portrayal of an incompatible couple's agony. The play *The Sleepwalkers* may be a farce on the Indo-American relationship, depicting a group of mindless Indians cringing in front of a dull American in order to win the America's favor, whereas *Song of Deprivation* is about two nameless youngsters, a "He" and a "she," who and a "she" engages in a see-oriented telephonic Conversation for an unimaginable long time and finally wind up their conversation by coming together. (S, 2018) *Who Needs No Introduction* exposes the absurdity of ostensibly famous persons who believe they don't need to be introduced to anyone at any time since they are well-known figures. All five pieces effectively depict reality, the hollowness that individuals create for themselves. (S, 2018)

'*Nalini*,' Ezekiel's most fascinating piece, is a three-act comedy. It represents the inauthentic situation of urban middle-class men and women's lives. The play is a social satire that depicts

the difference between dream and reality, the ethereal and the tangible. It shows the fictitious lives of Bharat and Raj, two modern advertising execs (Khatri & Kumar, 2007, 1002). Ezekiel dramatizes the true state of current Bharat and Raj living styles and mindsets, as well as their absurd lifestyle, which is full of meaninglessness and naked concepts. Ezekiel uses humor as a potent weapon, painting a frighteningly realistic portrait of modern-day India. (Nair & Ramchandran, 1989, 4)

He exposes the hubris of the metropolitan middle class through humor and sarcasm. The drama moves from reality to fantasy before returning to reality at the finale.

The Sleepwalkers: An Indo-American Farce (1969) is the third piece in the Writers Workshop of Calcutta's Three Plays series (Kolkata). It's a one-act comedy that mocks the kind of Indians and Americans that travel to India. The play also delves into the Indian's overabundance of interest in American culture. The play's characters are divided into two groups: Indians and Americans. Mr. West, an American official with his wife Mrs. West, and Mr. Edward Morris, an American magazine publisher with his wife Mrs. Olga Morris, are among the American characters. Mr. and Mrs. Raman, Professor Shah, Mrs. Shah, Mr. and Mrs. Kapur, Mr. Varma, Miss Ganguly, and a Bearer are the Indian characters. They've been invited to Mr. and Mrs. Morris's reception. (Blackwell, 1976, 257)

Ezekiel's characters appear to be devoid of mind. His characters just have a semblance of a life. Mr. Morris himself informs the Indian hosts that his publication has no room for thought. "We are all human, even the communists," Mr. Morris says. Nonetheless, we are all divided and dissatisfied. What is the primary source of discord and dissatisfaction? Thinking. We can reduce sadness by discouraging thinking." (Ezekiel, 2015, 205). Mr. Morris reminds me of Bharat from Nalini. Between intellect and thoughtlessness, there is a contradiction. This is a common Ezekiel play model. And before Ezekiel, this had not been so strongly conveyed in Indo-English play.

Who Needs No Introduction exposes the ludicrousness of ostensibly great guys who believe they don't require an introduction? The oddities of their situation have been vividly depicted by the dramatist. The readers laugh at the primary guest and the chairman because of their folly. In this humor, Ezekiel expresses a very serious message. He claims that one should be wary of these great guys in order to protect society from them. Ezekiel is a serious poet, without a question. Many readers of Indian Wright in English, however, are unfamiliar with

him as a 'playwright.' Despite the fact that some of his plays are excellent, he is not regarded as a great writer due to the scarcity of critical studies on his works. He admits that he neither "thinks very badly of his plays" nor "thinks extremely highly of them" (Blackwell, 1976, 265). The idea of societal satire runs across Ezekiel's plays. Some of them have a psychological depth that is astounding. His plays are a reflection of his personality as well as personal experiences.

Conclusion

Plays of Ezekiel magnificent combination of the old and the new, dream and reality, traditional and modernist value systems, and all the opposites that make up today's complicated and tough human life. The plays display traditional traditions and analyze the tale of 'Sitas and Savitris,' which is linked to the current Nalini persona. This portrays a combination of modern and traditional womanhood to the play's audience. The plays of Ezekiel explore post-colonial experiences, as well as issues of identity crises and value shifts. He exposes the mental conditions of men and women, as well as the growth and degradation that occurs in the environment around them, via his characters. His subjects are largely societal, and they are always unmistakably sarcastic. Ezekiel is aware of the contradictions that exist between India's cultural and colonial pasts, as well as the allure of western patterns of thought vs Indian tradition.

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LITERATURE AND CULTURAL STUDIES

Milankumar Rajubhai Kadikar
Research Scholar,
Gujarat University, Ahmedabad.
Mail Id: milankadikar@gmail.com

Abstract:

Culture is a way of life. It suggests us how to live. We know that man is social animal. They cannot live without their society. Culture gives us idea about how to live with our society. Cultural studies are an interdisciplinary field that examines the political dynamics of contemporary culture and its historical foundations. Cultural studies combine a variety of politically engaged critical approaches drawn including semiotics, Marxism, feminist theory, ethnography, post – structuralism, post colonialism, social theory, political theory, history, philosophy, literary theory, media theory, communication studies, political economy, translation studies, museum studies.

Key Words: Literature, Cultural Studies, interdisciplinary, Marxism

Introduction:

Literature is a mirror of society. Literature contains many fields and branches. There are several parts of literature. Cultural studies are an interdisciplinary field. It contains many things in it. Before we starting cultural studies, we should know bout culture. It is very difficult to define cultural studies. It is impossible to find out one particular meaning of cultural studies because it contains so many things in it.

Culture:

The term culture has been described differently by the various writers. There are many definitions of culture. According to the Encyclopedia of Religion and Ethics, the word culture is “Intensively as humanity’s effort to assert its inner and independent being.” There are different kind of culture. Culture is backbone of human life. Without culture man cannot live. Our society is stood with our cultural aspect. Culture gives us an idea about how our day-to-day life is going on. Culture is most important aspect of our society. There are many writers who wrote in the field of cultural studies. There ideas give new vision to readers. The Unabridged Oxford English Dictionary indicates:

Culture deriving from the Latin word 'cultus' which means cultivation, tending and in Christian authors, worship the action and practice of the cultivating the soil, village or husbandry; the cultivating or rearing of a plant or crop. The term culture means the cultivating and the development of the mind, faculties, manners, the improvement or refinement by education and training, the intellectual side of civilization.

The British scholar Raymond Williams in *Marxism and Literature* defines the term culture as "an individual habit of mind; the state of intellectual development of a whole society; the arts and the whole way of life of a group or people."

Literature and Culture:

There are relations between literature and culture. Man got the ideas from literature and society. After that he learns new things from surroundings. Literature and culture both are different things but sometimes they relate each other. Literature has vast output. So many things written in literature. Same as culture has its own value. Culture has different kind of point of view. Literature contains poetry, drama, fiction, non-fiction where as culture contains cast, religion, food, attire, language, places etc.

Cultural Studies:

Cultural studies means looking at the social traditions and life style of people living in a particular community. Cultural studies first started in England with the work of Matthew Arnold entitled as *Culture and Anarchy* first published in *Cornhill Magazine* in 1867-68 and as a book in 1869. There are so many writers who wrote in cultural studies like Matthew Arnold, F R Leavis, Richard Hoggart, E P Thompson, Raymond Williams, Stuart Hall etc. These writers wrote magnificent in the field of cultural studies. The readers attracted by them for new ideas, thought, vision. F R Leavis is another writer who defined culture in his work *The Great Tradition* and his theory also known as Leavisite Criticism. Two major writers Richard Hoggart and Raymond Williams who wrote very responsibly in the field of cultural studies.

Centre for Contemporary Cultural Studies (CCCS):

Richard Hoggart formed the Centre for Contemporary Cultural Studies in 1964 in University of Birmingham. This is the world's first institutional home of cultural studies. Hoggart

appointed Stuart Hall as his assistant who worked effectively in CCCS in the year of 1968. Uses of Literacy is written by Richard Hoggart and Culture and Society is written by Raymond Williams. These two books are pioneer in the field of cultural studies. In Uses of Literacy Richard Hoggart talked about working class people. Whose lives are not good. Raymond Williams' another book Culture and Society is depicted his ideas about culture in it.

Marxism and Culture:

Marxist approach in the cultural studies relates to the social context. Karl Marx gives new idea about social reforms. Marxist approach also suggests the economic power of people. Every human being is equal. Pramod K. Nair says that "cultural forms are modes of representation of reality. The representation of society by rich class can be treated as valid or correct"

Conclusion:

Cultural Studies gives us the knowledge of different kind of people, tradition, food, language, attire, places etc. Today whole world become small village. People also loves their culture. Cultural studies also help us to know different culture in one place with the study of cultural studies. Cultural studies also help in trade and business.

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A FEMINISTIC STUDY OF KATHERINE MANSFIELD'S SHORT STORY 'BLISS'

Pallavi Gupta

Research Scholar, MK Bhavnagar University

Abstract:

Feminism is the revolting voice against the restricted traditions which appeal the unequal treatment given to women in the society. This approach is very useful to understand the female psyche. The genius pioneer of the modern short story, Katherine Mansfield has centralised female characters in her writings. The prominent benefit of such portrayals is to study and to understand the point of view of women's thinking, feeling and dealing with other characters. In 'Bliss', one of her short stories, she reflects social attitudes towards homosexuality and towards women in early 20th century Britain. The story appeals sharply to the modern society that a woman feels her life blissful until her husband distributes his affection with another woman. As well, it conveys to the readers the feeling that nothing is quite at as it appears.

Keywords:

Feminism, understanding of female psyche, Katherine Mansfield's short story 'Bliss', modern women

1. Feminism:

Where the world is bound of gender inequalities it is Feminism -an approach that has arisen the questions of women rights and interest. Feminism is the belief in full social, economic, and political equality for women. It incorporates the position that societies priorities the male point of view, and that women are treated unjustly within those societies. Efforts to change that include fighting against gender stereotypes and establishing educational, professional, and interpersonal opportunities and outcomes for women that are equal to those for men. Numerous feminist movements and ideologies have developed over the years and represent different viewpoints and aims.

Actually 'female' is born as 'male' is born, having only biological differenced. But since ages the society has attributed various characteristics and value to a male and a female. According to those set criteria woman was looked at and that created big problems of to do and not to do for females. It is said by Simone de Beauvoir that 'One is not born, but rather

becomes, a woman'. (1) The concern for woman is studied with a purpose that is Feministic. The approach to evaluate anything for women is Feminism.

Most western feminist historians counted that all movements working to obtain women's rights should be considered as feministic movements. Feminist theory is the extension of feminism into theoretical or philosophical fields. It encompasses work in a variety of disciplines, including anthropology, sociology, economics, women's studies, literary criticism, art, history, and philosophy. Feminist theory aims to understand gender inequality and focuses on gender politics, power relations, and sexuality. While providing a critique of these social and political relations, much of feminist theory also focuses on the promotion of women's rights and interests. Themes explored in feminist theory include indiscrimination, stereotyping, objectification (especially sexual objectification), oppression, and patriarchy. The feminist movement produced feminist fiction, feminist non-fiction, and feminist poetry, which created new interest in women's writing. It also prompted a general revaluation of women's historical and academic contributions in response to the belief that women's lives and contributions have been underrepresented as areas of scholarly interest.

2.Katherine Mansfield:

Katherine Mansfield (1888-1923) was born and brought up in New Zealand but later on she came to London, U. K. she penned some of the literary forms like poems, essays, and articles in journal. But she became popular for her short stories. She didn't write novels. She knew both the languages of respective countries. She also studied at Queen's College, London. She could see different societies and learnt the psyche of people. Her first marriage was not happy at all in the year 1908 but got divorced only after 9 years. She came in contact with a well-known critic John Middleton Murray and married to him in 1918. Her tender period tested her and she couldn't find bliss for a longer period as she died in 1923.(2)

But in short time of her literary work she became famous. She has to her credit five short story collections. She achieved literary height and graces both as a writer. She could be seen as a pioneering one of bringing modernism and women world.

3.Themes of her Works

Particular works of literature have come to be known as key feminist texts. When we come across Mansfield's short stories we find that Mansfield was actually a feminist pioneer who deserved a more secured position in the development of feminism. Her short stories serve as the best stage to present her feminist views. In her works, Mansfield thrusts sharp criticism at the patriarchal system that uses its values to confine women to their inferior position in the family and society. By presenting the lives of women at different life stages, Mansfield reveals how patriarchal values function to restrain and victimize women, and how these social values debase and persecute those who refuse to yield and who struggle for their self-identity and dignity. 'Katherine describes her emotions through her characters in her short stories.' (3) In addition, Mansfield's male characters, from another angle, reflect the oppression and plight heaped upon women in the patriarchal society. Most of the men characters in her stories are satirized or indicted, some for their selfishness and insensitivity, others for their irresponsible behaviour, and still some for their evil and predatory nature. The results of their respectively despicable deeds are women's sufferings of all kinds. Mansfield's short stories also reveal her feminist ideals. She holds that the relationships between women and men are always subject to hostility and conflict since patriarchy determines men's domination and women's submission. What she proposes is a connection between women and men in which both sexes abandon their conventional roles and reach a consensus in the commonality of human conditions. Besides, she believes that women should rely on their own efforts to break the ideological fetters that bind them both physically and mentally. But she expresses her disagreement with two modes of women's attempt to rebel against patriarchy — identifying with male elements or dominating men, which she thinks leads to no real liberation. And the girl-child character Kezia, with her rebellious nature to overthrow the established order, to obtain intelligence and independence, and to break patriarchal codes, is actually the embodiment of Mansfield's hope for women's real freedom in the future. Therefore, Katherine Mansfield's revelation and condemnation of the oppression and humiliations that women suffer in the patriarchal society and her exploration of women's liberation prove that this woman writer was actually a feminist pioneer.

4.The Story:

In the story 'Bliss' as Katherine starts, "Although Bertha Young was thirty... she wanted to run instead of walk, to take dancing steps on and off the payment, to bowl a hoop, to throw

something up in the air and catch it again, or to stand still and laugh at-nothing." She indicates that a woman doesn't grow up with the numbers of years always. But she may feel blissful or her independence with some childish activities in the moment of heartfelt happiness. Later in the next paragraph she satires to social attitudes, "How idiotic civilization is? Why be given a body if you have to keep it shut up in a case like a rare, rare fiddle?"

The story has the background of modern sophistication. The charm of words lays in her manner of description. Very beautifully she deals with the meaning when she says...

"She stood watching them, her hands by her side like the poor little girl in front of the rich little girl with the doll."

Here, the author ironically calls 'the poor' to Bertha who is the mistress of the home, 'the rich little girl' to the nurse who takes care of Bertha's daughter and 'the doll' is definitely Bertha's daughter. She contracts 'the poor' and 'the rich' in the meaning because it is the nurse who really enjoys every and each moment, every and each action of the child but the mother lacks to enjoy such moments with her own child just because of the fashion of having nurse for child.

Katherine elucidates such useless sophistication in these words,

"How absurd it was. Why have a baby if it has to be kept..... in another woman's arm?" The author again voices the falsehood and she catches the moment of a mother's heart's expression, "Thank heaven! Nanny went out of the room.... "Now I have got you to myself, my little princess." said Bertha"

Sadeq Jarab in his article writes, "Bertha's supreme blending between outer reality and her inner feeling into a melting pot of magic also helps her to create an alternate version of reality which will assist her to encompass her innate experience of being "perfectly" and "divine" in a state of bliss." (4)

5.Bertha, an Ideal of Modern Sophisticated Lady:

Bertha is an intelligent lady as well. She had the keen sense of beauty. In the dinner party, to bring carpet up to the table, she arranged especially for the purple cluster of grapes. She is not ready to miss even a single chance to cherish the glow of her party.

Bertha is an independent woman. She arranges for the dinner party herself. She takes much care of interior of her hall, to match the sense of her guests. But still she can't express herself as she wish from the core of her heart. She believes this society 'idiotic. Because if she

behaves some childish activities, she may be called as 'drunk and disorderly'. The author satires to the hollow pomp of the society. Here, a lady with charming heart becomes the victim of the modern sophistication.

She is an understanding wife. Harry comes late in his own party and though she appreciates him with smile. She tries to be more and more humble to the guest. When she notices that he is not polite with Pearl Fulton, one of the guests, she tries to convince him to behave politely with her.

6. Being Bertha:

The story tells about the sense of homosexuality in Bertha's characterization. She always falls in love with beautiful woman who had something strange about them. She feels or special type of affection. When she welcomes Pearl Fulton for the dinner party, she receives her from the taxi to her home taking her arm into her arm and moves into the dining room.

"What was there in the touch of that cool arm that could fan-fan-start blazing-blazing-the fire of bliss that Bertha did not know what to do with?" says the author.

7. Use of Symbolism:

Her suppressed feelings are also given way through some symbols. In his article 'The Pear Tree and Sexuality in Katherine Mansfield's Bliss' Dijckmeester observes, "The pear tree represents Bertha's and her sexuality in different ways. First of all, the pear tree represents Bertha and her virginal character. The pear tree is botanical qualities stand for Bertha's virginity." (5)

The pear tree has not a single bird or a faded petal. It is in its full blossom. As Bertha believes her life is. The author words to show her contentment, "Really-really-she had everything. She was young. Harry and she were as much in love as ever,... she had an adorable baby. They didn't have to worry about money. They had this absolutely satisfactory house and garden. And friends-modern, thrilling friends, writers and painters and poets or people keen on social questions.... were books...was music...wonderful life...little dress maker.....going abroad in the summer....new cook...."

There is nothing in her life to lack. There is nothing in her life still to achieve, like a bud waiting to be flower.

In the sentence, "Pearl Fulton stirring the beautiful red soup in the grey plate was feeling just what she was feeling." Katherine very smartly symbolises the surprising feeling, the

attraction of Bertha towards Pearl with the beautiful red soup. She indicates Pearl's responses to Bertha as dull as the colour of the plate as grey are.

8.Pity and Fear

In dinner party everything is going perfectly. The guests are enjoying the party with all their beings, the interior decoration of the room is eye catching, the dinner bawls are rich enough to be proud to the host. Everything is arranged by Bertha herself alone. Harry, one of the hosts in the house, himself, comes late in the party. But Bertha knows him very well. She understands his nature, his attitude, his reasons for his actions. And still her feelings lens upon him.

"When he looked up at her and said, "Bertha, this is a very admirable Sufflée! She almost could have wept with child-like pleasure.

The reader can feel pity for the dependence on Harry's appreciation.

She feels her life blissful. The more things are perfect the more chances are there to break the perfection. She feels her life blissful until her husband distributes his affection with another woman who is Pearl Fulton, whom she likes very much and tries to convince Harry for being polite. The reader feels fear about her blissful when the ends with the uncertainty as she cries, "Oh, what is going to happen now?" Feels our life please full with her husband.

9.Conclusion

Thus the story portrays females and their psyche. This remains as one of her popular stories as having her genius at its best.

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**A CRITICAL STUDY OF SYMBOLS IN 'THE SHADOW LINE' BY
JOSEPH CONRAD**

Poonam Muchhadiya¹ and Dr. Om Joshi²
Research Scholar¹ and Assistant Professor²,
Department of English,
Bhakta Kavi Narsinh Mehta University, Junagadh

Abstract

Symbol is always created new meaning. Author is not only the directly present and then writer use in the symbol and present to indirectly. In the Literature is a very important role of symbols. Joseph Conrad's novel 'The Shadow Line' is published in 1916. This novel is much more conventional, at least ostensibly or superficially than some of his most celebrated earlier fiction, such as Nostromo or Under western eyes, even though it was written later than both of these novels. 'The Shadow Line' is a short novel based at sea and it is symbolic novel. In this research paper explain what the role of symbol in Joseph Conrad's 'The Shadow Line'. The old captain symbolizes the supernatural, superstitious aspect. A superstition is any belief or practice considered by non-practitioners to be irrational or supernatural, attributed to fate or magic, perceived supernatural influence, or fear of that which is unknown. A ship is often portrayed as an allegory of life, and this case is no different. Life is a journey: it is unpredictable and dependent on the human interaction just like life on a ship is dependent on human cooperation which is crucial in dangerous situations. The Symbol of travel is there alongside the search of self-discovery.

Keywords: Critical, Symbol, Shadow

1.1 Introduction

A symbol is a mark, sign, or word that indicates, signifies, or is understood as representing an idea, object, or relationship. Symbols allow people to go beyond what is known or seen by creating linkages between otherwise very different concepts and experiences. All communication (and data processing) is achieved through the use of symbols. Symbols take the form of words, sounds, gestures, ideas, or visual images and are used to convey other ideas and beliefs. For example, a red octagon is a common symbol for "STOP"; on maps, blue lines often represent rivers; and a red rose often symbolizes love and compassion. Numerals are symbols for numbers; letters of an alphabet may be symbols for certain phonemes; and personal names are symbols representing individuals.

Symbols are a means of complex communication that often can have multiple levels of meaning. Symbols are the basis of all human understanding and serve as vehicles of conception for all human knowledge. Symbols facilitate understanding of the world in which we live, thus serving as the grounds upon which we make judgments. In this way, people use symbols not only to make sense of the world around them, but also to identify and cooperate in society through constitutive rhetoric.

Human cultures use symbols to express specific ideologies and social structures and to represent aspects of their specific culture. Thus, symbols carry meanings that depend upon one's cultural background; in other words, the meaning of a symbol is not inherent in the symbol itself but is culturally learned.

1.2 Definition

Heinrich Zimmer gives a concise overview of the nature, and perennial relevance, of symbols.

“Concepts and words are symbols, just as visions, rituals, and images are; so too are the manners and customs of daily life. Through all of these a transcendent reality is mirrored. There are so many metaphors reflecting and implying something which, though thus variously expressed, is ineffable, though thus rendered multiform, remains inscrutable. Symbols hold the mind to truth but are not themselves the truth, hence it is delusory to borrow them. Each civilisation, every age, must bring forth its own.”

In the book *Signs and Symbols*, it is stated that

A symbol ... is a visual image or sign representing an idea -- a deeper indicator of universal truth

1.3 Importance of Symbol

In literature, symbolism is used to produce an impact, which it accomplishes by attaching additional meaning to an action, object, or name. Symbolism takes something that is usually concrete and associates or affixes it to something else in order to give it a new and more significant meaning.

In other words, symbolism allows a writer to convey something to their audience in a poetic way instead of saying it outright. This indirect approach allows an author to create nuance

and complexity. The caveat for authors is that the entire context of the story needs to support the symbol's meaning. For example, in Harper Lee's Pulitzer Prize-winning 1960 book "To Kill a Mockingbird," the bird symbolizes innocence and beauty. Lee chose the mockingbird because it's without guile. A mockingbird's only purpose in life is to sing—it doesn't want to harm anyone.

1.4 About Joseph Conrad

Joseph Conrad (3 December 1857 – 3 August 1924) was a Polish-British writer regarded as one of the greatest novelists to write in the English language. Though he did not speak English fluently until his twenties, he came to be regarded a master prose stylist who brought a non-English sensibility into English literature. He wrote stories and novels, many with a nautical setting, that depict trials of the human spirit in the midst of what he saw as an impassive, inscrutable universe.

Conrad is considered a literary impressionist by some and an early modernist by others, though his works also contain elements of 19th-century realism. His narrative style and anti-heroic characters, as in *Lord Jim*, for example, have influenced numerous authors. Many dramatic films have been adapted from and inspired by his works. Numerous writers and critics have commented that his fictional works, written largely in the first two decades of the 20th century, seem to have anticipated later world events.

1.5 “The Shadow Line”

The Shadow-Line is a short novel based at sea by Joseph Conrad; it is one of his later works, being written from February to December 1915. It was first published in 1916 as a serial in New York's *Metropolitan Magazine* (September–October) in the *English Review* (September 1916–March 1917) and published in book form in 1917 in the UK (March) and America (April). The novella depicts the development of a young man upon taking a captaincy in the Orient, with the shadow line of the title representing the threshold of this development.

The novella is notable for its dual narrative structure. The full, subtitled title of the novel is *The Shadow-Line, A Confession*, which immediately alerts the reader to the retrospective nature of the novella. The ironic constructions following from the conflict between the 'young' protagonist (who is never named) and the 'old' drive much of the underlying points of

the novella, namely the nature of wisdom, experience and maturity. Conrad also extensively uses irony by comparison in the work, with characters such as Captain Giles and the ship's 'factotum' Ransome used to emphasise strengths and weaknesses of the protagonist.

1.6 Symbols in The Shadow Line

In the novel the old captain is character of the novel. The old captain symbolizes the supernatural, superstitious aspect. A superstition is any belief or practice considered by non-practitioners to be irrational or supernatural, attributed to fate or magic, perceived supernatural influence, or fear of that which is unknown. It is commonly applied to beliefs and practices surrounding luck, amulets, astrology, fortune telling, spirits, and certain paranormal entities, particularly the belief that future events can be foretold by specific (apparently) unrelated prior events. The supernatural encompasses supposed phenomena or entities that are not subject to the laws of nature. Mr. Barns insists that the reason the ship is not moving and it got struck by the disease is because of the late captain, or rather his spirit. At some point, even the narrator feels himself baffled and going insane which leads him to consider this possibility.

The Symbol of travel is there alongside the search of self-discovery. The process of self-discovery is one in which a person is guided, through self-questioning and examination of one's own thoughts, words, and actions, in order to reach his or her own conclusions regarding who they truly are. To find himself, the narrator had to set out on this long unpredictable journey because the comfort of his life leads him to thoughts of nothingness and emptiness of life.

A ship is often portrayed as an allegory of life, and this case is no different. Life is a journey: it is unpredictable and dependent on the human interaction just like life on a ship is dependent on human cooperation which is crucial in dangerous situations. The ship's crew is working together and helping the captain despite their exhaustion, because that is the only way to get out of a crisis.

1.7 Conclusion

Symbol is always created new meaning. Author is not only the directly present and then writer use in the symbol and present to indirectly. In the Literature is a very important role of symbols. Symbolism reflects British symbols is represented to society because Joseph Conrad

used to symbol of the old captain, journey and ship. So, Joseph Conrad described the symbols in deep meaning and find the self -discovery.

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RELEVANCE OF NATYASHASTRA IN 21ST CENTURY: A READING THROUGH THE EYES OF MILLENNIALS

Ms. Purvi Pandya
Research Scholar, Department of English, Gujarat University
Email: purvihp123@outlook.com

Abstract:

The Natyashastra” is probably one of the earliest and certainly one of the best treatises on Indian Dramaturgy. It is the first enunciation of an Indian theory of aesthetics. Bharata is believed to be the pioneer of Sanskrit drama as well as the eminent scholar of dramaturgy. Natyashastra is not just a text, it is a tradition of theatre that has remained vibrant till today. It is regarded as the Fifth Veda by the scholars. The quintessential ideas of drama are discussed over 36 chapters of Natyashastra. This is the inquiry into the nature of drama that unfolds the origin, theory and techniques of drama and theatre with all its components. Three words ‘Nataka’ (drama), ‘Natyā’ (Combination of both acting and dance), and ‘nrīta’ (pure dance) has distinctly separate meanings as discussed in Natyashastra. The most important part of this seminal work is discussion of Rasa Theory. This theory can be applied to the recent modern theatres and films. The theatre and performing arts are facing many challenges these days due to colonialism and technological advancements. Theatre has been overwhelmed by the vast wave of TV, video films and web series that focus on the importance of the ‘here and now’, of the ‘presence’, rather than of representation and narrative. Most scholars and theatre practitioners are making efforts to revive the theatre tradition in India and abroad. It can be said that Bharata adopted a universal approach and affirmed that art universalizes emotions, making them an instrument of appeal to the spectators. The same can be adopted by the new age writers for the furtherance in success of Indian Theatre.

Key words: Natyashastra, millennials, rasa theory, theatre

Background:

“The Natyashastra” is probably one of the earliest and certainly one of the best treatises on Indian Dramaturgy. It is the first enunciation of an Indian theory of aesthetics. The unique and undisputable importance of the Natya Shastra is universally accepted. The date of composition of the Natya Shastra is somewhere between second century B.C. to second century A.D. The authorship is traditionally ascribed to Bharata who considered being a sage.

Kalidasa has indicated in his play “Vikromorvasiyam” that Bharata was an expert producer of plays and even the gods invited him to organise and direct a play for their entertainment in heaven. Bharata is believed to be the pioneer of Sanskrit drama as well as the eminent scholar of dramaturgy. Natyashastra is not just a text, it is a tradition of theatre that has remained vibrant till today.

The Natyashastra is a composition generally in “sloka” (Anustubh Metre); then there are some lines in the Arya Metre which may have been derived from an older source; thirdly, we occasionally come across and extensively in the chapters on rasa, bhava and vadya (puskara) passages in prose. Dr. Ghosh has compared the metres named in the Natyashastra with the metres used in Ramayana, Maha Bharata and the works of Bhasa and Asvaghosa.

Adaptations:

The Natyashastra begins by a salutation to Pitamaha Brahma and Maheshvara Shiva – a rare combination, and attributes all that is to follow on the Shastra of Natya to Brahma. The sages approached Bharata and asked him about the Natyaveda he had composed. Logically, the mode of presentation is one of a dialogue between Bharata and sages. The original work, the text says in its first chapter, was composed by God Brahma. Lord Indra requested him to provide some such sources of entertainment which may be audio-visual satisfying all and which can be enjoyable for all the persons apart from their castes and creeds. So, Brahma created this Fifth Veda. This he did by taking words from Rig-Veda, music from Sam-Veda, acting from Yajur-Veda and sentiment from Atharva-Veda. Considering its importance, Goddess Parvati contributed to it her delicate (lasya) dance and Lord Shiva contributed to his rigorous (Tandav) dance to it. Brahma advised the sage Bharata to enact that dramatic form in the open-air theatre for the entertainment of all.

Summing up the Chapters:

To briefly sum up, the sequential movement of the text is along the circumstances of a circle with an unseen but real center point. Chapters I to V are one group where spatial and temporal relations are outlined. Chapter VI and VII are a second group, where life is abstracted into a spectrum of ‘rasa’, ‘bhava’ and their variations. Chapter VIII to XII deals with all aspects of body language. Chapter XIII comes as a pause to concretise the methodology of transforming space to place on the stage Chapters XIV to XIX deal with all aspects of the verbal, sound and speech (vacika). Another major pause occurs with the

structure of drama, types of plays and the multi-layered movement of the plot. Time is the concern. Chapters XXII to XXVI constitute another group which deals with matters which relates to the other two instrumentalities of expression, costuming and décor (XXIII) and sattvika (XXIV). Matters which are of general nature are considered in Chapter XXII, on styles pervasive matters in the second half of Chapter XXIV, on samanyabhinaya and citrabhinaya (mixed or pictorial) XXVI and gender relationships (XXVII). There is another pause to consider dramatic success and achievement. Chapters XXVIII to XXXIII are devoted to music – these are followed by two chapters on distribution of roles and organization (Chapter XXXVI and XXXV), and in Chapter XXXVI the circle is completed by returning to the origin of drama and it's discern from the heaven.

Chapters Elaborated:

The quintessential ideas of drama are discussed over 36 chapters of Natyashastra. This is the inquiry into the nature of drama that unfolds the origin, theory and techniques of drama and theatre with all its components of speech, word, body-language, gesture, costuming, décor and the inner states or temperaments. We see from the “Natyashastra” that the three words ‘Nataka’ (drama), ‘Natyā’ (Combination of both acting and dance), and ‘nritta’ (pure dance) has distinctly separate meanings. The author of the Natyashastra is firmly of the opinion that music and dance are necessary ingredients of drama. He has therefore included both in his treatise and harmonised the existence of the three together.

Bharata has dwelt on the need of a theatre building and given its form, shape and dimensions. In the Natyashastra, we find movements on the sky, flights of the sky vehicle (Vimana), name of prostitute ending with ‘-sena’. We also find that in the context of bhava, it describes the way ‘death’ should be shown in acting, and elsewhere contains the prohibition that death should not be enacted on the stage playwrights too keep in view the taste of their public.

Bharata ends the first chapter with the statement that Brahma asked him to commence worship of the stage. But the next chapter does not open with the stage-worship. It takes up instead, a description of the varieties of natyagraha. After describing the stage worship in the third chapter, the fourth chapter proceeds to say how the performance was shown to Shiva and Shiva suggested the inclusion of dance in the prologue. The Fifth chapter deals with purvaranga. But the technical words used for describing vocal and instrumental music here

are beyond the comprehension of the general reader. Then, Bharata begins explaining rasa, bhava, abhinaya, dharmi, vritti, pravrtti, siddhi, svara, atodya, gana and ranga (the stage), but no auditorium, nor is there any mention of purvaranga which has received much attention elsewhere. Looking to this outline, one would logically be inclined to conclude that the real commencement of treatise may be from chapter VI. Looking to the inconsistencies, the inclusion of several opinions on the same subject, the remarks in the previous paragraph in the 6th chapter a doubt may legitimately be raised as to whether the Natyashastra in its present form can really be the work of a single author, or of one time.

In the Natyashastra, the science of rhetoric has also its crude beginnings. The Shashtra speaks of only four figures of speech – Upama, Deepaka, Rupaka and Yamaka – and knows no more. Its treatment of Upama and its varieties is rather crude; Yamaka on the other hand, has a more scientific treatment. The latter-day distinction between the Arthalankaras and Sabdalankaras – does not appear to have been recognized as such. The earliest of the alankaras known to us in Bhamaha and his treatment of the alankaras is more elaborate and scientific than in the Natyashastra.

Theory of Rasa:

Though the word “Natya Shastra” means the study of drama, the text is not limited to the explanations of drama. In fact, it encompasses a whole gamut of dance, drama, music and poetics, embellished with rich mythology. Bharat Muni explained eight principle Rasas in Chapter 6 of the text namely Love (Sringara rasa), Pity (Karun rasa), Anger (Raudra rasa), Disgust (Bibhatsa rasa), Heroism (Veer rasa), Terror (Bhayanak rasa), Awe (Adbhut rasa) and Comedy (Hasya rasa). Some later experts also put forward a ninth rasa, Shanta or serenity.

Rasa refers to aesthetic experience. Although it has a complex definition in Natyashastra, rasa can simply be formulated as: Vibhava + Anubhava + Vyabhicharibhava = Rasa. Vibhav refers to determinant conditions (cause), Anubhava is the result of Vibhav (effect) and Vyabhicharibhavas are temporary emotions.

To quote Reginald Massy, “The early films in India borrowed extensively from the traditional forms of entertainment. Indian theatre from ancient times was an amalgam of dance, music and poetry, and the film, with the introduction of sound, incorporate all these elements with ease.”

Natyashastra explains rasa and bhava before explaining abhinaya because, without the grasp of rasa and bhava one can't become an actor. The essentials of a play are a theme, a hero and rasa. 'Without rasa others can't serve any purpose' – that is how Natyashastra emphasises the importance of rasa again and again. The foundation of the rasa in a play is abhinaya. That is why the Natyashastra first explains to the actor the concept of rasa in great detail. Many contemporary theatre artists are amazed by these rasas and adopted these elementary emotions in their plays.

Alisha Ibkar has concluded her paper by saying that "Indian cinema is completely based on Performance aesthetics. The depiction of rasa and channelling it to the audience is the quintessential aspect of Indian theatre and cinema. Rasa theory is the very essence of what makes Bollywood unique and eternal, and it constitutes but the very structure and backbone of Indian cinema."

Relevance in modern times:

The Natya Shastra as enumerated by Bharata Muni, has been considered as seminal and authentic work on dramaturgy for centuries, containing systematic presentation of theory and practice of drama and related performing arts forms that is practiced in India even today. Contemporary theatre and theatre-artists in India are influenced by techniques and styles from Sanskrit as well as traditional theatre forms. In each region of India, there is still a great tradition of performance and theatre. Colonialism and Technological advancement have diversely affected theatre drama and the performing arts.

As mentioned by Dr. Parul Shah, "in the beginning of the 21st century, the situation has become more complex. Theatre, as we have known it, now faces challenges from technology, and that has completely altered our understanding of the speed with which communication can take place. Theatre has been overwhelmed by the vast wave of TV and video films that focus on the importance of the 'here and now', of the 'presence', rather than of representation and narrative. This has caused the sense of distance, spatial and temporal, to vanish, whatever is happening at any point in the world, is often available to us to experience at the same moment that it is happening. The emergence of film and video, and its subsequent popularity, has posed a major challenge to traditional theatre, especially Asian traditional theatre."

According to Dr. Parul Shah, "Modern, or rather post-modern, audiences have little patience with classical languages, formal ancient clothing, out-of-sync ideologies or politically

incorrect ways of thinking. They are also not very tolerant of reviving a form that they imagine has no place in the contemporary context. Then there is another issue of the new technology itself. This new technology has introduced a novel mode of expression that Richard Schechner calls 'restoration of behaviour'. A film director would shoot a strip of film which he later rearranges and reconstructs in a way that is completely independent of the causal system – social, psychological, technological, temporal – that brought it into existence. Thus, technology gives immense power to the modern electronic mass media to alter and focus on the reality the way they want to."

Reginald Massy rightly remarked that, "Most Indian films provide a vehicle for all of Bharata's rasas, a harmonious blend of which was his prerequisite for good drama. The Indian film, therefore, at least the film which caters to a mass audience, retains almost all the ideals which Bharata set down. Nevertheless, there is a crucial difference. Whereas Bharata reflected the taste and style of his time, the film of today echoes contemporary taste and style: Bharata set forth what might be regarded as the high culture of his time; film, dogged as it is by the need for commercial success, mirrors the common culture of its day although still purveying "courage, amusement, as well as counsel" to the spectator."

Alisha Ikar has rightly mentioned in her abstract of the paper that, "The role of the eight rasas is quite central to Indian cinema and its structure. It not only works to drive the plot and accentuate the behaviour of the characters, but its function is also deeply engraved in the basic storyline. Taking up the example of Bollywood, in this paper I would try to argue that every aspect Indian cinema comprising the performance of the actors, the technique of acting, the music, sangeet, background score and even the emotions produced by the audience, is based on Rasa and the aesthetic principles of Natyashastra."

Conclusion:

The object of Natyashastra was to improve the status of drama. Actors should practice exercises for their bodily fitness; they should know the origins of vocal sounds and cultivate good pronunciation; they should closely observe life and manners and use in their acting, gestures and manners based on their experience, although these may not have been specially indicated in the Natyashastra they should give the audience not only entertainment but also enlighten it in the ways of world. The author who could give such eternally valid advice had obviously wide and deep experience of the world and his infinite love of the theatre is beyond

doubt. It can be said that Bharata adopted a universal approach and affirmed that art universalizes emotions, making them an instrument of appeal to the spectators.

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DIASPORIC EXPERIENCES IN JHUMPA LAHIRI'S THE NAMESAKE

Satish M. Prajapati
PhD Scholar, Department of English
Hemchandracharya North Gujarat University, Patan
Email: satish.prajapati82660@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This paper makes a modest exertion to analyse the various issues faced by the immigrants as portrayed in Lahiri's first novel *The Namesake*. The novel is set in United States, Calcutta hovers in the background. It is out of her experiences of the strange identity crisis on the part of those who have remained as immigrants and those who were traumatized by homelessness, that the contents of the novel *The Namesake* were derived. Jhumpa Lahiri admits that as the novel conveys the experiences of alienation of the migrants from their roots, it is to some extent autobiographical. The novel shows how the immigrants face cultural dilemmas in the foreign system Lahiri shows that the immigrants in their vigours to stick to their own cultural beliefs and customs gradually realization the cultural ways of the host country too. Their own children groomed to be "bilingual" and "bicultural" face cultural dilemmas and displacement more. This paper throws light on how Lahiri uses Gogol's name to show the duality of immigrant experience and thus explain what Hall meant by diaspora experience when he said that, "diaspora experience is defined by the recognition of a necessary heterogeneity and diversity, by a conception of 'identity' which lives with and through, not despite, difference; by hybridity." It focuses on the lives of immigrants and their inner and external conflicts in an alien land. By highlighting issues like cultural dilemma, quest of identity, multiculturalism and universal aspects of human existence, Diasporic Literature occupies an important status in the literary field. Lahiri is a famous writer belonging to the Indian Diaspora. She has carved a niche for herself in the corpus of global diaspora through her works by focusing on the Indian immigrant experience in America. Her writings received world-wide recognition for her explicit and plain style of writing, her selection of themes, her choice of characters and the narrative technique she has adopted in telling the stories. Among the writers of the Indian Diaspora, Jhumpa Lahiri is the only writer who tries to explore the concern of immigrants surpassing different generations. This paper aims to expose the diasporic struggle of three generations of immigrants who struggle to assimilate to the foreign culture and language.

Key words: Diaspora, Jhumpa Lahiri, immigrants, generation, assimilation, displacement, quest of identity, multiculturalism

Introduction

Nilanjana Sudeshna "Jhumpa" Lahiri born on July 11, 1967 is an American author known for her short stories, novels and essays in English, and, more recently, in Italian. Her debut collection of short-stories *Interpreter of Maladies* (1999) won the Pulitzer Prize for Fiction and the PEN/Hemingway Award, and her first novel, *The Namesake* (2003), was adapted into the popular film of the same name.

Jhumpa Lahiri the Pulitzer Prize winner for the year 2000, is a significant writer of Indian diaspora who has enriched the corpus of international writing in English. Her novel *The Namesake* deals with the tribulations of the immigrants in an alien land, the yearnings of exile and the emotional bafflement of cross cultural dilemmas. The novel continues to develop further the themes of cultural alienation and loss of identity. She tries to incarcerate the experiences and cultural dilemmas of 30 year struggle for the Ganguli family, for their integration and assimilation into alien. Lahiri's protagonists are the continental immigrants but they endure cultural introspection. They have their conflict of consciousness between two selves- the native and the foreign. They have their journey towards home and identity, being recognized as unsettling race through alienation, cultural conflict and hybrid culture. By carefully delineating the selves of her tormented characters she has imparted universality to their themes. Thus her narratives are the real social documents on tormented souls not with the usual sound and fury but rather through imaginative reconstructions.

Jhumpa Lahiri, had received critical acclamation for her warm and intricate portrayal of family life and Indian immigrants trying to be on both sides of the two cultures- their Indian heritage and the American dream. Lahiri from her childhood had experienced the conflicts experienced by an immigrant who has to continuously struggle with her environment and herself in order to find her true identity in the world. In her novel *The Namesake* she portrays the themes of Diaspora, cultural alienation and loss of identity that the immigrant faces in making a new home in foreign country. *The Namesake* revolves around the life of an Indian immigrant couple Ashima & Ashok Ganguli who have come

to create a new life for opportunities for themselves in the University of Suburbs in Boston.

Diaspora:

The term 'Diaspora' is originally derived from the Greek word 'diaspirein' that means to disperse. The term diaspora was applied to the dispersal of the Jews from their homeland.² In twenty-first century the range of the term has been increased to assimilate other displaced population on account of colonial expansion, slavery or migration in search of livelihood. Indian diaspora comprises of people of Indian birth or ethnicity. Emmanuel S. Nelson defines the Indian diaspora as "the historical and contemporary presence of people of Indian sub continental origin in other areas of the world." among the diasporic writers many are the expatriates who deem India as their home and find their roots embedded in Indian culture, tradition and values. Exile, alienation, cultural conflicts, and migratory experiences are the recurrent themes of diasporic literature.

Diaspora has been a favorite topic in the transnational world of literature for innovative literary outputs in recent years. People who have flown and tried to settle over the distant territories of the world for various reasons have always found in dual conditions in the process of settling down. They do not get away from the settled assurance of home and they cannot allow their roots being blown over into fragments of uncertain insecurities on a foreign land. The intellectuals and authors have tried to represent these feelings in diverse ways in diverse writings all over the world.

Due to communication technologies and willed migration of people from their place of origin in search of better life Diaspora has not been a new phenomenon now just as exile or expatriate in our globalizing world. Diasporas are deracinated population leaving cultural and ethnic origin in a motherland other than where they currently reside. Their economic, social and political affiliations cross borders of nations. Diaspora studies presume the existence of displaced groups of people who retain a collective sense of identity. The writers of Indian Diaspora practice a variety of literary forms and represent an extraordinary diversity of ethnicities, languages, and religious traditions. Emmanuel S. Nelson writes in the "Writers of the Indian Diaspora: A Bio-Bibliographical Critical Sourcebook" that writers of the Indian Diaspora share a Diaspora consciousness generated by a complex network of historical connections, spiritual affinities, and unifying racial

memories, and that this shared sensibility is manifested in the cultural productions of the Indian Diaspora communities around the world. The element of homesickness, longing and a, "Quest for Identity" or "Roots" mark the Diaspora fiction.

The first of these is more autobiographical with references to the narration of self. The second is more scholarly dealing with studies on Diaspora. Most of Diaspora writings reveal certain features that are similar. Many of the works discuss the individual/communities attachment to the homeland and the urge to belong in the settled land and as a result of this they reveal a hybrid existence. A migrant, who has become now a stranger in his own lands, is also a stranger in the new lands. He is a man of many faces while without belonging to any of those faces. Diaspora writing mostly becomes a response to the lost homes and to issues such as dislocation, nostalgia, discrimination, survival, cultural change and identity. The migrant is uprooted, upended and tries hard, without quite succeeding completely, to put his roots down again. He tries to connect to the new world while not quite disconnecting from the old world. An immigrant, even though westernized, has a painful experience. He is upset with identity crisis; his native culture unconsciously interferes with the logical grasp of foreign culture. He tends to do continuous retrospection, always imagining himself in the old world as preserved and frozen in his memory. He is frozen in time, culture, values of the old world, a world which has since changed and does not exist anymore; it lives only in his memory. He continues to cling to the old world or at least to the idea of the old world. His sense of belonging to their motherland results in desolateness and feeling of insecurity. Identity and sense of dislocation plays very important role in Diaspora writings.

Personal experiences

The Namesake is a personal experience which is given a mutual expression. Growing up with ties to all three countries like India, London and America created in her a sense of homelessness and an inability to feel accepted. Lahiri's characters, estranged in the conflict to balance two different worlds, enable us to understand the complexities and existential confusion of the immigrants in the new land of settlement. The Namesake tells the journey of an Indian couple, Ashoke and Ashima Ganguli as they join together through the tradition of arranged marriage and quickly immigrant from Calcutta to Cambridge, Massachusetts. The story follows Gogol through his life exploring the issues of the

immigration experience, cultural conflicts, and the unique issues that develop for and between the first and second generations of an immigrant family.

Addressing the different themes of immigration, collision of cultures and the importance of names in *The Namesake*, Jhumpa Lahiri demonstrates how much struggle of immigration can be. It takes a look into the second generation immigrant's cultural dilemma, the child's struggle to realize that one's family is different from others, the teenage desire to fit into a culture so different from that of one's parents, and the adult desire to reconcile what was left behind and lost in the adaptation from one culture to another.

Lahiri's *The Namesake* is an example of the Contemporary immigrant narration which doesn't place the idea of an 'American Drama' at the center of the story, but rather positions the immigrant ethnic family within a community of cosmopolitan travelers. She chronicles dislocation and social unease in a fresh manner. She blends the two cultures and creates inner turmoil for many of her characters who struggle to balance the Western and Indian influence. Though she lives in US, got married with a Spanish American boyfriend, Alberto Vourvoulis in the traditional Bengali fashion but her works are imbued with the ethos of Indian culture and Sensibility. Her novels are more about the co-operation of culture than about confrontation. Stereotypes are examined from a number of angles and deconstructed from both sides- Indian and American.

Ashima is the anchor for the first part of the novel, which presents the immigrant experience in a very genuine and first hand manner. Her Attachment to her family in Calcutta gradually seems to loosen up, as her life begins to revolve around Gogol and his upbringing. Various experiences, which Ashima has, during her delivery, are very lifelike and bring out many sharp contrasts between the two cultures. These experiences are presented in a first-hand manner, as Lahiri herself was born as immigrant parents and she seems to understand the tiny bargains, this assimilation into a new culture has required.

Ashima's experiences are also, not just filtered through the prism of set traditions but are projected in life like manner. Ashima thinks:

Ashima's migrant experience, identity issues, the tension between India and USA and between family tradition and individual freedom, the generation gap, the connection between folks and kids the uneasy standing of the immigrants are the key themes dealt

with in *The Namesake*. Ashima represents the bulk of women expatriates who are reluctant to vary or adapt to the culture of the host country and also the social, cultural, non-secular and philosophic conflicts faced by them within the host country.

As the novel *The Namesake*, the individual the migrant expertise is manifested to be distinct in every character. There are differences between generations: the first-generation immigrants are mainly confronted with issues of adaptation in coming into the new country, of retaining Bengali culture within the American cultural context, and of introducing US cultural forms to the Bengali household within limits. However second generation immigrants like Gogol and Sonia have an entirely different experience. They face the challenge of grip the American way of life they were born into without betraying the ways of their parents and their country of origin, India. The fogeys wish them to suit in America and succeed so encourage them to learn English. At a similar time there's always pressure from their oldsters to marry another Bengali and still live in keeping with Bengali tradition. Jhumpa Lahiri's *The Namesake* provides a fantastic insight into the lives of one family from India as they struggle to search out balance between two terribly different cultures from one generation to consequent. The experiences of the Ganguli family in America a country that for few of them is an intensely foreign environment offer a glimpse of life as an Indian immigrant to the US. Husband and wife have differing reactions to the barrage of recent customs that greets them in America, and along they embody two sides of the immigrant experience.

Gogol, Sonia, and later Moushumi then represent following generation of immigrants, the primary American-born generation, for whom assimilation the method of adapting to American culture comes way more naturally. The Ganguli kids become older speaking English natively, in contrast to their oldsters, and square measure way more fascinated by American food and popular culture, since they need attended American colleges their whole lives. For them, it's Asian nation that appears foreign. On their visits to family, they're nostalgic for American food and confused by common Indian rituals. However, their divided loyalties usually result in an indoor struggle for a unified identity.

In a recent review of her novel *The Namesake*, it was stated, "Lahiri mines the immigrant experience in a way superior to Bharti Mukharjee and others". Several critical interpretations will follow of this novel. Jhumpa Lahiri's novel, not only speaks to immigrants but also to the original settles on different levels. It is different from the exotic

outpourings of Indian Immigrant writings in English. The Namesake portrays people who need to make sense of their own destinies, in their own terms. The ordinaries of immigrant tales, which project cultural sacrifices, material gain, which was hard earned with perpetual adjustment, make The Namesake a fresh and worthy contribution to literature. Lahiri steers away providing easy answers, offering readers a complex look into the immigrant experience. Her handling of the complexities of immigrant experience is a simple but a very mature manner of a mature fiction writer. Jhumpa Lahiri says,

"For immigrants the loneliness, the constant sense of alienation, the knowledge of and longing for a lost world, are more explicit and distressing than for the children. On the other hand, the problem for the children of immigrants those with strong ties to their country of origin is that they feel neither one thing nor the other" (Lahiri, qtd in "Jhumpa Lahiri on her debut novel. An interview with the author").

By juxtaposing the immigrants 'initial experiences and practices in the United States with their latter adoption and immersion into the U.S. culture, she suggests the nomadic nature of identity, pushing the characters towards inhabiting transnational space in American society. Therefore, her characters confront immigrant experiences in the United States and, constantly negotiate between different aspects of their lives, recreate a third space that transcends the definite cultural and national boundaries. It not only speaks of immigrants but also of the original settlers at different levels. It portrays people who need to make sense of their own destinies, on their own terms. The crises of identity and the everlasting longing for 'self' have been remarkably portrayed by both the narrators- Jhumpa Lahiri and Mira Nair. Lahiri with autobiographical note presents the feelings, desires, dreams and, their struggle for all things in an alien country.

In The Namesake, another layer is added to the story: class. The main Indian-American characters grow up with parents who are educated professionals; they graduate from Ivy League universities and enter similarly elite careers such as architecture and academia. But these characters often envy the lifestyle of their Anglo-American peers, who come from well-to-do families, who have never had to pull themselves up by their bootstraps the way their Indian parents have. Many of the characters (we're looking at you, Gogol) are acutely conscious of how possessions and property reflect class status. By analyzing the novel, one can understand how the first generation immigrant suffers in an alien country. Lahiri mines the immigrants experience in a way superior to Bharathi Mukherjee and others

novelists. Lahiri has been one of a very small number of writers to discover the mainstream second-generation immigrant experiences with a degree of gravity and care.

Diasporic Literature is a vast concept and an umbrella term that includes the literary works of authors outside their homeland but still deeply connected to their native culture and background. It depicts the sense of loss, alienation, displacement, existential crisis, rootlessness, nostalgia and quest for identity. Diasporas may not be the same.

First is one's nostalgia for their homeland left behind mingled with fear in a strange land? The second is a phase in which one is busy adjusting to the new Environment that there is little creative output. The third phase is the shaping of diasporic existence by involving themselves in ethno culture issues. The Fourth is when they have arrived and start participating in the larger world of politics and national issues.

The immigrants are struggling to adopt and adjust in the new country in order to continue their original culture and identity. The first generation immigrants are following their tradition and ceremonies in the new land but the second generation will easily adopt the new culture as well as the host land. The second generation people are maintaining their original culture meanwhile start to assimilate the new one. This dual culture and identity is also known as "sandwich culture" because they are torn between two places and two cultures which often results in conflicts and mental dilemma.

There are so many diasporic elements in this novel. The diasporic elements are Alienation, Rootlessness, Displacement, Nostalgia, and Identity crisis, Sense of loss, Existential crisis and Assimilation.

Indian diasporic Literature focuses on different issues and many aspects of immigrant's lives. Such works are Bharathi Mukherjee's *Jasmine* (1990), Meera Syal's *Anita and Me* (1996), Chitra Banerjee's *The Mistress of Spices* (1996).

The title *The Namesake* is a narrative concept of identity crisis and the character named Gogol, who is struggling to get his own identity by his name. There is a family living in a small apartment in Cambridge, Massachusetts, whose name is Ashoke and Ashima Ganguli. They were eagerly waiting for their first child to enter into the world. Once, Ashoke met with an accident when he was travelling in the train. By the time, the rescue party helped him seeing the book in his hand which was written by Nikolai Gogol. On the

other side, Ashima felt being isolated in America and often receives letters from her family.

Soon Ashima gave birth to a baby boy in the new atmosphere at the American hospital. Ashoke thinks that, his baby is too lucky to live in America, because they migrate from India. But Ashima feels for the baby as the baby is going to live without any support. Both Ashima and Ashoke are waiting to give their son a name from Ashima's grandmother who lives in India. Meanwhile they named him temporarily as 'Gogol'.

Then the novel moves on focusing the growth of Gogol. Their family moves to a small town, where Ashoke got a job as an assistant professor. Gogol occupies a major part in Ashima's life, often she feels for India. Gogol enters school life and there he was called by everyone as 'Nikhil'. After that Ashima gave birth to a baby girl named Sonali. Both Gogol and Sonali were brought up in America. Sometimes Ashoke and Ashima took them to India to attend their family functions. By this time Gogol and Sonali struggles very hard to adapt themselves to their family and to the Indian culture.

Gogol does not have his own identity and he does not know why his father named him 'Gogol'. When he was at the age of eighteen, he wishes to change his name to Nikhil which happens to be his pet name. He leaves his home and went to Yale. There he meets a girl named Ruth and he lived with her for more than two years. Finally they break up their relationship and Ruth spends her summer in England. Nikhil was not able to come out of his former name 'Gogol' and he visits his hometown every weekend.

After completing his architecture degree at Columbia, Gogol met a girl named Maxine Ratliff who lives with her wealthy parents Gerard and Lydia. Gogol feels comfortable in their house. He is attracted towards Ratliff who spends her whole vacation in New Hampshire and with her family graveyard. He does not feel much difference between the cultures. When he moves out with Maxine's family, his father dies of heart attack. For the first time Ashoke has been living in Ohio, leaving his wife and children. Hearing this Gogol joined his family, and adopts to the Bengali tradition which he rebelled against once. He left Maxine and they do not meet each other.

Later he met a Bengali girl Moushumi Mazoomdar, whom he met in one of the childhood parties. Both of them were surprised to see each other and they got married in the Bengali custom in New Jersey. The couple was very happy at first, but soon Moushumi

remembered her ex-fiance Graham. In the end of the novel, she has an affair with her old crush, Dimitri, so Gogol and Moushumi get a divorce. Once again the family gets united, Sonia and her new fiance Ben celebrate Bengali Christmas Eve in their home. Ashima plans to live six months of every year in Calcutta. Gogol finds the book presented by his father on his fourteenth birthday. Finally he sat on his childhood bed and began to read his father's favorite story.

The first diasporic element of the story is nostalgia which means reminiscing over the past. For instances, at the beginning of the novel Ashima Ganguli is preparing an Indian snack which results in lacking the original taste and then she compares the food in Massachusetts and India. This notion reflects the element of nostalgia. Another incident is that Ashima having a watch which is gifted by her family at her wedding she often looks at it and calculates the time in India and then she fully immerses herself in her homeland. This incident shows the term of nostalgia. During Ashima's labor, Ashoke walks around the hospital and often limps, habit he has carried from his childhood. At that time he remembers about his childhood event when his grandfather called him and read Russian English translated books. This is also an example of nostalgia. Ashoke is thinking about his past in which is he was once injured during a train accident but was saved by the rescue team. This is also the example for nostalgia. Gogol feels nostalgic when his mother and Sonia have come to receive him at the railway station, he remembers that the whole family would see him whenever he returns from Yale as a college student. Another example for nostalgia is that Astrid and Donald invited Gogol to attend the dinner party. When he goes there he was thinking about his first date with Moushumi during which both are designing their ideal house. As Sonia Ben, Gogol and Ashima assemble on a get together during which Gogol remembers decorating the first plastic tree his parents had brought at his insinences.

Next diasporic element of the story is identity crisis. For instance, the importance of identity is brought up throughout the story and it becomes a central concept in the novel. On Gogol's fourteenth birthday his father gifted him Nikolai Gogol's short stories. His distaste for his name becomes very prominent that day. He becomes oppressive because his name is neither Indian nor American. Later in the novel he understands the importance of his name and Bengali heritage. Gogol wishes to change his name. He changes his name from Gogol to Nikhil. After changing his name he felt a sense of alienation and he is more

confused with his dual identity. Because he should behave as Gogol in his family and surroundings where he is known by that name and Nikhil for the outer world who doesn't knew about his past.

Ashoke named him Gogol because when he was saved from the train wreck, while he was reading the work of a Russian author Nikolai Gogol. But Gogol fails to understand the emotional significance of his name. It is easy for him to live as Nikhil in American tradition as he is away from his home. Though he has to face dilemmas and conflicts with the new name he lived happily for many years being separated from his family.

CONCLUSION

The novel *Namesake* reflects the lives of first and second generation of Indian immigrants in USA. The feeling of being alien is a part of experience of Indian Diaspora, and if the people are staying at home at any part of the universe, it does not mean that the feeling of being an alien would not come to their minds. They will be a victim of alienation even at home in foreign land. The novel also reflects that how the Indian immigrants undergo the sense of identity and their untold anxiety on the foreign land. There is no one with whom they can open their hearts and souls so whatever they have in their hearts that remain within them, untold and unexpressed. The second generation Diaspora gets the roots after undergoing cultural misbalance. Overall Diaspora is entirely all about the structuralizing the new identities, development, growth, finding the solution of conflicts and to enter in the arena of a new culture.

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MASS MEDIA ADVERTISEMENT IN PORTRAYED OF WOMAN

Urvashi Navalsangbhai Chauhan
Email id : urvashichuahan157@gmail.com

Abstract:

In this paper my main focus is to see various portrayal of women in advertisement as a part of mass media. There are many advertise coming up in different fields about various things such as a cosmetic, education, fashion and shopping. My main concern is to see and compare the old and latest ads with putting emphasizes on representation of women. Mass media play important role for shaping of a society. How we see effect in society. Where men and women equal rights at some point. The raising woman's give awareness for society. Also performing a gender differences in advertisement. Or which type of advertise mostly played by woman and what is reason behind it.

Definition :

"Advertising is any form of paid non-personal presentation of ideas, goods or services for the purpose of inducing people to buy." - Wheeler

Advertising is a paid form of non-personal presentation of ideas, goods or services by an identified sponsor."

- Richard Buskirk

History of advertisement in India

Anthropologist William Mazzarella divides advertising in post-independence India into four key phases. The first of these began after Indian independence from Great Britain (1947) and lasted until the early 1960s. Indian advertising in this period still operated as an outpost of the British Empire.

The second phase (early 1960s to 1980s) emerged in large part as a reaction to the first and stressed creativity and an Indian professional identity independent of Great Britain. A third phase (1980s) turned away from creative and innovative advertising and toward creating efficient marketing channels that would have a wide impact throughout the country.

What is Advertisement?

The term, 'advertising' has been derived from the Latin word Adverto which means to drive the attention towards something. Advertisement is a form of communication used to encourage or persuade an audience to continue and take some new action. Most commonly

the desired results is to drive consumer behaviour with respect to a commercial offers get people to buy things.

1. In a simple word Advertisement means a messages. Advertising In simplest form is the way in which the vendor or manufacturers of a product communication with consumer via different mediums of media.

Advertising involves the preparation of written or oral messages and their dissemination through paid media without personal contacts for their purpose of making people aware of and inclined towards the use of a particular product of that firm or company.

Principle of Ads

- Attract attention
- Create interest
- Promote action
- Develop desire

Type of Advertising :

Media Advertising (television) Outdoor advertising

Print advertising Internet advertising Cinema advertising Brand advertising Festival Advertising Informative ads

The role of Advertising is marketing, communication, economic and social.

In advertisement the woman shown in ads are too often ' only housewives' stupid or depending upon men.

And decorative or sex object , not involved in major decisions. That all things are found in old time but nowadays that picture are so different then early period. Situation are changing with passing a time woman played so many role in mass media. If we see old time mostly woman played role in a more traditional role. The problems of female role portrayed in advertisement has many dimensions. Or the which things are work behind the advertisement like Advertiser, Advertising agency, Media, vendors and last and most important target of Audience.

Woman in mass media

information revolution, in its truest technical terms in India, is the latest phenomenon. During the phases of economic liberalization in last one and half decade, the overall scenario of media in India has changed tremendously. The depiction of Women in Indian media, be it films, television serials, news, media, visual advertisement, or modernized

traditional media, is indeed an area of great concern for people having interest in social issues.

Portrayal of woman in Advertisement

In recent time Indian Advertisement has witnessed a significant transformation in the manner in how woman are portrayed. We can see that the way of women are describe in Advertisement were changing with times. And we also see reflation and transformation took place in society. Advertising is one of the important media that affect in daily life. The conscious and unconscious way we are responsible to play Significant role in 2. society in a broader perspective. We are notice that today woman are not longer considered behind kitchen walls in society and also in ads and society also think differently.

Which type of advertisement woman played most ?

There are so many ads coming up in different fields about different things such as cosmetic things, based on education or shopping, children related of fashion and sports. Some electronic based ads are mostly perform by woman. We find gender differences in to performing Advertisement.

Nowadays Advertisement paly vital role to show what is mentality of our society. Society reflect through the mass media. We show the Advertisement and poster of the any ads like education purpose so many posters are there mostly in a holding or banner put in girl photo or any fitness or oil ads mainly performed by female figure because people are more attractive to the female rather then male. In our society people think about a perfect woman definition very slim so mainly for that ads advertiser higher a female figure. For a man all are fair but for woman some strategies are required.

The grocery Advertisement or biased on the festival shopping woman are so excited for shopping.

Maybe that why mostly leads

Role playing by woman. Like a jewellery ads wedding cloth Girls are more conscious then boys so female are choosing for that ads.

In a parent time things are changing sports ads also performed by woman. That type of ads give a awareness in society people are accepted and see a woman with positive things.

But some place that are not found like a driving bike and car still we are not find the woman played a lead role in that type of ads. Because people believe that woman are not good in the drive and that role play by

man. In Some advertisement people portrayed woman “ Beauty with brain”. But that ty pe of Advertise is a rarely found. Woman showing as a beauty conscious. Not show with only her talent.

Nowadays woman are capable to doing anything as compare to man. Both have equal rights in some point.

In a banking field also used a woman picture in card with a shopping woman wearing a traditional dress.

Costume are also played very important role for Advertisement. In a soap ad mostly used a bright colours and young woman. In older time woman make ad on washing powder like Nirma. And now mobile , laptop, education, milk , sports, life insurance, cosmetic products, shopping, fashion, freezer and sweets all ads mostly perform by woman. People easily attract to them. In news channel are also require female characters. She have good communication skills to talked with customers and Audience.

Stereotypes

There are so many Advertisement we see woman played mostly kitchen related add. In that role we can not find by play by men so that type of Advertise based on gender biased. Nowadays time is changing and woman also played office work in Advertise but in ad she goes home at that time advertiser give role to do kitchen work and make lunch. If husband wife both do job in same place then she has do work in both places her husband not do anything at home so we can say that it is a stereotype of woman portrayed. She has to compulsory to do House work for make family even she doesn't like. People mostly like to see woman in kitchen and household works.

Advertising shows man as a superior and woman as inferior. The results show that stereotyping is prevalent in advertising. Stereotyping occurs mainly related to gender's occupational status, meaning gender equality in advertising is least likely in an area that is the primary concern of gender-relate politics. that advertisements show social stereotypes, which, in turn, reinforce stereotypical values and behaviour in society.

3. Each gender stereotyping component can lead to negative consequences that restrict life opportunities, particularly for women.

Advertising and gender

Gender has an important role to play in modern Advertising . It describes not only the socially constructed disparity between men and women, but also the stereotypes of masculinity and femininity. Since ages men have been regarded as the financial providers of the family; whereas women as the loving wives and caring mothers happily doing household chores; but now these roles are quite modified. Both Feminist movement and Women liberation movement have also played a major role for redefining the long-established gender roles, especially changing the role and status of women in the society.

Now number of women are financially independent. Generally the main attention of the advertisements is on men: their concern, their actions, their accomplishment, their woes, where the significance of the women are marginalized. Thus woman with intellect, self-assurance, independently and productively undertaking the responsibilities and contributing efficiently in society was rarely seen in advertisements. Rather the body and body parts of the women are depicted excessively and unnecessarily in advertisements.

women were mostly shown as sex objects, physically beautiful and subordinate to men, in advertising. They were most often portrayed in home settings and for household products . After the industrialization as women started to work in increasing number, the gender role portrayals in advertisements have changed according to the changing roles of women in society. The image of the ideal woman began to be transformed.

Women in advertisements became central characters and were portrayed as working outside the home, in non-traditional, progressive occupation. There is a shift in the portrayal of woman in advertisements from a mere house wife to a career oriented and professional with independent identity and multiple identities, who is a super woman successful in balancing her personal and professional life. In the patriarchal society people naturally prefer woman as a mother, sister and wife.

What is reason behind it?

In the advertisement field advertiser higher a young woman. Because audience like to see a young woman and easily attract to that product so that young woman are required in many ads in a different types of Advertising.

If we shows a makeup biased advertise in that we can say that only woman perform in fairness cream add. Some add like a woman used fairness cream and she got a job because of her skin colour not a biased on her talent. So people like to see woman as a very perfect manner if a men go to office no required any makeup but people like to see woman with a full day makeup required. So it is a gender differences in Advertisement.

The 'Fair & Lovely' brand was launched in the Indian market in the year 1975. The v ery nomenclature of the brand has been indicative of its USP –fair skin and women as its target audience. With the evolution of television advertising the brand's campaign has also evolved simultaneously. What has however been permanent is the advertising narrative - the key narrative agents and the set of values they hold[1] .

In the 1st image Advertisement represent by protagonist as a homemaker who gets praise from her friends and relatives and she says after a regular use of fair and lovely which improves her skin tone. from another 'Fair & Lovely' ad campaign. Here a dark

and dusky girl who is ignored by her male friend earlier finds approval and romance after her sister-in-law advises her to use 'Fair & Lovely'. The narrative of each of the discussed ads identifies following common narrative agents -

-The female protagonist, Her abilities and potential. Her rejection is Dark skin as the reason for rejection.

-An advisor/friend who brings 'Fair & Lovely' into the protagonist's life

4-The immediate success after the use of the product enhances skin tone and gives fair skin.

The narrative agent or the value they held not change at all ideology level. That Advertisement build a discourse on female objection because someone is evaluated always how she looks. Dark skin as the courses of professional rejection is also repeated in all narratives. While on the one hand it constructs a very racist discourse, on

the other hand it marginalizes the dark woman further more in the broader framework of women as the marginalized gender.

Conclusion

So the media continue to reproduce stereotypical image of woman. Nowadays we see some difference in advertisement but it very less. Men are portrayal as a intelligent then woman not much require their appearance. Advertisement displayed woman as passive, secondary and unimportant role. They give a space for woman but give more important based on her appearance rather than knowledge. Audience always like to see woman with fair skin makeup. That type of woman are perfect for ads. So still people are not judge woman with her talent but with beauty. Also t shows the power of male dominate society. It reflects the image of women in our society.

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**ECO CRITICAL INTERPRETATION OF THE SELECTED
FOLKTALES OF SAURASHTRA**

Vishal Joshi

Asst. Prof. in English, Lokbharati-Lokseva Mahavidyalaya, Sanosara,

E-mail: vijani.lok@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Folktales have been a legacy in regional literatures of India before independence. It had gained much popularity long before the development of short stories as a literary form. Almost every state has well marked collections of folktales having historical significance in form of either oral tradition or in print literature. Besides this, the folk tales from the Ramayana and the Mahabharata in forms of Ramlila or Dhanu Yatra in Odisha continues to represent this tradition. The present paper tries to record this folk tradition with its distinguished features as well as an artistic way of imparting social and environmental concerns among the people of Saurashtra. Eco criticism is a study of the literary text focusing on the environmental concerns woven in the description and narration either obliquely or apparently. This newly approached critical theory can be a parameter of evaluating folktales of Saurashtra. Thus the present paper tries to interpret some of the folk tales of Saurashtra from the eco critical perspective.

Key terms : Folktales, eco critical interpretation

Introduction :

Nature and literature have always shared a close relationship as is evidenced in the works of poets and other writers down the ages in almost all cultures of the world. Today the intimate relationship between the natural and social world is being analyzed and emphasized in all departments of knowledge and development. The literary critic tries to study how this close relationship between nature and society has been textualized by the writers in their works. In this context two terms have become very important today ecology and ecocriticism. India is a country with variety of ecosystems which ranges from Himalayas in the north to plateaus of south and from the dynamic Sunderbans in the east to dry Thar of the West. With time, however, these ecosystems have been adversely affected due to increasing population and avarice of mankind. Literature could not remain unaffected from this depletion and my research is on that how the concern for nature changes in Indian literature from reverence to destruction.

Literary criticism research, so far, has only focused on the typical approaches to analyse the literary works; author oriented approach, text oriented approach, context oriented and reader oriented approach. For example, Humanistic criticism, structuralistic criticism, Marxist criticism and reader-response theory respectively and they have been exclusivist in nature. Ecocriticism is an approach to revisit the text from an ecological perspective in order to under how do humans organise their 'being' with(in) the natural resources they are part of along with other living organisms. Ecocritical appreciation of literary works provide us an opportunity to have a dialogue with the aforementioned set of perspective by recontextualizing them in an ecological order of author, text, (socio-economic)context and reader. Thus, ecocriticism become meta-criticism which interweave all the existing frameworks by focusing more on their interventions in understanding literature and nature.

Ecocriticism:

"Ecocriticism is the study of culture and cultural products (art works, writings, scientific theories etc.) that is in some way connected with the human relationship to the natural world. Ecocriticism is also a response to needs, problems, or crises, depending on one's perception of urgency. First, ecocritical is a response to the need of humanistic understanding of our relationship with the natural world in an age of environmental destruction." -Dr. Thomas K. Dean, *ASLE*

Glotfelty's working definition in *The Ecocriticism Reader* is that "ecocriticism is the study of the relationship between literature and the physical environment" (xviii), and one of the implicit goals of the approach is to recoup professional dignity for what Glotfelty calls the "undervalued genre of nature writing" (xxxi). Lawrence Buell defines "'ecocriticism' ... as [a] study of the relationship between literature and the environment conducted in a spirit of commitment to environmentalist praxis" (430, n.20).

Simon Estok noted in 2001 that "ecocriticism has distinguished itself, debates notwithstanding, firstly by the ethical stand it takes, its commitment to the natural world as an important thing rather than simply as an object of thematic study, and, secondly, by its commitment to making connections" ("A Report Card on Ecocriticism" 220).

More recently, in an article that extends ecocriticism to Shakespearean studies, Estok argues that ecocriticism is more than "simply the study of Nature or natural things in literature; rather, it is any theory that is committed to effecting change by analyzing the function-

thematic, artistic, social, historical, ideological, theoretical, or otherwise-of the natural environment, or aspects of it, represented in documents (literary or other) that contribute to material practices in material worlds” (“Shakespeare and Ecocriticism” 16-17).

The word ‘ecocriticism’ first appeared in William Rueckert’s essay “Literature and Ecology: An Experiment in Ecocriticism” in 1978. Yet apparently it remained inactive in critical vocabulary until the 1989 Western Literature Association meeting (in Loer d’ Alene), when Cheryl Glotfelty (at the time a graduate student at Cornell now Assistant Professor of Literature and Environment at the university of Nevada, Reno) not only received the term but worked for its use in the critical field which hereafter had been used as ‘the study of nature writing’. Glen Love (Professor of English at the University of Oregon) too seconded the call for ‘ecocriticism’ at the same WLA meeting. Since that meeting in 1989 the usage of the term ‘ecocriticism’ has bloomed.² However, in the beginning scholars working in this field of literary theory remained marginal until the early 1990 when the Association for the Study of

Literature and Environment (ASLE) was established in 1992 along with the Interdisciplinary Studies in Literature and Environment (ISLE) in 1993. In 1996 it is said to be officially heralded by the publication of two seminal works: **The Ecocriticism Reader**, edited by Cheryl Glotfelty and Harold Fromm and **The Environmental Imagination** by Lawrence Buell.

Thus the term is quite recent but dealing with *the* most ancient and important aspect of human life on this earth: nature.

Indian Perspective :

The ancient classical literature in Sanskrit language had celebrated the key-role of *Prakriti* - the Nature as, in terms of T. S. Eliot, the “objective correlative” to heighten the emotions of the characters. Kalidasa’s drama - *Abhigyan Shankutalam* can be the perfect example of this as the nature in its variegated forms performs as a support- *Aalamban* to the emotions expressed. By and large every poet followed the same tradition in Sanskrit literature. It is true that a serious concern with ecology seems to be lacking in the earlier works, yet nature has been used as an important back drop against which the story develops. The progress at that time was not very significant, and the writers were not aware to understand and write about something the significance of which the human society had not yet realized. So, it had to be limited to the landscape and the changes that occurred with time at the places described and

in nature. Moreover, Indian literature has been found more tilting towards the worship of Nature at the same time.

There are a few novels in the history of Indian English literature which can be read through of eco-critical perspective. We find Raja Rao and R. K. Narayan as the most prominent writers of Indian English novels. They presented the South Indian village culture and environmental setting as a true depiction of relationship between man and nature. In his novel *Kanthapura*, Raja Rao has shown how rivers and mountains play an important role in people's lives. They have names for them. In this novel they call the mountain as Goddess Kenchamma and they consider it responsible for both – their prosperity and their adversity. Raja Rao writes about Kenchamma in the novel, "Kenchamma is our goddess. Great and bounteous is she.....never has she failed us in grief. If rains come not, you fall at her feet and say, 'Kenchamma you are not kind to us. Our field is full of younglings.'" (11). R. K. Narayan wrote in the same decade and has given life to a place, *Malgudi*, or it can be said that he has developed a place as a character which can be seen in almost all his prose fictions bearing the same features. In other words he used landscape as an important theme and under eco-criticism.

Nature is stronger than man. It has often shown its power by controlling manpower through natural calamities like famine, drought, flood, earthquake etc. Man's life and nature are so interlinked that it is not possible for human beings to separate themselves from its influence. Therefore they have no choice but to accept nature's blessings and adversity as well. This can be said to be reciprocal as nature too is the recipient of man's action. Our irresponsible actions cause irreparable damages to nature. This is how the chain of ecosystem works in which everything is related to each other and therefore affects each other. The effect of one such natural calamity on the humanity can be seen in Bhabani Bhattacharya's *So Many Hungers*. In this novel we see the true picture of Bengal famine of 1943 in which at least 3,000,000 Indians died of starvation.

Folktales of Saurashtra :

A folktale is the expressive body of culture shared by a particular group of people; it encompasses the traditions common to that culture, subculture or group. These include oral traditions such as tales, songs, proverbs and idioms.

Stories open up vast areas of re-examining our attitude towards the natural world. Very often, they provide clues to address challenges related to complex environment and sustainability issues. Folktale has much to offer in this respect, with much of the belief system of indigenous groups around the world still rooted in nature worship. The environmental content and narratives of traditional stories can vary from culture to culture. But the values inculcated after listening to each story are something no modern education can provide. Oral narratives influence attitude towards the environment and their conservation ethics. Very few researchers have turned to them for understanding environmental history. They describe the changes and calamities in the natural world.

The folktales of Saurashtra too underwent a similar process. They present the communities along with their attires, customs and traditions, their white turbans and beards, singing voices with sweet assonance of their womenfolk, artistic decor of their ornaments. Jhaverchand Meghani explored the rich treasure and collected the accumulated wisdom and bravery blended with the true spirit of heritage of the inhabitants dwelling in the sheer natural surroundings. The stories compiled by him have been published in a series titled as *Saurashtra ni Rasdhara*, few among them were translated by Vinod Meghani as “A Noble Heritage” in three volumes.

The selected folktale titled as “*Jatashankar, the Village Courier*” presents an evening atmosphere of the outskirts of a village while the couple is moving ahead in the journey. Here the description of Nature serves the purpose of forecasting the events to come. The whole environment represents the *Alambana* or an objective co-relative to the upcoming and rather threatening incidents. The shudder passes through the reader while reading the story. It starts with the words :

Melancholy as the woman of a cowardly man, the evening was enveloping the earth. On a night of the dark half of the month, a lone star, like an eternal hope, twinkled on and on, on and on.

The second story titled as “*A Horserace*” also presents a union of humans and the animals. It has an appeal to the sensible and sensitive reader who can feel the bond between the mare named as “*Lakhi*” and the rider cum owner named as “*Luna Khachar*”. The folktale presents the underlying story of the natural affinity with the mare and the sensible

belongingness of the mare to the rider as well. The nature and the human beings are interwoven like threads in the great canopy of the world.

The third story titled as “*A Mare and Her Rider*” very beautifully narrates the struggle of the protagonist and the mare to save the betrothed wife and the son amidst the whirlpools of the flood in river *Shetrunji*. Here we have two natural elements of the opposite nature on the name of the mare and the river. The story poses both the elements as the powerful forces working against and for the human beings.

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ગુજરાતી અનુવાદક્ષેત્રે મહેન્દ્ર મેઘાણીનું પ્રદાન.

ધરમસીંગ સેનીયાભાઈ વસાવા

માર્ગદર્શકનું નામ : ડૉ.ઉષાબહેન ઉપાધ્યાય

Gmail. dharamsingvasava4133@gmail.com

મહેન્દ્ર મેઘાણીનો પરિચય :

મહેન્દ્ર મેઘાણીનો જન્મ ૨૦ જૂન ૧૯૨૩ના રોજ મુંબઈમાં થયો હતો. (મૂળ વતન સુરેન્દ્રનગરનું રાણપૂર) માતા દમયંતીબહેન અને પિતા ઝવેરચંદ મેઘાણી.

ઝવેરચંદ મેઘાણીનો સૌથી મોટું સંતાન એટલે મહેન્દ્ર મેઘાણી. મહેન્દ્ર મેઘાણીએ. ગુજરાતમાં ‘ગંધના ગાંધી’ તરીકે બિરુદ પામ્યા છે. વાંચનને સમાજ સુધી અને લોકો સુધી પહોંચાડ્યું છે. ૧૯૨૯ માં બોટાદની પ્રાથમિક શાળામાં અભ્યાસ કર્યો હતો. ૧૯૪૨ માં કોલેજનો અભ્યાસ અધૂરો છોડી હિંદ છોડો આંદોલનમાં જોડાયા ગયા, ત્યાર બાદ તેઓ ભાવનગર બોટાદ આવી વસ્યા. તેમણે લાહોર અને કાશ્મીરનો પ્રવાસ પણ કર્યો.

૧૯૪૮ માં તેઓ અમેરિકાની કોલંબિયા યુનિવર્સિટીમાં પત્રકારત્વ માસ કમ્યુનિકેશન રેડિયો વગેરે વિષયોને લઈને કોર્સ કર્યો, આ સમય દરમિયાન બે છાપાં બાઈબલની જેમ વાંચતો ‘ન્યૂયોર્ક ટાઈમ્સ’ અને ‘ક્રિશ્ચિયન સાયન્સ મોનિટર’.

૧૯૪૯ માં અમેરિકાથી આવ્યા પછી તેમણે નક્કી કરેલું કે ભારતમાં જઈને ‘રીડર્સ ડાયજેસ્ટ’ જેવું એક ગુજરાતી માસિકની શરૂઆત કરવી છે. ૧૯૫૦ માં ૨૬ મી જાન્યુઆરીએ મુંબઈમાં ‘લોકમિલાપ કાર્યાલય’ની સ્થાપના કરી અને ‘મિલાપ’ સામયિકની શરૂઆત કરી. ૧૯૫૫ માં વડાપ્રધાન શ્રી જવાહરલાલ નેહરુ સાથે એક પત્રકાર અને જન્મભૂમિના પ્રતિનિધિ તરીકે રશિયા, ઉઝબેકિસ્તાનની મુલાકાત લીધી, પ્રવાસબાદ લોકમિલાપ કાર્યાલયની સ્થાપના કરી.

૧૯૫૭-૫૮ માં વિદેશની ધરતી પર પહેલીવાર પુસ્તક પ્રદર્શનનું આયોજન. જયંત મેઘાણી પૂર્વ આફ્રિકાના દેશોમાં -કેન્યા, યુગાન્ડા, અને ટાન્ઝાનિયામાં પુસ્તક પ્રદર્શનો કર્યા, જ્યારે મહેન્દ્ર મેઘાણીએ ગાંધી શતાબ્દી દરમિયાન અનેક દેશોમાં પ્રવાસ કર્યો હતો. આફ્રિકા, અમેરિકા, એશિયા, યુરોપ સહિત કેટલાય દેશોમાં પુસ્તક પ્રદર્શનોનું આયોજન કર્યું હતું. ૧૯૭૨ થી ઉત્તમ ગુજરાતી પુસ્તકોનું સંક્ષિપ્ત સંપાદિત પ્રકાશિત કરવાનું હાથ ધર્યું.

મહેન્દ્ર મેઘાણીએ અસંખ્ય લેખકોના ઢગલા બંધ લખાણોમાંથી એકઠું કરવું એ એક મહાભારત કાર્ય છે. એ લખાણોને ટૂંકાવવું, અમુક અંશો જતા કરવા વગેરે બધા કામમાં ખૂબ સૂઝ મહેનત અને ધીરજ માંગે એવું છે.

મહેન્દ્ર મેઘાણીનું ભગીરથ કાર્ય કહી શકાય તેમણે ગુજરાતમાં ૯૦ દિવસમાં ૯૦ ગામોનો પ્રવાસ. દરરોજ જુદા-જુદા ગામમાં જઈને જુદી-જુદી સંસ્થાઓમાં જીવન ચરિત્ર કે અન્ય પુસ્તકો વાંચી સંભળાવતા. મહેન્દ્ર મેઘાણીએ પોતાના પચાસ વર્ષના વાંચનના દરિયામાં ડુબકી લગાવીને તેમણે પસંદ કરેલા નાના નાના લેખોનો સંગ્રહ અરધી સદીની વાંચન યાત્રા' નામે દળદાર પુસ્તક ચાર ભાગમાં પ્રગટ કર્યો છે.

૧૯૮૩માં 'ફિલ્મ મિલાપ'નો આરંભ કર્યો. ભાવનગરમાં બાળકોના સંસ્કાર ઘડતર માટે ફિલ્મ મિલાપની શરૂઆત કરી. દર રવિવારે સવારે બાળ ફિલ્મો, જૂની ક્લાસીકલ ફિલ્મો, ડોક્યુમેન્ટ્રી વગેરે બતાવવામાં આવતી બાળકો ખૂશ થઈ જતા હતા. બાળકોને માત્ર ફિલ્મ બતાવવા પૂરતું નોતું, પણ તેમની નાગરિકતા કેળવવા સંસ્કાર ઘડતર માટે ઉપયોગી હતું. મહેન્દ્ર મેઘાણીનું અનુવાદ, સંક્ષેપ્ત- સંપાદન અને પુસ્તક પ્રકાશન ક્ષેત્રમાં તેમનું અનન્ય યોગદાન છે.

અનુવાદિત પુસ્તકોનો અભ્યાસ :

શીર્ષક : 'કોન-ટિકી'

'કોન-ટિકી' કૃતિના લેખક થોર હાયરડાલ છે, તે નોર્વેજીયન ભાષામાં લખાયેલી છે. તેઓ યુરોપ ખંડના ઉત્તર સીમાડે આવેલા નોર્વે દેશના વતની છે. આ કથાનો ગુજરાતી અનુવાદ મહેન્દ્ર મેઘાણીએ કર્યો છે. 'કોન-ટિકી' એ વીસમી સદીની સૌથી શ્રેષ્ઠ સાહસ કથા છે. આ કથા છે વાંસના તરાપા પર પેસેફિક મહાસાગર પાર કરનારા સાહસવીરો ની સત્યકથા. બાલ્સા વૃક્ષના બીમનો તરાપો બનાવી ચાર હજાર માઈલ નો દરિયાઈપંથ કાપીને દુનિયાને દંગ કરી મૂકી. 'કોન-ટિકી' એ વીસમી સદીની સૌથી શ્રેષ્ઠ સાહસકથામાં સ્થાન પામી છે.

લેખક થોર હાયરડાલે તેમના સંશોધન દરમિયાન ઘણા બધાં સ્થળોની મુલાકાત લીધી હતી. તેમણે પેસિફિક મહાસાગરના મધ્યમાં આવેલા ટાપુ વિશે જાણવાની જીજ્ઞાસા જાગી, તે પ્રદેશની સંસ્કૃતિ ટાપુ પર વસવાટ કરનાર પ્રજાનો ઇતિહાસ વિશે અભ્યાસ કરતા કરતા તેમણે વિચાર કર્યો કે આ વિશાળ સમુદ્રની વચ્ચે ૧૫૦૦ વર્ષ પહેલા આ પ્રજા આવી ક્યાંથી ?

પેસિફિક મહાસાગરના પૂર્વમાં ઉત્તર-દક્ષિણ અમેરિકા, પશ્ચિમમાં એશિયા ખંડ અને દક્ષિણે ઓસ્ટ્રેલિયા ખંડ આવેલો છે. થોર હાયરડાલ તેના સંશોધન દરમિયાન કેટલાક તથ્યો કાઢી તેના

પરથી ઇતિહાસ જાણી શકાય છે કે, ટાપુવાસીઓના બાપ દાદા મધ્ય પેસિફિકના પૂર્વમાંથી આવી વસેલા હશે. ઘણા બધા વિદ્વાનો આ પ્રશ્ન અંગે વિવાદ કરે છે. કોઈ કહે કે મધ્ય પેસિફિક ટાપુવાસીઓ પૂર્વ દિશામાંથી જ આવ્યા હશે, અને કોઈ કહે કે પશ્ચિમમાંથી તેની ખાતરી કરવા માટે થોર હાયરડાલ દક્ષિણ અમેરિકાના ટાપુ પર પ્રવાસ કરી આવેલા, તેમણે જાણવું હતું કે આ પ્રજા આવી ક્યાથી ? ટાપુ વાસીઓ વિશે ઘણા બધા સંશોધનો થયાં છે. દંતકથાઓના અભ્યાસ દરમ્યાન ‘ટિકી’ વિશે કેટલીક માહિતી પ્રાપ્ત થાય છે. દંતકથા અનુસાર પ્રજા ઉપર આક્રમણ થયું તે દરમ્યાન આ પ્રજા દક્ષિણ અમેરિકાથી ભાગીને પેસિફિક મહાસાગર ની વચ્ચે ના ટાપુઓ પર વસવાટ કરવા લાગ્યા હશે ! તેઓ બાલ્સા વૃક્ષના બીમનો તરાપો બનાવીને ટાપુ સુધી પહોંચ્યા હશે !

લેખક થોર હાયરડાલ પોતાના સંશોધનની હસ્તપ્રત બતાવવા માટે એક વયોવૃદ્ધ વિદ્વાનને મળે છે તેને કહે છે કે, આ મધ્ય પેસિફિક ટાપુ ઉપર વસવાટ કરનારી પ્રજા દક્ષિણ અમેરિકાથી જ આવી હશે ! આ સાંભળતા જ વયોવૃદ્ધ વિદ્વાન તેમની હસ્તપ્રત જોયા વગર જ નકારી કાઢી, અને કીધું; દક્ષિણ અમેરિકાથી મધ્ય પેસિફિકના ટાપુ સુધીનો ૪૦૦૦ માઈલનો પંથ કાપવો ઘણું અઘરું છે તે શક્ય જ નથી ! તે જમાનામાં જહાજ કે આગબોટ પણ ન હતા. લેખક કહે છે કે, આગબોટ કે જહાજ ભલે નહોતા પણ દક્ષિણ અમેરિકાના પશ્ચિમ કાંઠે વસતા આદિવાસીઓ પાસે સેંકડો વર્ષ પૂર્વે ‘વાંસના તરાપા’ હતા. ‘બાલ્સા’ વૃક્ષના બીમનો તરાપો બનાવીને પેસિફિક મહાસાગર પાર કર્યો હશે. આ વાત સાંભળીને કેટલાક વિદ્વાનો હાસી ઉડાવે છે અને થોર હાયરડાલને કહે છે કે આવા તરાપા ઉપર મધ્ય પેસિફિક ટાપુ પાર કરી તો જુઓ એટલે ખબર પડે ! અને થોર હાયરડાલ આ પડકારને ઝીલી લે છે તેઓ દૃઢ વિશ્વાસથી મક્કમતાથી દરિયો પાર કરવા તેમના મિત્રો સાથે તૈયાર થાય છે.

બાલ્સા વૃક્ષનો તરાપો બનાવી તેમાં કોઈ લોખંડ કે ખીલીનો ઉપયોગ કર્યા વગર વનસ્પતિના વેલા વડે બાંધી તૈયાર કર્યો. થોર હાયરડાલ અને બીજા પાંચ સાથીઓ સાથે મધ્ય પેસિફિક પાર કરવા માટે નિકળી પડ્યાં. તરાપાનું નામકરણ થયું નામ આપ્યું ‘કોન-ટિકી’. તરાપા વિશે વખણ કરનારાં પણ ઘણા હતા અને તેના નિંદા કરનારા પણ ઘણા હતાં. લેખક પેસિફિકની સફર શરૂ કરતાં પહેલાં કહે છે કે; અમારા તરાપા નો ભલે ટૂકડે ટૂકડાં થઈ જાય તો પણ તરાપા ના એક એક બીમને પકડીને પેસિફિક ટાપુ સુધી પહોંચી શું પણ હિંમત નહીં હારીએ. પેસિફિક મહાસાગરની વચ્ચે વિરાટ દરિયામાં કોઈ જ પ્રકારની દિશા કે જમીન દેખાતી ન હતી, એક પછી એક મહામુશ્કેલીઓ સર્જાતી કોઈનો જીવ જોખમમાં મુકાય તેની સાવચેતી રાખવી પડતી.

થોર હાયરડાલ અને તેના પાંચ સાથી મિત્રોએ પોતાના જીવ જોખમમાં મૂકીને દુનિયાને દંગ કરી મૂકે એવી સાહસકથા આપી. આ જગતને થોર હાયરડાલની આ સફરમાથી કોન-ટિકી એ વીસમી સદીની સૌથી શ્રેષ્ઠ સાહસ કથા બની ગઈ.

શીર્ષક : તલાવડીને આરે :

‘તલાવડીની આરે’ લેખક મરવિન સ્કિપર તેમનો અનુવાદ નાનક અને મહેન્દ્ર મેઘાણીએ સાથે મળીને કર્યો છે. આ વાર્તા સંગ્રહમાં ૧૫ જેટલી નાની નાની વાર્તાઓ છે. બોર્નિઓના બેટ ઉપર ‘તલાવડીની આરે’ એક વિશાળ વડલા નીચે પશુ-પંખી અન્ય જનાવરો ભેગા થઈને ગોરા લોકોને ભગાડવા માટેની નવી નવી ઉક્તિ સ્વરૂપે વાર્તા કહે છે. આ વાર્તાઓમાં એક પછી એક વાર્તાની તાંતણ ગૂંથાયેલી હોય છે જે આપણને સિંહાસન બત્રીસી કે પંચતંત્ર જેવી વાર્તાઓની યાદ અપાવે છે. જેમાં પશુ-પંખીઓ જીવ જંતુઓ પણ જીવંત પાત્રો છે, વૃક્ષો-વનસ્પતિઓ પણ માણસની જેમ સંવેદના પ્રગટ કરતા હોય છે. જનાવરોના સંવાદ સ્વરૂપે બાળકોને ખૂબ જ રસ પડે એવી વાર્તાઓ છે.

ઇન્ડોનેશિયામાં આવેલા બોર્નિઓનો બેટ છે હિન્દ અને પેસિફિક મહાસાગરને મિલન સ્થાને આવેલ બોર્નિઓની લગોલગ નાનકડું ‘દાંત’ નામના બેટ ઉપર જગતના જનાવરોની નાની નાની વાર્તાઓ મરવિન સ્કીપરે પોતાની નાનકડી દીકરીના મનોરંજન માટે અંગ્રેજી અનુવાદ ‘મીટીંગ પુલ’ નામે એક પુસ્તક ૧૯૨૯માં બહાર પડે છે. આ વાર્તા સંગ્રહમાં નાના બાળકોને સરળતાથી સમજાય અને અબાલ-વૃદ્ધને પણ રસ પડે એવી વાર્તાઓ છે.

‘તલાવડીને આરે’ પશુ લોકનો ચોરો છે. પશુ-પંખી અન્ય જનાવરો બધા જ જંગલ વાસીઓ અહીં ભેગા થાય છે, વાંદરો, કીડી, ભૂંડ, મગર, રીંછ, કરચલો, મચ્છર, લક્કડખોદ, કબુતર, મગર, કાગડો, સાપ, ચામાચીડિયું, દેડકો, બધા જનાવરો સાથે મળીને ગોરાઓથી કેવી રીતે બચવું ? તેનો ઉપાય શોધતાં કારણ કે જંગલવાસીઓનું ઘર કપાઈ જશે તેથી ચિંતામાં હતા. ગોરાઓ લાકડા કાપી કાપીને બોર્નિઓની મોટી આગબોટોમાં બોર્નિઓના બંદરે ધકેલે છે. બધું જંગલ કાપીને પૈસાના લાલચુ રબ્બરના ઝાડ રોપશે ! આ ગોરાઓને અટકાવવા કઈ રીતે ? તેની ચર્ચા વિચારણા થતી.

જંગલ વાસીઓની સૃષ્ટિમાં એક કાયદો હતો કે, પશુલોકના ગામ ચોરા જેવી તલાવડીના આરે કોઈથી કોઈનો શિકાર કરવો નહીં, જેમ મનુષ્ય માટેની ખુશીની દુનિયા છે તેમ જનાવરો માટે પણ આનંદ ની દુનિયા છે. એમને પણ જંગલમાં વસવાટ કરવું છે, અને એકબીજાની સમક્ષ પોતાની મનોવ્યથા પ્રગટ કરવી છે. બધા જંગલવાસીઓ એક વડલાના ડાળ હેઠળ ભેગા થયા અને વાતો

કરતા હોય છે. ચામાચીડિયાંથી માંડીને અજગર, રીંછ, મચ્છર અન્ય જુદા જુદા પશુ-પંખીઓ જુદી જુદી કીમિયા સૂચવતી વાર્તાઓ કહે છે. આ લોકવાર્તામાં હસવાથી મુર્ખ બનતો સિંહ, છછૂંદથી મુર્ખ બનતો વાઘ, અંધેરીનગરીના બારાક ગેંડા ની ફરિયાદ, ગોકળગાય અને ખિસકોલીની દોડ, જુદી જુદી વાર્તાઓ એક પછી એક આગળ ચાલતી રહે છે.

શીર્ષક : 'ભાઈબંધ'

‘ભાઈબંધ’ વાર્તા મૂળ રશિયન લેખક રોજ પ્રોકોફીવાની કૃતિ, ‘school boys’ ને નિકોલાઈ નોસોવના અંગ્રેજી અનુવાદ પરથી મહેન્દ્ર મેઘાણીએ કરેલા ગુજરાતી અનુવાદ ‘ભાઈબંધ’. રશિયન નિશાળિયા ના જીવનની વાર્તામાં આપણા કિશોરોને પોતાનું જ પ્રતિબિંબ દેખાશે. આ વાર્તા બાળમાનસને સમજતી સમજાવતી આનંદ કરાવતી વાર્તા છે. વાર્તા વાંચનાર દરેક વ્યક્તિને પોતાનું બાળપણ યાદ આવશે.

આ વાર્તામાં ૧૯૧૮ જેટલા પ્રકરણો પાડવામાં આવ્યા છે જેમા વિદ્યાર્થી સાથે સંકળાયેલી દરેક બાબતને ઝીણવટતાથી વણી લીધી છે. મનુ અને મિત્ર સુશીલ આ વાર્તા બંને ભાઈબંધ ની આસપાસ ગુંથાયેલી છે. ગુલાબ, વસંત, અરવિંદ તેના ભાઈબંધ છે. અન્ય પાત્રો અરુણાબેન, ઈન્દુ, લીલા છે.

બાળકો ઉનાળાની રજાઓમાં મોજ મજા માણતા હોય છે. કેટલાક બાળકો પુસ્તકો વાંચવામાં મગ્ન હોય છે તો કેટલાક હરવા ફરવા મોજ-શોખ બધા પોતપોતાની પ્રવૃત્તિઓમાં વ્યસ્ત હોય છે. શાળાની શરૂઆત થતાં જ બાળકો ગભરાઈ જાય છે કે મારું આ લેશન બાકી છે, મને અંક અધરાં પડે છે, મને મારા ગુરુજી મારશે, અનેક ભ્રમણાઓની વચ્ચેથી પસાર થતા હોય છે જે ખરેખર આપણી સાથે થયું અને થવાનું છે એવું લાગ્યા કરે છે. એક ધોરણમાંથી ઉપલા વર્ગમાં નવો વર્ગ, નવી જગ્યા, નવા પુસ્તકો, નવા શિક્ષકો, આ બધાની વચ્ચે ભણવાનું એટલે અધરું. નવા નિશાળિયાઓ અજબ-ગજબની વાતો કરે છે.

નિશાળમાં એક દિવસે મેળાવડાનું આયોજન થયું, કોઈએ ગાવામાં ભાગ લીધો, કોઈ કસરતના પ્રયોગોમાં, કોઈ નૃત્યની તૈયારીમાં. વસંત અને ઈન્દુ ‘રાજકુમાર’ અને ‘રાક્ષસ’નો પાઠ ભજવવાના હતા. મેળાવડામાં ભાગ લેવા માટે મનુ અને સુશીલ તલપાપડ થતા બંને જોડે મળી રાજા માટે ઘોડાનું પાત્ર ભજવે છે. નિયમ એવો હતો કે જેના ઓછા માર્ક્સ હોય તેણે ભાગ ન લેવો આ નિયમ સારો હતો જેથી વિદ્યાર્થીઓ મહેનત કરવા લાગે.

સરકસનો ખેલ જોવા માટે બધા નિશાળિયાઓ તલ પાપડ થતા. સરકસમાં થતાં ખેલને પોતે શિખવાનો પ્રયાશ, સુશીલ બીમાર ન હોવા છતાં પણ બીમાર હોવાના બહાના કાઢવા, એક બીજા

મિત્રને યાડી કરવી, મૂંગો બેસી રહે તો સિસકારા બોલાવવા, શાળામાં જવાના બદલે ગામમાં રખડવું વગેરે બધા અખતરાઓ માંથી પસાર થઈને સુશીલમાં પરિવર્તન આવે છે અને કર્તવ્યનિષ્ઠ વિદ્યાર્થી બને છે.

શીર્ષક : 'તિબેટની ભીતરમાં'

‘તિબેટની ભીતરમાં’ પહાડી સાહસકથાના લેખક હેનરિક હેરર. હેનરિક હેરર ‘ઓસ્ટ્રીઆ’ના વતની છે. મૂળ જર્મન ભાષામાં લખાયેલું પુસ્તક ‘સેવન યિઅર્સ ઈન તિબેટ’ જેનું અંગ્રેજી ભાષાંતર ઉપરથી મહેન્દ્ર મેઘાણીએ ‘તિબેટની ભીતરમાં’ નામથી અનુવાદ કર્યો છે.

હેનરિક હેરર તેઓ સત્યાવીસમા વરસે હિમાલયના નંગા પર્વત શિખરની ચઢાઈમાં સામેલ થયો હતો. યુરોપના અનેક પહાડો ખૂંદી વળ્યા, જંગલો, ઝાડી-ઝાંખરાં એમનું નિવાસ્થાન હતું.

હજારો માઈલ દૂરથી આવેલો એક યુવાન જેણે હિમાલય પર્વતના ચઢાણ માટે એક ટૂકડી સાથે આવ્યો હતો. વિશ્વ યુધ્ધની શરૂ થયો હેનરિક હેરર અને સાથી પિટરને છાવણીમાં કેદ કરવામાં આવે છે ત્યાંથી ભાગી તેઓ તિબેટ પહોંચી જાય છે અને તિબેટી પ્રજામાં અનોખી સંસ્કૃતિનું દર્શન થાય છે. જીવનના સહાનુભૂતિ અને સમજણ ભર્યા આલેખનના કારણે ભારતીય વાચકો માટે જ નહિ પણ જગતભરનાં વાચકો માટે મહત્ત્વનું બની જાય છે. હેનરિક હેરર ૧૯૩૬ માં ઓલમ્પિકની સ્પર્ધા પર્વતારોહણમાં ગોલ્ડ મેડલ મેળવ્યો હતો.

હેનરિક હેરર હિમાલયની યાત્રા દરમિયાન ખૂબ તકલિફો વેઠે છે. ચોર લુટારાઓના હાથમાં સપડાય જવું, ટાઢ-તડકો, ભૂખ-તરસ વેઠી ખડકો, બરફ, અને પહાડોમાં સમય વિતાવવો પડે છે. ઘણાબધા મિત્રો એવી સલાહ આપે છે કે, યાત્રાને અહીં મુલતવી રાખવી ! હેનરિક હેરર આત્મવિશ્વાસથી આગળ વધે છે હિમાલય પર્વત પાર કરી તિબેટ પહોંચી જાય છે. હેનરિક હેરર અને તેમનો સાથી પિટર તિબેટમાં રહે છે. તિબેટમાં સાત વર્ષના વસવાટ દરમિયાન ત્યાંની સંસ્કૃતિ તેના લોકજીવનથી પ્રભાવિત થાય છે. દલાઈ લામા તેમને તિબેટી પ્રજાજીવન માટે ઉત્તમ અમૂલ્ય કાર્ય સોંપે છે જેમ કે, બાગ બનાવવાના, પૂલ બાંધવાના, રાજધાની માટે નકશા તૈયાર કરવું, શિક્ષણ પૂરું પાડવું આ દરમિયાન તેઓ તિબેટી સંસ્કૃતિના તમામ અંગોનું નિકટતાથી પરિચય મેળવે છે. તિબેટી પ્રજાના રિત- રિવાજ, નીતિ નિયમ, દરેક જીવ પ્રત્યે તિબેટી પ્રજામાં પ્રેમ જોવા મળે છે. સમગ્ર પ્રજા જીવનની આગવી ઓળખ છે.

૧૯૧૦ માં ચીની લશ્કરે તિબેટની રાજધાની ‘લ્હાસા’ પહોંચી તિબેટની પ્રજા પર લૂંટફાટ તોડફોડ જેવી અત્યાચારો આદરતા. ૧૯૫૦ માં ચીની સેનાએ તિબેટના છ જેટલા સ્થળોએ સરહદ

ઓળંગી અને તિબેટ ઉપર પોતાનો કબજો જમાવી લીધો. દલાઈ લામા પોતાની ટૂકડી સાથે ભારતના હિમાચલ પ્રદેશમાં આવી નિવાસ કરે છે. ૧૯૫૧ માં હેનરિક હેરર પણ પોતાના વતન પાછા ફરે છે.

વાંસના તરાપા ઉપર મધ્ય પેસિફિક મહાસાગરને પાર કરનારા છ યુરોપી સાહસવીરોએ જે સ્થાન 'કોન-ટિકીને અપાવ્યું, તે સ્થાન 'તિબેટની ભિતરમાં' પહાડી સાહસકથાને મળ્યું છે.

ઉપસંહાર :

મહેન્દ્ર મેઘાણીએ જુદી જુદી ભાષાની ઉત્તમ કૃતિઓનો અભ્યાસ કરી તેનો ગુજરાતીમાં અનુવાદ કર્યા છે.

અનુવાદ થકી અન્ય દેશની સંસ્કૃતિ, રીતિ-રિવાજ, પરંપરા, પહેરવેશ જાણી શકાય છે. મહેન્દ્ર મેઘાણીએ અનુવાદિત કરેલા પુસ્તકો કોન-ટિકી, તલાવડી આરે, તિબેટની ભિતરમાં, ભાઈબંધ, જવાલા અને જ્યોત, નવા માનવી, વગેરે તેમના અનુવાદિત પુસ્તકો છે. 'કોન-ટિકી' એ વાંસના તરાપા પર બેસીને મધ્ય પેસિફિક મહાસાગર પાર કરનારા સાહસવીરોની કથા છે, જ્યારે 'તિબેટના ભિતરમાં' એ તિબેટી પ્રજા જીવનનું અનોખી સંસ્કૃતિ અને હિમાલય જેવા વિશાળ પર્વતને ખૂંદી વળવાની સાહસકથા છે. 'ભાઈબંધ' માં બે કિશોર નિશાળિયાઓની ભાઈબંધીઓની કથા, જેમાં ખરેખર દરેક વાચકને પોતાનું જ પ્રતિબિંબ ઝિલાય છે. 'જવાલા અને જ્યોત' માં ૧૭૯૩ની ફ્રાંસની લોકકાંતિ અને આંતરવિગ્રહ ની કથા છે.

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બિંદુ ભટ્ટની 'અખેપાતર' નવલકથામાં નિરૂપાયેલ દામ્પત્યજીવન

હિરલ પંડ્યા

ગુજરાતી વિભાગ

ગોપીનાથજી મહિલા કોલેજ સિહોર

સાંપ્રત ઉત્તર આધુનિક ગુજરાતી સાહિત્યમાં બિંદુ ભટ્ટ સંખ્યાની દ્રષ્ટિએ ઓછું પણ ગુણવત્તા, સત્વ અને કળાત્મકની દ્રષ્ટિએ માતબર કામ કરનારી નારી સર્જક છે. કથા સાહિત્ય, વિવેચન, સંપાદન, અનુવાદ અને સાહિત્યનાં વિવિધ સ્વરૂપોમાં એમની લેખિની લીલીયાવિહાર કરતી રહી છે. બિંદુ ભટ્ટનો ગુજરાતી સાહિત્યક્ષેત્રે પ્રવેશ એમની વૈતાલિક લઘુનવલ ૧૯૯૯માં પ્રગટ થયેલી 'મીરાં યાજ્ઞિકની ડાયરી' થી થયો. ૧૯૯૯માં તેમની બીજી નવલકથા 'અખેપાતર' ને સાહિત્ય અકાદમી દિલ્હીનું પારિતોષિક મળ્યું છે. આ ઉપરાંત તેમણે 'બાંધણી' નામનો વાર્તાસંગ્રહ પણ આપ્યો છે. બિંદુ ભટ્ટે અન્ય સાહિત્યમાં જેમકે, હિન્દીમાંથી ગુજરાતીમાં અને ગુજરાતીમાંથી હિન્દીમાં અનુવાદ કર્યા છે. કથાસર્જન ઉપરાંત બિંદુ ભટ્ટે 'અદ્યતન હિન્દી ઉપન્યાસ' અને 'આજ કે રંગ નાટક' એમ બે વિવેચનસંગ્રહો આપ્યા છે. રઘુવીર ચૌધરીના સહયોગમાં એમણે 'ગુર્જર પ્રવાસ નિબંધ સંચય' નામનું એક સંપાદન પણ કર્યું છે. આમ, બિંદુ ભટ્ટની લેખિની સાહિત્યના તમામ સ્વરૂપોમાં લીલીયાવિહાર કરતી રહી છે.

'અખેપાતર' ૧૯૯૯ માં પ્રગટ થયેલી બિંદુ ભટ્ટની નવલકથા છે. જે ૩૬ હપ્તામાં વહેંચાયેલી છે. દરેક હપ્તામાં નાવીન્ય વાચકને આરંભથી અંત સુધી જકડી રાખે છે. આ નવલકથા છ પ્રકરણ સુધી સળંગ અને પછી હપ્તાઓમાં લખાયેલી છે. ૧૮૪ પૃષ્ઠમાં ફેલાયેલી આ નવલકથા માટે બિંદુ ભટ્ટને સાહિત્ય અકાદમી દિલ્હીનું પારિતોષિક મળ્યું છે.

સૌપ્રથમ 'અખેપાતર' નવલકથાનો પરિચય મેળવીએ તો આ નવલકથામાં નારીની વેદના આપણને કથામાં પળે પળે અનુભવાય છે. આ કથાનું મુખ્ય પાત્ર કંચનબા છે. આ સિવાય ઘણા બધા સ્ત્રી અને પુરુષ પાત્રો કંચનની આસપાસ તેની સાથે સંકળાયેલા જોવાં મળે છે. આ નવલકથામાં મુખ્ય અને ગૌણ પાત્રો જોઈએ તો આશરે સાઠેક જેટલા પાત્રોનો અહીં ઉલ્લેખ થયેલો છે. આ ઉપરાંત આ નવલકથામાં અનેક સ્થળો જેમકે, મુખ્ય ગામ જસાપર, બાજુનું ગામ કાંપ (સુરેન્દ્રનગર), કરાંચી, અમદાવાદ-મુંબઈ એમ અનેક સ્થળોએ વિસ્તર્યું છે. આ કથા આમ જોઈએ તો કંચનબા ત્રણ દિવસ માટે સતીમાના સ્થાનકે અનુષ્ઠાન કરવા આવ્યાં ત્યાંથી શરૂ થાય છે. પરંતુ તેમાં કંચનબાના

અઠ્યોતેર વરસની જીવનગાથા આલેખાયેલી છે. ૧૯૪૭માં ભારત વિભાજન થયું અને એ વિભાજનનાં કારણે પાત્રોની બદલાતી આવતી નિયતિ નિરૂપણનો વિષય છે.

કંચનબા અને અમૃતનું દાંપત્યજીવન

ચૌદ વર્ષની ઉંમરે કંચનના લગ્ન અમૃત સાથે થાય છે. આ પહેલા અમૃતની સગાઈ તેમના ફઈબા ગંગાબાના નણંદની છોકરી સાથે કરી હોય છે. પરંતુ અમૃત છેલ્લા ત્રણ વર્ષથી સગપણ તોડવાની રાહે હતો. જ્યારે અમૃતના પિતા દેવશંકર પણ અમૃત ૧૮ વર્ષનો થાય તેની વાટ જોતા હતા. પરંતુ તે છોકરીને તાવ આવતા તે ગુજરી જાય છે. ત્યારબાદ અમૃતની સગાઈ કંચન સાથે કરવામાં આવે છે. વસંતપંચમીના દિવસે કંચન અને અમૃતના લગ્ન કરવામાં આવે છે. અહીં તેમના દામ્પત્ય સંબંધની શરૂઆત થાય છે. નાની વયે થયેલા લગ્નમાં કંચન પતિ-પત્ની, સસરા કે દામ્પત્ય ભાવ જેવા કોઈ પણ અર્થો-મર્મો સમજી શકતી નથી. આથી તેના મનમાં એક પ્રકારનો ભય રહે છે. તેમનું મન આ પ્રકારના દામ્પત્યજીવન કે લગ્નજીવન માટે તૈયાર ન હતું. તેમ છતાં તેમને જીવનની અંતિમ નિયતિ માનીને જીવવું પડે છે. જ્યારે કંચન લગ્ન કરી સાસરે જાય છે ત્યારે અમૃતને મેટ્રિકની પરીક્ષા આપવામાં એક મહિનો બાકી હોય છે. તેથી તે મેટ્રિકની પરીક્ષાની તૈયારી કરે છે અને તે પરીક્ષા પાસ કરી તે આગળ ભણવા ઇચ્છે છે. અને લંડન ચેમ્બર્સ ઓફ કોમર્સની પરીક્ષાની તૈયારી કરે છે. અમૃત સાથેના લગ્ન પછી કંચન તેમનો રમતિયાળ સ્વભાવ છોડે છે. અમૃતનો સ્પર્શ તેમને રોમાંચ અર્પે છે. આમ, તે પતિ સાથે શારીરિક મનથી તૈયાર ન હોવા છતાં અમૃત તરફથી મધુરજની ભોગવાય છે. ત્યારે તે ગુસ્સે થાય છે. અને રડવા લાગે છે. સમય જતાં તેમનું દામ્પત્યજીવન પ્રસન્નતા, પ્રેમ અને સહકારથી ભરેલું છે. કંચન તેમના પતિની સરખામણીએ પરંપરાવાદી વિચાર અને વ્યવહાર ધરાવતી નારી છે. તો અમૃત આધુનિક વિચારસરણી ધરાવતો યુવક છે. કંચન એક ગૃહિણી તરીકે પતિ અને સસરાની બરાબર કાળજી લે છે. તો બીજી તરફ અમૃત પણ તેને પ્રેમ કરનારો અને તેની કાળજી રાખનારો પતિ છે.

એકંદરે કંચન અને અમૃતનું દામ્પત્યજીવન પ્રેમ અને સહકારથી ભરેલું છે. અમૃત સાથેના સંબંધથી ક્રમશઃ ગૌતમ, ચંદ્રકાંત અને કરૂણા એમ ત્રણ બાળકોની માતા બને છે. અમૃત વ્યવહાર ક્ષેત્રે પણ સારું નામ કમાયેલ છે. તે તેમના મિત્ર સાથે મળીને થિયેટર ખોલે છે. અને તેનું નામ 'વિક્ટોરિયા' રાખે છે. ત્યારબાદ તે ક્રમશઃ બીજા બે થિયેટર પણ ખોલે છે. તેનું નામ 'કંચન' અને 'લક્ષ્મી' રાખે છે.

અમૃતએ આધુનિક વિચારસરણી ધરાવે છે. તે આપણને તેના વર્તન અને વ્યવહારથી ખ્યાલ આવે છે. જ્યારે એની આગળ સગાઈ કરેલી છોકરી ગુજરી જાય છે. ત્યારે તેને ગંગાબા કહે છે કે

"ભઈલા મારું આટલું માન તું નાહી લે.ગમે તેમ તોયે આપણું માણસ. રૂપિયો અને નાળિયેર લીધા છે કાંઈ રમત નથી કરી. તું નાહી લે. આભડછેટ તો આપણને પણ લાગે"(પૃષ્ઠ-૬૧) અહીં અમૃત તે સ્વીકારતો નથી. ક્યારેક અમૃત કંચનને થિયેટરમાં પણ લઈ જાય છે. ત્યારે કંચનની સાદગી જોઈને તેમની મશ્કરી કરી 'ડોશી' કહીને ચીડવે છે. એકવાર અંગ્રેજી ફિલ્મ જોવા ગયેલા એ સમયે પ્રેમ વિશે નિરૂપિત ફિલ્મમાં પ્રેમનાં દ્રશ્યો આવે તો કંચન લાજ કાઢીને બેસી રહેતી.અને વ્યાપારી માનસ ધરાવતો અમૃત અંગ્રેજી રહેણી-કરણી અને ભણતર પ્રત્યે પણ પક્ષપાત રાખતો નહીં. અને કંચનને કહેતો "તમે બધા હાળા દેશી તમને શું ખબર પડે નવા જમાનાની? અંગ્રેજો આવ્યા ત્યારે તો તમને ખબર પડી કે તમારો દેશ કેટલો મહાન છે? અરે હજી તો તમે ક્યાંક દુરના ખુણામાં સબડતાં હોત.આ તો આભાર માનો અંગ્રેજોએ તમને રેલવે આપી.અરે હું તો કહું છું તમને આ સ્વતંત્રની સમજણ જ અંગ્રેજી ભણતરે આપી. બાકી બેઠાં હોત જુના સડેલા થોથાને ગોખતા.તમે તો બાપના ફૂવામાં મરવા જ પેદાં થયાં છો."(પૃષ્ઠ-૭૩)

અહીં કંચન ક્યારેય પણ પોતાના પતિનો પ્રતિકાર કરતી નથી.કંચન સવાર-સાંજ પતિની ઇચ્છા પ્રમાણે જ જીવવાનો આગ્રહ રાખતી. એક ગૃહિણી તરીકે, પત્ની તરીકે, માતા તરીકે કંચન પોતાના સંસારજીવનને બરાબર સાચવતી. જ્યારે જયા ક્રાંતિકારીના કામ કરવા માટે ઘર છોડીને ચાલી જાય છે ત્યારે અમૃત કંચનને દોશી અને બેજવાબદાર ગણીને તેને તરછોડે છે. એ સમયે પણ તે કંચનને પ્રેમ કરનારો પતિ જ છે. પરંતુ પરિસ્થિતિવશ તે કંચન સાથે વાતચીત કરવાનું છોડી દે છે. તે કંચનને જ પોતાના સંસાર જીવનની ધરી માને છે. ત્યારબાદ હંમેશા ફાટી નીકળેલા કોમી હુમલાના કારણે કંચન,અમૃત અને બાળકો અલગ થઈ જાય છે. ત્યારે કંચન રાત્રે પોતાના પતિ સાથે સહવાસ માણે છે. અને તેને જીવનનું સંભારણું ગણી તે અમૃતથી અલગ થાય છે.અહીં તે તેમનાં ગૌતમને પણ ખોઈ બેસે છે.અને ચિત્તભ્રમ દેવશંકર પાણીમાં પડી જાય છે.અહીં તે દેવશંકરની તે સમયે લાશ શોધવા ગયેલી કંચન પોતે જ લાશ બનીને આવે છે. ઓખા બંદરે સસરાની લાશ ગોતવા ગયેલી કંચનનો બળાત્કાર થાય છે. આ કોમી રમખાણોમાં તે ગૌતમ તથા સસરા દેવશંકરને ખોઈ બેસે છે. અને બળાત્કાર થયેલી કંચન ફરીથી ગર્ભવતી બને છે. અને આ પરિસ્થિતિમાં તે નક્કી નથી કરી શકતી કે આ ગર્ભ રહ્યો તે પતિનો છે કે બળાત્કારીનો તો પણ કંચન એ બાળકને વ્યથિત હૃદયે જન્મ આપે છે.

કરાંચીથી બાળકો સાથે આવેલી કંચન અમૃતની વાટ જોઈને બાળકોને ઉછેરે છે. પરંતુ તે જીવનમાં ક્યારેય અમૃતને મળી શકતી નથી. તે પોતાના બાળકોને જજમાનવરતીનું કામ કરી

ભણાવે છે અને નોકરીએ ચઢાવે છે. આ બધી જ પરિસ્થિતિમાં તે અમૃતને યાદ કરે છે. પણ ઈવના પત્ર દ્વારા પતિનું કાર અકસ્માતમાં મૃત્યુ અને બીજી સ્ત્રી સાથેના લગ્નની હકીકત જાણે છે ત્યારે તે પીડા અનુભવે છે. પણ તે બળાપો કાઢતી નથી. છેલ્લે તે દીકરા ચંદ્રકાંતે ઈવ પાસેથી મંગાવેલા પૈસાની જાણ કંચનને થાય છે ત્યારે દિકરાને છોડી જસાપર આવે છે. અહીં કંચનએ સ્ત્રી તરીકે સ્વમાની પણ છે.

કથામાં અમૃત અને કંચનના દાંપત્યસંબંધની વિસ્તૃત કથા નથી. કંચનનો પતિ અમૃત પત્નીની પુરી સંભાળ રાખનારો છે. બીજા લગ્ન કર્યા હોવા છતાં તે પોતાની ડાયરીમાં કંચનનો જ ઉલ્લેખ કરે છે. અને તેમના માટે તે ફિક્સ ડિપોઝિટમાં પૈસા પણ મૂકે છે. એકંદરે તેમનો દાંપત્યસંબંધ પ્રેમભાવથી ભરેલો છે.

'અપ્રેપાતર' નવલકથામાં નિરુપાયેલ અન્ય દંપતીનું દામ્પત્યજીવન

ચંદ્રકાંત અને વિશાખાએ કંચનબાના પુત્ર અને પુત્રવધુ છે. વિશાખા ચંદ્રકાંતની સાથે ઓફિસમાં કામ કરતી હોય છે. વિશાખાના પિતા ચાલુ નોકરીએ અચાનક ગુજરી જાય છે. તેથી રહેમરાહે નોકરી મળે છે. વિશાખા એ સમયે કોલેજના બીજા વર્ષમાં હોય છે. અને તેણે મેટ્રિક પાસ કરી હોવાથી તેના આધારે કારફૂનની જગ્યાએ તેમને રાખવામાં આવે છે. કંચનબા તેમને લગ્નની પરવાનગી આપે છે. અને વિશાખાની માતાને દીકરીને દુઃખી ન કરવાનું વચન પણ આપે છે. દીકરાના લગ્ન પછી કંચનબા જ્યારે વિશાખા ગર્ભવતી બને છે ત્યારે તે અમદાવાદ રહેવા માટે જાય છે. સમય જતા વિશાખા અને ચંદ્રકાંતને ત્યાં બે બાળકોનો જન્મ થાય છે. એકનું નામ આનંદ અને બીજાનું નામ ટીકુ. ક્યારેક કંચન અને વિશાખા ને બાળકોને સમય ન આપવાના કારણે વાદ-વિવાદ પણ થાય છે. પરંતુ મૂળ કથામાં ચંદ્રકાંત અને વિશાખાનું દામ્પત્યજીવન સમભાવથી ભરેલું છે.

કાર્તિક અને શાન્તા અને શાન્તાનો પતિ એમ આ દામ્પત્ય સંબંધમાં કાર્તિક અપરણીત અને શાન્તા પરણિત પણ છૂટાછેડા ન મળેલી સ્ત્રી છે. કાર્તિક અને શાન્તા બે વર્ષથી મુંબઈમાં સાથે રહે છે. શાન્તાના લગ્ન પાંચેક વર્ષ પહેલા તેમની જ્ઞાતિના યુવક સાથે થાય છે. શાન્તાનો પતિ રેલ્વે અધિકારીના હોદ્દા ઉપર કામ કરે છે. તેને શાન્તા સાથે પરણવું નહોતું પરંતુ મા-બાપની આજ્ઞાને વશ તે શાન્તા સાથે પરણે છે. બંનેની સંમતિ વિના અસ્તિત્વમાં આવેલા લગ્નસંબંધમાં ભંગાણ પડે છે. આથી શાન્તા પીયર પાછી આવે છે. એકાદ વર્ષ તે તેના માતા-પિતા સાથે રહે છે પરંતુ ભાઈનું દામ્પત્યજીવન ડામાડોળ થવા લાગ્યું જેથી શાન્તા અલગ રહે છે. એ અરસામાં કાર્તિક અને શાન્તા એકબીજાની નજીક આવે છે. કાર્તિક શાન્તા સામે લગ્નનો પ્રસ્તાવ મૂકે છે પરંતુ પહેલો પતિ છૂટાછેડા

આપવા ઈચ્છતો નથી આમ જ્યાં સુધી છૂટાછેડા ન થાય ત્યાં સુધી લગ્ન કરી શકતા નથી.અહીં શાન્તાની પરિસ્થિતિ કંચન પણ સારી રીતે સમજી શકે છે.અહીં કથામાં કાર્તિક અને શાન્તાનું દામ્પત્યજીવન વિવાદોથી ભરાયેલું, અશાંત,અપ્રસન્ન અને સમસ્યાથી ભરેલું છે.

અનીસ અને ઝરીના ઉર્ફે જયાનો દાંપત્ય જીવનનું કોઈ ચોક્કસ વજુદ જણાતું નથી.જયાએ ક્રાંતિકારી કામોમાં પરિસ્થિતિ વશ પોતાનું નામ બદલીને ઝરીના અને ઇસ્લામ ધર્મ સ્વીકાર્યો છે. અને જયાની કટોકટીની પરિસ્થિતિમાં તેમની મદદ કરે છે. ત્યારબાદ પાકિસ્તાન છોડી દસ વરસથી દુબઈ વેપાર કરતો અનીસ જયાને મળે છે. અને સમય જતા પછી જયા પણ કંચનને વાત કરી તેની રાય લઈને તે અનીસ પાસે દુબઈ જતી રહે છે.આમ, અનીસ અને જયાનું દાંપત્યજીવનનો કોઈ અહીં સંકેત કે ઉલ્લેખ વધારે જોવા મળતો નથી.

કેસર અને જીવો આ દંપતી જસાપરમાં રહે છે. જીવો ઠાકોર સાહેબનો ખેડૂત છે.તેનો જન્મ નીચલા વરણમાં થયો હોવા છતાં તેના સંસ્કાર ઘણા ઊંચા છે. તેમનામાં પ્રામાણિકતા,સાત્વિકતા અને માણસાઈ જોવા મળે છે. ઠાકોર સાહેબના ઘરમાંથી પૈસા,અનાજ કે સોના-ચાંદી તરફ તે ક્યારેય ખરાબ નજર નાંખતા નથી.કેસર એ કંચનની વગર'મુંડેલી ચેલી' જેવી છે.કેસર અને જીવાનાં લગ્નને પાંચ વર્ષ થયાં હોવા છતાં તેઓ નિઃસંતાન છે. તેમણે ઘણા દાક્તરી તપાસ અને ડોશીવૈદ કરાવ્યા છતાં સંતાન પ્રાપ્ત થતું નહોતું. એકવાર કેસર સાતમ-આઠમ કરવા પિયર ગઈ છે. બે દિવસ રોકાય છે અને પછી તે પાછી ફરે છે એ સમયે ચોમાસાના દિવસો હતાં.રામપરાથી જસાપર ચાલીને આવવું પડતું.તે જસાપર આવવાં નીકળી હોય છે ને માર્ગમાં ધોધમાર વરસાદથી એણે ખેતરમાં એક વૃક્ષ નીચે આશરો લેવો પડે છે. અને દુર્ભાગ્યવશ તે ફસાય છે. અને કેટલાક હવસખોરો તેનો બળાત્કાર કરે છે. આથી તે બેભાન પડી હોય છે.ત્યાંથી રાવજી પટેલ તેને પોતાના ગામમાં જસાપર લાવે છે.અને તાત્કાલિક તેને દવાખાને લઈ જવામાં આવે છે.

બળાત્કારની ઘટનાથી તે બે જીવસોતી બનેલી કેસરને હરિપ્રિયા બીજું ઘર માંડવા કહે છે. પણ પોતાના પતિના ચરિત્ર પર ડાઘ નો લાગે માટે તે બાળક પડાવી દે છે.અહીં જીવો પણ તેને કોઈપણ પરિસ્થિતિમાં અપનાવવા તૈયાર થાય છે. અને કેસરને પતિ તરફથી પ્રેમ,હુંફ અને સાંત્વના મળે છે. પોતાના પતિ માટે પાંચ વર્ષથી નિઃસંતાન રહેલી કેસર માં બનવા જાય છે ત્યારે તે પતિ માટે તે બાળકથી છુટકારો મેળવી લે છે.અહીં કેસર અને જીવાનું દામ્પત્યજીવન આપણને પ્રેમ, સહકાર, સમભાવ અને સમર્પણ ભાવથી બંધાયેલું જોવા મળે છે.

ઠાકોરસાહેબ અને જુજામા જસાપર ગામમાં રહેતા દંપતિ છે. જુજામાં સતીમાંની તિથીએ કુંવારી કન્યાઓને શણગારતા અને જમાડતા.અહીં કંચન પણ આવતી.ઠાકોર સાહેબને ચાર દીકરીઓ અને એક દીકરો. દીકરા માટે ઠાકોરસાહેબે બીજા લગ્ન કરેલા. પત્ની જુજામા પોતે જ તેમની ભત્રીજી સાથે તેમનાં પતિના લગ્ન કરાવે છે. તે દીકરાને જન્મ આપીને સુવાવડમાં જ મૃત્યુ પામે છે. તે બાળકને જુજામાં લાડકોડથી ઉછેરે છે.અહીં કથામાં ઠાકોરસાહેબ અને જુજામાંના દાંપત્યજીવનનો ઉલ્લેખ કરવામાં આવ્યો છે.

કંચનના માતા-પિતા જેષ્ઠારામ અને રેવાનું દામ્પત્યજીવન પણ પ્રેમથી ભરેલું છે. જ્યારે જેષ્ઠારામ કરાંચી કામ કરવા જતા રહે છે ત્યારે થોડા સમય પછી તે બંને બાળકોને અને રેવાને પણ સાથે લઈ જાય છે.જ્યારે રેવા જસાપર રહેતી ત્યારે લખતા ન આવડતુ હોવાં છતાં છાનીમાની પત્ર લખે છે.અહીં આપણને જેષ્ઠારામ અને રેવા વચ્ચે પ્રેમભાવ જોવાં મળે છે. સમય જતા રેવાને 'ગાંઠીયો વા' થાય છે.ત્યારે પણ જેષ્ઠારામ તેની કાળજી રાખે છે. પરંતુ જ્યારે બાજુના પાડોશમાં રહેતા નિર્મળામાસી તેના ઘરનું કામકાજ કરતા,રસોઈ બનાવી જેષ્ઠારામને ખવડાવતાં ત્યારે જેષ્ઠારામ નિર્મળામાસી સાથે સંબંધ બાંધી લે છે.અહીં કંચનને આ વાતની જાણ થતાં કે નિર્મળામાસીએ તે ઘર ધીમે ધીમે પોતાનું કરી લીધું તો એ પોતાના પીયર સાથે સંબંધ તોડી નાખે છે. અહીં શરૂઆતની કથામાં જેષ્ઠારામ અને રેવાનું દામ્પત્ય પ્રેમથી ભરેલું છે. પરંતુ ત્રીજી વ્યક્તિ નિર્મળામાસી આવતા તેમાં વિચ્છેદ પડે છે.

ભલાભાઈ અને હરિપ્રિયાનું દામ્પત્યસંબંધ અહીં જોવાં મળે છે. હરિપ્રિયા કંચનબાની સખી છે.ભલાભાઈ ઠાકોરસાહેબનો દીકરો છે.ભલાભાઈ એ પોતાના અંગ્રેજી શિક્ષકના દીકરી હરિપ્રિયા સાથે પિતાની ઇચ્છા વિરુદ્ધ લગ્ન કરી લીધા છે. જેથી મરતા સુધી તે પોતાના માતા-પિતા સાથે તો રહે છે પણ અબોલા રાખે છે. તેમને બે દિકરીઓ અને એક દીકરો છે. દીકરીઓના નામ વિનોદબાળા અને કુંજબાળા અને દીકરાનું નામ જયુભા છે. એમની દીકરી કુંજબાળાને દાજી નગરના ઠાકોરસાહેબના ચિત્રકાર દિકરાને પરણાવી છે. તો નાની દીકરી વિનોદબાળા આર્કિટેકનું ભણીને પરદેશ ગઈ. અને દીકરો જયુ ભા એ કોલેજ ભણી ગામનું કામ સંભાળે છે. અહીં હરિપ્રિયા અને ભલાભાઈ વચ્ચે ભરપૂર પ્રેમ જોવા મળે છે.કંચનનો પત્ર ભલાભાઈ જ વાંચી આપે છે. કંચનની વેદનાના સાક્ષી આ દંપતીઓ છે. આ બંનેનું દાંપત્ય કંચનના જીવનમાં પણ ઘણો ફાળો આપે છે.

રૂખીબા અને રતિલાલ એ પણ જસાપરમાં રહેનારા દંપતી છે.રૂખીબા કંચનબાના બહેનપણી છે. તેને છ દીકરીઓ અને એક દીકરો છે. એકવાર રૂખીબા પિયર જાય છે ત્યારે તેમનો પતિ તેમને

અને બાળકોને છોડી અમદાવાદ જતો રહે છે. ત્યાંથી પાછો કરાંચી જાય છે ત્યાં તેને અમૃતની મદદથી થિયેટરમાં પ્રોજેક્ટર રૂમમાં નોકરી મળે છે. અહીં કંચનના કહેવાથી તે પોતાનાં બૈરી છોકરાઓને કરાંચી બોલાવી લે છે. તો પાંચેક વર્ષ રહી તે પાછો જતો રહે છે. ત્યાંથી પાછા બાળકો અને રૂખીબા જસાપર આવીને રહે છે. રૂખીબાના મોટા છોકરાને લોખંડ વાગવાથી ધનુર થાય છે અને તે મૃત્યુ પામે છે. રૂખીબાની ૩૦ વર્ષની ઉંમરે નણંદ સાથે સાથે તેનો પણ સુવાવડનો ખાટલો મંડાયો હતો. જો કે રૂખીબાને અશ્વિનના જન્મથી કોઈ ઉમળકો નહોતો. એને મોટો કર્યો, ઉધાર ઉછીના કરી ભણાવ્યો, ધંધે લગાડ્યો, પરણાવ્યો તો પણ રૂખીબાને જશ નો મળ્યો. દીકરો પણ ઘર છોડીને જતો રહ્યો. આમ, રૂખીબા અને રતિલાલનાં દામ્પત્યજીવનની કોઈ વિશિષ્ટ રેખા ઉપસતી નથી. રૂખીબાએ પત્ની તરીકે, મા તરીકે જીવનભર વેઠ્યું છે. તે આપણે કથની પરથી સ્પષ્ટ કરી શકીએ છીએ.

શનાભાઈ અને સવિતાબહેનનું દામ્પત્યજીવનનો કથામાં ખાલી ઉલ્લેખ જોવા મળે છે. આ દંપતી નીમ્નવર્ગમાંથી આવે છે. સવિતાબેન ગામના સરપંચ છે તો શનાભાઈ ધારાસભ્ય છે. અને આ બંનેએ ગામની કાયાપલટ કરી નાખી છે. પોતાના હરિજનવાસમાં પણ ખાસ્સો બદલાવ કર્યો. પરંતુ નીમ્નવર્ગના હોવાના કારણે ઉજળિયાત કોમ તેમની માણસમાં ગણતરી કરતા નથી. અહીં કથામાં આપણને જાતીભેદ જોવા મળે છે. માણસ પોતાની આવડત અને કર્મને કારણે નહીં પરંતુ પોતાની જાતને કારણે થતી અવહેલના આપણને જોવા મળે છે. એમના દામ્પત્યજીવનની કોઈ વિશિષ્ટતા વર્ણવવામાં આવી નથી આમ છતાં ગામમાં અસ્પૃશ્ય કક્ષાનું આ દંપતી રાજકીયવર્ગ વધારી શક્યું તે એમની આગવી ઓળખ કહેવાય.

કંચનના સસરા દેવશંકર છે. તેમનો કથામાં ઉલ્લેખ છે પરંતુ તેમની પત્ની અનસુયાનો તો માત્ર નામથી જ ઉલ્લેખ કથામાં કરવામાં આવ્યો છે. ગંગાબા એક સંવાદમાં તેમનો ઉલ્લેખ કરે છે. દેવશંકર કરાંચીના મેયર છે. તેમનું વ્યક્તિત્વ કથામાં લોકોને આશરો આપનારું, બીજા લોકોની મદદ કરનારું જોવાં મળે છે. ગંગાબા તેમના ભાઈ દેવશંકરના બાળકોને મોટા કરે છે. જ્યારે જયા ઘર છોડીને જાય છે ત્યારે દેવશંકર પાગલ થઈ જાય છે. અને કરાંચી છોડી જાય છે ત્યારે તેનું પાણીમાં પડવાથી મૃત્યુ થાય છે.

હરજી પટેલ અને સમતાનું દામ્પત્યજીવન સુખી અને પ્રસન્ન જોવા મળે છે. સમતા એ મા-બાપ અને ભાઈની ઉપરવટ જઈ કંચનની મદદ લઈને હરજી પટેલનું ઘર માંડ્યું હોય છે. આમ તો હરજી પટેલ સાથે નાનપણથી જ તેમનું વેવિશાળ થઈ ગયું હોય છે. પરંતુ સમતાના બાપા અને ભાઈ છુટું કરવાથી પૈસા પડાવી શકાય અને ત્યારબાદ સમતાના બીજીવાર લગ્ન કરાવીને પૈસા મેળવી શકાય

એમ વિચારી દલાલી કરવાનો ઉલ્લેખ જોવાં મળે છે. ત્યારે સમતા એ વાતને ઠોકર મારી હરજી પટેલનું ઘર માંડે છે. અહીં તેનું દાંપત્યજીવન પ્રેમભાવથી ભરેલું કથામાં આલેખ્યું છે.

અમૃત અને ઈવના દામ્પત્ય સંબંધનો તો કેવળ ઉલ્લેખ જોવા મળે છે. અમૃત કરાંચી છોડી કમ્પાલા ચાલ્યો જાય છે. ત્યારે તે ત્યાં નોકરી કરે છે. તેના શેઠની દીકરી ઈવ સાથે લગ્ન કરે છે. અને તેને કેવોન નામનો દીકરો છે. ત્યારબાદ અમૃતનું કાર એક્સિડન્ટમાં મૃત્યુ થાય છે. તેમના લોકરમાંથી ઈવને ડાયરી મળે છે. જેમાં કંચનનો ઉલ્લેખ છે. અને તેના માટે ફિક્સડિપોઝિટમાં મુકેલાં પૈસા મળે છે. આથી ઈવ કંચનને પત્ર લખે છે. અને તેને કંચનની પરિસ્થિતિની જાણ થાય છે. તે અમૃતને મુકેલાં પૈસાની સાથે પોતે પણ પચાસ હજાર મોકલે છે. અહીં ઈવની કંચન પ્રત્યેની લાગણી વ્યક્ત થતી જોવા મળે છે. અહીં માત્ર કથામાં તેનો ઉલ્લેખ મળે છે.

આ સિવાય પણ કથામાં હરીશ અને ભાવના, રાવજી પટેલ અને મોંઘી વગેરે જેવાં દંપતીઓનો પણ અહીં ઉલ્લેખ થયેલો છે. અહીં 'અખેપાતર' એ દાંપત્ય વિભાવના પ્રસ્તુત કરતી નવલકથા નથી પરંતુ અહીં જીવનભર વેદનાથી ગ્રસિત સ્ત્રીની જીવનગાથા છે. કંચનબા આ કથાની નાયિકા છે. તેમનો દામ્પત્ય સંબંધ, પતિ પ્રત્યેનો સમભાવ અને પ્રેમભાવ આદરણીય છે. પતિની ઉપસ્થિતિ વીના એકલે હાથે સંઘર્ષ કરીને બાળકોનો ઉછેર-પોષણ કરીને એમના જીવનને સામાન્ય જનક સ્થિતિએ પહોંચાડે છે. આ કથામાં ૧૪ જેટલા દંપતીઓનો ઉલ્લેખ થયેલ છે. જે કોઈને કોઈ રીતે વેદનામાં ઝઝૂમી રહ્યા છે. અહીં દામ્પત્યજીવનમાં પ્રેમભાવ, સમભાવ, હુંફ તો ક્યાંક પીડા પણ જોવા મળે છે. આ કથામાં લેખિકાનો અલગ-અલગ દામ્પત્યસંબંધો આલેખીને તેના જીવનની કથા પણ આપણી સમક્ષ મૂકી છે. આ નવલકથા દાંપત્ય સંબંધનું નહીં પણ સ્ત્રીના જીવનની સંઘર્ષ કથા બની રહે છે. આ નવલકથા માં સ્ત્રી પાત્રોની સંખ્યા વધારે જોવા મળે છે. આ નવલકથાનું શીર્ષક 'અખેપાતર' પણ સાર્થક છે. કારણ કે આ કથાની નાયિકા સિવાય પણ બીજા સ્ત્રી પાત્રો આપણને વેદનામાં જ જોવા મળે છે. અહીં સ્ત્રી પાત્રો વેદનાનાં 'અખેપાતર' જીવે છે.

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'કટરા બી આર્જુ' રાજકીય વિષયવસ્તુ ધરાવતી ભારતીય નવલકથા

જયદીપ ચાવડા

પીએચ.ડી.સ્કોલર, ગૂજરાત વિદ્યાપીઠ, અમદાવાદ

માર્ગદર્શક - ડૉ. કનુભાઈ વસાવા

ગૂજરાત વિદ્યાપીઠ, અમદાવાદ.

E-mail - Chavada21@gmail.com

લેખક રાહી માસુમ રજા. એક એવા કવિ અને કથાકાર જેમને માટે ભારતીયતા ઇન્સાનિયતનો પર્યાય રહી છે. કટરા બી આર્જુ લેખકે રાખેલ શિર્ષક છે પણ અસલમાં આ વિસ્તારનું નામ કટરા મીર બુલાકી હતું. જે ઈલાહાબાદની ઘણી બધી વસ્તીઓમાની એક વસ્તીનું નામ છે. અહીં એક મામૂલી વિસ્તારની કથા હોવા છતાં લગભગ આખા દેશની કહાની બને છે. આ 'મૂંગી વસ્તીઓ' ના 'મૂંગા લોકો'ની કથા છે. જ્યાં અજવાળાનું ક્યાંય નામો-નિશાન નથી. આવી વસ્તીઓ ખાલી ઈલાહાબાદ શહેરમાં જ નહીં પરંતુ દરેક મોટા શહેરમાં જોવા મળે છે હૃદયમાં છુપાયેલા અંધકારને જેમ.

આ નવલકથામાં બયાન આપતા લેખક કહે છે કે "હું એકરાર કરું છું કે આ એક જુઠી કથા છે. આના પાત્રો જુઠા છે, જગ્યાઓના નામ ખોટા છે. ઘટનાઓ ઘડી કાઢેલી છે પરંતુ આ જુઠ બોલવામાં મને શરમ નથી આવતી." નવલકથાની શરૂઆત 'કે.બી.એ.ફાઈલ' નામના પ્રકરણ શરૂ થાય છે અને ખતમ 'જીત કી ઘડી' નામના પ્રકરણથી. અસલમાં કે બી એ ફાઈલ બનાવવાની કોઈ જરૂર હતી નહીં પણ શું કરે પોલીસને પોતાના પ્રમોશન માટે કોઈ મનઘડન કેસ હલ તો કરવો જ પડે! એટલે આ ફાઈલ ખુલી ગઈ. હવે વાત એમ હતી કે કટરા મીર બુલાકીના બોર્ડ પર નીચે કોઈએ કટરા બી આર્જુ લખી નાખ્યું અને એક પત્રકાર નજર એની પર પડે છે. એની પર એક લેખ લખી નાખે છે. જે સંપાદકને ગમે છે અને એની ઉપર એક સીરીયલ લખવાની વિનંતી કરે છે. એ દિવસોમાં પત્રકાર પાસે પણ કોઈ ખાસ કામ હતું નહીં એટલે એ પણ આ સીરીયલ લખવાના કામમાં લાગી જાય છે. પરંતુ સરકારી ચોપડે કટરા બી આર્જુ જેવું કંઈ હતું નહીં. શહેરની સરકારને ગભરામણ થવા લાગી કે આ ક્યાંક સરકારનો તખ્તો ઉખાડી નાખવાની સાજુસ ના હોય! એટલે ખુફિયા પોલીસે કાર્યાલયમાં કે.બી.એ. નામની ફાઈલ ખોલી નાખી.

એ પત્રકાર એટલે આશારામ. એના દાદા શ્રી બાબુરામ 'આઝાદ'. જે કોંગ્રેસી હતા. પરંતુ દાદા અને પૌત્ર વચ્ચે વિચારોનો મતભેદ થઈ ગયો હતો. આસારામ માર્ક્સવાદ તરફ વળ્યો હતો. જ્યારે બાબુરામને માર્ક્સવાદ સાથે કોઈ લેવાદેવા જ નહોતા. આશારામની મા રામદયી, જેને માટે રાજનીતિનો એટલો જ અર્થ હતો કે એમાં જેલ જવું પડે છે. એને આઝાદી કે ક્રાંતિ જેવા શબ્દની સમજ

હોતી. એ એક આપણા દેશની મોટાભાગની સ્ત્રીઓની જેમ રાજનીતિથી બહુ દૂરની વ્યક્તિ હતી. આ બાબુ આશારામને કોંગ્રેસ સરકાર ઉપર બિલકુલ ભરોસો નહોતો. સરકાર નેહરુની હોય, લાલ બહાદુરની હોય કે મિસીજ ગાંધીની હોય- કોંગ્રેસ સરકાર મૂડીવાદની દલાલ અને જનતાની દુશ્મન રહી છે. બજેટ મોરારજી બનાવે કે સુબ્રમણ્યમ બનાવે -કોંગ્રેસ સરકારનું દરેક બજેટ જનતાને લૂંટનારૂં અને મૂડીવાદીઓને મદદગાર રહ્યું છે. આવું આશારામ સ્પષ્ટપણે માનતો હતો કે માનતો થઈ ગયો હતો. "... और फिर एक दिन आसारामने अपने कमरे से गांधीजी की तस्वीर हटा दी उसकी जगह कास्ट्रो की तस्वीर ने लेली".

બાબુ ગૌરીશંકરલાલ કોંગ્રેસી એમ.પી. હતા અને મંત્રી બનતા બનતા રહી ગયા હતા. સમાજવાદ ઉપર કોંગ્રેસમાં એમનાથી વધારે સારી રીતે કુનેહ(ભાષણ) કરવાવાળુ કોઈ હતું નહીં એટલે જ્યાં જ્યાં સોશ્યલિસ્ટો અને કમ્યુનિસ્ટોનું જોર હતું. ત્યાં ત્યાં બાબુ ગૌરીશંકરની બહુ માંગ હતી. ઈલાબાદથી પૂર્વનો આખો ઉત્તર પ્રદેશ એમના કોંગ્રેસી ચાર્જમાં આવતો હતો. તોય કાલનો આશારામ એમના જ વર્કરોને સમાજવાદ શીખવવાની બેવફૂફી કરી રહ્યો હતો. બાબુરામ જેવા ઈમાનદાર કોંગ્રેસી આદમી અંદરને અંદર તો બાબુ ગૌરીશંકર અને એમને જેવા પેશાવર નેતાઓના વિરોધી હતા. કેમકે ગૌરીશંકર જેવા લોકો ટિકિટોની ઓલાદ હતી. જ્યાં ટિકિટો વેચાઈ ત્યાં આવા લોકો પેદા થઈ જતા. ગૌરીશંકર બે વખત કોંગ્રેસની ટિકિટ પર જીતેલા. તોપણ કોંગ્રેસથી અલગ થયેલા અને જેવી લાલચ પતી પાછા પણ આવી ગયેલા. બાબુરામને આવી રાજનૈતિક કબઝૂ રમતા નહોતું આવડતું. આ બધું જાણતા હોવા છતાં પોતાની કોંગ્રેસ પ્રત્યેની વફાદારી તેમણે છોડેલી નહીં. બાબુરામ એકવાર આશારામને કહે છે પણ ખરી કે खराबी सरकार में नहीं, सरकारी नौकरों में है."

દેશરાજ અને બિલ્લો આ નવલકથાના મહત્વના બે પાત્રો. દેશરાજ જે શમ્સૂ મિયાની નેશનલ ગેરેજમાં કામ કરે છે. અને બિલ્લો પોતે એક લોંડરી ચલાવે છે. જેનું નામ છે જનતા લોંડરી. આ મકાન પણ શમ્સૂ મિયાનું છે. જે ભાડે આપેલું છે. બંનેના લગ્ન નક્કી થઈ ગયા છે પણ એક વાતના લીધે અટકી પડ્યા છે. બિલ્લોએ નક્કી કર્યું હતું કે જ્યાં સુધી એ પોતાનું ઘર નહિ બનાવી લે ત્યાં સુધી લગ્ન નહીં કરે. એટલે દેશ પણ તૈયાર થઈ ગયો કે જ્યાં સુધી બંનેના સપનાનું ઘર નહીં બને ત્યાં સુધી તેઓ લગ્ન નહીં કરે. આમ બંને પોતાની બચત પોસ્ટ ઓફિસમાં જમા કરવાનું શરૂ કરી દે છે. બંને ભણેલા ગણેલા ન્હોતા એટલે એમના હાઉસ ફંડનો બધો હિસાબ-કિતાબ આશારામ કરતો હતો. અહીં બીજું એક મહત્વનું પાત્ર આવે છે ઇતવારી બાબા. જે એક ભિખારી હતા. સુવાનું સ્થાન જનતા લોંડરી બંધ થઈ ગયા પછી એની બહાર રહેતું. દેશ અને બિલ્લો વચ્ચે જ્યારે પોતાના સપનાના ઘરની વાત થતી ત્યારે ઇતવારી બાબા કહેતા કે "अरे घर चक्कर छोडो तुम लोग, जब साहजहा ताजमहल बनवाइन तब सकती का जमाना

રહા. અબ તો ક્રિયા કર્મ મેં પહેલે કે સાદી-બિઆહ સે દુના- તિનગુના ધરખ હો જાતા હૈ, ચલે હૈં ઘરબનાણ." અને પછી તો શું! દેશ અને બિલ્લો બંને ઇતવારી બાબા સાથે ઝઘડી પડતા.

ભોલેનાથ પહેલવાન બિલ્લોના મામા. દેશ નાનો હતો ત્યારે તેના માતા-પિતા દેશને પહેલવાન પાસે મૂકીને યાત્રાએ ચાલી નીકળ્યા હતા. તે પછી તે ક્યારેય પાછા આવ્યા જ નહીં. ત્યારથી દેશ પહેલવાન પાસે જ રહ્યો હતો અને મોટો થયો હતો. આવી રીતે બિલ્લો અને દેશ સાથે જ મોટા થયા હતા. અને એટલે જ મામા પહેલવાનને નક્કી કર્યું હતું લગ્ન પણ દેશ અને બિલ્લોના થાય. પણ એ લગ્ન વચ્ચે બિલ્લોની ઘરની જીદ આવી ગઈ હતી. પણ શું થાય એમાં એનું સપનું પણ હતું અને સ્વમાન પણ. પહેલવાન પોતે એક ચાની દુકાન ચલાવતા હતા. એમણે બંનેને પોતાની આંખ સામે મોટા થતા જોયા હતા. કહો કે પોતાના હાથે જ મોટા કર્યા હતા.

કટરા મીર બુલાકીનું નામ કઈ રીતે પડ્યું એની સાથે કોઈને લેવાદેવા ન હતા. આ નામ કોણે પાડ્યું એ પણ કોઈ માટે જરૂરી હતું નહીં. પણ 'ગલી દ્વારિકાપ્રસાદ' ની વાત આવે ત્યારે, સ્વર્ગીય દ્વારિકાપ્રસાદ સન ૪૨ના એક શહીદ હતા. એટલે કટરાવાળાઓએ આ બાબત ઉપર જોર દીધું. જેના લીધે એ સડક નું નામ 'ગલી દ્વારિકાપ્રસાદ' રાખવામાં આવ્યું. જે કટરાની શેરીને અડીને આગળ નીકળી જતી હતી. આ વાતની જાણ ગૌરીશંકરલાલ પાંડેને પણ થઈ. તેથી તેમને પોતાના પિતા શિવશંકર પાંડેના નામની એક સડક હોવાનો વિચાર આવ્યો. જોકે શિવશંકર પાંડેનો ૪૨ના આંદોલનના શહીદો સાથે કોઈ લેવાદેવા હતા નહીં. અસલમાં તેમણે સરકારી ખજાનાના પૈસા પોતાના માણસો દ્વારા લૂંટ્યા હતા. પરંતુ ગૌરીશંકરલાલ પાંડે એક એમ.પી.હતા. એટલે પોતાના પિતાની છાપ સુધારવા એમણે એક નવો કીમિયો શોધી કાઢ્યો હતો કે પોતાના પિતાના નામની પણ એક સડક બને. એની માટે એમને એક લેખકને પોતાની બાટલીમાં ઉતારી લીધો અને એક પુસ્તક લખી કાઢી. જેમાં શિવશંકર પાંડેની આપવીતી લખવામાં આવી. તેમાં લખવામાં આવ્યું કે શિવશંકર પાંડે વિશે એક વાત બિલકુલ ખોટી ઉડાડવામાં આવી છે કે તેમણે સરકારી ખજાનાના પૈસા લૂંટ્યા હતાં એ બે લાખ એંસી હજાર રૂપિયા એમણે ખુદ મોલવી સાહેબ સામે સ્વર્ગીય ડોક્ટર લોહિયા અને નરેન્દ્ર દેવને સોંપી દીધા હતા. આ ઘટનાથી સોશ્યલિસ્ટોએ આકાશ માથે ઉપાડી લીધું. પણ તકલીફ ત્યાં હતી કે ન તો મોલવી સાહેબ જીવતા હતા કે ન ડોક્ટર લોહિયા જીવતા હતા, કે જે સાબિત કરી શકે કે શું સાચું અને શું ખોટું. પરંતુ આ પુસ્તકે સાબિત કરી દીધું કે શિવશંકર પાંડેજી કેટલા જબરદસ્ત દેશભક્ત હતા.

મહોલ્લાના લોકોની વાતચીત પરથી થોડું સાંભળી "ગરીબ મોહલ્લે કે મુંહ પર નાક અચ્છી ના લગતી જોખન
ચા! હમ તો એક દિન આસારામ સે સાફ-સાફ પૂછ લિયા કિ ભાઈ મિનિસ્ટર લોગ તો ઘૂસ ખાકર જી લિહે પર જનતા બેચારી કા ખાયે! ઊલગે
લેકચર જાડે કી માર્ક્સવાદ ઈં ઈં ઈં માર્ક્સવાદ ઊં તો હમ કહા બસ રહે દીજિયે, લેકચર સે પેટ ભર સકતા તો હમ લેકચર દિસાવર ભેજતે લેકચર કી
તો પૈદાવાર ફફરાત હૈ અપને મુલ્ક મેં." આ વાત પરથી આપણે સમજી શકે કે લોકો સરકાર વિશે શું વિચારે છે.
મિનિસ્ટર લોકો તો લાંચ ખાઈને જીવી લેશે પણ સામાન્ય જનતાનું શું? આ સવાલ કદાચ આ એક
વિસ્તારના લોકોનો નહીં પરંતુ આખા ભારતની જનતાનો બની રહે છે.

કટરા મીર બુલાકીમા બે હજાર વોટર હતા. બધા બાબુરામ 'આઝાદ'ની અસરમાં હતા. દરેક
ચૂંટણીમાં આંખો બંધ કરીને કોંગ્રેસને વોટ આપ્યા કરતા હતા. જ્યારે ગૌરીશંકરને ટિકિટ મળી
બાબુરામ ખુશ ન થયા કેમકે એ જાણતા હતા કે ગૌરીશંકર પણ પોતાના બાપની જેમ ભ્રષ્ટાચારી
માણસ હતો. પણ પાર્ટીએ એને ટિકિટ આપી હતી એટલે બાબુરામ પણ એમને સાથ આપ્યો. જોકે
એની સામે સોશ્યલિસ્ટોએ જે આદમી ઉભો રાખ્યો હતો એ વધારે ઈમાનદાર હતો. અને જનતાની
સેવા કરવાવાળો માણસ હતો. એના પિતા બાબુરામજી જોડે ઘણીવાર જેલ જઈ ચૂક્યા હતા. પણ
"રાજનીતિ દોસ્તી ઔર રિસ્તેદારી નહીં માનતી. जिसकी राजनीति गलत हो वह न दोस्त न रिस्तेदार. "

રામઅવતાર. શમ્સૂ મિયાની ગેરેજમાં કામ કરતો એક વર્કર. બંને વાતો કરતા હતા ત્યારે એ
કહે છે કે "સિરીમતી ગાંધી ગરીબી હટાવ કા નારા દિયા થા, ગરીબી તો ના હટ રહી, ગરીબ હટે રહે." એ પોતે ઘરમાં કમાવવાવાળો
એકલો હતો. અને પોતાની વ્યથા કદાચ આ રીતે એ શમ્સૂ મિયાને જણાવી રહ્યો હતો.

જગદંબાપ્રસાદ આ વિસ્તારના કોન્સ્ટેબલ. એ દિવાલ ઉપર પેશાબ કરી રહ્યા હતા. જે દિવાલ
ઉપર લખ્યું હતું કે અહીં પેશાબ કરવાની મનાય છે. પાછળથી બિલ્લો એને નીચે જુકીને બેઠેલા જોઈ
જાય છે. ત્યારે કોઈના આવવાની હલચલ સાંભળી જતા એકદમથી ઉઠી જાય છે. અને કહેવા લાગે છે
કે ડોક્ટરે મીઠું અને ખાંડ ઓછી કરવાની કીધી છે. ત્યારે બિલ્લો કહે છે કે "ચીની- નમક જરૂર કમ કરિયે પર ઘૂસ
ખાના એકદમ્મે છોડ દીજિયે, ઠીક હો જાણા." હવે આવું બિલ્લોએ કેમ કીધું હશે એ સમજી શકાય એમ છે.

એક વખત બાબુ ગૌરીશંકર ગેરેજ પર આવી ચડે છે. અને શમ્સૂ મિયા અને દેશને યુનિયન
બનાવવા માટે કહેવા લાગે છે. એમનો અહીં આવવા અને યુનિયન બનાવવા પાછળનું કારણ એ હતું
કે વળી ક્યાંક પાછો આશારામ આવી ન જાય. એટલે કે આંદોલન પર બેસી ન જાય વર્કરોના પ્રશ્ન
લઈને. તો બાબુ સાહેબ બંનેને સમજાવે છે કે યુનિયન બને એમાં વર્કરો કામ કરે પણ રાજનીતિ અંદર
પેસે નહીં. એના પ્રેસિડેન્ટ શમ્સૂ મિયા અને દેશરાજ સેક્રેટરી. ઉપરથી શ્રીમતી ગાંધીએ આવો આદેશ
આપ્યો છે. એમણે તો ત્યાં સુધી કીધું કે ગેરેજના વર્કરોને થોડો ખિસ્સા ખર્ચ પણ મળે. એનાથી માલિક
અને વર્કર્સ વચ્ચે નવા સંબંધની બુનિયાદ બને. આ વાત કહીને તેઓ બંનેને રાત્રે ભોજન માટે

બોલાવે છે. અસલમાં એમનો પ્લાન હતો કે પોતાની સરકારની જ યુનિયન બની જાય તો વર્કરો પણ એની નીચે આવી જાય. જેથી કાલ સવારે ઊઠીને બીજું કોઈ યુનિયન બને નહીં કે વર્કરો પોતાના પ્રશ્નો માટે અવાજ ઉઠાવે નહિ. સરકાર એમની, યુનિયનની એમની અને વર્કરો પણ એમના. જેથી કોઈ આંદોલન કરે જ નહીં. પરંતુ જ્યારે આમંત્રણ પ્રમાણે બંને બાબુ સાહેબના ઘરે જમવા માટે જાય છે. ત્યારે શમ્સૂ મિયા તો માની જાય છે પણ દેશ આ વાત સાથે સહમત થતો નથી. મિયા માની જાય છે એનું કારણ એમની ગરીબી હતી. જ્યારે દેશ નથી માનતો એનું કારણ એની વફાદારી હતી વર્કરો સાથે નાઈન્સાફી નહોતો કરવા માનતો. એનું પરિણામ એ આવે છે કે મિયા અને દેશ વચ્ચે દરાર પડી જાય છે. વર્કરો જ્યાં સ્વતંત્રતા હતા ત્યાં એમની ડોર હવે સરકારના હાથમાં આવી જાય છે.

અહીં નવલકથાકાર હિન્દુ- મુસ્લિમ એકતાને સારી રીતે જુલી છે. એક બાજુ દેશરાજ, બિલ્લો, પહેલવાન, આશારામ, બાબુરામ અને રામદયી વગેરે જેવા પાત્રો છે. તો બીજી બાજુ શમ્સૂ મિયા, એમને પત્ની, બે દીકરીઓ શહેનાઝ અને મહનાજ, માસ્ટર બદ્રુલહસન મછલીશહરી જેવા પાત્રો છે. આ બધા હળીમળીને રહે છે. એકબીજાના સુખ-દુઃખમાં ભાગીદાર બને છે. એકબીજાના તહેવારો ઉજવે છે. આઝાદી પછી એમના અમુક મુસ્લિમ ભાઈ-બહેનો જે પાકિસ્તાન જતા રહ્યાં છે. તેમને પણ યાદ કરે છે.

પ્રેમાનારાયણ અને આશારામ બંને સાથે બી. એ. કરતા હતા. આશારામ સ્ટુડન્ટ ફેડરેશન માં જતો રહ્યો હતો. પ્રેમા સ્ટુડન્ટ કોંગ્રેસમાં. એ કહેતી કે કમ્યુનિસ્ટ રસિયા અને ચીનના દલાલ છે. આ કહેતો કે કોંગ્રેસ અમેરિકાના હાથ વેચાઈ ગયું છે. એ કહેતી કે પાકિસ્તાનને અમેરિકા ઉકસાવી રહ્યું છે અને ચીન એ દુશ્મનીને હવા દઈ રહ્યું છે. તો એ પૂછતો કે પાકિસ્તાનને હવા ખાવાનો શોખ નથી પણ જો સરકાર બહુમતી સરકાર નહીં હોય તો આવા બધા કાંડો અજમાવશે તો કેટલા દિવસ શકશે? અહીં ભારતમાં આપણે જેમ અંદરોઅંદર ઝગડીએ છીએ એમ પાકિસ્તાનમાં પણ અંદરોઅંદર ઝગડાઓ થાય છે. આ સાંભળીને પ્રેમા વિફરી જતી અને બંને ઝગડી પડતા. આશારામ પોતાનો બચાવ કરવા તેના બંને હાથ પકડી લેતો અને તેને યુપ કરાવવા પોતાના હોઠ એના હોઠ પર રાખી દેતો. આ ઝગડાની સમાપ્તિ આશારામની માતાએ પણ જોઈ હતી અને ત્યારથી બંને વચ્ચેના પ્રેમની એને ખબર પડી હતી. પણ હવે તો સમય બદલાઈ ગયો હતો. પ્રેમા આકાશવાણી દિલ્હી પર પ્રોગ્રામ સંભળાવતી હતી અને આશારામ એક પત્રકાર બની ગયો હતો. બંને વચ્ચેના મતભેદ, વિચારસરણીના મતભેદથી બંને અલગ થઈ ગયા. પણ એકબીજાને ભૂલી શક્યા નહોતા, રામદયી પણ નહીં.

આ બાજુ યુનિયન બની ગઈ. મતલબ વર્કરો સરકાર નીચે. શમ્સૂ મીયા માની ગયા હતા તો વધ્યો એક દેશરાજ. જેને રાજનીતિ ફાજનીતિ જોડે કોઈ લેવાદેવા ન્હોતા. આંદોલન થઈ શકે તેમ નહોતું એટલે બાબુ સાહેબે એને ડિસમિસ કરી નાખ્યો. આ વાત બાબુરામજીને ખબર પડી. એમણે ઘણી સહાયતા કરી તાત્કાલિક એક પત્ર શ્રીમતી ગાંધીને લખી નાખ્યો. એ એમની સાથે સીધો પત્રવ્યવહાર કરી શકતા હતા. એનું કારણ એ હતું કે તેઓ પંડિત નેહરુના દોસ્ત હતા. જ્યારે પંડિતજી મિસિજ ગાંધી નાના હતા ત્યારે જોડે લઈને આવતા તો એ નાની ઇન્ટિરા બાબુરામના ખોળે રમેલી. પંડિતજી બાબુરામને મંત્રી બનાવવા માગતા પણ બાબુરામ ન માન્યા તો એક સિમેન્ટના હોલસેલર બનવાની પણ ઓફર આપી. બાબુરામ ઈચ્છે તો સિફારિશ કરવાનો ધંધો પણ કરી શક્યા હોત. પણ એમણે પોતાનું માસીક 'સાહિત્ય' કાઢવાનું ચાલુ રાખ્યું ખોટ ખાઈને પણ. પરંતુ આવા આદમીની ઈજ્જત તો હોય જ. મિસિજ ગાંધીએ એમનો પત્ર જોયો અને તરત જવાબ મોકલી આપ્યો. દેશને કહે કે બેંકમાંથી લોન લઈને વર્કશોપ ખોલી દે. આ વાત જંગલમાં આગની જેમ ઈલાહાબાદમાં ફેલાઈ ગઈ. કે ખુદ મેસેજ ગાંધીએ દેશને બેંકમાંથી લોન અપાવી વર્કશોપ ખોલાવી આપી છે.

માસ્તર બદ્રુલહસન એક શિક્ષક હોવાની સાથે-સાથે એક સારા એવા ગઝલકાર પણ હતા. તેઓ ઘણા બધા મુશાયરાઓમાં પણ જતા. તો એમણે જ કહેલી એક નજમ જોઈએ :

સારી રૌનક, તાજગી, બસ ઇંદિરા ગાંધી કી હૈ
દેશ મેં તો રોશની, બસ ઇંદિરા ગાંધી કી હૈ
તૈલિય- મુસ્તકબિલે -હિંદોસ્તાં ઉસકી કનીજ,
ગેસૂઓં કી બરહમી બસ ઇંદિરા ગાંધી કી હૈ...

આ અને આવા અનેક ઉદાહરણથી જોઈ શકાય છે કે તે સમયના લોકોને શ્રીમતી ગાંધી ઉપર કેટલો વિશ્વાસ હતો. મતલબ કોંગ્રેસ સરકાર ઉપર પૂરેપૂરો ભરોસો હતો. એ ત્યાં સુધી કે મિસીસ ગાંધી લોકો માટે પૂજનીય બની ગયા હતા. એમના વિશે કોઈ ખરાબ વિચારી જ શકતા ન્હોતા.

તારીખ ૧૧ જૂન, ૧૯૭૫. જસ્ટિસ સિંહા 'રાજનારાયણ અને ઇન્ટિરા ગાંધી' કેસમાં પોતાનો ચુકાદો આપવાના હતા. ઈલાહાબાદ હાઇકોર્ટનો એક રૂમ ખચોખચ ભરેલો હતો. જેમાં ફેસલો થવાનો હતો. આ ચુકાદાના પ્રકરણમાં લેખક પોતે પોતાની વાત રજુ કરવા દાખલ થાય છે. અને થોડી પોતાની વાત રજુ કરે છે. કહે છે કે હું નથી માનતો કે અદાલતોમાં કાનુન ચાલે છે અને કાનૂનના આધાર ઉપર ચુકાદાઓ થાય છે. આઈ. પી. સી. ના કેસોમાં કદાચ કાનુન ચાલી પણ જાતુ હશે કે જ્યાં ખોટા ને સાચું કરી શકાય. પરંતુ જે કેસોમાં રાજનીતિ કે વિચારધારા કે નિયમોની વાત આવે ત્યારે જસ્ટિસ સિંહા જેવા લોકો પણ પોતાને આબરૂ બચાવી શકતા નથી. જસ્ટિસ સિંહાએ જે ચુકાદો આપ્યો

તે કાનૂની નહિ પણ રાજનૈતિક ચુકાદો હતો. આ કહીને લેખક અદાલતની ઈજ્જત નથી ઉઠાવતા. પરંતુ આ ચુકાદા ઉપર પોતાના વિચાર રજૂ કરે છે. તેમણે ઈમરજન્સીના સમયમાં પણ શ્રીમતી ગાંધીનો વિરોધ કર્યો હતો અને જયપ્રકાશ નારાયણની રાજનીતિથી પણ તે ખુશ ન હતા. કેમકે જયપ્રકાશ સાથે જે પણ લોકો જોડાયા હતા બિહારના ભ્રષ્ટાચારી મિસ્ટરો હતા. બિહારમાં એમણે પહેલા ક્યારેય ભ્રષ્ટાચાર દેખાવ્યો નહીં પણ જ્યારે આ સ્ટેટને એક ઈમાનદાર ચીફ મિનિસ્ટર મળ્યા ત્યારે બિહારના બધા ભ્રષ્ટાચારી લોકોને સાથે લઈને જયપ્રકાશજી હલો બોલાવી દીધો. જનસંઘ, આર.એસ.એસ, પ્રેમમાર્ગીઓ અને જમાતે ઇસ્લામી જેવા દુશ્મનો સાથે ગઠબંધન કરીને તેમજ માર્ક્સવાદી કમ્યુનિસ્ટોએ પણ આ મોરચાને સાથ આપ્યો અને એવી રીતે દિલ્હીમાં જનસંઘની સરકાર બનાવી લીધી. શ્રીમતી ગાંધી અને કોંગ્રેસી સરકારની હાર થઈ બહુ ખુશીની વાત છે. પણ જે લોકો જીત્યા છે એની માટે પણ કંઈ બહુ ખુશ થવા જેવું હતું નહિ.

તારીખ ૧૨ જૂન, ૧૯૭૫. રૂમ નં. ૨૪ ખયોખય ભરેલો. આ ભીડ રાજનૈતિક હતી. આદર્શવાળી રાજનીતિ નહીં પણ હોદ્દાવાળી રાજનીતિ. આ રાજનીતિમાં આ લોકોના સપના નહીં પણ પૈસા લાગેલા હતા. લાખો રૂપિયા લાગેલા હતા. હજારો લાઇસેન્સ. સડકનાં કોન્ટ્રેક્ટ. ગામથી શહેર તરફ ને શહેરથી ગામ તરફ. જેથી બેરોજગારી ચાલતી રહે. જસ્ટિસ સિંહા આવ્યા. બધા ઉભા થયા. સિંહા બેઠા. બધા બેસી ગયા. થોડીવાર શાંતિ પછી ગરમ માહોલ વચ્ચે એમણે પોતાનો ગળું સાફ કર્યું અને એટલું જ બોલ્યા કે "मैं सिर्फ फैसला सुनाऊंगा और फैसला यह है कि राजनारायण का पेटिसन मान लिया गया. " કોઈને પોતાના કાન ઉપર વિશ્વાસ થયો નહીં. કેમકે શ્રીમતી ગાંધી હારી ગયા. લોકોએ આવું સપનામાં પણ વિચાર્યું નહોતું. કેમકે પેટીસન હારવાનો મતલબ હવેથી છ વર્ષ સુધી તેઓ એક પણ ચૂંટણી લડી શકે નહીં.

રાજારામ. આશારામના પિતા અને બાબુરામ પુત્ર. તેઓમાં એક જ ખરાબ હતી. તેમને રાજનીતિમાં કોઈ દિલચસ્પી નહોતી. પોતે કવિ હતા અને પ્રેમ કરવો એમનો ધર્મ હતો. તેઓ હિન્દી પત્રિકા ચલાવતા અને બાકીનો સમય કવિ સંમેલનનોમાં વિતાવતા. કલકત્તામાં એક અખિલ ભારતીય કવિ સંમેલનનું આયોજન થયેલું. જેમાં રાજારામ હાજર રહેલા. ત્યાં નક્સલીઓ અને પોલીસ વચ્ચે ટકરાવ થઈ ગયો. તેથી ત્યાં બધે હડદમ મચી ગયેલી. રાજારામ પોતાનો જીવ બચાવીને ભાગેલો એમાં પોલીસે એને નક્સલી સમજીને પકડી લીધો. બીજા દિવસે છાપામાં ખબર આવી કે હિન્દીના પ્રસિદ્ધ કવિ રાજારામ 'બેકલ' નક્સલીઓ અને પોલીસની ઝડપમાં પોલીસની ગોળીથી માર્યા ગયા. એમની લાશ ઉપરથી એવા પુરાવા મળ્યા જેનાથી લાગે તેવો આંદોલનમાં

ગળેડુબ હતા. અને એક ટોળી સાથે જોડાયેલા હતા. આવી રીતે એક નિર્દોષ માણસને નક્સલી ઘોષિત કરીને પતાવી દેવામાં આવે છે. આ વાત નક્સલીઓ જાણતા હતા અને તેના પિતા બાબુરામ જાણતા હતા કે રાજારામને નક્સલીઓ સાથે કોઈ લેવાદેવા નથી. પરંતુ જાહેર જનતા સામે તે કવિ હોવા છતાં એક નક્સલી સાબિત થઈ ચૂક્યા હતા.

નવી નવી આઝાદીના દિવસો હતા. એમાં હિન્દુ ફકીર અને મુસલમાન ફકીરનું ચક્કર ચાલી રહ્યું હતું. આ લોકોને પણ સારા દિવસો આવવાની વાર ન લાગી. ઉદાહરણ તરીકે તમે કોઈ હિન્દુ ફકીરને પૈસા આપવા માંગો છો પણ સામે મુસલમાન ફકીર બેઠો છે. તો તમે પૈસા ઘરે તો નહિ લઈ જાવ. કેમકે તમને એટલી ભીખ દેવાની આદત પડી છે. તો ભીખ દેવાવાળામાં માનવતાવાદી વિચારધારાનો જન્મ થયો. અને કહેવા લાગ્યા કે ફકીર તો ફકીર હોય. એમાં હિન્દુ શું અને મુસલમાન શું. એનાથી મજાની વાત એ હતી કે આ ભીખમાંગવાવાળાની કોઈ એસોસિયેશન હોતી નથી કે યુનિયન પણ હોતી નથી. સરકાર આવી યુનિયન બાજુથી ગભરાય જાય છે. કદાચ એટલા માટે સરકારને ભિખારીથી કોઈ વાંધો ન્હોતો અને એટલે ભીખ માંગવાના કામમાં દિવસેને દિવસે પ્રગતિ થતી જતી હતી.

કેલેન્ડરમાં આજે તારીખ જૂનની છવીસમી થઈ હતી. એટલે કે ૨૬ જૂન, ૧૯૭૫. કેલેન્ડરમાં શ્રીમતી ગાંધીનો ફોટો હતો. જેમાં એ સ્મિત કરી રહ્યાં હતાં. કેલેન્ડરની નીચે ખાટલા ઉપર એક છાપુ પડ્યું હતું. એ છાપાના પહેલા જ પાના પર ખબર હતી કે "રાષ્ટ્રપતિ ને કલ રાત બારહ બજે સારે દેશ પર ઇમરજેંસી લાગૂ કરવી છે."

ગૂંગી બસ્તી ગૂંગે લોગ
ઇમરજેંસી

ઝાલા કહાં હૈ?
ન દિલ મેં, ન ઘર મેં,
ન ઇસ રાસ્તે પર, ન રહગુજર મેં,
ઝાલા કહાં હૈ?

લોકોને ઈમરજન્સીનો અંધકાર દેખાયો નહીં. શરૂઆતમાં લોકો બહુ ખુશ થયા કેમકે જે વસ્તુ ખુલ્લા બજારમાં જોવા નોતી મળતી હવે એ તમામ વસ્તુઓ બહાર વેચાવા લાગી. દુકાનદારોએ રેટ કાર્ડ લગાવવાના શરૂ કરી દીધા. રેલગાડી સમયસર આવવા લાગી. સરકારી કર્મચારીઓ સમય પર ઓફિસ જવા લાગ્યા. લોકોને કુતરા સમજવાનું છોડીને માણસ સમજવા લાગ્યા. લોકોએ રાહતનો શ્વાસ લીધો અને વિચાર્યું કે ઈમરજન્સી તો બહુ જ સારી વસ્તુ છે. ખાંડના ભાવ ઓછા થઈ ગયા, દાળના ભાવ ઘટી ગયા, સિનેમાની ટિકિટમાં બ્લેક માર્કેટ બંધ થઈ ગયું. લગભગ સવા બસો વરસ

પછી આવી જિંદગી પહેલીવાર ખુલ્લા બજારમાં ફરવા નીકળી હતી. હવે શહેરની સડકો વધારે ખુલ્લી થઈ ગઈ હતી. કેમકે આંદોલનો થતાં ન્હોતા. નારાઓ લાગતા નહીં. ચાકુ ચલાવતું નહીં. હડતાલો અને ઘેરાવો બંધ થઈ ગયા હતા. વિદ્યાર્થીઓ બસોને આગ લગાડતા નહીં અને સ્કૂલો અને યુનિવર્સિટીમાં પાછા જવા લાગ્યા હતા. આ ખુશીમાં કટરા મીર બુલાકીના લોકોએ પોતાના વિસ્તારનું નામ બદલીને 'કટરા શ્રીમતી ગાંધી' કરી નાખ્યું હતું. આકાશવાણી મારફત ઇમરજન્સીના આવા સારા સમાચાર અને સૂચનાઓ સાંભળવા માટે આ વિસ્તારમાંથી પહેલવાન, શમ્સૂ મિયા, દેશ અને બિલ્લોને ઇમરજન્સીની પ્રશંસા કરવા આમંત્રણ આપવામાં આવ્યું હતું.

વાત કરીએ આપણે જે શરૂઆતમાં ઉલ્લેખ કર્યો હતો એ કે.બી.એ.ફાઈલની. હવે ખુદ આશારામને નોતી ખબર કે પોતે કોઈ સાજુસ કરી રહ્યો છે. અસલમાં એવું કંઈ હતું જ નહીં. પરંતુ ઇમરજન્સીનો સમય હતો. પોલીસ પાસે મોકો હતો પોતાની પ્રમોશન કરવાનો. એટલે થાનેદાર અશફાક ઉલ્લાખાને એક પત્ર તૈયાર કર્યો. પોતાને શક છે કે આશારામ સરકારની વિરુદ્ધ કોઈ ષડ્યંત્ર રચી રહ્યો છે. આ તેણે મુખ્યમંત્રીને રવાના કર્યો. તો મુખ્યમંત્રીને પણ લાલચ જાગી સરકારનો તખ્તો પલટાવી નાખવાની સાજુસ જો રોકી શકે તો એમની પણ સીટ સલામત રહે. હવે આ વાતની ખબર અશફાક ઉલ્લાખાનના સાળા એટલે કે સી. બી. આઈ. ઇન્સ્પેક્ટર ખુર્શીદ આલમ ખાનને પડી. આ બધા પોતાનું પ્રમોશન, પોતાની ગાદી અને પોતાનો હોદ્દો સાચવવા અને ઉપર લાવવાની કોશિશમાં લાગી ગયા.

એક બાજુ ઇમરજન્સી લગાવી દેવામાં આવી હતી. તેમજ નસબંધીના કાર્યક્રમને પણ જોર-શોરથી ચલાવવામાં આવતો હતો. એની માટે ઠેરઠેર કાર્યક્રમમાં પણ થતા હતા. એમાં મહનાજ પણ આ કાર્યક્રમનો પ્રચાર કરવામાં લાગી હતી. એ શમ્સૂ મિયાની મોટી દીકરી હતી. જે એકવાર વિધવા પણ થઈ ચૂકી હતી. જેના બીજા લગ્ન પણ ગોઠવવાના હતા. પરંતુ જેની જોડે એની વાત નક્કી થઈ હતી એને કોઈ કારણસર જેલ થઈ ગઈ હતી. જેથી એના બાપના ઉંમરના જોખન મિયાએ એની સાથે લગ્ન કરવાનો પ્રસ્તાવ મૂક્યો અને ઘરના હાલત જોતા એને એ બુઢા આદમી સાથે પરણાવી દેવામાં આવી હતી. એ આખા વિસ્તારમાં નસબંધીનો પ્રચાર કરતી અને પોતાની બેગમાં નિરોધ પણ રાખતી અને ખુલ્લેઆમ સ્ત્રીઓને એના ફાયદા સમજાવતી. હવે એણે બુરખો પહેરવાનું પણ છોડી દીધું હતું. ઘરના લોકોને શરૂમાં આ પસંદ ન હતું પણ એમાંથી એને આવક, સારી એવી આવક પ્રાપ્ત થાય છે. એની જાણ થતા એ લોકોએ પણ કઈ ન કીધું. આ નસબંધીના કાર્યક્રમમાં સરકારે એટલું બધું જોર

આખું કે એક એસટી બસને વચ્ચે ઉભી રાખીને એમાં જેટલા પુરુષ પેસેન્જર બેઠા હતા. એ બધાને નસબંધી કરાવી નાખી, એ પણ એમની પરવાનગી વગર. અને બધાના ખિસ્સામાં પચ્ચીસ-પચ્ચીસ રૂપિયા આપી દેવામાં આવ્યા. અને કીધું કે આ સરકાર તરફથી ભેટ.

એ દિવસ આવી ગયો જેની માટે ચાર જણાને આકાશવાણી કેન્દ્રમાં ઈમરજન્સીથી એમને કેવા લાભ થયા છે એ જણાવવા માટે બોલાવવામાં આવ્યા હતા. શમ્સૂ મિયા, પહેલવાન, દેશ અને બિલ્લો નિયત કરેલા સમય કરતા વહેલા પહોંચી જાય છે. એ લોકોનું વારાફરતી ઇન્ટરવ્યુ લેવામાં આવે છે. જેમાં ઈમરજન્સી પ્રશંસા થાય છે. ત્યારે દેશનો વારો આવે છે તો એ પ્રેમાને ઓળખી જાય છે. અને આશારામ વિશે કહેવા લાગે છે. પણ બિચારાને ખબર ન્હોતી કે રૂમમાં કાયની પેલે પાર આલમખાન એને સાંભળી રહ્યા છે. અધવચ્ચેથી પ્રેમાને ઈશારો કરીને એની પાસેથી આશારામ વિષે માહિતી કાઢવા કહે છે. એ જેટલું જાણતો હતો એ કહી પણ દે છે. આ ઇન્ટરવ્યુ પત્યા પછી બીજા બધા તો ઘરે પહોંચી જાય છે. પણ દેશને આલમખાન પોતાની કસ્ટડીમાં લઈ લે છે. અને એની સાથે કોઈ રીઢા ગુનેગાર કરતા પણ બદતર વ્યવહાર કરવામાં આવે છે. સવાલ ખાલી એક જ હતો. આશારામ ક્યાં છે? અને હકીકત એ હતી કે દેશને ખબર જ નહોતી કે ક્યાં છે. કેમકે આશારામ પોતાના દાદા સાથેના મતભેદથી કંટાળીને ઘર છોડીને ચાલ્યો ગયો હોય છે. પણ આલમખાન એ વાત માનવા તૈયાર નથી અને દેશ સાથે જેટલો થઈ શકે એટલો ટોચર કરવામાં આવે છે. જે વાંચીને કદાચ ભાવકના હોશ ઉડી જાય. એને ત્યાં સુધી મારવામાં આવે છે કે એ પાગલ થઈ જાય છે. પાણીના એક ઝાસ માટે એ તરસતો થઈ જાય છે. છેલ્લે બેહોશ થઈ જાય ત્યારે આલમખાન અને એના સાથીઓ રોકાય છે. એ ક્યાંક મરી ન જાય એ ડરથી એને હોશમાં લાવવામાં આવે છે. અને મરમપટ્ટી કરવામાં આવે છે. ત્યારબાદ કાળી રાત્રે એના વિસ્તારમાં એક કોથળામાં ભરીને એને ફેંકી દેવામાં આવે છે.

પ્રેમા નારાયણથી આ વાત સેહવાતી નથી. કેમકે ક્યાંકને ક્યાંક દેશની આ હાલત માટે એ પોતાને જવાબદાર માનતી હતી. આશારામને પણ ભૂલી ચૂકી નહોતી. તેમજ દેશ તો એનો મિત્ર હતો અને એના કારણે એની આવી હાલત થઈ હતી. એને આશારામની પણ કોઈ ભાળ નહોતી. અંતે એને કંઈ ન સુઝતા એ આકાશવાણીનો જ સહારો લે છે. સમાચાર સંભળાવતાં -સંભળાવતાં એ દેશ પર જે વિતી એ બધી વાત કહી દે છે. અને એમ કરીને પોતાનાથી બનતી મદદ કરવાનો પ્રયત્ન કરે છે. પરંતુ પછીથી પ્રેમા પણ પોલીસના સંક્રંજમાં આવી જાય છે. કેમકે પોલીસ જાણતી હતી કે આશારામ અને પ્રેમા બંને એકબીજાના પ્રેમી રહી ચુક્યા છે. તો એ જાણતી હશે એ ક્યાં છે? એની સાથે પણ એવો દુર્વ્યવહાર કરવામાં આવે છે. જેવો દેશ સાથે કરવામાં આવ્યો હતો. પરંતુ તે એક સ્ત્રી હતી એમાય

સુંદર હતી. એટલે પોલીસકર્મીઓ ડંડાનો ઉપયોગ કરતા નથી. એના દેહ પર અત્યાચાર કરે છે. કહો કે બધા વારાફરતી બળાત્કાર કરે છે. પ્રેમા કંઈ બોલી શકતી નથી. કેમકે બહાર તો ઈમરજન્સી હતી.

આ બાજુ આશારામ પોતાનો જીવ બચાવીને આમતેમ ફરતો હતો. એવામાં તે એક નાનો-સુનો ગુનો કરીને એક ખોટા નામથી જેલમાં કેદ થઈ જાય છે. કેમકે જેલથી વધારે સુરક્ષિત જગ્યા બીજી કોઈ હતી નહીં. પરંતુ એની પર ચાલતું કે.બી.એ ફાઇલનું ષડયંત્ર એને સૂવા દેતું નથી. જેથી એક દિવસ એ સામેથી પોતાની અસલિયત જાહેર કરી દે છે. અને એની ધરપકડ કરી લેવામાં આવે છે. પરંતુ હવે પહેલા જેવો આશારામ રહ્યો નહોતો. એના વિચારોમાં આમૂલ પરિવર્તન આવી ગયું હોય છે. આ બધાથી થાકીને કંટાળીને એ કોંગ્રેસમાં જોડાય જાય છે.

'પંડિત શિવ શંકર પાંડે માર્ગ'. સરકારે જાહેર કર્યું કે આ વિસ્તારનો રસ્તો પહોળો કરવાની જરૂર છે. સડકની બંને બાજુએ આવતા મકાનો ખાલી કરવા પડશે. જેથી એ મકાનો પાડીને ત્યાં પહોળો રસ્તો કરી શકાય. કોર્પોરેશનવાળા રસ્તા પર આવતા મકાનોમાં નોટિસ પણ આપી ગયા. અને કહી ગયા કે આની જગ્યાએ તમને લોકોને જમુના પાર, સંજયનગરમાં ફ્લેટ આપવામાં આવશે. પરંતુ બન્યું એવું કે જે સપનાનું ઘર દેશ અને બિલ્લોએ મળીને બનાવ્યું હતું એને છોડીને જવાનું મન બિલ્લોને ન થયું. થોડા દિવસ પછી સવારમાં બુલડોઝર આવી જાય છે. અને રસ્તાની આજુબાજુનાં ઘર તોડવા લાગે છે. આજુબાજુ ધૂળના ગોટેગોટા ઉડવા લાગે છે. ધૂળની ડમરીમા બિલ્લો પોતાના ઘરના બારણા આગળ પોતાની નાની દીકરીને તેડીને ઊભી હતી. એ ડ્રાઈવરને દેખાયું નહીં અને એણે બુલડોઝર ઘર પર ચડાવી દીધું.

ચૂંટણી નજીક હતી. બધાને આ વખતે લાગતું હતું કે કોંગ્રેસ હવે વધુ ટકશે નહિ. થયું પણ એવું. જનતા પાર્ટીના એમ.પી પંડિત ગોરીશંકર પાંડે જીતી ગયા. જે પહેલા કોંગ્રેસમાં જ હતા. પરંતુ પોતાની પાર્ટીના નમતા પાણી જોઈ પાર્ટી બદલો કરી નાખેલો. પુરા ઓગણીસ મહિનાના સન્નાટા પછી ઈમરજન્સીની દિવાલ તૂટી. આટલા મહિનાથી વાંકી વળી ગયેલી ગરદનો સીધી થઈ. અને જનતા પાર્ટીની જીતની ખુશીમાં એક સરઘસ કાઢવામાં આવ્યું. નવા બનેલા રસ્તા શિવશંકર પાંડે માર્ગ પર. દેશ હજી ત્યાં જ બેઠો હતો. જ્યાં પહેલાં એનું ઘર હતું પણ હવે એની ઉપર પહોળી સડક બની ગઈ હતી. સરઘસ એની બાજુમાંથી નીકળ્યું એટલે એમ.પી.એ પોતાની હારમાળા કાઢીને દેશના ગળામાં ફેંકી અને દેશ બોલતો હતો શ્રીમતી ગાંધીની જય. અને નાચવા લાગ્યો. એ ખરેખર પાગલ બની ગયો હતો. એ જ રાત્રે આકાશવાણીના ન્યૂઝ બુલેટિનમાં ખબર આવ્યા. ઈલાહાબાદમાં એક દુર્ઘટના બની ગઈ. જનતા પાર્ટીના જીતેલ એમ.પી. શ્રી ગોરીશંકર પાંડેના સરઘસમાં એક

અપંગ નાયતો-નાયતો ટ્રક નીચે આવી ગયો અને મરી ગયો. પણ યાદ રહે કે શ્રી ગૌરીશંકરલાલ પાંડેએ શ્રી આશારામને બે લાખ એંસી હજાર નવસો પાસઠ વોટથી પરાજિત કર્યો છે.

આ કૃતિની ધ્યાન આકર્ષિત કરતી તેમજ બીજી કૃતિઓથી અલગ કરતી કેટલીક બાબતો જોવા મળે છે. નવલકથા રાજકીય વિષયવસ્તુને લઈને આવે છે એ તો છે જ. એ સિવાય અહીં ઉત્તરપ્રદેશના ઈલાહાબાદની પ્રાદેશિક બોલીનો પણ સમન્વય જોવા મળે છે. લેખકે ખુબ જ સહજતાથી પ્રાદેશિક બોલીનો ઉપયોગ કર્યો છે. તેમજ સામાન્ય લોકજીવનમાં વપરાતી ત્યાંની ગાળોને પણ પાત્રોના મુખે મૂકી આપી છે. જે આપણને નરી વાસ્તવિકતાનો સ્પર્શ કરાવે છે. ઉપરાંત એક સારા એવા કથાકારની સાથે-સાથે સારા એવા કવિની છાપ પણ અહીં જોવા મળે છે. તેમણે વચ્ચે-વચ્ચે પ્રસંગાનુરૂપ કવિતાઓ પણ મૂકી છે. જે ભાવકને કૃતિ સાથે સહજતાથી જોડી આપે છે.

આ નવલકથાની શરૂઆત ઇમરજન્સી પહેલાંની પૃષ્ઠભૂમિ શરૂ થઈ અને ઇમરજન્સીના ખતમ થયા પછી પૂરી થાય છે. નવલકથાકારનો ઉદ્દેશ ખાલી કથા કહેવાનો અને પોતાની વાતો આરોપિત કરવાનો નથી. પરંતુ તટસ્થ ભાવથી એ યાતનામય પરિસ્થિતિનું ચિત્રણ કરવાનો રહ્યો છે. જેમાં દર્દનો અહેસાસ મટી જાય છે અને દર્દ જ દવા બની જાય છે. પ્રેમાનારાયણ, શમ્સૂ મિયા, પહેલવાન, ઇતવારી બાબા, બાબુરામ, આશારામ વગેરેને પોતાનાં દુઃખો છે. પરંતુ એક હદ ઉપર આવીને એ પોતાની યથાર્થતા ખોઈ બેસે છે. ઇમરજન્સી દરમિયાન ઉપરી તબક્કાના સ્વાર્થી તત્વોએ જે અંધકાર ફેલાવ્યો. સ્થાનિક નેતાશાહી અને નોકરશાહી કેવી રીતે રમાય. તથા સામાન્ય જનતાનો વિશ્વાસ કેવી રીત તુટે કે ઇમરજન્સીથી ગરીબ આદમીનું ભલું થયું છે. આ બધી વાસ્તવિકતા પુરી પ્રભાવકતા અને સહજતા સાથે આ નવલકથામાં વ્યક્ત થાય છે. આ અસરકારક કૃતિ રાહી માસૂમ રજાની તીખી અને ધારદાર કલમનો નીચોડ છે.

સંદર્ભ સૂચિ :

૧. રજા, રાહી માસૂમ. (૨૦૧૧) 'કટરા બી આર્જૂ'(હિન્દી) રાજકમલ પ્રકાશન, નવી દિલ્લી.

‘જ્ઞાતિજંતુ’ નવલકથામાં અત્યાચારનું આલેખન

¹કલ્પેશ એમ. સોલંકી & ²ડૉ. કનુભાઈ વસાવા

¹ પીએચ.ડી. સ્કોલર, ² માર્ગદર્શક,

ગૂજરાત વિદ્યાપીઠ, અમદાવાદ,

Mail ID: solankikalpesh2311@gmail.com

‘જ્ઞાતિજંતુ’ અનિલ વાઘેલાની ૨૦૦૭માં લખાયેલી પ્રથમ નવલકથા છે, આ નવલકથાને મુંબઈની કલાગુર્જરી સંસ્થા તરફથી યોજાયેલ સાહિત્યસ્પર્ધામાં ‘ગિરાગુર્જરી’ એવોર્ડ ૨૦૦૪નું દ્વિતીય ઈનામ મળેલ છે. નવલકથામાં ‘બે બોલ’ સર્જકના ‘આમ તો આ નવલકથા લગભગ પંદરેક વર્ષ પહેલાં લખાઈ હતી, સાકાર અત્યારે પામી. પેન ચાલતી થઈ તે સાથે સમાજ પણ તેમાં તાણાવાણાની જેમ વણાતો ગયો.’ જોસેફ મેકવાન ગુજરાતી સાહિત્યમાં ચરોતરી સમાજના તેમજ એ પ્રદેશના વાતાવરણનો પ્રકાશ પાડે છે, જ્ઞાતિજંતુમાં પણ આપણને જોસેફ મેકવાનનો પ્રભાવ જોવા મળે છે. આ ચરોતર પ્રદેશમાં વર્ણપ્રધાન સમાજ વ્યવસ્થામાં નીચલા ગણાતા વર્ણની સ્થિતિનું આ નવલકથામાં દયનીય વર્ણન કરવામાં આવ્યું છે. આ નવલકથા અઘાવીસ પ્રકરણમાં વહેંચાયેલ છે. કથામાં સંવર્ણોના અત્યાચારની સાથે સાથે વણકરો અને રોહિતો વચ્ચેના સંઘર્ષનું વર્ણન કરેલ છે. કથા નડિયાદ આજુબાજુનાં ‘મેહુલિયા’ ગામની છે, જેમાં લેખકે ખેતરો અને તેમાં ઊગેલા બાજરીના પાકનું તેમજ મજૂરી કરતા લોકોનું આબેહૂબ વર્ણન કર્યું છે.

પ્રથમ પ્રકરણમાં મેઠી, મૂરજી, ખાનદાસ, કાશી, ગંગા, મણિ અને દિવાળી જેવા પાત્રોનો લેખકે ભાવકને પરિચય કરાવ્યો છે. આ બધા પાત્રો નીચી ગણાતી જાતિના છે જે સંવર્ણોના ખેતરમાં મજૂરી (વેઠ) કરે છે, અન્ય કથાને એકબાજુ પર રાખી મુખ્યત્વે આપણે અહીં નવલકથામાં સર્જક દ્વારા નિરૂપાયેલ અત્યાચારને આલેખવાનો ઉપક્રમ છે.

નવલકથામાં અનેક પાત્રો છે, જેમાં એક સોમા પટેલ જે સંવર્ણ છે. વિધવા દિવાળીનો છોકરો નાનિયો જે ગરીબ દલિત પાત્ર છે. આ બે પાત્રો લેખનુ કેન્દ્રબિંદુ છે. નાનિયાના બાળપણના મિત્રોમાં છગન, ભાનુ, ભીખો, પાઉલ અને ચીમન જેઓ હજી મસ્તીખોર તોફાની બાળકો છે. એમાંય ખાસ કરીને આ નાનિયો નાનપણથી જ પરાક્રમી જ્યાં ત્યાં ઝગડાઓ ઉભા કરી બેસતો એ દરેક બાળકની સહજ વૃત્તિ છે. પોતાની મા દિવાળીના કહ્યામાં નથી, તેને આ કથામાં સતત પોતાના દિકરાના ભવિષ્યની ચિંતા

કોરી ખાય છે તેનું વર્ણન પણ લેખકે સરસ કર્યું છે. દિકરો ગમે તેવો હોય પણ- મા તે મા બીજા બધા વગડાના વા. અહીં લેખકે માતાના મમત્વના દર્શન કરાવ્યા છે.

નાનિયો અને તેના મિત્રો એક દિવસ શરત ઉપર ઉતરે છે કે નાનિયા તુ ખરો બહાદુર હોય તો સોમા પટેલની વાડીમાંથી પાંચ પપૈયા તોડી બતાવ એવી શરત કરે છે. નવલકથામાં એક પાટીદાર સોમા પટેલની તાકાત અને નાનિયાની સ્થિતિનું લેખકે વર્ણન કર્યું છે. – “પાટીદાર ઘરડો ભલે રહ્યો પણ એનામાં શક્તિ તો ખાસી એવી ભરી પડી હોય છે નાનપણથી જ દૂધ- ઘીમાં ઉછરેલા ને ઘડપણમાં પણ ઘી – દૂધ તો મલે જ. ઘરની ભેંસ દૂઝતી હોય પછી શી ખોટ ? નાનિયા જેવાનો તો એકાદ બકરી રાખવાના પણ સાંસા હોય પછી દૂધની તો વાત જ શી ?” અહીં બે જાતિની પરિસ્થિતિનું વર્ણન લેખક કરે છે.

સોમા પટેલની વાડીમાં નાનિયો પપૈયાની ચોરી કરવાનું બીજું ઝડપે છે કારણ કે તેને તેની હિંમત બતાવવાની હોય છે અને જો શરત જીતે તો શરત પ્રમાણે તે તેની ટોળકીનો સરદાર બને. આ બાજુ ગામના લોકો ખાઈ પી ને આંગણમાં ખાટલા ઢાળીને વાતો કરતા કોઈ વળી હૂકો પીતા હતા એ જ સમયે આ નાનિયાની ટોળકીએ ગામની ભાગોળે જાનની બાજુ ખેલવાનું આયોજન કરે છે, પણ બાળવૃત્તિનું શું પરિણામ આવશે એ કોને ખબર હતી ? પપૈયાની ચોરી કરવા જતા નાનિયાનો સાથી મિત્ર પાઉલ જે દરેક નાના મોટા કામમાં સાથે જ હોય પણ અહીં નાનિયાની આબરુનો સવાલ હતો, આખરે અડગ મનથી પાઉલે નાનિયા સાથે જવાનો નિર્ણય કર્યો. બંને સોમા પટેલની વાડીમાં પપૈયાની ચોરી કરવા માટે જાય છે. લેખકે અહીં ખેતરનું પણ આબેહૂબ વર્ણન કર્યું છે. નાનિયો એક પછી એક એમ પપૈયા તોડીને નીચે ઊભેલા પાઉલને આપતો હતો. આ ચોરી કરેલા પપૈયા લઈને બહાર નીકળતા નાનિયાને અને પાઉલને સોમા પટેલ પકડી પાડે છે, સોમા પટેલ ‘અલ્યા રહોહીં આયો.’ ‘કહેલા પાઉલ પાસેની વસ્તુ પર એમની નજર ઠરી. આ શું લ્યા. કહી પોટલું ઝૂંટવી લીધું. જોયું તો અંદર વજનદાર પપૈયા હતાં.’

સોમા પટેલ નાનિયા પર ખૂબ ગુસ્સે થયા એમની આંખો લાલપીળી થઈ ગઈ. હમણાં જ જાણે બ્રહ્માંડ ડોલાવી નાખશે એવું વિકરાળ સ્વરૂપ ધારણ કરીને જોરદાર ગાળ બોલ્યા. લેખકે સોમા પટેલના ગુસ્સાભર્યા વ્યક્તિત્વનું વર્ણન અહીં જોવા મળે છે. નાનજી વાંકમાં હતો છતાં પણ મા પરથી બોલાયેલી ગામ એને સહન ન કરી. આમ બંને વચ્ચે ઝપાઝપી થાય છે. સોમા પટેલ નાનિયાને ઝાપટો મારવા

જતા હતાં પણ નાનિયો એ ઝાપટો હાથ પર ઝીલી લેતો હતો, તેથી સોમા પટેલ વધુ ખીજવાયા. આમ પૈયાની વાડીના શેઢે જ સોમા પટેલે દલિત નાનિયા પરના અત્યાચારને લેખકે આલેખ્યો છે. બાળબુદ્ધિની વૃત્તિ આપણે સૌ જાણીએ છીએ છતાં સોમા પટેલ એ સમજ્યા નથી, કે સામે રહેલા બાળક પર લાકડી ઉગામી કેટલી યોગ્ય છે. કારણ કે એ શોષાયેલો વર્ગ છે કશું કરી શકવાનો નથી. આ તેઓની માનસિકતા તેમના મગજમા ઘર કરી ગઈ ગઈ છે. વાત આટલે સુધી જ અટકી જતી નથી. ‘સવારનું પહોર થવા આવ્યું હતું, અંધારું રેલાઈ રહ્યું હતું. દિવાળીના ઘરમાં હજું દિવો સળગ્યો નહોતો, રવેશીમાં બાંધેલી ભેંસ મચ્છરોનાં ત્રાસથી પૂંછડું વીઝી રહી હતી. ને ખીલેથી છૂટવા મથામણ કરતી હતી. દોહવાનો ટાઈમ થઈ ગયો હતો પણ દિવાળી સાનભાન જ ભૂલી બેઠી હતી.’ સજકે કથામાં દિવાળીના ઘરની એ સ્થિતિનું વર્ણન કર્યું છે કે કથામાં આ કથા જ જાણે કેન્દ્રબિંદુ હોય. દિવાળીને તો ભણકારા વાગે જ છે કે આજે કંઈક અજુગતી ઘટના ઘટવાની છે એવા એને અણસાર દેખાય છે. કે સોમા પટેલની વાડીમાંથી કોઈની હિંમત નથી કે તેની વાડીમાંથી કોઈ તણખલું પણ તોડી શકે. અહીં તો નાનિયાએ પૈયાંની ચોરી કરી છે. એ ઘટનાને લઈને દિવાળી ચિંતિત છે. આ ઘટનાનું આટલું ભયંકર પરિણામ આવશે એનો કોઈને અણસાર પણ નહોતો.

દિવાળીના ઘરની બહાર કોલાહલ થાય છે. એક નાનું ટોળું હાથમાં લાકડીઓ ને હોકીઓ લઈને આવી ચડ્યું છે. ‘ચ્યો ગયો બેટીનો નાનિયો, નેકર્ય લ્યા બાર તારી માને ધાયો હોય તો !’ આ બુમાબુમો સાભળીને દિવાળી ઘરની બહાર આવે છે ને ટોળાને વિનંતી આજીજી કરે છે કે જવા દો ને જે ભૂલ થઈ હોય તો મને મારી લ્યો. કથામાં સજકે દયનીય અને શોષિત વર્ગની સ્થિતિની વર્ણન કથામાં આલેખ્યું છે. સંવર્ણો પણ એમના મનમા પડેલી માનસિકતા પણ કે આવા લોકો થોડું ઝાઝું ભણ્યા એટલે મોટા સાહેબ થઈ ગયાં.

એ ટોળકી દિવાળીના ઘરમાં ઘુસીને એક પછી એક વ્યક્તિ નાનિયાના ગાલ પર એવા તમાચા મારે છે કે નાનિયાના ગાલ રાતાચોર થઈ જાય છે ને તેના પર લાકડીઓ વરસવા લાગે છે, નાનજી ખમી શકે એટલો માર ઝીલી લે છે ને અંતે નાનિયો નીચે ઢળી પડે છે, ખાટલા વશ કરી મૂકે છે ને સંવર્ણોની ટોળકી ત્યાંથી જતી રહે છે. શોષાયેલો આખો વર્ગ આ દ્રશ્ય જોઈ રહે છે પણ કશું કરી શકતા નથી, દલિત પરના આવા અત્યાચારનું લેખકે આંખમા પાણી લાવી દે તેવું વર્ણન કર્યું છે.

દલિતોની લાચારીનો સર્વણો દ્વારા ઉપયોગ કરવામાં આવે છે. દલિતોને ગામમાં મજૂરી તેમજ ગામની સીમમાં પટેલોનાં ખેતરમાંથી પશુઓ માટે ઘાસચારો નહીં મળે તેથી સંવર્ણો સામે કંઈ બોલાય નહીં. એ રીતે પણ ગામનાં દલિતો દબાવેલા રહે છે. લેખક કહેવા માંગે છે કે ભારત દેશને આઝાદ થયા આટલાં વર્ષ થયાં છતાં પણ દલિતો પરના અત્યાચારનો હજુ સુધી અંત નથી. કદાચ નાનિયાની જગ્યાએ તેમના જ સમાજનો કોઈ બાળક પૈયા ચોરી લાવ્યો હોત તો ખરેખર શું તેની નાનિયા જેવી હાલત થઈ હોત? આ એક પ્રશ્ન ભાવક પર લેખક છોડી મૂકે છે.

નવલકથામાં નાનામોટા ઝગડાઓનું વર્ણન, ઘર સળગાવી દેવાની ધમકી, ડોક્ટરોનું દલિતોની મદદ ના આવવું, પોલીસ કેસની સમસ્યાઓ વણકરો રોહિતોનો સંઘર્ષ આ બધી સમસ્યાઓ નવલકથામાં કેન્દ્રસ્થાને ગણાવી શકાય. નવલકથામાં ચરોતરી બોલીના પડઘા સંભળાય છે. શબ્દાલંકાર અને અર્થાલંકારનો પણ લેખક દ્વારા પ્રયોગ જોવા મળે છે. જેમ કે ઉપમા, રૂપક, સજીવારોપણ અને ઉત્પ્રેક્ષા અલંકાર. દલિતોનાં અંદરોઅંદરનો સંઘર્ષ, તેમની રહેણી કહેણી, અંતે તેમનું સમાધાન અને દલિતો સંવર્ણોનું સમાધાનનું લેખકે સરસ નિરૂપણ કર્યું છે અને કથાનો અંત પણ સરસ લાવ્યા છે.

❖ સંદર્ભ સૂચિ :

૧. ‘ જ્ઞાતિજંતુ’ નવલકથા, વાઘેલા અનિલ, પાર્શ્વ પબ્લિકેશન, અમદાવાદ, (પ્ર.આ. ૨૦૦૭)

રક્ષાબહેન પ્ર.દવેનું બાળ સાહિત્યમાં પ્રદાન

¹અલ્પા કુવાડિયા & ²ડૉ. સંજય મકવાણા

¹શોધછાત્ર(પીએચ.ડી.), ²માર્ગદર્શક

ગૂજરાત વિદ્યાપીઠ: અમદાવાદ

ઈમેલ: alpakuvadiya11@gmail.com

“વાર્તા સાંભળવી એ બાળકોનો અધિકાર છે,
વાર્તા કહેવી એ વાલીઓની ફરજ છે,
આપણે વાલીઓ વાર્તા વાંચીને તથા વાર્તા કહીને,
બાળકોના આ અધિકારની રક્ષા કરીએ.”

(“બાલમૂર્તિ “: વર્ષ – ૬, જૂન ૧૯૮૬ના બાળવાર્તા – વિશેષાંકના પૃ.૨૨માંથી સાભાર)

આવાં ઉમદા વિચારો ધરાવનાર જેને સુંદરમે ‘આધુનિક મીરાં’નું બહુમાન આપી નવાજનાર રક્ષાબહેન પ્ર. દવેનો જન્મ તારીખ:૨૧/૨/૧૯૪૬ના રોજ મુંબઈના શાંતાકુંઝમાં થયો છે. યોગાનુયોગ માતૃભાષા ગૌરવદિન નિમિત્તે રક્ષાબહેનનું અવતરણ આ પૃથ્વી પર થવું એ કોઈ સામાન્ય ઘટના નથી જ આકાશમાં કાળાકાળા વાદળો સડસડાટ દોડીને જઈ રહ્યાં છે, ને તેમાંથી થતો એક તીવ્ર વીજળીનો ચમકારો છે. સાહિત્ય જ્યારે માનવીનાં પ્રેમ અને તેની પડખે એનાં નિતનવાં સંઘર્ષોને વાચા આપવામાંથી નવરું પડતું નહોતું ત્યારે ભગવાનનાં બગીચામાં ઊગેલાં સુંદર ફૂલોરૂપી બાળકોની વેદના અને પ્રેમની ભાષાને વાચા આપવા ખાતર બાલસૃષ્ટિની રક્ષા માટે રક્ષાબહેનનું સર્જન થવું એક વિરલ ઘટના છે.

માતાનું નામ શારદાબહેન અને પિતાનું નામ પ્રહલાદરાવ દવે. રક્ષાબહેનના પિતાશ્રી પ્રહલાદરાવ દવે તથા માતૃશ્રી શારદાબહેન દવે જ્ઞાન ભક્તિ અને સંસ્કારથી સુસંપન્ન હતાં.એમની પાસેથી જ રક્ષાબહેનને ખાદી અને સાદગીની દીક્ષા મળી હતી. એમનાં માતા – પિતાએ જે સંસ્કારનો દીવો પ્રગટાવ્યો હતો. તેમાં રક્ષાબહેને સતત દિવેલ પૂર્યા કરીને એ દીવાના પ્રકાશને ઝળહળતો રાખ્યો છે. આ દીવાની પાવનજ્યોત સાથે આજીવન સફેદ ખાદીની સાડી ધારણ કરનાર રક્ષાબહેનની પવિત્રતાથી તેમના દવે પરિવારનું ગૌરવ તો વધ્યું છે, સાથે કૃષ્ણકુમારસિંહજીની ભાવેણાંનગરીનું પણ ગૌરવ રક્ષાબહેનના નામ માત્રથી જળવાયુ છે. એમનાં અક્ષરો મોતીનાં દાણા જેવાં હતાં. ગાંધી મહિલા

કોલેજનું નોટિસ બોર્ડ એમનાં લખાણોથી ઝળહળી ઉઠતું હતું. પરંતુ એમની નિવૃત્તિ પછી એ ભીંતપત્ર નિઃશ્રીક બની રહ્યાંનો વસવસો એમને ખૂબ થાય છે. શિસ્તપાલન, ભાષા શુદ્ધિ, ચારિત્ર્ય શુદ્ધિ, અર્થપાવિત્ર્ય, અન્નપાવિત્ર્યના એ તો ભારે આગ્રહી છે. સ્વભાવે ખૂબ આકરાં ખરાં પણ લાગણીશીલતા ભારોભાર છલકાય.

એમનાં જન્મ સમયે ભારતમાં સ્વતંત્રતાની ચળવળો પૂરજોશમાં ચાલતી હતી. સ્વતંત્રતાની ચળવળોના વાયરામાં રક્ષાબહેન ભીંજાયા છે, ને તેથી જ એમનાં વ્યક્તિત્વમાં ગાંધીવાદી વિચારધારા પ્રગટે છે. વર્ષોથી સફેદ ખાદીની સાડી પહેરે છે. કપાળમાં ચાંદલો કરે છે. સાત્વિકતાભર્યું એમનું જીવન છે. ખાવા-પીવામાં ખૂબ તકેદારી એમણે રાખી છે, અને એટલે જ ૭૫ વર્ષની ઉંમરે પણ એટલાં જ સ્ફૂર્તિવંત છે. એમનું નામ જ એક રીતે સંસ્કારોની જાળવણીની રક્ષાને સૂચવે છે. એમનાંમાં અજબની ઠાવકી સમજદારીની છાલકો છે. ભારતીય સ્ત્રીને શોભે એવી સંસ્કારિતા એમનામાં ભારોભાર છે. રાત્રે સુવામાં ગમે તેટલું મોડું થાય તો પણ સવારે ૪ વાગ્યે તો ઉઠી જ જવાનું આ એમનો નિત્યજીવનક્રમ છે. દેવપૂજા, માળા, ઉંબરાપૂજન આ બધું તેઓ નિરંતર કરતાં રહ્યાં છે. માતા-પિતાની સેવા કરવાનું ઉત્તમ ઉદાહરણ તેઓ બન્યા છે. આ ઉપરાંત કુટુંબમાં જો કોઈ બીમાર પડે તો એમની ખૂબ સેવાચાકરી કરતા. આવા પરિવાર માટે તન, મન, ધન ન્યોછાવર કરી દેવાનું ઔદાર્ય ભાગ્યે જ કોઈ પાસે હશે.

રક્ષાબહેનનું સમગ્ર જીવન એમનાં કુટુંબનાં બાળકોમાં જ રચ્યુંપરચ્યું રહ્યું છે. એમ કહેવામાં જરાય અતિશયોક્તિ નથી કારણ કે એમનાં કુટુંબનાં બાળકો સાથે રમતાં-રમતાં એમણે ગુજરાતી સાહિત્યનાં બાળસાહિત્ય વિભાગમાં અક્ષય પાનું આપ્યું છે.

બાળસાહિત્યમાં એમનું પ્રદાન કવિતા, વાર્તા અને નૃત્યનાટિકા ક્ષેત્રે ઉત્કૃષ્ટ છે. બાળકવિતાઓની રચના કરતી વખતે એમણે બાળકાવ્યની રચના પ્રક્રિયા અન્વયે એમનું વ્યાકરણ પણ આપ્યું છે. જેથી અન્ય સર્જકને બાળસાહિત્યનાં ખેડાણમાં કોઈ તકલીફ ન પડે. રક્ષાબહેન પાસેથી ‘માણું મીઠું’-૧૯૮૦, ‘ધીન ધીન’-૧૯૮૨, ‘તબડક તબડક’-૧૯૮૮, ‘છુક છુક ગાડી’-૧૯૯૭, ‘હા...હા...હા...’-૨૦૦૩, ‘બહુ મજા પડે’-૨૦૧૩, ‘દડ દડ દડ દડ...’-૨૦૧૬, ‘હું મ્યાઉં, તું ચૂં ચૂં’-૨૦૨૦ જેવાં બાળકાવ્યસંગ્રહો મળે છે. એમનાં બધાં કાવ્યો ‘ડૉ. રક્ષાબહેન દવેનાં ઉત્તમ બાળકાવ્યો’-૨૦૧૭ માં ગ્રંથસ્થ થયાં છે.

રક્ષાબહેનનો પ્રથમ કાવ્યસંગ્રહ 'માણું મીઠું' ઇ.સ.૧૯૮૦ માં પ્રગટ થયો છે. આ સંગ્રહના દરેક કાવ્યો વિષય નિરૂપણની બાબતમાં શ્રેષ્ઠ છે. 'કાગો લઈ ગ્યો' એ ચિરકાલીન રચના બની છે. બાળકનાં મનમાં ઉઠતાં સવાલોના જવાબો મળી રહે એવી સવલતો અહીં પ્રાપ્ત થઈ છે. લય-માધુર્ય ઉત્તમ છે. સંગ્રહનું પ્રથમ કાવ્ય 'માણું મીઠું રમીએ' મા વારાફરતી ખંધોલે ચડવાની રમત બાળભોગ્ય છે. 'કાગો લઈ ગ્યો,' કાગો તો જાદુગર!' તથા 'લઈ ગ્યો કાગો' એક જ વિષયવસ્તુ સાથે જુદી જુદી રીતે આલેખાયેલા કાવ્ય છે. ત્રણેય કાવ્યમાં કાગડો આવીને બધું લઈ ગયાનો રોષ છે. 'હે ધીન ધીન વાગે છે.'માં કાલી ઘેલી ભાષા મીઠી લાગે છે. 'ફટાફટ' ને 'ઢમઢમ' જેવાં રવાનુકારી આવર્તન ઉચિત રીતે વપરાયા છે. 'ચાંદામામા' અને 'ચાંદલો ગોરો ગોરો' મા ચાંદામામા સાથે બાળકનો અનુબંધ હૃદયદ્રાવક છે.

અમાસ કેરી રાતે મામા! ક્યાંસંતાઈ જાવ?

ખોળી ખોળી થાકું તોયે ક્યાંયે ના દેખાવ,

ચકું અટારી ટેકરીએ;ના તમે વીલી એ રાત,

ગગન-ગંગા, તારક-ટોળાંછતાં શામળી રાત.

-ચાંદામામા!

(‘ચાંદામામા!’, ‘માણું મીઠું’ પ્ર.આ.૧૯૮૦, પૃ.૨૬)

‘ધીન ધીન’ કાવ્યસંગ્રહમાં કુલ ૨૮કાવ્યો છે. તથા તેની બે વખત આવૃત્તિ પ્રગટ થઈ છે. રવાનુકારી, દ્વિરુક્ત પ્રયોગો, અલંકારો, પૂર્વાપેક્ષા-પરાપેક્ષા વગેરે ભાષાની વિવિધ પ્રયુક્તિઓ આલેખી છે. ઉખાણાંની નવી રીત ધ્યાનાર્હ છે. ‘આલ્લે!’ જેવાં નવાં શબ્દનો પ્રયોગ છે. પંખીનો કલશોર સમગ્ર કાવ્યસંગ્રહમાં ગુંજે છે. ને સાથે ગુજરાતનાં બાળકોનો હરખ પોતપોતાનાં ઘરોમાં ગૂંજે છે. મોટાભાગે કાવ્યસંગ્રહમાં પંખીઓની જ વાત આવે છે. છતાં વિષયવૈવિધ્યતા અને વિષયનિરૂપણની બાબતમાં એક કાવ્ય બીજાં કાવ્યથી અલગ પડે છે. ક્ષમિન અને કેદાર નામનાં બે બાળકોની વાત મુખ્ય છે.

‘આંબલો’ કાવ્યમાં આંબલિયાને ઘરમાં સભ્યોએ ઉઝેરીને મોટો કર્યો છે. ને હવે એ ઘરથી પણ વધુ ઊંચાઈએ પહોંચ્યો છે તેથી આંબલો હવે આપણાં દાદા સમાન છે. એથી એને કંકુ-ચોખાથી પૂજવાની

વાત બાળકોને વધારે મજાની લાગે છે. 'વાવ્યો 'તો' ને 'સીંચ્યો'તો' ની પ્રાસયોજના ઉત્તમ છે. 'ટેવ' એ પક્ષીઓ અને માણસની સ્વભાવગત સારી કે નરસી ટેવો તરફ અંગુલિનિર્દેશ કરે છે.

‘મારાં નામ’ મા હુલામણાં નામો સાથેનો લગાવ અને ફઈએ છઠ્ઠીમાં પાડેલાં નામ પ્રત્યેનાં અનહદ પ્રેમની લાગણી વ્યક્ત થઈ છે. ‘મજા પડે’મા લંગડી, કબડ્ડી જેવી રમતો સૂચવાય છે. ‘બાબોચિયામાં સવાર’માં રાતનું સુંદર વર્ણન છે. દૃષ્ટિકલ્પન અને શ્રુતિકલ્પનનો સુખદ સરવાળો પ્રાપ્ત થાય છે. તથા સજીવારોપણ અલંકાર ધ્યાનાર્હ છે.

‘ આભ અંદર આળોટે રે,ને વાદળ આળસ મોડે રે,

ઝાડવાં કરે છે છબ છબ,(ર) છબ છબ છબ છબ,

છબ છબ છબ,ઝાડવાં કરે છે છબ છબ છબ.

(‘ બાબોચિયામાં સવાર ‘, ધીન ધીન ‘,પ્ર.આ.૧૯૮૨, પૃ.૧૮)

સંગ્રહની શરૂઆતમાં જ ગીત ગાઈને બાળકને સૌનો વ્હાલા કરવાની રક્ષાબહેન પ્ર. દવેની લાગણી અને ભાવ ‘તબડક તબડક’ કાવ્યસંગ્રહનું શીર્ષક જ આપણને કલ્પનાની દુનિયામાં ઉડાવી જાય છે. કુલ ૪૮ કાવ્યો છે. દરેક કાવ્ય વિષયવસ્તુની બાબતમાં અજોડ છે. ‘એકડા’ શીર્ષક તળે બે કાવ્યો લખાયેલ છે. પણ વિષયવસ્તુમાં અલગતા છે. ‘ફરફરિયું’ ને ‘ટનટનિયું’ કાવ્યો પ્રાસયોજનાને લયની બાબતમાં ઉત્તમ હોવાની સાથે મોટાંઓને પણ એનાં બાળપણમાં ભૂલા પાડી દે છે. ‘તબડક તબડક’ માં ભજુ પોતાના ઘોડાને પરીના દેશે લઈ જાય છે. ને ચાંદામામાના આંગણામાં તારાઓ સાથે રમવાની અભિલાષા સેવે છે. ‘હાલોને’ કાવ્યમાં કાઠિયાવાડી શબ્દ હાલોને દ્વારા અલગ-અલગ રંગનાં કાગળો પર કાપા મૂકીને એમાંથી કાગડો, બગલો, પતંગિયા, પોપટ, તીતીડાં બનાવાનીને પછી એને હવામાં ઉછાળીને આંબવાની રમત સુંદર રીતે આલેખાય છે. ‘કોણ જમે? કોણ રમે?’ અભિનયક્ષમ રચના છે. ‘ઉનાળો’ મા સૂરજને તીખો ને લીમડાને લીલો કહ્યો છે. તો વળી, ‘ફૂદકો’માં ફૂદકો મારતાં આવડી ગયાંની ખુશી છે.

‘છુક છુક ગાડી’ એમને ૧૯૯૪માં ગિજુભાઈ સુવર્ણચંદ્રક મળ્યો તે પછી કૃતાર્થ થયાનો આનંદ વ્યક્ત કરવા લખાયેલ કાવ્યસંગ્રહ છે. સંગ્રહમાં ચાલો રમીએ : વિભાગ -૧ અને ચાલો ભણીએ: વિભાગ -૨ એમ કુલ ૩૬ કાવ્યો છે. ‘છુક છુક ગાડી’ મા ત્રણ વર્ષનું બાળક સમજી શકે એવી સાદી અને સરળ રચનાઓ છે સાથે આઠ વર્ષનું બાળક ‘આ એટલે શું?’ ‘આ શબ્દોનો અર્થ શો?’ એવી થોડી અઘરી

છતાં બાળક સમજી શકે તેવી રચનાઓ છે કેમકે પ્રશ્નો જ જ્ઞાનના પ્રેરક છે. એવું રક્ષાબહેન દ્રઢપણે માને છે. બાળકોને ભણવા કરતાં વધુ રમતમાં જીવ હોય છે. તેથી ‘ચાલો રમીએ’ વિભાગમાં જુદાં જુદાં કાવ્યો બાળસહજ રમત સાથે જીવનપયોગી બોધને પણ નિર્દેશે છે. તથા ‘ચાલો ભણીએ’ વિભાગમાં ભણતર બાળકનાં વિકાસને રૂંધી નાખે તે અનપેક્ષિત છે. ‘લંગડી’, ‘ગલોટિયાં’ કાવ્યમાં બાળકની અભિમાનવૃત્તિ એનાં વિકાસ ધડતરની પ્રેરક છે. સાથે નટખટ નંદકિશોરમા કૃષ્ણની બાળલીલા સાથે ‘જય ભગવાન!’માં ઈશ્વરને પ્રાર્થના તો વળી ‘ઘોંઘાટો ઘોંઘાટો’ મા ત્રાસી ગયેલા બાળકમાં રાષ્ટ્રીય એકતાનો વ્યાપ વધે તેવા હેતુસર આ કાવ્યની વિષય વૈવિધ્યતા અદ્ભુત છે.

‘હા...હા...હા...’(૨૦૧૩)માં ‘ધીંગામસ્તી’, ‘ગરબો’, ‘ઊડે પતંગ’, ‘છત્રી’ કાવ્યોમાં બાળભોગ્ય આનંદ જળવાય રહ્યો છે. સાથે સાથે હાલરડાં પ્રકારની રચનાઓ પણ આલેખાય છે. ‘ચોરીનું ફળ’ માં મૂલ્ય બોધ છે. ‘વીર જવાન!ઝિંદાબાદ!’માં રાષ્ટ્રીય પ્રેમ છે.

તાતે તાપે કે વરસાદે

કે કડકડતી ટાઢે

રક્ષણ કરતો ભારતમાનું

કોણ ઊભો સીમાડે?

વીર જવા...ન.

(‘વીર જવાન!ઝિંદાબાદ!’, ‘હા...હા...હા...’ પ્ર.આ.૨૦૧૩, પૃ.૨૮)

‘બહુ મજા પડે’ મા કુલ ૧૯ કાવ્યો છે આ સંગ્રહમાં રક્ષાબહેનની નોંધપાત્ર વિશેષતા એ છે કે સંગ્રહના મોટાં ભાગનાં કાવ્યો એમણે નૃત્ય કરીને રચ્યાં છે. જે જીવંતતા બક્ષે છે. ‘બહુ મજા પડે’માં બાળસહજ જે વસ્તુઓ અશક્યતાના દ્વારે ઊભેલી છે તેને ખખડાવી અંદર શક્યતાના સ્વસ્તિક કરવાની ભવ્ય કલ્પના દાદ માંગી લે તેવી છે. ‘વાહ ચકરડી’ કાવ્યમાં ચકરડી ભમતીને અંતે ઠસડાઈને ગબડી પડ્યાં સુધીની ભ્રમણ-પ્રક્રિયા આલેખાય છે. એક કાવ્યમાં પતંગિયાંની આત્મકથા છે. ‘લીટાની કસરત’માં આંકડાની આકૃતિવિષયક કલ્પના છે. તારા, બોરડીનું વૃક્ષ, ઢીંગલી, કુગ્ગો, કબુડું, ફૂલો, ચકલાં, રંગીન છત્રી, ટણટણીયું, ચાંદામામા, બાલકાનુડો આ બધાં બાળકોના કૌતુકને ઉજાગર કરતાં પાત્રો કાવ્યમાં સ્થાન પામ્યા છે. અલંકારોનો ઉપયોગ ઉચિત રીતે થયો છે.

‘ડડ...ડડ...ડડ...ડડ...’ (૨૦૧૬) જેનો અંગ્રેજી સ્પેલિંગના થઈ શકે ને અંગ્રેજીમાં લખો તો ‘ડડ’ વંચાય. દડો-દડી, લખોટી આ બધાં દડદડતાં રમકડાં બાળકોને ખૂબ વ્હાલા લાગે છે. સંગ્રહના કાવ્યો શિશુને ધ્યાનમાં રાખીને લખાયેલાં હોવાથી કાવ્યમાં આવતાં પાત્રો પણ શિશુકક્ષાના છે. ઊભી લીટી, આડી લીટીની રમત રમાડીને નવું વસ્તુ શીખવાનો પ્રયાસ નવીન છે. ‘બડવાને’ મા જનોઈનું મહત્વ છે. ને માતા-પિતાના વ્યસ્તતાભર્યા જીવનમાં થોડોક સમય પોતાના સંતાનોને આપે એ આવકાર્ય છે. વાદળને ભાઈ કહીને સંબંધોમાં માન-મર્યાદાનો ઉલ્લેખ મળે છે. ‘છૂદાદા’ માં બાળક સૂરજની ગતિવિધિથી પરિચિત થાય છે. ને પોતાના જ દાદા હોય એવું સૂરજને છૂદાદાનું સંબોધન કરે છે. ‘પોષી પૂનમ’ માં ચાંદા સાથેનો સંવાદ છે.

‘એક બિચારી બાળકી અને એનાં એક બિચારાં હમાબા ‘કાવ્ય બાળક પર ધરના સભ્યોના આંતરિક ઝઘડાનો ભોગ બનવું પડે છે. એ વાતને કાવ્યમાં સમર્થન મળે છે. તથા કવયિત્રીનાં આ કાવ્યથી શ્રી હસમુખભાઈ પટેલ (D.I.G. ઓફિસર – ગાંધીનગર) નાં “બાળહિંસા નિવારણ થકી વિશ્વશાંતિની દિશામાં” આંદોલનને ટેકો મળે છે.

‘હું મ્યાઉં, તું ચૂં ચૂં’ (૨૦૨૦) મા ૧૪ કાવ્યો છે. પ્રાસયોજનાને લયમાધુર્ય ઉત્તમ છે. વિષયવૈવિધ્યતા ધ્યાનાકર્ષક છે. પક્ષીઓ પ્રત્યે જે બાળકને પ્રેમ છે તે વ્યક્ત થયો છે. હાલરડાં, સપનાંઓ આ બધાંમાં બાળકનો પોતીકો અવાજ વ્યક્ત થયો છે. ‘મોર મારો’ માં મોર, દેડકાં, કોયલ, બપૈયા બધાં પક્ષીઓ વરસાદ ન આવ્યો હોય ત્યાં સુધી બહુ બોલે છે, પણ વરસાદ આવતો હોય ત્યારે મૂંગા મસ થઈને મેળાવો માણે છે. ‘પોલમપોલ’ મા બાળક મોરલાને ટીહૂં બોલવાનું કહે છે. અને પીછાંનો પંખો ખોલવાનું કહે છે મા બાળક અને પક્ષી પ્રત્યેનો અનુરાગ વ્યક્ત થયો છે. ‘ચકીબહેન’ મા ચકીબહેનને રમવા આવોનું આમંત્રણ છે.

આ રીતે રક્ષાબહેને બાળકાવ્યોની રચના પ્રક્રિયા વિશે આપેલું વ્યાકરણ પણ ગુજરાતી બાળસાહિત્ય માટે એટલું જ મહત્વનું છે.

- બાળસાહિત્ય ખુરશી ટેબલ પર બેસીને ન લખાય. બાળકો સાથે રમતાં રમતાં રચવું જોઈએ.
- બાળગીતો લય અને કાવ્યતત્વ વાળા હોવા જોઈએ.
- બાળકાવ્યોમાં કલ્પનાના ગુબ્બારા હોય.
- બાળકાવ્યમાં રવાનુકરણ ને દ્રીરુક્ત પ્રયોગ હોય.

■ભાષા સરળ હોય.

■પ્રત્યક્ષ નય પણ પરોક્ષ બોધ મળતો હોય.

આમ,ઉપર પ્રમાણેના મુદ્દાઓ આધારિત રક્ષાબહેનનાં દરેક કાવ્યો વ્યાકરણને સાથે રાખીને યથાયોગ્ય રચાયા છે. કાવ્ય ઉપરાંત રક્ષાબહેન પાસેથી ‘જાની વાલી પીનારા’-૧૯૮૩,’તીતીડાં’-૧૯૮૫,’પાંચીકડાં’-૧૯૯૮,’રંગનાં ઓવારે’-૨૦૧૫ જેવી નૃત્યનાટિકા સંગ્રહ પ્રાપ્ત થાય છે.

બાળકાવ્યની રચના ઉપરાંત રક્ષાબહેન પાસેથી ૧૧ જેટલાં બાળવાર્તાસંગ્રહો પ્રાપ્ત થાય છે. જેમાં ‘ટાઢ વાય ટાઢી’-૧૯૮૯,’ફૂકડે... ફૂક’-૧૯૯૨,’વ વાર્તાનો વ’-૧૯૯૭,’વાર્તા લો...’-૨૦૦૦,’ટચૂકડીઓ અને બીજી બાળવાર્તાઓ’-૨૦૧૧,’અદ... કદ...ગદ... જદ... નદ... પદ...’-૨૦૧૨,’૨૮ ટચૂકડીઓ’-૨૦૧૩,’હા...હા...હા...’-૨૦૧૩,’શું નામ પાડવું?’-૨૦૧૪,’ આવતી કાલે’-૨૦૧૫,’હું મ્યાઉં, તું ચૂં ચૂં’-૨૦૨૦ જેવાં બાળવાર્તાસંગ્રહોમા સર્જકની ઉમદા પ્રતિભાનો પરિચય થાય છે. રક્ષાબહેન સારાં વાર્તાકથક છે. બાળકોને વાર્તા કહેતી વખતે તે બાળક બની જાય છે. તેઓ બાળ ગીતો એવી સુંદર હલકથી ગાય છે કે બાળકો તેમને ભાગ્યે જ ભૂલી શકે. તેમની પાસેથી વિપુલ પ્રમાણમાં મૌલિક બાળસાહિત્ય મળ્યું છે. બાળવાર્તાલેખન પર લેખિકાની સારી હથોટી છે.

‘ટાઢ વાય ટાઢી’(૧૯૮૯) માં ‘તાલ્લી’ વાર્તામાં ‘દે તાલ્લી’ શબ્દ વારંવાર આવે છે તો વળી,’કાગલુ અને પરી બહેન’ માં બંનેની મિત્રતા છે. ‘ફૂકડે...ફૂક’(૧૯૯૨)માં ૧૧ વાર્તાઓ છે. અઢી ત્રણ વર્ષથી માંડીને આઠ-નવ વર્ષ સુધીની ભિન્ન ભિન્ન વયકક્ષાઓનાં બાળકોને ગમે તેવી વાર્તાઓ છે. સંગ્રહની શરૂઆતમાં જુદાં જુદાં ચિત્રો મૂક્યાં છે. જેથી બાળકો વાર્તા વાંચવા પ્રેરાય અને ચિત્રો શોધવાની મનોરંજક રમત રમી શકે. અને વાર્તારસની સાથે કોયડારસને પણ માણી શકે. કારણકે કોઈપણ બાબતમાં ઉકેલ શોધી શકનારને બહુ આનંદ આવતો હોય છે. ‘રાજા કોણ’ માં સિંહ વનનો રાજા છે પણ વાંદરાને સિંહ રાજા તરીકે યોગ્ય નથી અને પોતે યોગ્ય છે તેથી તે માણસની જેમ વસ્ત્ર પરિધાન કરે છે ને બધાં પ્રાણીઓ સામે હાંસીનું પાત્ર બની રહે છે,ને અંતે સિંહ રાજા બને છે માપ્રાણીજગતની વાર્તા છે. બાળકને આવી વાર્તાઓ વધારે આનંદપ્રદ હોય છે. ‘ડગલો,’‘રાજા કોણ ?’,‘હાથીભાઈ ની યુક્તિ’,‘આગિયો – મોટર’,‘ગુલપરી’,‘બળરામ-કૃષ્ણ’,‘ફૂકડે...ફૂક’વગેરે સંગ્રહની નોંધપાત્ર વાર્તાઓ છે.

વ વાર્તાનો વ(૧૯૯૭)મા પ્રથમ ૯ વાર્તાઓ ઉપરાંત ટચૂકડીઓ વિભાગ:૧-૨-૩ ની વાર્તાઓ બાળશિક્ષણ આપતાં ભાઈબહેનો માટે પણ ઉપયોગી છે. 'રાય ટૂં મૂંડો','રાતે બાર વાગતાં','ભગવાનનાં વાહનો','જેજેબાપાની નોંધપોથી','નિશ્ચય પાક્કો(!)' વગેરે મોટાં બાળકો માટે તથા ટચૂકડીઓમાં વિભાગ:-૧ મા બે થી ત્રણ વર્ષનાં બાળકો માટે,વિભાગ:૨ મા ત્રણ થી પાંચ વર્ષનાં બાળકો માટે,વિભાગ:૩ મા છ થી આઠ વર્ષનાં બાળકો માટે ની તેઓ હોંશથી પોતાની મેળે વાંચવાનો આનંદ મેળવી શકે અને વાંચતાં કંટાળે નહીં એ હેતુથી લખાય છે.

‘વાર્તા લો','તેજનો મલમ','માછલીએ મોતી દીધાં','વાર્તા જડી ગઈ','રમકડાંને ઈનામ','રાજવીબહેન અને કીડીબહેન' વગેરે વાર્તાઓ નિકોરા શિબિરથી પ્રેરિત છે. 'રમકડાંને ઈનામ','વાંદરાભાઈ પરદા વાળા','માછલીએ મોતી દીધાં' જેવી સજીવારોપણયુક્ત અદ્ભુત રસવાળી મનોરંજક વાર્તાઓ છે. 'વાર્તા જડી ગઈ' માવનસ્પતિ અને પક્ષીઓની ચેષ્ટાઓનાં વર્ણનો દ્વારા પર્યાવરણ અભિમુખતા કેળવવાનો પ્રયત્ન છે. 'સૌથી વહાલી છુટી','તે બરોબર છે','ગાંધીજયંતીની ઉજવણી','ભૂલ અને સજા','ચિંતન','રાજવીબહેન અને કીડીબહેન' જેવી વાર્તાઓમાં સારા માણસ બનવા માટેની પ્રચ્છનન પ્રેરણા છે.

‘ટચૂકડીઓ અને બીજી બાળવાર્તાઓ’ ૨૦૧૧ મા ૪ વિભાગ છે. પ્રથમ વિભાગ – દોઢથી ચાર વર્ષનાં બાળકો માટે,બીજો વિભાગ – પાંચથી સાત વર્ષનાં બાળકો માટે, ત્રીજો વિભાગ – આઠ વર્ષથી દસ વર્ષનાં બાળકો માટે તથા ચોથો વિભાગ –અગિયાર થી તેર વર્ષનાં બાળકો માટે છે. ‘કટકટ અને ચકચક','ડોબાં','ખરી ઝટપાણી કાબર!','આંબલો','વ્રત' વગેરે ઉત્તમ વાર્તાઓ છે. ‘અદ... કદ... ગદ... જદ... નદ...પદ...’(૨૦૧૨) મા ‘બહુ મજા પડે’ ૧ થી ૬ મા અદ, કદ, ગદ, જદ, નદ ને પદનાં સપનાંની વાર્તા છે. સપનાંની દુનિયા બાળક માટે ઘણી મહત્વની હોય છે.

‘૨૮ ટચૂકડીઓ’(૨૦૧૩) મા એક થી પાંચ વર્ષનાં બાળકો માટેની શિશુકથાઓ છે. આ વાર્તાઓમાં સહેલાં શબ્દો છે ‘જેજે','વાઘભાઈની જય','જેજે બાપા છું','આવ – આવ – આવ','ડય ડય ડય હી' વગેરે વાર્તાઓમાં બાળકોની સક્રિયતા જળવાય છે. ફેન્ટસી,કલ્પના,તરંગ વગેરે બાળકોનું વાસ્તવ છે તેથી આ વાર્તાઓમાં સજીવારોપણનો પ્રયોગ વધુ થયો છે. ‘હા...હા...હા...’(૨૦૧૩) મા દોઢ થી બાર વર્ષનાં માટેની વાર્તાઓ છે.

‘શું નામ પાડવું?’(૨૦૧૪) બાળકિશોર વાર્તાસંગ્રહ છે. બાળવાર્તા તો ચાલતી ફરતી સંસ્કાર-શાળા છે. એ દિવસેય ચાલે છે ને રાતેય ચાલે છે. ‘કુલ્ફી’ તથા ‘ભગવાનનું માણસ’ એ બે વાર્તાઓ નાનાં મોટાં સહુને આનંદ આપે છે. ‘જીવનદાદાની બોરડી’, ‘સેમી – બાલવાર્તા’ છે! તેમાંનું ગીત બાળ ગીત છે, પણ સંવેદનાઓ મોટા સમજી શકે એવી છે. ‘આવતી કાલે’(૨૦૧૫)મા ‘નિછાલે જાવાનું’, ‘નાના’, ‘કાન’, ‘દાંતિયો’, ‘બામાસી’, ‘આવતી કાલે’, ‘ગોદા’, ‘નામનો અર્થ’ વગેરે ઉત્તમ વાર્તા છે. ‘ફટાફટ’ જેવાં દ્રીઝકત પ્રયોગ છે. જોડકણાંનાં લય મધુર છે. ‘હું મ્યાઉં, તું ચૂં ચૂં’(૨૦૨૦)મા ‘ભાઈબંધી’, ‘પવનદાદા’, ‘પરાક્રમી નાની બેબી’, ‘ખમ્મા પોપટજી’, ‘કોથમીર જીતી ગઈ’, ‘લાઈનિંગ’, ‘તમે દવા ખાજો’, ‘ઘરશાદ’, ‘વન્સ મોર’, ‘વિરહ’, ‘આપણે બે’, ‘રમો’ જેવી ઉત્તમ વાર્તાઓ નિરૂપણ પામી છે.

ઉપરનાં દરેક વાર્તાસંગ્રહમાં બાળવાર્તાની શાસ્ત્રીયતાને લાઘવતા છે, નાની ને લાંબી વાર્તાઓ છે. પશુપક્ષીઓને મનુષ્યની જેમ વાર્તા કરતાં, વર્તન કરતાં દર્શાવ્યા છે. પ્રવૃત્તિ પ્રેરક છે. જોડકણાં સાથે કૃતૃહલવૃત્તિ પણ યથાયોગ્ય રજૂ થઈ છે. કલ્પનાની દોરથી આ વાર્તાઓના પતંગ ઊડે છે. ભૂતપ્રેતનો નિષેધ છે. અદ્ભુત અને હાસ્યરસથી ભરપૂર વાર્તાઓ છે. ચિત્રો દ્વારા મૂલ્યાંકન થયું છે.

ગુજરાતી સાહિત્યમાં બાળસાહિત્ય તો પહેલેથી જ અસ્તિત્વ ધરાવતું હતું. અહીં એક પ્રશ્ન એ પણ છે કે આપણાં ગ્રંથાલયોમાં અન્ય સાહિત્યનાં મુકાબલે બાળસાહિત્ય કેટલું છે. બહુ ઓછું. ગણ્યું ગણાય એટલું જ. ભક્તિયુગમાં માત્ર ભક્તિ જ સુધારક યુગમાં સ્વતંત્રતા, ગાંધીયુગે ગરીબીને ગાય તો વળી અનુગાંધી યુગ, આધુનિકયુગ અને આધુનિકયુગે માણસનાં અસ્તિત્વને જોયો આ બધું કરતાં કરતાં તો ગુજરાતી સાહિત્ય ખૂબ ભરતી સાથે શરદપૂર્ણિમા બની ગયો પરંતુ બાળસાહિત્ય છૂટુંછવાયું જ રહી ગયું. જેનાં મૂળિયાં મજબૂત હોય એ ઈમારત ક્યારેય ન પડે તેમ ગુજરાતી સાહિત્યમાં જે બાળકો માટે લખાતાં એવાં બાળસાહિત્ય પ્રત્યે આંખ આડા કાન કર્યા તેથી સાહિત્યમા ક્ષતિ આવી. અન્ય દેશોની વાત કરીએ તો સૌથી વધુ બાળસાહિત્ય ત્યાં લખાય છે. આપણે ત્યાં છૂટાછવાયા બાળસાહિત્યને એક ચોકઠામાં ગોઠવવાનું કાર્ય ગિજુભાઈ બઘેકા એ કર્યું. ને પછી ધીમે ધીમે બાળસાહિત્ય ડગલાં ભરવા લાગ્યું. ને આજે ગુજરાતી ભાષામાં બાળકો માટેનું સાહિત્ય જોરશોરથી લખવા લાગ્યું ને વંચવા લાગ્યું. બાળસાહિત્ય હવે તો PH.D. ની પદવી માટે પણ યોગ્ય ગણાવા લાગ્યો જે તેની પ્રશસ્તિ ને દર્શાવે છે. આ ઉપરાંત ગુજરાતની જુદી – જુદી યુનિવર્સિટીઓએ પણ બાળસાહિત્યને અભ્યાસક્રમમાં સામેલ કરીને એની મહત્તા

વધારી.વિવિધ સામાયિકો,સંસ્થાઓ વગેરે પણ બાળસાહિત્યની દિશામાં ખૂબ સુંદર કામ કરી રહ્યાં છે. ચિલ્ડ્રન યુનિવર્સિટી એનું ઉત્તમ ઉદાહરણ છે. જે ખૂબ આવકાર્ય લેખાય છે.

બાળસાહિત્યમાં ઉમદા કાર્ય કરનાર રક્ષાબહેન પ્ર. દવે એ ઓલ ઇન્ડિયા રાજકોટ ઉપરથી વારંવાર કવિ સંમેલનમાં રજૂઆત તથા બાળસાહિત્યકાર તરીકે ઈન્ટરવ્યુ આપેલાં છે. ગુજરાતનાં આઈ.જી. શ્રી હસમુખભાઈ પટેલે શરૂ કરેલ ‘પી ફોર પી’ અભિયાનમાં રક્ષાબહેન ખૂબ સક્રિય છે. અને બાળ ધડતરમાં માતા-પિતાની ભૂમિકા ઉપર તથા બાળવાર્તાનું શાસ્ત્ર,બાળગીતોનું શાસ્ત્ર જે વાલીઓને.શિક્ષકોને બહુ કામનું છે.

આમ શિક્ષણ,સાહિત્યને બાળકો માટે તથા ભાષા સુધાર માટે પહેલેથી જ ચિંતિત અને સક્રિય રહેનાર રક્ષાબહેન ગુજરાતી સાહિત્યનું વિરલ નજરાણું છે. સાહિત્ય અને આધ્યાત્મિક સાહિત્ય તથા બાળસાહિત્યની હરતી ફરતી પરબ એટલે રક્ષાબહેન. રક્ષાબહેનનું સાહિત્ય ગુજરાતી ભાષા જ્યાં સુધી વંચાશે ત્યાં સુધી આ સાહિત્ય વંચાશે ને અમર રહેશે.

❖સંદર્ભગ્રંથ

૧. 'બિલ્વીદલાની' (૨૦૧૪)
૨. રક્ષાબહેનની રૂબરૂ મુલાકાતનો વિડિયો (યુટ્યુબ પરની ચેનલ: APU Alampar)
૩. 'ગુજરાતી સાહિત્યનો ઇતિહાસ' (૨૦૧૮)
૪. 'બાળસાહિત્ય: સ્વરૂપ અને સર્જન' (૨૦૦૪)

ધીરુબહેન પટેલની નવલકથાઓમાં સામાજિક પ્રશ્નોનું નિરૂપણ

Patel Sonalben Amrutlal

Research Scholar, Department Of Gujarati, V.N.S.G.U.Surat.

E-Mail Id : Patelsonal02648@Gmail.Com

ગુજરાતી સાહિત્ય ક્ષેત્રે સરોજ પાઠક, કુંદનિકા કાપડિયા, વર્ષા અડાલજા, ઈલા આરબ મહેતા વગેરે સ્ત્રીસર્જકોની સાથે ધીરુબહેન પટેલનું નામ પણ નીવડેલા સર્જક તરીકે જાણીતું છે. એમની સત્વશીલ સર્જકતાએ ગુજરાતી સાહિત્ય ક્ષેત્રે વિવેચકોનું ધ્યાન ખેંચ્યું છે. તેમની નવલકથાઓ ‘વડવાનલ’, ‘શીમળાના ફૂલ’, ‘વાવંટોળ’, ‘વમળ’, ‘ગગનનાં લગન’ જેવી નવલકથાઓને કારણે તેઓને નામના મળી છે. એમણે ‘વાંસનો અંકુર’, ‘એક ભલો માણસ’, ‘આંધળી ગલી’, ‘કાદંબરીની મા’, ‘હુતાશન’, ‘આગંતુક’ વગેરે લઘુનવલો આપી છે. લેખિકાએ આ બધી કથાઓના પાત્રોના મનોગતને કલાત્મક રીતે ઉઘાડ આપ્યો છે. તેમની મોટાભાગની નવલકથાઓનો મનોવૈજ્ઞાનિક અભિગમથી તપાસ કરવામાં આવે છે. આ નવલકથાઓમાંના પાત્રના મનોજગતને તેઓ બારીકાઈથી આલેખે છે. આ પાત્રો આપણી આસપાસ વસતા સામાન્ય માણસો છે. સમાજમાં જોવા મળતી એક પ્રકારની જડ વિચારધારા, સમાજની રૂઢ માન્યતાઓ, સમાજ તરફથી મળતી ઉપેક્ષાનો આ પાત્રો ભોગ બનેલા છે. આપણે જાણીએ છીએ કે મનુષ્ય એક સામાજિક પ્રાણી છે. સામાજની તેના ઉપર બહુ મોટી અસર પડતી હોય છે. તો બીજી બાજુ મનોવિજ્ઞાન સમાજના વ્યક્તિના વર્તનનો અભ્યાસ કરતું વિજ્ઞાન છે. વ્યક્તિના અસામાન્ય વર્તન પાછળનું અભ્યાસ કરતું શાસ્ત્ર છે. સાહિત્યમાં માનવિય સંવેદન વ્યક્ત થાય છે. માટે કહી શકાય કે સાહિત્ય અને મનોવિજ્ઞાન તેમજ સાહિત્ય અને સમાજશાસ્ત્રને સીધો સબંધ છે. માટે હું ધીરુબહેન પટેલની નવલકથાઓનો સામાજિક દૃષ્ટિએ મૂલ્યાંકન કરીશ.

‘વાંસનો અંકુર’ ધીરુબહેન પટેલની પ્રથમ લઘુનવલકથા છે. આ લઘુનવલકથામાં તેમણે આધુનિક માણસના મનોસંઘર્ષનું આલેખન કર્યું છે. લઘુનવલકથાના નાયક કેશવની મા બાળપણમાં જ મૃત્યુ પામી છે. પિતાની લાચારીને કારણે તેણે દાદા રમણિકલાલ અને બે વિધવા માસી સાથે રહેવું પડે છે. દાદા રમણિકલાલ સ્વભાવે ઘણા કડક છે. દાદાના શિસ્તબદ્ધ અને નિયમચુસ્ત સ્વભાવને કારણે નાયક કેશવ માટે જીવન જીવવું અસહ્ય થઈ પડે છે. કેશવ દાદાની સામે બળવો કરે છે. પોતે કોઈ યંત્ર કે વસ્તુ નથી. પરંતુ, તે પોતાનું જીવન પોતાની શરતો પર જીવી શકે છે. તે દાદાજીની સંપત્તિ, ઘર, ભાવિ પત્ની વગેરેનો ત્યાગ કરી આસામ જેવી દુર્ગમ જગ્યાએ સ્વમાનભરે રહેવા ચાલ્યો જાય છે. જૂની અને

નવી પેઢી વચ્ચે સમાજમાં જોવા મળતા વૈચારિક સંઘર્ષના અર્હિં પડઘા સંભળાય છે. આખી લઘુનવલમાં ઘણા પાત્રો વિધુર છે. કેશવના પિતા મોતીલાલ, એમની બહેન અનસૂયા, દાદા રમણિકલાલ, કેશવની બે માસી વગેરે પાત્રો વિધુર છે. જે તે સમાજની સ્થિતિનો ખ્યાલ આપે છે. બે માસીઓ વિધવા છે, એમના પુનર્વિવાહનો પણ રમણિકલાલ વિચાર કરતા નથી. સુખસુવિધાના બધા સધનો હોવા છતાં આ બન્ને સ્ત્રીઓની સ્થિતિ દયનિય છે. તેઓ પોતાના મનની ઇચ્છાઓને દબાવીને જીવી રહી છે. તો બીજી તરફ કેશવની વિધવા કોઈ સ્વતંત્ર મીજાજ ધરાવે છે. પોતાના મનોભાવોને એ સુપેરે પ્રગટ કરે છે.

‘વાંસનો અંકુર’ લઘુનવલકથામાં મુખ્યત્વે કેશવનો મનોસંઘર્ષ, તેની ચૈતસિક પરિસ્થિતિનું આલેખન કર્યું છે. કેશવ બાળપણથી જ દાદા રમણિકલાલના શિસ્ત અને કડક સ્વભાવનો શિકાર બન્યો છે. માત્ર કેશવ જ નહિ, કેશવના માત-પિતા, બે વિધવા માસીઓ, ઘરના નોકરો, એમ કહો કે ઘરના બધા જ વ્યક્તિઓ ઉપર દાદા રમણિકલાલની ધાક જોવા મળે છે. કેશવની માતા પોતાની મરજીથી લગ્ન કરે છે. એ વાત રમણિકલાલ સ્વીકરી શકતા નથી. અહીં સમાજની જૂનવાણી વિચારધારા જોવા મળે છે. એક પિતા પોતાની જ દીકરી સાથેનો સબંધ તોડી નાંખે છે, દીકરીના નામનું સૂતક પણ કરી નાંખે છે. ઘરમાં દીકરીનું નામ શુદ્ધા કોઈ ઉચ્ચારતું નથી. કેશવના લગ્ન અંગે પણ તેને પોતાને નિર્ણય લેવાનો કોઈ હક નથી. રમણિકલાલ પોતે પસંદ કરેલી છોકરી સાથે કેશવના લગ્ન કરાવવા માંગે છે. કેશવ દાદાની જોહુકમીથી એટલો પરેશાન થઈ ગયો છે કે તે છોકરી સાથે લગ્ન કરવા પણ તૈયાર નથી. જૂની સામાજિક માન્યતાઓ ધરાવતા રમણિકલાલની સામે કોઈ માથુ ઊંચું કરવાની હિંમત કરતું નથી. સામાન્ય બાબતોમાં પણ કોઈને વ્યક્તિગત નિર્ણય લેવાનો હક નથી. એવું કહેવાય છે કે વાંસનું વૃક્ષ બહારથી જેટલું ઊંચું હોય એના મૂળીયા અંદરથી એટલા જ ઊંડા હોય છે. માણસની અંદર પડેલી મૂળ વૃત્તિઓના મૂળિયા પણ કેટલા ઊંડા છે, તેનો અહીં પ્રતિકાત્મક વિનિયોગ કર્યો છે. તો બીજી તરફ એવું પણ કહી શકાય કે, જે રીતે પેઢી દર પેઢી ધનદોલતનો વારસો આગલી પેઢીને મળતો હોય છે. તે જ રીતે અમુક પ્રકારનો સ્વભાવગત વારસો પણ મળતો હોય છે. જુદી અને આપખુદ સ્વભાવ ધરાવતા દાદાનો આવો સ્વભાવગત વારસો નાયકના સ્વભાવમાં અંકુરિત થતો જણાય છે. માટે નવલકથાનું શીર્ષક ‘વાંસનો અંકુર’માં વ્યંજના જણાય છે.

‘એક ભલો માણસ’ લઘુનવલકથામાં એક સામાન્ય માણસની દારૂ સ્થિતિનું નિરૂપણ કર્યું છે. કથાનાયક ઓચ્છવલાલ મુંબઈમાં સામાન્ય મુનીમ તરીકે કામ કરે છે. નિષ્કાવાન, પ્રામાણિક અને ભલાભોળા નાયકના સરલ સ્વભાવને કારણે શેઠ-શેઠાણીના હૃદયમાં સ્થાન પામે છે. તેના ઓછા પગારને કારણે પત્ની અને બાળકોના રોષનો સામનો કરવો પડે છે. પોતાના શેઠ પ્રત્યેની વફાદારીને કારણે શેઠના પુત્રના દાણચોરીના ગુનાહની સજારૂપે જેલવાસ પણ ભોગવવા તૈયાર થાય છે. તેમ છતાં, શેઠ પાસેથી નજીવી રકમ મળે છે. સાથે જ વતન નાસી જવાની સલાહ આપવામાં આવે છે. પોતે વફાદાર રહીને જેની પ્રમાણિક પણે સેવા કરી, એ લોકો જ તેનો સાથ આપતા નથી. અગાઉ વધુ પગારની નોકરી મળતી હતી ત્યારે પોતે તેનો અસ્વીકાર કર્યો હતો. એ લોકો પણ હવે નોકરી આપવા તૈયાર નથી. અહીં, અમીર-ગરીબ, શેઠ-નોકર વચ્ચેનો સંબંધ, પોતાના સ્વાર્થ માટે ગરીબ નોકરનો ઉપયોગ કરતા શેઠની સ્વાર્થવૃત્તિના દર્શન થાય છે. પોતાના વિશે લોકોમાં જોવા મળતી ગેરસમજ કે ઓચ્છવલાલ દાણચોરી કરે છે, એ વાતથી નાયક દુઃખી થાય છે. આ નૈતિક મૂલ્યો અને પ્રામાણિકતા પેટનો ખાડો ન પૂરી શકે, એની ખાતરી થતા નાયક સામે ચાલીને દાણચોરીનો ધંધો શરૂ કરે છે. પોતાને આ કામ ગમતું ન હોવા છતાં તે આ ધંધામાં ગરકાવ થતો જાય છે. નાયક અંતે પોતાની ઓળખ ગુમાવી બેસે છે. તે ઓચ્છવલાલમાંથી મિસ્ટર ઉત્સવ પરીખ બની જાય છે. જે આપણાં સમાજમાં જોવા મળતા અન્યાય, શોષણ, અનીતિ, છળકપટ તેમજ દાણચોરીને પોતાના સુખ સગવડ માટે મહત્વના ગણતા સમાજની વૃત્તિ તરફ અંગુલિનિર્દેશ કરે છે.

‘આંધળી ગલી’ નામની લઘુનવલકથામાં લગ્નની ઉંમર વતાવી ચૂકેલી, અઘેડ વયની યુવતીની મનોદશા દર્શાવી છે. મુંબઈ જેવા મહાનગરમાં રહેતી નાયિકા કુંદનનો માતાના અવસાન પછી પિતાએ એકલે હાથે ઉછેર કર્યો છે. પોતાના સારા ઉછેર માટે પિતાએ બીજા લગ્ન નથી કર્યા, એવું વિચારતી કુંદન પણ આજીવન લગ્ન ન કરવાનો નિર્ણય કરે છે. અચાનક પિતાનું અવસાન થવાથી એકલતા દૂર કરવા પોતાનું ઘર ‘કુંદનવિલા’ને ભાડે આપવાનો વિચાર કરે છે. ભાડે રહેવા આવેલા પરેશ અને શુભાંગીના પ્રસન્ન દામ્પત્યજીવનને જોઈને કુંદનને પણ લગ્ન કરવાનો વિચાર આવે છે. તેની આખી દિનચર્યા જ બદલાઈ જાય છે. ઉદાસ રહેતી કુંદન હસતી રમતી જણાય છે. માત્ર સફેદ કપડા જ પહેરતી કુંદન રંગીન કપડા પહેરવા માંડે છે, સૌંદર્યપ્રસાધનોનો ઉપયોગ કરે છે, જીવનમાં ક્યારે પણ રસોઈ નથી કરી એ કુંદન રસોઈ કરતાં શીખે છે. પહેલા જે ઘર સાવ ગંદુ રાખતી હવે ઘરની સાફસફાઈ

કરે છે, રંગીન પડદા લગાવે છે, ઘરને સુશોભિત કરે છે. એક સ્ત્રીની મનોવેદના, તેની એકલતા, હતાશા, નિરાશા, વિચ્છીન્નતાને લેખિકાએ સુક્ષ્મ રીતે આલેખી છે. નવલકથામાં સામાજિક સંબંધોથી દૂર રહેલી કુંદનની મનઃસ્થિતિ લેખિકાએ સુપેરે દર્શાવી છે. લગ્ન કરવાની ઈચ્છા ધરાવતી કુંદનને નવલકથાને અંતે તેના પિતાના ગુપ્ત પ્રણય સંબંધની જાણ થતાં તે ફરી ઉદાસ થઈ જાય છે અને દિશાહીન જીવનરૂપી આંધળી ગલીઓમાં અટવાય છે.

પ્રસ્તુત નવલકથામાં સામાજિક દૃષ્ટિકોણ પણ જોવા મળે છે. આપણા સમાજમાં હજુ પણ પ્રેમલગ્ન કરનાર યુવક યુવતિને તેમનો પરિવાર સ્વીકરતો નથી. સમાજના ડરને કારણે પરિવાર પોતાના સંતાનની સાથે સંબંધ તોડી નાંખે છે. આ વાત નવલકથામાં પરેશ અને શુભાંગીના માધ્યમથી દર્શાવી છે. તેમના માતા પિતા પણ સમાજના દબાણને કારણે સંબંધ રાખતા નથી. નવલકથામાં સમડીનો પ્રતિકાત્મક વિનિયોગ કર્યો છે. અહીં પરેશ કુંદનને સમડી સાથે સરખાવે છે. આપણે સામાન્ય રીતે જોઈએ છીએ કે સમડી તો ખુલ્લા આકાશમાં મુક્ત રીતે, પોતાની પાંખો ફેલાવી ઉડતી હોય છે. જ્યારે નાયિકા કુંદનનું જીવન મુક્ત રીતે ઉડવાને બદલે ધૂળમાં નિસ્તેજ આંખે બેસી રહેલી સમડી જેવું છે. જે ઉડવા માંગે તો છે પણ એ માટેનું ખુલ્લું આકાશ તેની પાસે નથી. લગ્નની અતૃપ્ત રહેલી મનોકામના પૂરી કરવા તૈયાર થયેલી નાયિકા અંતે અંધકારમય જીવન જીવવા મજબૂર છે, અહીં મહાકાવ્ય શહેરોમાં રહેતી સમાજની એકલી સ્ત્રીઓની દારૂણ સ્થિતિના દર્શન થાય છે.

‘કાદંબરીની મા’ લઘુનવલકથામાં નાયિકા કાદંબરીના તેની સાસુ સાથેના સુમેળ ભર્યા સંબંધનું આલેખન થયું છે. સામાન્ય રીતે આપણા સમાજમાં સાસુ-વહુના સંબંધ અંગે એવી માન્યતા છે કે સાસુ વહુ હંમેશા એક બીજાને કનડતા જ હોય છે. પરંતુ, અહીં સાસુ અને વહુ વચ્ચેનો સમજદારીભર્યો સંબંધ લેખિકાએ દર્શાવ્યો છે. જ્યાં કથાનાયિકા કાદંબરીને પોતાની મા સમાજના ડરથી સાથ નથી આપતી, ત્યારે સાસુ વિજ્યા સાથે આપે છે. સમાજની ચિંતા કર્યા વિના. સ્વરૂપવાન કાદંબરીના લગ્ન પૈસાદર એવા અનિલ સાથે થયા છે. દારૂ પીતો, મા-બાપનું અપમાન કરતો, પત્ની ઉપર હાથ ઉપાડતો, અન્ય સ્ત્રીઓ સાથે દેહસંબંધ રાખતો અનિલ ઘરમાં એકહથ્થુ સાશન ધરાવે છે. પતિના દુષ્કૃત્યોથી કંટાળી કાદંબરી પોતાની મા પાસે જાય છે. પરંતુ, તેની માતા તેનો સાથ આપતી નથી અને સાસરે રહેવાની સલાહ આપે છે. કાદંબરીની સગી માની સુખની વ્યાખ્યા સાવ અલગ છે. એની મા માટે તો ધનદોલત, એ.સી.કાર, ઘરેણાં જ પરમસુખ છે. જો સ્ત્રીના પતિ પાસે આ બધું છે, તો એ સ્ત્રીને બીજું કોઈ વસ્તુની જરૂર

જ નથી. તે દીકરીને સલાહ આપે છે કે, મૂંગા રહેવું, ધીમે બોલવું, મોટાની આજ્ઞા માનવી. અહીં આપણને સમાજની બેવડી માનસિકતાના દર્શન થાય છે. આજના સમાજમાં ઘણીવાર લગ્નજીવન માટે સારા વ્યક્તિ કરતા પૈસાને મહત્વ આપવામાં આવે છે. એ વાત ઉપર લેખિકાએ પ્રકાશ પાડ્યો છે.

કાદંબરીની સાસુ વિજ્યા જ્યારે પોતાના દીકરા દ્વારા પુત્રવધુ ઉપર થતા અત્યાચાર જુએ છે ત્યારે તે હચમચી જાય છે. અનિલના ત્રાસથી આત્મહત્યા કરવા જતી કાદંબરીને તેની સાસુ રોકે છે. તેને જીવનનો નવો દૃષ્ટિકોણ આપે છે અને તેનામાં આત્મસમ્માનની ભાવના જગાડે છે. કથાને અંતે કાદંબરી તેની મા સાથે પિયર જવાને બદલે સાસુ વિજ્યાને પોતાની મા તરીકે ઓળખાવે છે. કારણ કે વિજ્યા દ્વારા જ તે પુનર્જીવન પામી છે. માટે નવલકથાનું શીર્ષક ‘કાદંબરીની મા’ યથાચોગ્ય જણાય છે. નવલકથામાં સમાજમાં જોવા મળતા નારીસંઘર્ષો નિરૂપિત થયા છે. સાથે જ પુરૂષ પ્રધાન સમાજની માનસિકતાના પડઘા પણ સંભળાય છે.

ધીરુબહેન રચીત ‘હુતાશન’ નવલકથા વહુને કારણે તૂટતા ઘરને બચાવી રાખતી સાસુના સંઘર્ષની કથા છે. આગળ વાત કરી એમ આપણા સમાજમાં હંમેશા સાસુ વહુના સંબંધને એક ચોખ્ખામાં ઢાળીને જ જોવામાં આવે છે. દીકરીને લગ્ન પહેલા જ સાસુનો ડર બતાવવામાં આવે છે. જેને કારણે વહુ ક્યારેય સાસુની દીકરી બની શકતી નથી. અહીં, પણ વહુ શેફાલી પોતાની સાસુ વત્સલા સાથે હંમેશા ખરાબ વર્તન કરે છે. પોતાના એક માત્ર દીકરાની વહુને દીકરીની જેમ રાખવાની આશા સેવતી વત્સલાની બધી આશાઓ પર પાણી ફરી વળે છે જ્યારે તે વહુના મુખે સાંભળે છે કે, સાસરે જઈને સૌપ્રથમ ઘરનો તમામ કારભર પોતે લઈ લેવો અને સાસુને ઠેકાણે પાડી જ નાંખવી, સસરાને સાથે રાખવો. અહીં આપણા સમાજમાં રૂઢ થઈ ગયેલી માનસિકતાના દર્શન થાય છે.

વત્સલાના દીકરા આશિષે પોતાની મરજીથી શેફાલી સાથે લગ્ન કર્યા છે. ઝઘડાળુ સ્વભાવ ધરાવતી શેફાલીના વર્તનથી આખા ઘરનું વાતાવરણ ડહોળાય છે. વત્સલા એક વ્યવહારુ અને લાગણીશીલ સ્ત્રી છે. પોતાના દીકરાનો ઘરસંસાર ન તૂટે એટલે માટે સ્વૈચ્છાએ ઘર છોડી પંચગાની જેવા સ્થળે જવા તૈયાર થાય છે. અહીં, સમાજમાં સામાન્યતઃ જોવા મળતા સાસુ-વહુના સંબંધ કે જ્યાં સાસુ વહુને હેરાન કરે છે, એની વિપરીત વહુની હેરાનગતિથી કંટાળી સાસુ ઘર છોડવાનું પસંદ કરે છે. ભારતીય નારીનો આદર્શ વત્સલાના પાત્ર દ્વારા પ્રગટ થાય છે. હુતાશનનો અર્થ થાય છે હોળી. અહીં,

શેફાલીરૂપી હુતાશનથી વત્સલાનો સુખમય ઘરસંસાર બળી રહ્યો છે. પ્રેમાળ સાસુ અને ઝગડાળુ વહુ વચ્ચેના સંબંધનું આલેખન પ્રસ્તુત નવલકથામાં કર્યું છે.

ધીરુબહેનની નવલકથા ‘આગતુક’માં એક વ્યક્તિને બીજી વ્યક્તિનો ભાર લાગે એવા સમાજની વાત કરવામાં આવી છે. સમાજની વચ્ચે એકલા પડેલા વાર્તાનાયક ઈશાનનું મનોજગત અહીં પ્રગટ કરવામાં આવ્યું છે. માતાના મૃત્યુ પછી સંન્યાસ ધારણ કરતો કથાનાયક ઈશાન ગુરુના મૃત્યુ પછી સંસારમાં પાછો ફરે છે. મુંબઈ શહેરમાં વસતા ઈશાનના બન્ને ભાઈઓ આશુતોષ અને અર્ણવ પોતાના ઘરસંસારમાં સુખી છે. તેનું આગમન ભાઈ અને ભાભી માટે અણગમાનું કારણ બને છે. ઈશાનને તો પોતાની મૃત્યુ પામેલ માતાની છબી જોવાની ઈચ્છા જ સંસાર તરફ ખેંચી લાવે છે. કથામાં જોઈ શકાય છે કે મુંબઈ જેવા શહેરમાં રહેતા પૈસેટકે સુખી ભાઈઓ પોતાના સગા ભાઈને સાથે રાખવા તૈયાર નથી. પરંતુ, જેવી ઈશાનની સમાજમાં પ્રતિષ્ઠા વધતી જાય છે કે તરત જ બંને ભાઈ ઈશાનને સાથે રાખવા અંદરોઅંદર લડે છે. અજાણ્યા બની ગયેલા સ્વાર્થી સ્વજનોની વચ્ચે નાયક ગૂંગાણામણ અનુભવે છે અને કથાને અંતે મુંબઈ છોડી વૃંદાવન જવા નીકળી પડે છે. અહીં પણ મુંબઈ જેવા મહાનગરમાં વસતો પરિવાર અને તેમના સંબંધોના તાણાવાણા સજ્જક દર્શાવ્યા છે.

ધીરુબહેન પટેલે પોતાની લઘુનવલોમાં વિવિધ સામાજિક પ્રશ્નોની ગૂંથણી કરી છે. ‘વાંસનો અંકુર’માં પુરુષપ્રધાન સમાજની વાત કરી છે તો ‘એક ભલો માણસ’ જેવી લઘુનવલમાં ગરીબીને સમાજના એક અભિષાપ રૂપે નિરૂપી છે. ‘આંધળી ગલી’ નામની લઘુનવલમાં સમાજમાં એકલી રહેતી સ્ત્રીની મનોવેદનાને નિરૂપી છે. તો ‘કાદંબરીની મા’ અને ‘હુતાશન’ લઘુનવલમાં સમાજમાં સામાન્ય રીતે જોવા મળતા સાસુ વહુના સંબંધ કરતા નોખા સંબંધના પડઘા સંભળાય છે. ‘આગતુક’ લઘુનવલમાં એવા સ્વાર્થી સ્વજનો દર્શાવ્યા છે, જેમને પોતાની વ્યક્તિ જ બોજારૂપ લાગે છે. તેમની નવલકથાના પાત્રો મોટાભાગે મુંબઈ શહેરના ભણેલા ગણેલા, સભ્યસમાજના, આર્થિક રીતે સફર હોય એવા છે. આ પાત્રો સમાજની જડ વિચારધારાનો, સમાજની અમુક રૂઢ માન્યતાઓનો ભોગ બનેલા જણાય છે. માટે આ બધા પાત્રો માનસિક સંઘર્ષ અનુભવે છે. આમ, ધીરુબહેન પટેલે પોતાની લઘુનવલોમાં સામાજિક પ્રશ્નોનું નિરૂપણ સટીક રીતે દર્શાવ્યું છે.

•સંદર્ભપુસ્તકો :

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‘ભદ્રા’ નાયિકાનાં આંતરમનની નવલકથા

^૧અકરમ રહીમભાઈ ડેરૈયા અને ^૨ડૉ.નીતિનભાઈ ભીંગરાડીયા

^૧પીએચ.ડી શોધછાત્ર, ગુજરાતી ભાષા સાહિત્ય ભવન

મહારાજા કૃષ્ણકુમારસિંહજી ભાવનગર યુનિવર્સિટી,

^૨માર્ગદર્શક, ગુજરાતી વિભાગ, લોકસેવા મહાવિદ્યાલય, લોકભારતી

પ્રસ્તાવના

‘ભદ્રા’ નવલકથાના સર્જક મોહમ્મદ માંકડ છે.તેમની પાસેથી ૩૫ નવલકથાઓ મળે છે. સ્ત્રીશોષણની કથા ‘ભદ્રા’ નવલકથામાં નિરૂપાયેલી છે.

નવલકથાની શરૂઆતમાં ભદ્રાના આ શબ્દો મુકવામાં આવ્યા છે : ‘હું ભદ્રા, તમારી જ બહેન- તમારી જ દીકરી છું. જિંદગીના અગાધ, અટપટા વમળમાં હું સપડાઈ ગઈ. ડૂબી ગઈ.... કોઈના પણ માટે અછૂત, અગ્રાહ્ય બની ગઈ... એમાંથી મને હાથ આપીને કોઈએ ઉગારી લીધી. પણ આ કાંઈ મારી એકલીની કથા નથી. મારા જેવી ભદ્રાઓ તો અનેક હશે. દરેકનો હાથ આપીને ઉગારનાર કોઈ હોય ખરું ? પ્રશ્ન એ જ છે માનવીનું માનવી દ્વારા થતું શોષણ ક્યારેય અટકશે ખરું ? કે સ્ત્રીશોષણ માટે જ સર્જાયેલી છે - ધરતી જેમ ? સ્ત્રીશોષણની કથા જ ભદ્રામાં નિરૂપાયેલી છે. તેણે પોતાની જાત ઘસીને પણ કુટુંબને ઉગારવા પ્રયત્ન કરે છે પણ અંતે તેને શું મળે છે ? માત્ર ને માત્ર બદનામી જ.

હાઈસ્કૂલનાં સ્ટાફરૂમમાં દાખલ થતી ભદ્રા વિશે તેના સ્ટાફમિત્રો વાતો કરે છે કે, જો તો ‘સાવ કેવી થઈ ગઈ છે!’ ભદ્રાનું રૂપસૌંદર્ય અગાધ હતું. એકવાર એ અનહદ રૂપાળી હતી. ભરાવદાર ગોળ ચહેરો હતો. એની ગરદન ફૂણી અને મરોડદાર હતી તેની પીઠ અને ચાલનો વળાંક કાતિલ હતો. પણ અત્યારે તો તેનું રૂપ ઘટી ગયું હતું. તે પ્રિન્સિપાલ શેઠ પાસેથી રજા લેવા ગઈ હતી. પરંતુ પ્રિન્સિપાલ શેઠ બહુ મક્કમ અને કડક હતા. તે રજા આપવાની ના પાડી દે છે. ત્યારે ભદ્રાને અચાનક એના જૂના પ્રિન્સિપાલ ઓઝા યાદ આવે છે. તેનો ભૂતકાળ સળવળી ઊઠે છે. તેના સ્ટાફમાં નવા આવેલા શિક્ષક દિનેશને ભદ્રા પ્રત્યે ફૂણી લાગણી બંધાઈ જાય છે. ભદ્રાની તબિયત બરાબર ન હતી અને રજા પણ મળી ન હતી તે પાછી ઉદાસ ચહેરે સ્ટાફરૂમમાં આવીને ખુરશી પર બેસે છે ને થોડીવારમાં તો બેહોશ થઈ જાય છે. દિનેશથી ચીસ નખાઈ જાય છે ને તેના અન્ય સ્ટાફમિત્રો ગીતાબેન, ત્રિવેદીભાઈ, મનુભાઈ, રમણભાઈ તેને ભાનમાં લાવવા પ્રયત્નો ચાલ કરી દે છે. થોડા પ્રયત્નો પછી તે સ્વસ્થ થઈ જાય છે. પ્રિન્સિપાલ

આજના દિવસની રજા મંજૂર કરે છે ને ગીતાબહેન તેને ઘેર મૂકવા જાય છે. ભદ્રાની રૂમને બે બારણા હતા. એક ઓસરીમાં ખૂલતું હતું ને બીજું બહાર રસ્તા પર ખૂલતું હતું. તેને તાળું મારેલું હતું. આ જોઈને ગીતાબહેનને આશ્ચર્ય થાય છે. ભદ્રાને તેનો ભૂતકાળ છોડતો નહોતો, એ છૂટવા મહેનત કરતી હતી ત્યારે વધુને વધુ એને વળગી રહેતો હતો.

“આ ઓરડો.... ભદ્રા જેમ એકવાર સાવ ગરીબ હતો, પછી ભદ્રા જેમ જ રંગીન, રૂપકડો બન્યો હતો. અત્યારે ભદ્રા જેમ એનો રંગ ઊડી ગયો હતો. આ ઓરડો.... ભદ્રાનો એક માત્ર અવિચળ સાથી હતો. સુખમાં, દુઃખમાં આશામાં, નિરાશામાં, પાપમાં અને પુણ્યમાં. આ ઓરડો... કેટલી બધી વાતો જાણતો હતો, પણ એને વાચા નહોતી.” ભદ્રાનાં પિતા હરિભાઈ નિશાળમાં માસ્તર હતા. પંચાવન વર્ષની ઉંમરે નિવૃત્ત થયા હતા. પરંતુ સાવ ગરીબ હતાં. ઘર ચલાવવાની અને પોતાના દીકરા ચંદ્રકાન્તને ભણાવવાની ત્રેવડ હરિભાઈમાં ન હતી. તેને હંમેશા થતું કે ભદ્રાને બદલે દીકરો મોટો હોત તો સારું હતું. ભદ્રા બહુ જ સ્વમાની હતી. હરિભાઈએ તેને છોકરાની જેમ જ ઉછેરી હતી. ઘરની પરિસ્થિતિનો તાગ મળી જતા ભદ્રા પોતાના લજ્જ કરવાના સ્વપ્નને રોળીને લજ્જ ન કરવાનો નિર્ણય લે છે. દીકરી હોવા છતાં દીકરો બનીને કુટુંબને ઉગારવાનો પ્રયત્ન કરે છે. ભદ્રાનાં મમ્મી-પપ્પા જ્યારે તેના લજ્જની વાત કરે છે, ત્યારે તે ઘસીને લજ્જ કરવાની ના પાડી દે છે. તે મેટ્રિકમાં હતી ત્યારે જનકનાં પ્રેમમાં પડી હતી. તે તેના પાડોશમાં જ રહેતો હતો ને બંને એક જ જ્ઞાતિના હતા. તે બંને એકબીજાને પ્રેમપત્રો પણ લખતા હતા. જનકનું ગ્રેજ્યુએશન પૂરું થતા તેનાં માતા-પિતા લજ્જ માટે જનકને કહેતા હતાં. જનક તે બધી પરિસ્થિતિની પત્ર દ્વારા ભદ્રાને જાણ કરતો હોય છે. પરંતુ ભદ્રા પોતાના ઘરને ઉગારવા માટે જનકને પણ લજ્જ માટે ના પાડી દે છે. અંતે જનક તેનાં માતા-પિતાએ શોધી આપેલી કન્યા જોડે પરણી જાય છે, અને મુંબઈ રહેવા ચાલ્યો જાય છે. હરિભાઈ શુદ્ધ વિચારવાળા માણસ હોય છે પરંતુ જિંદગીની ભીંસ નીચે એમના એ વિચારો સંકોચાતા જાય છે. ભમરીઓ ખાતાં જીવનનાં જળમાંથી કઈ રીતે બહાર નીકળવું એ એમને સમજાતું નહોતું.

સાવિત્રીબેન ભદ્રાને નોકરીએ ચઢાવવાની વાત કરે છે. ત્યારે હરિભાઈ કહે છે. ‘અરરર.... એ શું બોલી ? દીકરી રળે ને આપણે ખાઈએ ? દીકરીનાં પૈસા....?’ હરિભાઈ નારાજ થઈ ગયા હતાં. પરંતુ ભદ્રા જ્યારે કહે છે કે મારે નોકરી કરવી છે, ત્યારે જે સંસ્થા હાઈસ્કૂલ ચલાવતી હતી એ વિદ્યાભારતીનાં સભ્યોને હરિભાઈ ભલામણ કરે છે અને ભદ્રાને કામચલાઉ નોકરી મળી જાય છે. ભદ્રા નોકરીમાં જોડાઈ

જાય છે. ત્યારે તે હાઈસ્કૂલનાં પ્રિન્સિપાલ તરુણકુમાર ઓઝા હતા. તે બહુ જ કડક હતા. ભદ્રાની શારીરિક ચપળતા પ્રિન્સિપાલ ઓઝાને ગમી ગઈ હતી. ભદ્રા માટે સ્કૂલનું કામ નવું નવું હતું. પ્રિન્સિપાલ ઓઝાએ તેને અંગ્રેજી કોમ્પોઝીશનની નોટો તપાસવાનું કામ સોંપ્યું હતું. તે મહેનત કરતી છતાં ભૂલો રહી જતી હતી. પ્રિન્સિપાલ તેને ચેમ્બરમાં બોલાવતા ને કહેતા ‘અહીં આવો, જુઓ આ નોટ તપાસવામાં તમે પોતે જ ભૂલ કરી છે’ પ્રિન્સિપાલ ઓઝા ઝૂકેલી ભદ્રાના ધડકધડક થતા હૃદય સામે તાકી રહેતા. એ જ અરસામાં ભદ્રાનાં પિતા હરીભાઈને બ્લડપ્રેશરનો એટેક આવ્યો. ‘તરવા માટે છોકરું પાણીમાં પડે ને તરત જ ડૂબવા માંડે એમ જિંદગીમાં પડતાવેંત જ એ ગૂંગળાવા લાગી.’ ભદ્રા મૂંઝાવા લાગે છે. ઘરમાં ગરીબી, કામચલાઉ નોકરી, નોકરીમાં અણઆવડત, પિતાની માંદગી શું થશે હવે ? ત્યારે પ્રિન્સિપાલ ઓઝા પ્રેમથી પૂછે છે, ‘તમારા બાપુજીની તબિયત ખરાબ છે?’ ‘પૈસાની જરૂર હોય તો મૂંઝાશો નહિ, મારી પાસેથી માંગી લેજો.’ તે તેને અવારનવાર પૈસા આપે છે. ભદ્રાનો પ્રોબેશન પિરીયડ પૂરો થયો. કમિટીએ પ્રિન્સિપાલને ભદ્રાનાં કામ વિશે અભિપ્રાય પૂછાવ્યો, ત્યારે પ્રિન્સિપાલ ભદ્રાને બોલાવીને કહે છે, “તમારું કામ કેવું છે એ તો તમે જાણો જ છો? પ્રિન્સિપાલ કડક અને છતાં લાગણીભર્યા લાગે એવાં અવાજે કહ્યું. પ્રિન્સિપાલ ઓઝાની લંપટતાનું હવે પોત પ્રકાશવા માંડે છે. કાયમી કરવાના બહાને રિપોર્ટ કરવાનો હોઈ સાંજે ભદ્રાને ઘરે બોલાવે છે. પ્રિન્સિપાલ ઓઝા ઘરડા ગીધ જેમ હળવે હળવે આગળ વધે છે. ભદ્રાની તબિયત બીજે દિવસે ખરાબ થઈ જાય છે. થોડી આનાકાની પછી ભદ્રાએ ફૂટેલા વાસણમાં ખાવાનું મળે અને માણસ સ્વીકારી લે એમ ભદ્રાએ પ્રિન્સિપાલ ઓઝાને સ્વીકારી લીધા હતા.

દિવસો પસાર થતા રહ્યાને ભદ્રા પ્રિન્સિપાલની નજીક ધકેલાતી રહી. એક ભદ્રા એને પાછળથી ખેંચતી રહી ને બીજી ભદ્રા એને આગળ ધક્કો મારતી રહી. થોડા દિવસ પછી રિપોર્ટ અંગે પૂછ્યું તો પ્રિન્સિપાલ હસીને ના પાડે છે. ભદ્રાને થયું કે પ્રિન્સિપાલ બિલાડી જેમ એની સાથે રમતા હતા. તેના સ્ટાફમાં રહેલી શોભા વિદ્યાભારતીવાળા બધાં પુરુષો સાલા બદમાશ છે એવી વાત ભદ્રાને કહે છે ત્યારે ભદ્રાના મગજમાં ચમકારો થાય છે તે સંસ્થાના સેક્રેટરી મગનભાઈને નચાવી શકે છે અને તેના દ્વારા પોતાનું કામ કઢાવી શકે છે. ‘ઘણા વખતથી ધૂધૂધવાઈ રહેલી આગ એકાએક જાણે ભડકી ઊઠી. એ આગમાં એ પોતે ખાખ થઈ જશે. એનોય એને ડર ન લાગ્યો. કચડાયેલી, દબાયેલી, લાચાર, અસહાય લાગણીઓ ફેણ માંડીને ઊભી થઈ ગઈ, સારાસારનો વિવેક જતો રહ્યો. ભદ્રા સરહદ ઓળંગી ગઈ.’ પ્રિન્સિપાલ ઓઝા પાસેથી, બુઢા સેક્રેટરી મગનભાઈ પાસેથી પોતાના દેહસૌંદર્યથી ધીમે-ધીમે પૈસા

કઢાવવાની તરકીબ એણે શોધી કાઢી હતી. એ પૈસામાંથી ઘરને સમૃદ્ધ કરવા પ્રયત્ન કરવા લાગી. તેને એક કામ સરસ રીતે આવડી ગયું હતું તે હતું પુરુષોને નચાવવાનું. એની આંખોમાં એવી શક્તિ હતી કે ગમે તેવા પુરુષને માત્ર એક જ નજરમાં એ ઓગાળીને પાણી પાણી કરી શકતી હતી. જાણે એ કામરું દેશની કોઈ મહારાણી હતી. ભદ્રાનાં સૌંદર્યમાં ઓઝા અંધ થઈ ગયો હતો. ‘ભદ્રા એને ‘બુદ્ધાજી’ કહેતી ત્યારે પ્રિન્સિપાલ ઓઝા ચકલા જેમ ડોક ફૂલાવીને કહેતા, ‘હું બુદ્ધો છું?’ ‘ભદ્રા આંખો નચાવીને સંભળાવતી, ત્યારે શું માલ બળ્યો છે તમારામાં?’ ‘પ્રિન્સિપાલ ઓઝા તેના ખોળામાં વધુ પૈસા મૂકતા ત્યારે ભદ્રા ખુશ થઈ જતી. આ પૈસાથી તે મનનાં અવકાશને ભરી દેવા માંગતી હતી. આ પૈસાથી જ તેણે મા-બાપને મૌન કરી દીધાં હતાં. હરિભાઈ આંખો મીંચીને ઘણું બધું ગળી ગયા હતા. સાવિત્રીબહેન પણ ભદ્રાનું જતન કરતાં હતાં. પ્રકુલ્લ કે જે આજે એન્જિનિયર બની ગયો છે તેના કાકા સામેથી ભદ્રા માટે પ્રકુલ્લનું માગું મોકલે છે. પરંતુ ભદ્રાની હવે સ્વાર્થવૃત્તિમાં અંધ બની ગઈ છે તેને દીકરી ચાલી જશે તો ઘરખર્ચને ચંદ્રકાન્તને ભણાવવાની તકલીફ પડશે, એમ વિચારીને ભદ્રા પર નિર્ણય છોડી દે છે. ભદ્રા ઝટકાથી ઊભી થઈ જાય છે. ને મારે પરણવું નથી એમ કહીને રૂમ બહાર જતી રહે છે. ભદ્રા જમાના સાથે સ્ત્રી હોવા છતાં લડી રહી હતી. પીછેહઠ કરતી કરતી લડી રહી હતી.

ભદ્રાનું જીવન હવે અમીર લોકો જેવું થઈ ગયું હતું. ભદ્રાને હવે એશોઆરામમાં જીવવાની ટેવ પડી ગઈ હતી. તે એક સાંજે મગનભાઈને ઘેર જાય છે, ત્યારે રતિભાઈ ત્યાં બેઠા હોય છે. ભદ્રા રતિભાઈને પારખી ગઈ હતી. ભદ્રાનાં પુરુષો સાથેના સંબંધો વધતાં જાય છે. રતિભાઈને ભદ્રા ખંખેરવા માંગતી હતી. એણે તેની તેજાબી નજર રતિભાઈ તરફ ફેંકી ત્યારે રતિભાઈ આખાને આખા ઓગાળી ગયા હતા. રતિભાઈ ભદ્રાને ઘરે આવવાનું કહે છે. જ્યારે ભદ્રા તેને બહાર ફરવા જવાનું કહે છે. એક મુલાકાત બહાર ગોઠવે છે અને બીજે દિવસે સાંજે તે રતિભાઈના ઘરે પણ જાય છે. રતિભાઈ ભદ્રા સામે તાકી રહ્યા અને ગણગણ્યા. મને બીક લાગે છે. કાચની પૂતળી જેમ તમે કદાચ નંદવાઈ જાઓ.... મને બીક લાગે છે.’’ રતિભાઈ એને પંપાળતા રહે છે અને કહે છે કે ‘તમે મને બહુ ગમે છે... તમે....’ ભદ્રાને એકાએક ગાંડપણ આવે છે, રતિભાઈ શબ્દો ફંફોસતા રહે છે ને ભદ્રા રૂમનું બારણું ખોલીને દાદરો ઉતરી જાય છે.

ભદ્રા પોતાની જાત ઉપરનો કાબૂ ખોઈ બેઠી. ખરેખર એ શું ઈચ્છતી હતી. પૈસા કે પુરુષ? કે પછી કોઈ ઉપર વેર લેવા ઈચ્છતી હતી ? ‘‘એ ભૂતાવળ વચ્ચે એકલી પડી ગઈ હતી. ભદ્રાએ નગીનદાસને પણ ફૂંડાળામાં નાખી દીધો હતો. હવે નગીનદાસ તેના રૂમ પર પણ આવતો થઈ ગયો હતો. બંને

રંગરલિયા મનાવીને છૂટાં પડતાં. ભદ્રાનાં માતા-પિતા આ બધું જ સમજતા હતા પરંતુ પડદા પાછળ બધું પડ્યું રહે એમ એ ઈચ્છતા હતા. ભદ્રાને સાવિત્રીબહેને કહ્યું : ‘કુંવારી દીકરી.... ભદ્રા તરત જ તાડૂકી ઊઠી, કુંવારી તે રાખી છે. પરણાવી દે ને..... અને એ ધુજવા લાગી.’“ સાવિત્રીબહેને ભદ્રાને છેડી નહિ પરંતુ ઓસરીમાં પડતું બારણું બંધ કરી દીધું. ભદ્રા વધુ સ્વતંત્ર બની ગઈ. તેનો પારો ચડ્યોને તે પુરુષમિત્રોને મા-બાપની હાજરીમાં જ ઘરમાં બોલાવવા લાગી. સમયનો ચકડોળ ફરતો હતો. પ્રિન્સિપાલ ઓઝાની જગ્યાએ પ્રિન્સિપાલ જોશી આવી ગયા. ચંદ્રકાન્ત ગ્રેજ્યુએટ થઈ ગયો. ઘરમાં બધું ભદ્રાની ઈચ્છા પ્રમાણે જ થતું. ચંદ્રકાન્તને બેંકની નોકરી મળી ગઈ હતી. ભદ્રાને થયું હવે ભાર હલકો થશે પણ એ પોતે હલકી થઈ જશે એની એને ખબર નહોતી. ચંદ્રકાન્તની સગાઈની વાત ઘરમાં થવા લાગી. ચંદ્રકાન્ત માટે કોઈ માગું આવતું નહોતું તે માટે તેની મા સાવિત્રી ભદ્રાને જવાબદાર ગણતી હતી. તે વાત ભદ્રા સારી રીતે જાણતી હતી. તે પોતાનું વર્તન સુધારવા પ્રયત્ન કરવા લાગી. ચંદ્રકાન્તની સગાઈ સુનંદા નામની છોકરી સાથે થઈ ગઈ. ભદ્રા બહુ ખુશ થઈ. અચાનક ભદ્રાનાં મનમાં વેદનાની ચીસ ઊઠે છે. ‘ચંદ્રકાન્તનું સગપણ થઈ ગયું અને ભદ્રા..... ખાલી ખાલી, સુકાયેલા તળાવની તરડાયેલી જમીન જેવી ભદ્રા. ભદ્રા તેનાં પુરુષમિત્ર નગીનદાસને મળવા ચાલી જાય છે. તે પિતાનાં શબ્દો સાંભળે છે. ‘એ બધું થઈ રહેશે. હું એનો રસ્તો વિચારું જ છું.’ એ શબ્દોથી એ સમસમી જાય છે, ને આંખમાંથી આસું સરી પડે છે. હવે તો ચંદ્રકાન્ત અને ભદ્રા વચ્ચે પણ ચક્રમક ઝરે છે. ચંદ્રકાન્ત માટે એણે કેટલું વેઠ્યું હતું. એ આવું બોલે છે, ત્યારે તેને આઘાત લાગે છે. પિતાની સાંત્વના પણ હવે તેને જુદી લાગે છે. નગીનદાસ જેવા પુરુષમિત્રને પણ તે ધક્કો મારી દે છે.

ઘાણીના બળદની જેમ ભદ્રા એ ચીલામાં ફર્યા કરતી હતી. તેની માની વાતો તેની મનઃસ્થિતિને કથળાવી નાખતી હતી અને વિચારતી હતી કે, ‘હું તમારા દેહનું ગૂમડું.... કે તમે મારા દેહનાં ગૂમડાં છો ? તમે સડેલાં છો.... તમે જ રૂપાળી ધારદાર છરી છો.... અને મેં ભેટમાં રાખવાના બદલે તમને પેટમાં રાખ્યા.’“ભદ્રાનાં દેહનું રૂપ હવે ઓસરવા લાગ્યું હતું. ઘણા વખતે ભદ્રા માટે બીજવરનું માગું આવ્યું હતું. તેનું નામ ચીમનલાલ મહેતા હતું. તે હજાર રૂપિયાનો પગારદાર હતો અને ઘણા રૂપિયાનો વીમો પણ હતો. તેની માતા તેની સાથે તેને પરણાવી દેવા માગતી હતી. ત્યારે ભદ્રાને થાય છે કે, ‘એકાએક ભદ્રા થયું કે દુનિયામાં જેટલી ચલણી નોટો છે એ બધી ભેગી કરીને બાળી નાખું, અને એના તાપે બેઠી બેઠી તાપું.... છટ!’ હવે ભદ્રાને ઘરમાં કે જિંદગીમાં પણ રસ ન હતો. ભાઈ અને માનો મિજાજ

બદલી ગયો હતો. ભદ્રાએ મિત્રોને તરછોડી દીધાં હતાં. ભદ્રાની મા તેને હોઠ મરડીને કહેતી કે ‘આને તો કયાંકની રાજરાણી થવું હશે ને ?’ ત્યારે તેને થતું કોના માટે ભદ્રા આ બધું કોના માટે ? આ જીવવાનું, નોકરી કરવાનું, કમાવવાનું, વિચારોના ગોટેગોટા રાત’દિ એને ગૂંગળાવ્યા કરતા. ત્યારે જ ભદ્રાની હાઈસ્કૂલમાં એક નવો શિક્ષક આવ્યો. તેનું નામ હતું દિનેશ. તે પેટલાદ પાસેનાં એક ગામડાનો વતની હતો. કોઈ કહેતું કે, એ મુંબઈનો હતો. મુંબઈમાં જન્મ્યો હતો અને મુંબઈમાં ભણ્યો હતો. આફ્રિકામાં નોકરી કરતો હતો અને ત્યાંથી જ સીધો અહીંયા નોકરી કરવા આવ્યો હતો. સતાવીસ-અઠાવીસ વર્ષની એની ઉંમર હતી. તે હજુ સુધી પરણ્યો નહોતો. ભદ્રાને જોઈ ત્યારથી એની જિંદગીમાં ગરબડ થવા લાગી. ‘બસ આ જ. સાજી, માંદી ગમે તેવી, પણ આ જ. એકદમ જાણે મનની અડોઅડ આવી ગઈ હતી. ભદ્રાને પણ સતત દિનેશની યાદ આવ્યા કરતી. ભદ્રાનાં મનનું તોફાન માત્ર ભદ્રા જ જાણતી હતી. ‘ભદ્રા સૂકી ભઠ, સાવ ઉજ્જડ ઉખર જ રહી. દિનેશના પ્રેમને એ અપનાવી શકતી નહોતી. દિનેશ એ સમજતો નહોતો. ભદ્રા ખારી, ઊજડી ગયેલી ધરતી હતી.

ભદ્રાના ભૂતકાળ વિશે દિનેશને કાંઈ જ ખબર નહોતી. ‘મન વળ ખાઈ જતું હતું. દિનેશ, દિનેશ, આ તો હવે ફૂટેલું પાત્ર છે ! ઠીબડું છે... મૂર્ખ આમાં હવે જીવનરસ પી શકાય તેમ નથી. તે ભદ્રા પોતાનાં મન સાથે ઝઘડતી. તે સાંજે દિનેશ ભદ્રાની તબિયત પૂછવા આવે છે. ભદ્રાની તેને સતત ચિંતા થાય છે. તેને દવાખાને લઈ જવાની વાત કરે છે. તે બીજે દિવસે ડૉ. દોશીનાં દવાખાને લઈ જાય છે. ડૉ. દોશી રિપોર્ટ કરે છે. ટી.બી.નું નિદાન કરે છે ત્યારે ભદ્રાનાં માતા-પિતાને ચિંતા થાય છે કે આની જોડે કોણ પરણશે ? ડૉ. દવે પર ચિઠ્ઠી લખી આપે છે ને સરકારી દવાખાનામાં સારવાર કરાવે છે. ભદ્રાની તબિયત સુધરવા માંડે છે. હવે ભદ્રાની જિંદગીની તોફાની હવાઓ ચકરાઈ ચકરાઈને હળવે હળવે શાંત બનતી જતી હતી. દિનેશ ભદ્રાના પરિવારજનોને બધું સારું થઈ જશે, એવી સાંત્વના આપે છે. દિનેશ ભદ્રાને ભૂતકાળ ભૂલી જવા કહે છે ને કહે છે : ‘આપણે જેવા છીએ એવાં, એકબીજાં માટે છીએ. આપણા બંનેનાં દિલે એ વાત સ્વીકારી લીધી છે. પછી છલના કરવાનો શો અર્થ છે? અને બધી વસ્તુઓના નિર્ણય કાંઈ બુદ્ધિથી થતા નથી..... સાવિત્રીબહેન અને હિરભાઈ પાસે દિનેશ સ્વાભાવિકતાથી લગ્નનો પ્રસ્તાવ મૂકે છે. હોસ્પિટલમાં ફૂતરી તેનાં બચ્ચાંને ખાઈ જાય છે. એ પ્રસંગ બને છે, ત્યારે ભદ્રા દિનેશને પૂછે છે કે ફૂતરી એના ગલૂડાને મારી ખાતી હશે ? દિનેશ હા કહે છે, ત્યારે તેને કારણ પૂછે છે ત્યારે દિનેશ કહે છે.

‘જિંદગી એવી જ છે, ભદ્રા. કારણો ઘણાં હોય છે. આપણે થોડાં એ બધા જ જાણીએ છીએ ?’ ભદ્રા સુખેથી દિનેશની સોડમાં સંતાઈ જાય છે. આમ નવલકથાનો અંત સુખદ આવે છે.

નવલકથાનાં પાત્રોમાં ભદ્રાનું જે પાત્ર છે. નાયિકા તરીકેનું તે આકર્ષક મુદ્દામાં લેખકે રજૂ કર્યું છે. અન્ય ગૌણ પાત્રોને પણ તે સારી રીતે ઉપસાવી શક્યા છે. નાયિકાનાં આંતરમનની મનઃસ્થિતિને ધારદાર રીતે ઉપસાવી શક્યા છે. ફ્લેશબેકમાં નાયિકા પોતાનાં જીવનમાં બનેલી ઘટનાઓને વાગોળે છે, ને કથાતંતુને આગળ વધારવામાં એ ઘટનાઓનો મહત્વનો ફાળો બની રહે છે. આમ, સમગ્ર નવલકથા માનવી-માનવી વચ્ચેના સંબંધોના પ્રશ્ન છે. લાગણીઓનો પ્રશ્ન છે. પ્રેમના નામે થતું શોષણ એ સૌથી ભયંકર પ્રકારનું શોષણ છે, તે નાયિકા ભદ્રાનાં પાત્ર દ્વારા સર્જક તેના સર્જકત્વ દ્વારા આકર્ષક રીતે રજૂ કર્યો છે. આજના સમાજની માનસિકતા અહીં રજૂ થતી જોઈ શકાય છે.

સંદર્ભ ગ્રંથ

ભદ્રા નવલકથા – મોહમ્મદ વલીભાઈ માંકડ

તખતદાન રોહડિયા સંપાદિત 'દુહો દશમો વેદ' ગ્રંથમાં ખરા નર-વીરનું આલેખન

નેહા રાઠોડ,

રિસર્ચ સ્કોલર - ગુજરાતી ભાષા-સાહિત્ય ભવન,

સૌરાષ્ટ્ર યુનિવર્સિટી- રાજકોટ

email id: rathodneha283@gmail.com

સારાંશ:

'દુહો દશમો વેદ' એ તખતદાન રોહડિયા દ્વારા સંપાદિત ૪૨૦ દુહાઓનો સંગ્રહ છે. દુહો લોકસાહિત્યનો એક એવો પ્રકાર છે કે જે કોઈ રાગ કે ગીત-સંગીત વગર પણ સીધા માનવીના હૃદયના તાર ઝણઝણાવી જવાની ક્ષમતા ધરાવે છે. દુહાની દુનિયા ઘણી વિશાળ છે એટલે એની વિષય સામગ્રી પણ અવનવી છે. આ ગ્રંથમાં આપણને મધ્યકાલીન સમયથી લઈને અર્વાચીન સમયમા રચાયેલા ઘણા દુહાઓ મળે છે. એમા વિષયની દ્રષ્ટિએ પણ વિવિધતા જોવા મળે છે. પ્રસ્તુત લેખમાં 'દુહો દશમો વેદ' ગ્રંથમાં ખરા નર-વીરનું આલેખન કરતા દુહા વિશે વાત કરી છે. આ દુહાઓમાં પુરુષની મર્દાનગી કે વીરતા સાથે સ્ત્રીની ત્યાગ ભાવના પણ તાદૃશ થાય છે.

લોકસાહિત્યના સ્વરૂપોની જ્યારે વાત કરીએ ત્યારે તેમાં લોકપ્રિય સ્વરૂપ તરીકે દુહાનો ઉલ્લેખ કરવો રહ્યો. દુહામાં સંસારના તમામ ભાવો આલેખન પામ્યા છે. દુહામાં માણસની કાયાપલટ કરવાની અદ્ભુત શક્તિ છે. એટલે જ એને 'દુહો દશમો વેદ' કહ્યો છે.

ગુજરાતી લોકસાહિત્ય સંપાદનમાં દુહાના જે સંપાદનો થયા છે તેમાં એક છે તખતદાન રોહડિયા સંપાદિત 'દુહો દશમો વેદ'. આ ગ્રંથના વિમોચન વિશે નિરંજન રાજ્યગુરુ જણાવે છે તે મુજબ "તા. ૨૭/૦૪/૧૯૯૬ના દિવસે રાજકોટમાં વિરાણી હાઈસ્કૂલના મધ્યસ્થ ખંડમાં લોકસાહિત્યના ડાયરારની સાથે એમના દ્વારા સંપાદિત 'દુહો દશમો વેદ' પુસ્તકનું વિમોચન થયું."

'દુહો દશમો વેદ' એ તખતદાન રોહડિયાનું મૂલ્યવાન સંપાદન છે. જેમાં ૪૨૦ દુહાઓ છે. આ દુહાઓ મધ્યકાલીન અને અર્વાચીન કવિઓના પણ છે અને એ રીતે આ ગ્રંથ દુહાની સુદીર્ઘ પરંપરાનો સંચય છે.

દુહાની દુનિયા ઘણી વિશાળ છે એટલે એની વિષય સામગ્રી પણ અવનવી છે.. એમા વિષયની દ્રષ્ટિએ પણ વિવિધતા જોવા મળે છે. આવા ઘણા વિષયોની સાથે દુહામાં ખરા નર-વીરનો આદર્શ પણ

રજૂ થયો છે. તલવારના ધા ઝીલીને માથું ઉતારીને પણ ધર્મનું રક્ષણ કરે એને જ સાચો શૂરવીર કહેવાય. દુહામાં એવા નર-વીરની બિરદાવલી ગવાઈ છે.

‘કંથાય રણમે જાયકે, ભાગી મત લજ્જા
ઝોળી આવે ત્રબકતી-મરદા કેરી મજા.’

આ દુહાનો અર્થ આપતા તખ્તદાન રોહડિયા લખે છે કે ‘હે કંથા! તું જ્યારે રણમેદાનમાં દુશ્મનો સામે લડવા જા ત્યારે જોજે હો! ભાગીને ના આવતો. દુશ્મનોથી ડરીને ભગવું એના જેવું કોઈ મેણું નથી, કોઈ લજ્જા-શરમ નથી. એના કરતાં તો મરી જવું સારું.’

એટલે તું સામી છાતીએ લડજે અને ભલે તને ઝોળીમાં નાખીને લાવવો પડે પણ એ ઝોળી તારા લોહીથી ત્રબકતી હોય, દુશ્મનોને મારતાં અંગ પર પડેલા ધામાંથી લોહી વહેતું હોય છતો સાચી મર્દાનગીની નિશાની છે – મરદની ઈ જ મજા છે.’

દુહામાં શૂરવીરની ઘણી પ્રશસ્તી થાય છે. આવા વીર માટે યુધ્ધ એક મંગળ પ્રસંગ હોય છે, યુધ્ધ વખતે તે શુકન – અપશુકન જોવા રોકાતો નથી. અનેક દુહામાં આવું નિરૂપણ થયું છે. સૂચક ઉદાહરણ જોઈએ :

‘શૂર ન પૂછે ટીપણે, શુકન ન દેખે શૂર’

મરણાંનું મંગળ ગણે, સમર ચડે મુખ નૂર.’

‘વીર કોને કહેવાય – શૂરો કોણ? શૂરવીર ઈ જે રણ ચડવા ટાણે શુકન જોવા ન બેસે રણશિંગા વાગે ત્યારે હાથ પડ્યું હથિયાર લઈ જે હાલી નીકળે ઈ જ સાચો શૂરવીર – રણ ચડવા ટાણે મર્દ હોય ઈ જોષ જોવરાવવા ના બેસે. મૃત્યુને પણ મંગળ ગણે, કલ્યાણકારી ગણે ઈ જ સાચો શૂરવીર – સાચો મર્દ.’

પહેલાના સમયમાં જ્યારે યુધ્ધ થતાં ત્યારે યોધ્યાના પરાક્રમને બિરદાવતા અનેક દુહા રચાયા છે. ઉદાહરણ જોતા આ વાતની પ્રતીતિ થશે:

‘સખી આમાણો સાયબો, શૂર, ધીર, સમરથ્થ,

જુદ્ધમે વામન દંડ જ્યું, હેલી વાઘે હથ્થ.’

દુહાનો ભાવાર્થ જોઈએ – ‘હે સખી મારો સાયબો તો એવો શૂરવીર છે – એવો ધીર મતિવાળો છે ને એટલો બધો સમરથ્થ-શક્તિશાળી છે કે જ્યારે એ યુદ્ધ ચડે છે, જ્યારે દુશ્મનો સામે લડાઈમાં ઉતરે છે ત્યારે એના હાથ એવી રીતે વઘે છે કે જેમ બલી રાજા પાસે આવેલા વામન ભગવાનના પગલાં

વધ્યા'તા ને જોત જોતામાં ત્રણ ભુવનને આંબી ગ્યાં'તા. એમ જ મારા સાયબાના હાથ જ્યાં જ્યાં દુશ્મનો હોય છે ત્યાં ત્યાં પહોંચી જ જાય છે. ઈ કોઈને જીવતા નથી છોડતો.'

આમ દુહો મધ્યકાલીન પરંપરાગત કંઠસ્થ લોકસાહિત્યનું એક મહત્વનું અંગ છે. તે ઘણો લોકપ્રિય છે. લોકનજરમાં સાચો નર કેવો હોય? ખરો શૂરવીર કોણ કહેવાય? તેનામાં કેવા ગુણ લક્ષણ હોય? તેનું આ દુહાઓમાં સુંદર નિરૂપણ થયું છે.

સંદર્ભગ્રંથ:

૧.'દુહો દસમો વેદ', જયમલ્લ પરમાર, પ્રથમ આવૃત્તિ : ૨૦૦૫

૨.'દુહો દશમો વેદ', તખતદાન કાળુભાઈ રોહડિયા : આવૃત્તિ ૧૯૯૬

'વિદિશા' ભોળાભાઈ પટેલ

Patel. Ripal.B

Ph.d scholar,

H.N.G.Uni.

ripal.hyana@gmail.com

લલિતનિબંધના સાહિત્ય સ્વરૂપ ને કોઈ ચોક્કસ સીમારેખાઓમાં બાંધી શકાય તેમ નથી. લલિતનિબંધ ને અનેક દિશાઓમાં ફરવું ગમે અને તેનો સર્જક જો પ્રવાસી હોય તો પછી પૂછવાનું જ શું? દોડતાને ઢાળ મળે ! ઘર તરફ ધસતા બળદ વધુ દોડે તેનાથી તો વિદિશાના લેખકનું ઊલટું જ છે! ' અહીં નહીં , અહીં નહીં, બીજે ક્યાંક,બીજે ક્યાંક, બીજે કોઈ ઠેકાણે' ભ્રમણ કરવા તેમનું મન ચંચલ થઈ ઊઠે છે! ઘર છોડી જનાર ને મળે વિશ્વતણી વિશાળતા. આંબા તળાવથી અરબી સમુદ્ર અને છેક પોમ્પી,રોમ,એથેન્સ,લાઈન અને આલ્ડેનાલ્ડ સુધી સર્જક ચિત્તની પવન પાવડી ઉડાન લગાવે છે.

ભોળાભાઈ પટેલ એટલે તાજગીભર્યું સાતત્ય- પ્રવાસમાં, અભ્યાસમાં, લેખનમાં અખૂટ રસવાળો વિહાર. કાકાસાહેબ ની જેમ ભ્રમણના શોખીન અને ગુજરાતી સાહિત્યમાં વર્ષોથી વિવેચક અને અનુવાદક તરીકે જાણીતા ભોળાભાઈ પટેલ 'વિદિશા'ના પ્રકાશનથી સર્જનાત્મક નિબંધકાર તરીકે ની પોતાની શક્તિનો પરિચય કરાવે છે. વિદિશા એ ભોળાભાઈ પટેલનો (પ્રવાસ નિમિત્તે થયેલા નિબંધોનો) પ્રથમ નિબંધ સંગ્રહ છે. જે ૧૯૮૦માં 'વિદિશા' શિષેકથી પ્રગટ થયો. વિદિશાએ કુલ ૧૧ નિબંધોનો સંકલન ધરાવતો સંપૂર્ણ છે. ઉચ્ચ સાહિત્યિક મૂલ્ય ધરાવતા આ નિબંધો રચવા માટે ભોળાભાઈને સાહિત્ય સામયિકના તંત્રી નિરંજન ભગત દ્વારા સૂચન થયું હતું.

'વિદિશા' - પ્રવાસસાહિત્યના ૧૧ નિબંધોનું આ પુસ્તક વર્તમાનકાળની આંગળી ઝાલીને ભૂતકાળમાં પણ વિહાર કરાવે છે.એ વિહાર સૌંદર્ય- વિહાર છે. આ નિબંધોમાં લેખકના જણાવ્યા પ્રમાણે મુખ્ય સંવેદના ભ્રમણની છે. આ ભ્રમણ ક્યારેક એકાંકી, ક્યારેક સમૂહમાં થયું છે. 'વિદિશા','ભુવનેશ્વર','માંડુ','ઈન્ફાલ','જેસલમેર','ચિલિકા','બ્રહ્મા','ખજુરા-હો','કાશી','રામેશ્વરમ'-એમ કુલ ૧૦ સ્થાનોના પ્રવાસ નિબંધો ઉપરાંત લેખકનો અંતિમ નિબંધ 'તેષાં દિક્ષુ'-એમની ભ્રમણવૃત્તિના ઉઘાડ સમો પોતાના ગામ વિશેનો છે. ગામ થી વિદિશા અને વિદિશાથી ગામનું જે ચક્ર પૂરું થયું છે તેમાં લેખનની ભાવવ્યંજકતા, સૂક્ષ્મતા અને રસિકતા ઉપસી આવે છે. એકંદરે પ્રવાસનાં સંવેદનોને લાલિત્યપૂર્ણ એકાત્મકતા આપવાનો પ્રયાસ છે.

આ નિબંધ વાંચતા પ્રતીતિ થાય છે કે યુદ્ધની કથા જ રમ્ય હોય એવું નથી. પરંતુ પ્રવાસ કથન પણ એટલું જ ઔત્સુક્યસભર બની રહે છે. 'વિદિશા'ના આ નિબંધોમાં સર્જક વર્તમાનકાળની આંગળી પકડીને ભૂતકાળમાં પણ વિહાર કરાવે છે. જેમકે આજના મધ્યપ્રદેશના વિદિશા શહેરમાં ફરતાં ભોળાભાઈ કવિ કાલિદાસના 'મેઘદૂત'કાવ્યની રસિક નગરી વિદિશા ને આંખ સામે ખડી કરે છે. તો 'ખજુરાહો' નિબંધમાં આ શિલ્પોની મોહક અંગભંગીઓને જીવતી કરે છે. અને એ સૌંદર્યનો અનુભવ કરાવે છે. આ નિબંધોની ભાષામાં ને સ્થળો જોવાની લેખકની રસિક દ્રષ્ટિમાં એક રોમેન્ટિક લહર છે. એ મસ્તીથી છીછરી નથી પણ ધુંટાયેલી છે તેથી તે સૌંદર્ય નો સાચો બોધ કરાવે છે.

વ્યક્તિમાત્ર ની ચેતનામાં રઝળપાટની વૃત્તિ રહેલી હોય છે જે 'વિદિશા' પ્રવાસ સંગ્રહ વાંચતાં જ સક્રિય થાય છે. સર્જક જ્યાં-જ્યાં જઈ આવ્યા ત્યાં જવા માટે આપણા મનને અધીરું કરે છે. તો ચાલો ભોળાભાઈ ની આંગળી પકડી 'વિદિશા' નિબંધસંગ્રહ ની સફરે નીકળી પડીએ. ૧૧ સ્થળો, અનુભવોએ વર્ણવેલા શબ્દો સાથે આપણા મન અને પગ પણ ક્યાંક કિલ્લા ચડે છે, સરોવરનું સૌંદર્ય નિહાળી રહે છે, ક્યાંક લોક નૃત્ય કરે છે, તો ક્યાંક શાલભંજિકાઓને કલ્પી રહે છે, રેતાળ મનની મખમલી માટીની સુવાસ પણ અનુભવી રહે છે, શિલ્પની ઉત્તમોત્તમ કારીગરીથી ઓપતા પ્રાચીન મંદિરોમાં ઈશ્વરીય અને કલા પ્રત્યેની શ્રદ્ધાથી નત- મસ્તક પણ થઈ જવાય છે. ચિનાબ કે જેલમ નદી નું પાણી પગની પાનીને ભીંજવે છે અને ગંગાનો ઓગ રુદયાત્મા સુધી ફેલાઈ પવિત્રતા અનુભાવે છે. હિમાલયનો અસબાબ અને ધૂધવતા સાગર ઘણીવાર સુધી મૌન બનાવીને જાત સાથે સંવાદ કરાવે છે. કૃતિમા ક્યાંક કાલિદાસ , રવીન્દ્રનાથ ટાગોર તો ક્યાંક ઉમાશંકર જોશી છે એમના સાનિધ્યમાં આપણે બેસી જઈએ છીએ. પ્રવાસ તો છે જ પણ અહીં કલ્પનાનો પણ વિહાર છે. 'વિદિશા' એટલે ઇતિહાસ, રોમાંચ, પુરાણકથાઓ, ભાષા અને કલ્પનાનો એક આખો સંગમ. (ડૉ.નિયતિ અંતાણી)

'વિદિશા' નિબંધની શરૂઆત ભોળાભાઈ બંગાળી કવિ જીવનાનંદ દાસ ની કૃતિ ' યુલ તાર કબેકાર વિદિશાર નિશા' થી કરે છે. વનલતા સેનના કેશને વિદિશાની રાત્રિના જુગજુગ જૂના અંધકાર જેવા કહ્યા છે. નામમાં ઘણું બધું હોય છે. અન્ય નગરીઓ કરતાં જેનો અંધકાર પણ વિશિષ્ટ છે તેવી વિદિશાનું નામ તેમને વધુ ગમે છે. કાલિદાસની સહોપસ્થિતિએ, કાલિદાસની આંગળી પકડીને સર્જક વિદિશા નગરીના અતીતને જીવંત બનાવવા મથે છે. મેઘદૂતના મેઘની કલ્પના, માલવિકા ને અઙ્ગિમિત્રના પ્રણય તેમજ સ્વયં કાલિદાસના સાનિધ્યને માણતાં સર્જક વિદિશાનો ભવ્ય ઇતિહાસ નજર સામેથી સડસડાટ વહેતો

નિહાળતાં પ્રવાસ કથન આગળ વધે છે: 'વિદિશા આ ગયા' - એક કસબાની ભાગોળમાં બસ ઊભી રહી, તડકામાં ધૂળ ઊડી રહી. ધૂળમિશ્રિત તડકામાં અમે પગ મૂક્યા, આ વિદિશા નગરી. 'કબેકાર અંધકાર' ક્યાં અને શરદ નો ઉજ્જવલ તડકો ક્યાં ! આમતેમ ફરી ને જોયું - બસસ્ટેન્ડ જેવું બસસ્ટેન્ડ. બસસ્ટેન્ડ પર હોય તેવી હોટેલ, થોડા પેસેન્જરો, ત્રણચાર નવરા માણસો, થોડી ઘોડાગાડીઓ, બસ અને બસ જે રસ્તા પર અમને ઉતારી ગઇ તે દૂરદૂર જતો રસ્તો - નરપતિપથ - રાજમાર્ગ. હું દિશાહારા બની વિદિશા દ્વંદ્વતો હતો- પ્રથીત વિદિશા. કાલિદાસના યક્ષ મેઘને રસ્તો બતાવતા કહ્યું હતું, 'તેષાં દિક્ષુ પ્રથીત વિદિશા'- એ દશાણેની રાજધાની વિદિશા હતી. ભિલસાના બસસ્ટેન્ડ પર વિદિશા ક્યાં?

એક પરિપક્વ રસિકતા વાળો સહૃદયી ભાવક જ્યારે શબ્દોમાં રજૂ થાય ત્યારે તેની અભિવ્યક્તિ, પરિપક્વતા કેવી હોય! એનો પરિચય આ પ્રવાસનિબંધમાંથી પસાર થયા બાદ આપણને થાય છે.

'વિદિશા' ના ઉદયગિરિને નિહાળતાં સર્જક કાલિદાસને નિચે: ગિરિને સ્મરે છે. ગુફામાં મહાવરાહનું ભવ્ય શિલ્પ જોઇ પોતાની રોમાંચજન્ય સૌંદર્યાનુભૂતિને વ્યક્ત કરે છે. 'બાબા કા ખંભા'નામે ઓળખાતો 'ગરુડધ્વજ' જોઇને ઇતિહાસનું ચિંતન કરે છે. સર્જકની આ વર્તમાનથી અતીત ભણીની 'વિદિશા' યાત્રા ભાવકને ગદ્યલીલાનો અનુભવ કરાવે છે. ફરીવાર જીવનાનંદની ઉપમાને વર્તમાન અંધકાર સાથે સરખાવી ઉઠ્ઠિઝ મને 'વિલાસપુર-એક્સપ્રેસ' માં સર્જક વિદિશા છોડી જાય છે. વિદિશા ની વિદાય લેતા-લેતા પણ લેખકનું સંવેદન કાલિદાસની સૃષ્ટિમાંથી મુક્ત થઈ શકતું નથી.

'મંદિરોના નગર' - 'ભુવનેશ્વર'માં ભુવનેશ્વરની મુલાકાતોનું વર્ણન છે. ભુવનેશ્વરમાં પાર્વતીની અનુપમ મૂર્તિ જોતા સર્જક 'કુમારસંભવમ' ની પાર્વતી ને યાદ કરે છે 'ભક્તિભાવ કરતા સૌંદર્ય ભાવ વધારે જગાડે છે આ શિલ્પ'(પૃ.૨૮) ભુવનેશ્વરના મંદિરોનો પથ્થરલોક સર્જકને સૌંદર્યલોકનો અનુભવ કરાવે છે.

'માંડું' વિદ્યની પહાડીઓમાં ઉંચે આવેલું રમણીય સ્થળ છે. 'માંડું'માં બાજ અને રૂપમતીની કથા સાથે સર્જકે પોતાનું બાળપણ વાગોળ્યું છે. રેવા કુંડ, અશરફી મહેલ, હિંડોલા મહેલ, જહાજ મહેલ, મુંજ તળાવ, ચંપા બાવડી જોતાં-જોતાં ઇતિહાસના નજારા કલ્પે છે. માંડું માં બાજ -બહાદુર- રૂપમતી ના પ્રણયમંડિત ખંડિયેરોમાં લેખક રહસ્યમય સૌંદર્યનો અનુભવ કરે છે. ખંડિયેરો નું પણ એક અનોખું સૌંદર્ય હોય છે બલકે એમ કહો કે ખંડેરિયોનું દર્શન એક જુદી જ સૌંદર્યાનુભૂતિ જગાવે છે.(પૃ.૫૬)

સર્જક પૂર્વીય ભારતની પ્રાકૃતિક-સાંસ્કૃતિક છબિ ગિરિનગર 'ઈન્ફાલ' માં અનાયાસ પ્રગટ કરે છે. 'જેસલમેર' રણપ્રદેશનું વર્ણન કરતો ચિંતનાત્મક લાલિત્ય ધરાવતો નિબંધ છે. 'જેસલમેર'ની ઉજ્જડ મરુભૂમિમાં પણ સર્જક સૌંદર્યદર્શન કરે છે. દેરાસર, નગર રચનાઓ, પ્રાચીન મહેલો, પટવાઓની હવેલીઓનું વર્ણન કરે છે. મરુભૂમિની રેતાળ પીળપને સર્જક ઉત્કંટાથી આંખમાં ઝીલે છે.

'ચિલિકા' નિબંધમાં ભોળાભાઈ ચિલિકા સરોવરના સ્વરૂપનો સૌંદર્ય આસ્વાદ અલગ-અલગ દ્રષ્ટિકોણથી કરે છે. ચિલિકાના વિશાળ નીલજળ રાશિને સર્જક ચિત્તમાં અંકિત કરે છે. ઓડિશાના દરિયાકિનારે ૪૫ માઈલ લાંબુ અને ૧૦ માઈલ પહોળાઈ ધરાવતું 'ચિલિકા' સરોવર સર્જકને ભવ્યતાનો અનુભવ કરાવે છે. ઓડિયા કવિ રાધાનાથરાય ની દ્રષ્ટિએ પહેલીવાર અને બુદ્ધદેવ ની નજરે બીજીવાર ચિલિકા ને નિહાળી, અનુભવી લેખક ત્રીજી વખત પ્રત્યક્ષ મુલાકાત લે છે તે આ નિબંધમાં અનુભવાય છે. ઉમાશંકર જોશી દ્વારા લખાયેલા પત્રો એ ચોથું અને સ્વાતિબેન પાસે સાંભળવાનું બાકી હોવા છતાં તેને પાંચમું ચિલિકા કહે છે.

'નીચે શાંત સ્તબ્ધ ચિલિકા અને ઉપરનું આકાશ બંને મળીને કોઈ છીપના ઉપરનીયેનો ભાગ લાગે છે, કેમકે દૂર આકાશ વારિને અડી જતું લાગે છે.' (પૃ.૯૨)

'કિરણોને એક પછી એક મોજાં પર ધકેલતી વાયુલહર જળપટ પર ચમક્યા કરે. ધુમ્મસમાં ખોવાયેલા જળ-નભને પાછી આવી મળેલી ક્ષિતિજ, ઊડતી ટીટોડીના સ્વરની હવામાં લકીર. દૂર સરતી હોડી;... તટ પર, હળું-હળુ અથડાતા જળ સાથે અજંપો શમવા કરે...' (પૃ.૯૩)- કવિતાની પંક્તિઓનો લય ચિલિકા ની લહરીઓ ના લય સાથે જાણે તાલ મિલાવે છે.

'બ્રહ્મા' લેખક દ્વારા ટ્રેકિંગ -હાઈકિંગના વર્ણન હેઠળ કરાયેલ જમ્મુ-કાશ્મીરના સૌંદર્યનો આસ્વાદ છે. ગુજરાતી સાહિત્યમાં જમ્મુ-કાશ્મીરના સેંકડો વર્ણનોમાં અગ્રસ્થાને આવતું વર્ણન એટલે 'બ્રહ્મા'. સફેદ હિમમંડિત પર્વતશિખર 'બ્રહ્મા' ને જોતા જ સર્જક અહોભાવથી વિરાટ દર્શન ની અનુભૂતિ વ્યક્ત કરતાં કહે છે :

' એકદમ શ્વેત, કેવળ શ્વેત, તેની બંને બાજુ બે પહાડ-એકદમ લીલા, નર્ચા લીલાછમ, બે લીલાછમ પહાડોની ફેમ વચ્ચે શ્વેત બ્રહ્મા. સામે ત્રણ શિખર લીલું, શ્વેત, લીલું જોતા જ રહી ગયા રંગ અને આકૃતિ ની એવી મનોહર ભવ્ય છબી...! શ્વેત પાવનત્વ જાણે ધ્યાન મગ્ન છે.' (પૃ.૧૦૮)-ઉત્કટ સૌંદર્યનો

સાક્ષાત્કાર મનને વિહવળ કરી દે છે. સર્જકની અનુભૂતિ અને અભિવ્યક્તિનો આવો કલા-સંયોગ ભાવકચેતનાને સ્પર્શી જાય છે.

'ખજુરાહો' નિબંધની શરૂઆત સર્જક બૃહત્સંહિતાની ઉક્તિ દ્વારા કરે છે.

'વિડાત્ર કા યંત્ર ચતુર્મુખત્વમીશોડપિ લોભાદગમિતોયુવત્યા: (પૃ.૧૨૧)

'ખજુરાહો'ના કામશિલ્પોની વાતને રજૂ કરવા માટે ભાવકની માનસિકતાને સભાન કરવા સર્જક બૃહત્સંહિતા ના સંદર્ભ નિબંધની સુંદર માંડણી કરે છે.- આ નિબંધમાં લેખકે 'ખજુરાહો'ની જોડણી થી માંડી ખજુરાહોના મુખ્ય શિવપુરીની રમણીયતા તેમજ શૃંગાર વિશે ચર્ચા કરી છે. 'ખજુરાહો' ના રાગશિલ્પોમાં સર્જકની મુગ્ધતા સાથે રસિકતા પણ ભળે છે. મિથુનશિલ્પો અને કામસૂત્ર ના ઉલ્લેખ અને તેની છણાવટ અહીં સહેજ પણ અસ્થાને લાગતી નથી.'ખજુરાહો'ના મંદિરમાં નૃત્ય-મુદ્રાઓમાં ઝિલાયેલા મનુજશિલ્પોનો સૌંદર્યલોક માણ્યા પછી સર્જક લખે છે: 'આ છે જીવનનો આનંદ. ના, કોઈ વિડાભાવ નથી. ' (પૃ.૧૩૩) મનની સંપૂર્ણ સ્વસ્થતા સાથે સર્જકયાત્રાનુભાવથી 'ખજુરાહો'ની રાગસૃષ્ટિને સંપૂર્ણ પરિપક્વતા સાથે આસ્વાદે છે.

સર્જક પવિત્ર નગરી 'કાશી'ની યાત્રાનુભૂતિને ભર્તુહરિ ના શ્લોકથી આરંભે છે :

' કદા વારાણસ્યામરતટિનિરોધસિવસન્...

નિમિષમિવ નેષ્યામિ દિવસાન્ ।'(પૃ.૧૪૨) આ નિબંધના વર્ણનમાં કાશી વારાણસી અને બનારસ ની તુલના રજૂ થઈ છે .મુમુક્ષુ મુમુષુઓની નગરી કાશીમાં ગંગાના શીત પાવન સ્પર્શને શ્રદ્ધા મ્ય અનુભૂતિ વ્યક્ત કરતા સર્જક લખે છે: 'મારી ચારે બાજુએ ગંગાનું પાણી હતું. ક્ષણેક મેં અનુભવ્યું કે ગંગોત્રીથી ગંગાસાગર સુધીની ગંગા થી હું અભિન્ન છું. પાણીથી બહાર આવ્યો ત્યારે હું હતો ગાગેય...' (પૃ.૧૫૭) હિન્દુસ્તાની જનમાનસની જેમ લેખકનો ગંગા પ્રત્યેનો આદર અહીં જોવા મળે છે.

'રામેશ્વરમ્'ના દરિયાકિનારાની અનુભૂતિ ને વ્યક્ત કરવા માટે સર્જક લોરેન્સ ની કાવ્યપંક્તિથી નિબંધનો આરંભ કરે છે.

ધેર ઇઝ ઓશન ઈ મી, સ્વેઈગ, સ્વેઈગ ઓ,

ડિપ.....(પૃ.૧૬૦)

રામની મનોસ્થિતિ, દક્ષિણની સંસ્કૃતિ અને સમુદ્રનું હૃદયંગમ વર્ણન એટલે 'રામેશ્વરમ્'. 'રામેશ્વરમ્' ભારતના દક્ષિણ પ્રદેશ નું પ્રતિનિધિત્વ કરે છે. તેમાં પ્રવેશ કરતાં જ સર્જકની અંદર રહેલી ભક્તિ ઉભરી આવે છે. સમુદ્ર કિનારા નું અહીં કરેલું વર્ણન નોંધપાત્ર છે.

ઘર છોડીને જનારને મળે વિશ્વતણી વિશાળતા. સૌથી વધારે રુદયને જે સ્પર્શે છે તે સાદગી પોતાના ગામની, ઘરતી ના છેડા એવા ઘરની વાત આ સંગ્રહના છેલ્લા નિબંધ 'તેષાં દિક્ષુ' માં સર્જક વર્ણવે છે. લેખક નોંધે છે:

'તેષાં દિક્ષુ નું પ્રથિત વિદિશા....' આ શબ્દો પવન પાવડી બની જાય છે મારે માટે જાણે એ પહેરી મન ઊડવા માંડે છે. તે દિશામાં માત્ર વિદિશા નથી, દશે દિશા છે..... સાત સમુદ્ર તેરો નદી, પહાડ, પર્વત, નગર ,જનપદ ,ઝાડ ,જંગલ પછી આવે મારું નાનું ગામ, જે ગામમાંથી હું નિર્વાસન પામ્યો છું- મારું એ ગામ." (પૃ.૧૭૨)

પોતાની અને પોતાના ગામની સંવેદનાને વ્યક્ત કરતા શરૂ થયેલી યાત્રા દશે દિશાઓમાં વિસ્તરી છે. પોતાના ગામની ભૌગોલિક સ્થિતિ અને ઇતિહાસ અંગે લેખકે પોતાનો વસવસો પ્રગટ કર્યો છે. કલ્પનાઓમાં વિહરતા સર્જક લખે છે: "કલ્પનામાં ઘણીવાર બધે પહોંચી જવાય છે..... ક્યારેક કાલિદાસના મેઘની સાથે યક્ષની અલકાનગરીમાં ગયો છું સ્વપ્નનગરી અલકા"- આ બધા કાલ્પનિક ભ્રમણ કર્યા બાદ છેવટે તો તે પોતાના ગામની ભાગોળે જ પહોંચી જાય છે. "વળી પાછો સણકો ઉપડે હેથા નાય હેથા નાય ત્યારે મન 'તેષાં દિક્ષુ' ની પવનપાવડી પહેરી લે છે."- સંસારના ચક્ર તરફ લેખકનો ઈશારો અહીં સમજી શકાય છે.

આમ, અહીં 'વિદિશા'ના નિબંધોમાં સર્જક ભોળાભાઈ પટેલ નું સૌંદર્યતમ વ્યક્તિત્વ પ્રગટ થતું જોઈ શકાય છે . આ નિબંધોના સર્જનમાં જે સ્થળ નિમિત્ત બન્યા છે તેમની પ્રવાસ સ્થળો રૂપી પસંદગી જ સર્જકની વિશિષ્ટ સૌંદર્ય દ્રષ્ટિનું પ્રમાણ આપે છે. સર્જક કવિ ન હોવા છતાં વિદિશાના ગદ્યમાં કાવ્યાત્મક સંસ્પર્શ પણ જોઈ શકાય છે. વિદિશાના નિબંધોમાં ગુજરાતી ભાષાનું માધુર્ય અનુભવાય છે, શબ્દભંડોળ સમૃદ્ધ ગણાય છે. 'વિદિશા'ના નિબંધ વિશે નિરંજન ભગતે ભોળાભાઈની સર્જકતાને આ શબ્દોમાં બિરદાવી છે: "પ્રવાસલોકના આ નિબંધો એમના વિષયને કારણે, એમાં જે સ્થળો છે તેને કારણે, સ્થળોના ઇતિહાસ ભૂગોળ ને કારણે એ સ્થળોના વર્ણનને કારણે તો આકર્ષક છે જ. પણ એથીયે વિશેષ તો એની

શૈલીને કારણે. એમાં ય સવિશેષ તો લેખકની પરિપક્વ રસિકતા અને તીવ્ર સૂક્ષ્મ સંવેદનાને કારણે સંતપ્ત છે.'

સંદર્ભગ્રંથ:

- 'વિદિશા', ભોળાભાઈ પટેલ, આર.આર. શેઠએન્ડકં., અમદાવાદ, પ્રથમ આવૃત્તિ, ૧૯૮૦.
- ગુજરાતી લલિત નિબંધ: સ્વરૂપ અને સમૃદ્ધિ, વિપુલ પુરોહિત, અમદાવાદ, પ્રથમ આવૃત્તિ, ૨૦૧૦

સાહિત્યિક પત્રકારત્વ અને લોકપ્રિય સાહિત્ય

આરતી સોલંકી

શોધછાત્રા, ગુજરાતી ભાષા સાહિત્ય ભવન, ભાવનગર.

ગુજરાતી સાહિત્યના સર્જન-વિવેચન તેમજ રચાતા જતા સાહિત્યના ઇતિહાસનો જીવંત દસ્તાવેજ સાહિત્યિક પત્રોમાં ઝિલાય છે. સાહિત્યનો વિકાસ-વિસ્તાર, એની દૃઢ થતી પરંપરાઓ અને સાહિત્યની બદલાતી જતી ભાત પુસ્તકોમાં પ્રકટે છે એનાથી વિશેષ સાહિત્યિક પત્રોમાં છતી થાય એવું ઘણીવાર બને છે. એથી સાહિત્યિક સામયિકો જે તે જમાનાનાં સાહિત્યિક રસરુચિ, યુગ-પરિબળો અને સર્જકના વિકાસનું પ્રતિબિંબ પાડતાં હોય છે. સાહિત્ય સંસ્કારોને પ્રજા સુધી પહોંચાડી પ્રજાની વાચનભૂખને સંતોષવામાં, તેની સાહિત્યિક અભિરુચિને વિકસાવવામાં સાહિત્યિક પત્રકારત્વે મહત્વનો ભાગ ભજવ્યો છે.

પત્રકારત્વ અને સાહિત્ય વચ્ચે પાયાનો ભેદ છે, છતાં સાહિત્ય અને પત્રકારત્વ વચ્ચે એટલી આવ-જા હોય છે કે એ બંને ક્ષેત્રોના સીમાડાઓ એકબીજામાં સરકતા રહે છે. અખબારો સામૂહિક પ્રસારણનું માધ્યમ હોવા છતાં સાહિત્ય સાથે એનો નિકટનો સંબંધ છે. એક પ્રભાવી માધ્યમ લેખે પત્રકારત્વે જેમ સાહિત્ય પર પ્રભાવ પાડેલો છે એમ પત્રકારત્વના વિકાસમાં સાહિત્યનું યોગદાન રહેલું છે; કેમ કે, સાહિત્ય અને પત્રકારત્વ એમ બંનેનું માધ્યમ ભાષા છે.

સાહિત્યની સામગ્રીનો ઝડપથી પ્રસાર તેમજ પ્રચાર કરે એવું પત્રકારત્વ એટલે સાહિત્યિક પત્રકારત્વ એમ કહી શકાય. આવું પત્રકારત્વ સાહિત્યધર્મી, સાહિત્યરંગી છાપવાળું હોય. એ સાહિત્યિક રીતિએ ખેડાતું પત્રકારત્વ છે. કેવળ સાહિત્યકારો દ્વારા ખેડાતું આ પત્રકારત્વ નથી. 'મુંબઈ સમાચાર' કે 'ગુજરાતી' જેવા પત્રકારત્વના આરંભગાળે સામાજિક જીવનના અને સામાજિક સંસ્થાઓના સમાચારોનું પ્રાધાન્ય રહેલું જણાય છે. એ પછી રાજકીય પ્રભાવ વધતાં રાજકારણની ઘટનાઓએ મહત્વનું સ્થાન મેળવ્યું, પરંતુ જીવનનાં જુદાં જુદાં ક્ષેત્રો પરત્વેની જિજ્ઞાસા અને જીવનનાં નિતનવાં ક્ષેત્રો વચ્ચેના આદાન-પ્રદાનને કારણે પત્રકારત્વમાં એક નવી જ ભૂમિકા ઉદભવી.

સાહિત્ય અને પત્રકારત્વ વચ્ચે ગાઢ સંબંધ છે. એક રીતે જોઈએ તો પત્રકારત્વ સાહિત્યનું જ એક અંગ છે. પત્રકારત્વ એ એવું સમુદ્ધમાધ્યમ છે કે તેની સાથેનો સંબંધ પરોક્ષ બનતો

જાય તે પાલવે નહીં. વિવિધ સાહિત્યિક પ્રવૃત્તિઓ, અનુલેખન, આસ્વાદ, પ્રકાશનના પ્રશ્નો વગેરેને સાહિત્યિક પત્રકારત્વ સાથે આંતરિક સંબંધ છે.

પત્રકારત્વ અને સાહિત્યનો કાચો માલ ભાષા છે. બાંધકામ ઉદ્યોગની પરિભાષામાં કહું તો સાહિત્ય અને પત્રકારત્વ બંનેનાં ઈંટ-ચૂનો અને સિમેન્ટ ભાષા છે. આથી એક એવો આભાસ થાય કે આ બંને એક જ પ્રકારની પ્રવૃત્તિ છે. પણ હકીકત એમ છે કે પત્રકારત્વ આપણા રહેવાના સીધાસાદા ઘર જેવું છે, જ્યારે સાહિત્ય તાજમહાલ જેવી કળાકૃતિ છે. કાચો માલ એક છે, પણ આખરી બનાવટ જુદી છે. કોઈ પત્રકારે બહુ સારો લેખ લખ્યો હોય તો કોઈ એમ કહે : “આ તો એક સાહિત્યકૃતિ જેવું તમે લખ્યું.” કોઈ સાહિત્યકૃતિ નબળી હોય તો વિવેચક કહી બેસે : “આ તો છાપાળવું છે.” આમ કળાની દૃષ્ટિએ પત્રકારત્વની મથરાવટી મેલી છે. પણ એવું બનતું હોય છે કે ઘણા પત્રકારો સાહિત્યમાં પડ્યા હોય છે. ઘણા ઉત્તમ સાહિત્યકારો ઉત્તમ પત્રકારો પણ હતા. આમ કહું છું ત્યારે ગાંધીજી, મુનશી, મેઘાણી, મહાદેવભાઈ, જયંતી દલાલ અને મડિયા તરત યાદ આવે છે. કહેવાનો મુદ્દો એ છે કે પત્રકાર અને સાહિત્યકારનું જોડકું આપણા સંસ્કારજગતની સામાન્ય ઘટના છે.

પત્રકારત્વ એટલે એવું લખાણ કે જે સમાચાર આપે, સમાચાર સમજાવે અને સમાચારની સમીક્ષા કરે. આ લખાણના વિચારો ઉપરછલ્લા હોય છે. એનો ઝોક લોકપ્રિયતા ભણી હોય છે અને એની રચના ઉતાવળમાં કરી હોય છે. આથી જ આજનું છાપું આવતી કાલે પસ્તી બની જાય છે. જ્યારે સાહિત્યકૃતિ દસકાઓની અવગણના પછી પણ ક્યારેક ફરી માથું ઊંચકે છે અને તાજા ગુલાબ જેવી લાગે છે. પણ અહીં કહેવું જોઈએ કે કેટલુંક પત્રકારત્વ કળાકૃતિની કોટિએ પહોંચે છે. સાહિત્ય અને પત્રકારત્વ વચ્ચે જેટલી ભિન્નતા છે તેટલી સમાનતા પણ છે. બંનેનો પાચો ભાષા છે એટલે ભાષા પ્રત્યે સભાનતા પત્રકારમાં પણ હોય છે. સૌથી આકર્ષક સમાનતા એ છે કે બંને શબ્દની શોધ કરે છે. હેતુ જુદા છે પણ યોગ્ય શબ્દ માટે બંને મથે છે. શબ્દની શોધ જ્યારે પત્રકાર કરે છે ત્યારે પણ ભાષાની ક્ષમતા વધે છે.

સાહિત્ય અને પત્રકારત્વ વચ્ચે જેટલી ભિન્નતા છે તેટલી સમાનતા પણ છે. બંનેનો પાચો ભાષા છે એટલે ભાષા પ્રત્યે સભાનતા પત્રકારમાં પણ હોય છે. સૌથી આકર્ષક સમાનતા એ છે કે બંને શબ્દની શોધ કરે છે. હેતુ જુદા છે પણ યોગ્ય શબ્દ માટે બંને મથે છે. શબ્દની શોધ જ્યારે પત્રકાર કરે છે ત્યારે પણ ભાષાની ક્ષમતા વધે છે.

સાહિત્યિક પત્રકારત્વ અને લોકપ્રિય સાહિત્ય બંને ગાઢ રીતે સંકળાયેલા છે. કેમકે લોકપ્રિય સાહિત્યનો સીધો સંબંધ પત્રકારત્વ સાથે છે. કોઈ નવલકથા કે કવિતા કે વાર્તા કે અન્ય કોઈપણ સ્વરૂપ હોય પત્રકારત્વના માધ્યમથી તેમને ઝડપથી લોકો સુધી પહોંચાડી શકાય છે. ઘણી વાર ધારાવાહિક સ્વરૂપે પ્રકાશિત થતી નવલકથાઓ ખૂબ જ લોકપ્રિય બનતી હોય છે. કોઈપણ લેખકની લોકપ્રિયતાનો આંક આપણને તેમની સાહિત્યકૃતિમાંથી મળતો હોય છે.

લોકપ્રિય સાહિત્ય એટલે એવું સાહિત્ય જે લોકોને ઝડપથી પોતાના તરફ આકર્ષિત કરી શકે. લોકોને ગમતું અને પ્રિય સાહિત્ય એટલે લોકપ્રિય સાહિત્ય. જે તે સર્જકને મળતું માન, સન્માન તે તેમની લોકપ્રિયતાના આધારે નક્કી થાય છે. લોકપ્રિયતા બે પ્રકારની હોય છે. એક ટૂંકા ગાળાની લોકપ્રિયતા અને બીજી લાંબા ગાળાની લોકપ્રિયતા. કોઈ કૃતિ અમુક મર્યાદિત સમય પૂરતી લોકપ્રિય થાય ને કાળના પ્રવાહમાં ક્યાંક તણાય જાય તો તેને ટૂંકા ગાળાની લોકપ્રિયતા કહીશું ને કોઈ કૃતિ લાંબા સમય સુધી ભાવકના ચિત્ત પર અસર કરે ને દરેક સમયે એટલી જ જીવંત રહે તો આપણે તેમને લાંબા ગાળાની લોકપ્રિયતા કહીશું. આજે જે શિષ્ટ કે પ્રશિષ્ટ કૃતિઓ આપણી પાસે છે તે પણ ક્યાંક ને ક્યાંક તો આ લોકપ્રિયતાની જ દેન છે.

આધુનિક સમયમાં આ શબ્દની શોધની પ્રવૃત્તિમાં સાહિત્યકાર અને પત્રકાર નજીક આવ્યા છે. આનું કારણ કદાચ એ છે કે બંને બોલચાલના શબ્દો શોધતા હોય છે. બોલચાલની ભાષા સાહિત્યિક ભાષા કરતાં વધારે અકૃત્રિમ છે. એટલા માટે કદાચ સાહિત્યકાર એમના ભણી નજર કરતો હશે. સાહિત્યકારને અર્થની જ નહીં પણ વાણીની પ્રમાણિકતા પણ જોઈએ છે. વળી બોલચાલની ભાષા વહેતા પાણી જેવી છે.

સાહિત્યકાર માટે ભાષા સાધન અને સાધ્ય બંને છે. સાહિત્યકાર ભાષાનો ઉપયોગ કોઈ ઘટનાની વાત કરવા માટે નહીં પણ જીવનની ઝાંચ સમજાવવા માટે કરતો હોય છે. આથી સારા સાહિત્યકારનું ચિત્ત તાજા શબ્દોની ટંકશાળ જેવું હોય છે. ઘણી વાર શબ્દ તો એનો એ હોય પણ એ શબ્દને કોઈ સારો સર્જક જે રીતે વાપરે તેથી એની અર્થછાયા બદલાઈ જાય છે. સાહિત્યકાર ભાષાનો અર્થથી ભિન્ન એવો પણ ઉપયોગ કરે છે. શબ્દનું લાવણ્ય, શબ્દનો ધ્વનિ અને શબ્દનો લય સાહિત્યકાર સતત વિકસાવે છે. સાહિત્યકાર માટે ભાષાના સૌંદર્યનું નિર્માણ એ પોતે એક હેતુ બની જાય છે. પત્રકારત્વ માટે આ કળાપ્રવૃત્તિ અડચણકર્તા છે પણ સાહિત્યકાર માટે એ ઉપકારક છે.

આપણાં વર્તમાનપત્રોમાં સૌથી વધુ અવકાશ, શ્રેષ્ઠ સ્થાન રાજકારણને આપવામાં આવે છે. હવે જ્યાં સુધી ભારત સ્વતંત્ર ન હતું, ત્યાં સુધી આમ કરવામાં કંઈ અર્થ ન હતો પણ હવે રાજકારણને અન્ય વિષયોને મળે છે તેટલું જ મહત્ત્વ અપાય એ ઇચ્છવાજોગ છે. આવું જ લોકપ્રિય કળાકૃતિઓમાં પણ છે. આજકાલ લોકપ્રિય નવલકથાઓના વિષયો પણ રાજકારણ આજુબાજુ જ વીંટળાયેલા હોય છે. સાહિત્યિક પત્રકારત્વ એ લોકપ્રિય સાહિત્યના ઘડતરમાં બહુ મોટી ભૂમિકા ભજવી છે. વિષયોથી માંડીને આશય સુધી બંને ક્યાંક ને ક્યાંક સંકળાયેલા જ છે.

આધુનિક યુગ સામૂહિક પ્રસારણના માધ્યમનો જમાનો છે. રેડિયો, ટી.વી., ફિલ્મ, નાટક, અખબાર, વગેરે લોકસંપર્કનાં સબળ માધ્યમો પુરવાર થયાં છે. પરંતુ એ સૌમાં અખબારનું સ્થાન અનોખું છે. વિશ્વની સભ્યતા અને સંસ્કૃતિઓની આગેફૂલમાં અખબારી આલમે મહત્ત્વનું પ્રદાન કર્યું છે. રેડિયો, ટેલિવિઝન અને અખબારોએ વિશ્વના વિવિધ દેશો વચ્ચેનું વિશાળ અંતર દૂર કરીને સામીપ્યની સૃષ્ટિ ખડી કરી દીધી છે ! અને તેથી જ એક દેશની મહત્ત્વની ઘટનાઓનો પડઘો અને પ્રભાવ અન્યત્ર પણ અસરકારક રીતે ધ્વનિત થાય છે.

પત્રકારત્વનો લોકજીવન પર આશ્ચર્યજનક પ્રભાવ જોવા મળે છે. આ પ્રભાવ વિવિધ સ્વરૂપે દષ્ટિગત થાય છે. વર્તમાનપત્રનું શીર્ષક પણ લોકમાનસનો ઘણી વાર એવો પ્રબળ કબ્જો લઈ લેતું હોય છે કે એ શીર્ષકનું ઉચ્ચારણ કરતાં લોકો અત્ર-તત્ર સર્વત્ર જોવા મળે છે. દા. ત. કોઈ છાપાએ જનતાપક્ષનો આંતરિક વિખવાદ વ્યક્ત કરતા સમાચાર “જનતાપક્ષમાં યાદવાસ્થળી” – એ શીર્ષક હેઠળ છાપ્યા હોય, તો મોટા ભાગના લોકો એ શીર્ષકને પકડી લેશે. અને કોઈને પણ જો પૂછવામાં આવે કે ‘જનતાપક્ષ’માં આજકાલ શું ચાલે છે, તો તરત જ કહી દેશે ‘જનતાપક્ષમાં યાદવાસ્થળી !’ ક્રિકેટ-કોલમના લેખક ભારતીય ટીમની નબળાઈ દર્શાવતું શીર્ષક બાંધે કે ‘ક્રિકેટ ટીમનો ધબડકો’, તો એ શીર્ષકો વારંવાર બોલાતાં ઠેકાણે ઠેકાણે નજરે પડશે !

પોતાની આજુબાજુના સમાજમાં કઈ કઈ ઘટનાઓ ઘટી રહી છે તેની સાથે સાહિત્યિક પત્રકારત્વ અને લોકપ્રિય સાહિત્ય બંનેને સંબંધ છે. આ બંને માધ્યમો પોતાની આજુબાજુના સમાજમાં, આજુબાજુના સમયમાં જે ઘટનાઓ કેન્દ્રમાં હશે તેના પર જ પોતાનું ધ્યાન કેન્દ્રિત કરશે. આમ થવા પાછળનું એક ચોક્કસ કારણ એ છે કે પોતાની આજુબાજુ ઘટિત થતી ઘટનાઓમાં લોકોને વધારે રસ પડતો હોય છે પરિણામે આ બન્ને માધ્યમો સૌથી પહેલા એ ઘટનાઓ પાસે જ જશે.

લોકપ્રિય સાહિત્યને ફેલાવવામાં રસ છે તેવી જ રીતે સાહિત્યિક પત્રકારત્વને પણ ફેલાવવામાં જ રસ છે. માધ્યમો પણ બંને પાસે ઘણીવાર સરખા જ હોય છે. સપાટી પર રહીને છબ્બિયાં કરવામાં તેમને વધુ રસ છે. સરળતા અને સાંપ્રત પ્રવાહો પણ બંને માટેના અગત્યના બની રહે છે.

ભાષાના વિકાસ સાથે જેટલો સાહિત્યને સંબંધ છે, તેટલો જ બલકે એનાથી વિશેષ સંબંધ પત્રકારત્વને છે. વર્તમાનપત્ર પોતાના ઉપયોગ માટે ભાષાને વિશિષ્ટ રીતે ખીલવી છે. ચિત્રાત્મકતા, ઉદ્બોધન, ભાવસભરતા, જુસ્સો - આ બધાંની વર્તમાનપત્રને જરૂર પડે. આથી ભાષાને એણે એ રીતે ખીલવવા પ્રયાસ કર્યો છે. એક રીતે તો અભિવ્યક્તિ માટે સાહિત્યકાર કરતાં પણ પત્રકારને સતત પડકાર ઝીલવાનો હોય છે. નવલકથામાં રાજદરબારનું વર્ણન કરવાનું હોય, તો ‘સરસ્વતીચંદ્ર’ ભાગ ૧માં આવતું ભૂપસિંહના દરબારનું વર્ણન યાદ કરીએ; પરંતુ પત્રકારને તો આ દુનિયામાં વખતોવખત થતા જુદા-જુદા રાજ્યાભિષેકોના અહેવાલો લખવાના આવે છે. નેપાળના રાજાનો કે ઇંગ્લેન્ડની રાણીના રાજ્યાભિષેક વખતે તદ્દન વિરોધી પરિસ્થિતિઓનો એણે સામનો કરવાનો હોય છે. એથીયે વિશેષ કેટલાક બનાવો એવા બને છે કે જે પત્રકારની કલમની, એની નિરૂપણશક્તિની અગ્નિપરીક્ષા બની રહે છે. માનવી અવકાશમાં ચાલ્યો કે માનવી ચંદ્રની ધરતી પર ઊતર્યો એ ઘટના અને એના રોમાંચને સાકાર કરવા પત્રકારનું શબ્દસમર્થ્ય કસોટીએ ચઢે છે. તેનામાં રહેલી સર્જકતા અભિવ્યક્તિ વખતે એની મદદે આવે છે. પ્રથમ અણુબૉમ્બથી સર્જાયેલો માનવસંહાર બતાવવા માટે કે ભારતના અણુપ્રયોગની જગતને જાણ કરવા માટે પત્રકારને ખૂબ પરિશ્રમ ખેડવો પડે છે.

સાહિત્યિક લખાણ અને અખબારના લખાણનો ભેદ એ છે કે સાહિત્ય એ કલાની સભાનતા અને ગંભીરતાથી સર્જેલો કસબ છે, જ્યારે પત્રકારનું લખાણ એ એવા કારીગરનો કસબ છે કે જે ગંભીર અને જાગૃત હોવા છતાં કલાની સભાનતા દાખવી શકતો નથી. અખબારી લખાણને છાપાની ઝડપ અને સમયની મર્યાદા સાથે તાલથી તાલ મેળવવાના હોય છે. અખબારી લેખન પર એક એવો આક્ષેપ કરવામાં આવે છે કે એનું ખૂબ ઝડપી ઉત્પાદન થતું હોય છે, પરંતુ ઝડપથી લખવું તે કોઈ ‘આસાન બાબત નથી. આ માટે લખનાર પાસે વિષયનું વૈવિધ્ય અને શૈલી પાસેથી ધાર્યું કામ કઢાવવાની આવડત હોવાં જોઈએ. મેથ્યુ આર્નલ્ડ પત્રકારત્વને ‘ઉતાવળે લખાયેલું સાહિત્ય’ (Literature written in a hurry) કહ્યું છે. પત્રકારને સાહિત્યકાર જેટલી નિરાંતે લખવાની અનુકૂળતા હોતી નથી. એના પર સમયનો તકાદો હોય છે. સાહિત્યમાં જેટલી અભિવ્યક્તિની મોકળાશ, પસંદગીનું વૈવિધ્ય અને

પ્રયોગશીલતા હોય છે એટલી પત્રકારત્વમાં નથી. કારણ કે પત્રકારને પોતાના ‘બજાર’ની માંગનો સતત ખ્યાલ રાખવો પડે છે. પત્રકારત્વની જેમ જ લોકપ્રિય સાહિત્ય પણ બજાર સાથે જોડાય જાય છે. લોકપ્રિય સાહિત્ય પોતે પોતાની જાતને વેચવા માટે નથી નીકળતું પરંતુ બજાર સામે ચાલીને લોકપ્રિયતા પાસે આવે છે. તેમને બજાર સાથે જોડાયને પોતે ધારેલું કામ પાર પાડવાનું હોય છે.

‘લોકપ્રિયતા’ - આ શબ્દ સાંભળીએ તરત જ કંઈક મસાલેદાર, સસ્તી કથાઓ કે રહસ્યકથાઓ એવા રોમાંચ કરાવનાર કથાપદાર્થો નજર સામે આવી રહે છે. સાહિત્યના અભ્યાસીઓ મોટાભાગે આ શબ્દ પાસે ભૂલથી આવી જવાય તો ચોકી ઊઠે એવી અર્થછાયાઓ સાથે આ શબ્દનું આજે પ્રચલન છે. જો કોઈ કથા અત્યંત લોકપ્રિય નીવડે તો એને શંકાની નજરથી જોવાનું વલણ ચાલી રહ્યું છે. એ કથામાં કંઈક ચીલાચાલુ ગલગલીયા કરાવે એવું હોવાની શક્યતા દેખાવા લાગે છે. ઘણે અંશે આ માન્યતા સાચી પણ છે. આમ છતાં લોકપ્રિયતા અને સાહિત્યિક ગુણવત્તા એક સાથે એક કૃતિમાં હોય જ નહિ એવી માન્યતા પણ આત્યંતિક અને ભૂલભરેલી જ ગણવી જોઈએ. હા, એક હકીકત છે કે મોટા ભાગે એ જ વસ્તુ લોકપ્રિય બનતી જોવા મળે છે જેમાં પરંપરાનું અનુસંધાન અવશ્ય હોય છે. એમાં સમાજાભિમુખતા હોય. એવી કૃતિમાં પ્રજામતનો કશોક પડઘો અવશ્ય પડતો હોય છે. આપણને આવી કૃતિઓની પણ એક પરંપરા જોવા મળે છે.

પ્રેમાનંદના આખ્યાનોથી ભાગ્યે જ કોઈ અજાણ હોય. એનું ભાવન કરનાર ભાવક ભાગ્યે જ એની રસધારામાં અવશ થયા વિના રહે. પ્રેમાનંદ લોકપ્રિયતા ઉપરાંત કલાની શરતો પણ એટલી જ સફળતાથી ઝીલી શક્યા છે તે વિદ્વાનોએ સ્વીકારેલ હકીકત છે. તો એની સાથે અખો અને શામળ પણ એટલા જ મોટા ગજાના સર્જકો છે. એક સર્જક છપ્પા તો બીજો પદ્યવાર્તાઓના શિખરે બિરાજે છે. પણ એ બંને પ્રેમાનંદની સરખામણીએ ઓછા લોકપ્રિય છે.

પ્રેમાનંદ પોતાની કૃતિઓમાં ખ્યાત કથાનકને સ્થાન આપે છે. એમાં તે પોતાના તરફથી સમકાલીન સમાજના રંગો પૂરે છે. પરિણામે ભાવક તેની સાથે વિશિષ્ટ એવું તાદાત્મ્ય અનુભવે છે. શામળની પદ્યવાર્તાઓમાં પણ સમકાલીન સમાજનું આલેખન જોવા મળે છે. શોર્યવાન પુરુષો, એવી જ તેજસ્વી નારીઓ, એમના જીવનમાં બનતી વિશિષ્ટ અને કલ્પનાભરી ઘટનાઓની કથા, ઉપકથાઓની ભાતીગળ સૃષ્ટિ રચે છે. બાળકથી માંડીને વૃદ્ધો સુધીના વર્ગને ધ્યાનમાં રાખીને પોતાની કૃતિઓનું સર્જન

કરતો જાય છે. તત્કાલીન સમાજમાં પ્રચલિત માન્યતાઓ, શ્રદ્ધા-અંધશ્રદ્ધા, ભક્તિભાવ અને લોકોની કલ્પનાઓને પણ એ પોતાની રચનામાં સ્થાન આપતા હોવાથી લોકપ્રિયતાને પ્રાપ્ત કરી શક્યા છે.

લોકપ્રિય સાહિત્યમાં સાંપ્રત સમાજનું આલેખન મોટાભાગે જોવા મળે છે. એવું જ સાહિત્યિક પત્રકારત્વમાં પણ છે. તેમાં પણ સાંપ્રત બાબતોને ધ્યાને રાખીને લખાતું હોય છે. લોકપ્રિયતાને કોઈ સ્થળ કે કાળના બંધનો નડતા નથી. કોઈપણ સર્જક ગમે ત્યારે લોકપ્રિય બની શકતો હોય છે. કૃષ્ણ દવે કહે છે તેમ

"ઉગાડે એમ કદી ઉગવાનું નહિ,
આપણે તો આવળને બાવળની જાત,
ઉગવાનું હોય ત્યારે પૂછવાનું નહિ."

લોકપ્રિય સર્જકો પણ આ આવળને બાવળ જેવા હોય છે. કોઈ પણ સમયે લોકપ્રિય બની જતા હોય છે. તેમને લોકપ્રિય બનાવનાર પણ એક ચોક્કસ વર્ગના લોકો જ છે. જે આવી કૃતિઓને લોકપ્રિયતા બક્ષતા હોય છે.

લોકપ્રિય સાહિત્યનો આશય પણ ફેલાવવાનો છે. તેના મૂળમાં લોકોને મનોરંજન આપવાની નેમ હોય છે. કોઈ ગૃહિણી પોતાનું ઘરકામ કરતા કરતા જ લોકપ્રિય કૃતિઓનો અભ્યાસ કરી શકે છે. એવી રીતે કોઈ બસમાં કે ટ્રેઇનમાં મુસાફરી કરતા કરતા પણ આવી કૃતિઓનું વાંચન કરી શકે છે. લોકોની વાંચનભૂખ

સંતોષવી એ લોકપ્રિય સાહિત્યકારનું પહેલું કાર્ય છે.

લોકપ્રિય સાહિત્ય એ સરળ છે. તે કોઈ સંકેતોની ઝટાજાળમાં ગૂંચવાવવા માંગતું નથી. કોઈપણ લોકપ્રિય સર્જક એવી કૃતિનું સર્જન નહીં કરે જે વાચકને સમજવામાં અઘરી પડે કે વાચક કંટાળો અનુભવે. સીધા સાદા વાક્યોથી માંડીને વાર્તા કહેવી એ લોકપ્રિય સાહિત્યનો પાયાનો ગુણ છે. વાચકને જિજ્ઞાસારસની જાળવણીની સાથે વાંચનમાં ભાગ્યે જ બૌદ્ધિક શ્રમ કરવો પડે એની તકેદારી રાખવી અને તેમ છતાં સાહિત્યના કેટલાક લક્ષણોનો આધાર લઈને પોતાની રચનાનો ગુંફ રચવો એ લોકપ્રિય સાહિત્યના કર્તાને વધારે અનુકૂળ આવે છે.

લોકપ્રિય સાહિત્ય અને પત્રકારત્વ બંનેનો અભિગમ તદ્દન નિરાળો હોવા છતાં બંને વચ્ચે ભાષાની સમાન ભૂમિકા રહેલી છે. ભાષા પર જેટલો અધિકાર સાહિત્યનો છે એટલો જ અધિકાર બીજા

સામૂહિક પ્રસારણના માધ્યમોનો છે. ભાષાના માધ્યમ દ્વારા સાહિત્યકાર આત્માભિવ્યક્તિનો ઉદ્દેશ સાધે છે જ્યારે વર્તમાનપત્રનો ઉદ્દેશ માત્ર વાચક સાથે 'કોમ્યુનિકેશન' સાધવાનો છે. સાહિત્યકાર અને પત્રકારનો કીમિયો તદ્દન જુદો છે. સાહિત્યકાર શબ્દનો બંદો છે, તો પત્રકાર શબ્દનો સોદાગર છે. સાહિત્યકાર શબ્દને પ્રતીક તરીકે વાપરે છે, જ્યારે પત્રકારને માટે શબ્દ એ સીધું વાહન બની જાય છે. એક રીતે કહીએ 'તો, પત્રકાર શબ્દનો સ્થૂળ ઉપયોગ કરે છે, સાહિત્યકાર તેનો સૂક્ષ્મ ઉપયોગ કરી જાણે છે. જેટલે અંશે પત્રકાર શબ્દને પ્રતીક તરીકે વાપરતો થાય, તેટલે અંશે એના લખાણમાં સાહિત્યિક તત્ત્વ આવે છે. પોતાના લખાણને સાહિત્યિક સ્પર્શ આપવા માટે પત્રકાર શબ્દને કલ્પનાનો સ્પર્શ આપીને તેનો પ્રતીકાત્મક ઉપયોગ કરે છે. વર્તમાનપત્રમાં પ્રગટ થયેલો લેખ એ સાહિત્ય છે એવી જાડી ગણતરી સામાન્ય રીતે પ્રવર્તે છે. આનું કારણ એ છે કે સાહિત્ય ને પત્રકારત્વ બંનેનું માધ્યમ ભાષા છે. ભાષાની અભિવ્યક્તિ માટે બંને સભાન પ્રયત્નો કરતા હોય છે અને નિરૂપણની ખૂબીઓ કેળવવાનો પણ સાહિત્યકાર અને પત્રકારનો પ્રયાસ હોય છે.

૧૯૩૨ના જાન્યુઆરીના 'Fortnightly Review'માં જાણીતા લેખક આઈવર બ્રાઉન લખે છે: “સાહિત્ય અને પત્રકારત્વ વચ્ચે ખાસ કોઈ પાયાનો તફાવત નથી. માત્ર અમુક સમયને અંતરે પ્રગટ થવાને કારણે પત્રકારત્વમાં અલ્પજીવિતા હોય છે. સાહિત્યના પુસ્તકની બાંધણી પાકી હોય છે અને બીજાની કાચી હોય છે. વળી કેટલાક લોકો ગપસપને સુચિંતિત કૃતિની સાથે ભેળવી દઈને પત્રકારત્વ પ્રત્યે સૂઝ દર્શાવે છે અને કેટલાક તો એક કે બે આનામાં તે મળતું હોય છે એટલે એને હલકું ગણે છે.”

ગુજરાતમાં સામાન્ય રીતે અખબારી લખાણ એટલે સાહિત્યથી હલકું લખાણ એવો પૂર્વગ્રહ પ્રવર્તતો જોવા મળે છે. એ લખાણને ‘છાપાળવી શૈલી’ કહીને ઘણી વાર ઉતારી પાડવામાં આવે છે. ઝડપથી પ્રગટ થતાં અખબારોમાં શૈલીની સુઘડતા કે જોડણીની શુદ્ધિ વિશે પૂરતી તકેદારી રાખવામાં આવતી નથી. પરંતુ આ દોષને નજરમાં રાખીને અખબારમાં પ્રગટ થતાં લખાણોને ઉતારી પાડવા એ યોગ્ય ગણાય નહીં. શ્રી કનૈયાલાલ મુનશીની પ્રસિદ્ધ નવલકથા ‘પાટણની પ્રભુતા’ પહેલાં ‘વીસમી સદી’ માસિકમાં હપ્તાવાર પ્રગટ થઈ હતી. શ્રી ઝવેરચંદ મેઘાણીના ઘણા સાહિત્યની ગંગોત્રી દૈનિક પત્રકારત્વ છે. લોકમાન્ય ટિળક, મહાત્મા ગાંધીજી, કિશોરલાલ મશરૂવાળા, કાકા કાલેલકર, આચાર્ય આનંદશંકર ધ્રુવ, ઉમાશંકર જોશી જેવાના વિવિધ સામયિકોમાં પ્રગટ થયેલા લેખો પુસ્તકાકારે જોવા મળે છે. ગુજરાતી સાહિત્યમાં ઘણી મોટી સંખ્યામાં નવલકથાકારો દૈનિક દ્વારા આગળ આવ્યા છે.

ગુણવંતરાય આચાર્ય, યુનીલલ વ. શાહ, શિવકુમાર જોશી, ઈશ્વર પેટલીકર, મોહમ્મદ માંકડ, વિઠ્ઠલ પંડ્યા, સારંગ બારોટ અને શયદા જેવા ઘણા નવલકથાકારોએ અખબારમાં લખીને પોતાની સર્જન-પ્રવૃત્તિનો પ્રારંભ કર્યો છે. શ્રી સુરેશ જોષીની ‘માનવીનાં મન’ જેવી કોલમ શુદ્ધ સાહિત્યિક બરની હોવા છતાં તેમાં પ્રતિબિંબિત સંવેદનાને કારણે રોચક વાચન પૂરું પાડે છે. ‘પ્રજાબંધુ’ની સાહિત્યચર્ચા, ‘ગુજરાતી’ની સાહિત્યપૂર્તિની સળંગ શ્રેણી, ‘જન્મભૂમિ’નો ‘કલમ અને કિતાબ’ વિભાગ તેમજ ‘સંસ્કૃતિ’, ‘કુમાર’, ‘ગ્રંથ’ અને ‘નવચેતન’ જેવાં સામયિકોએ કરેલી સાહિત્યસેવા ભૂલી શકાશે નહીં.

“ખરું જોતાં તો પત્રકારત્વ એ સાહિત્યનો જ એક પ્રકાર છે. પણ એ પ્રકાર જ એક રીતે પ્રાસંગિક અને અલ્પજીવી હોઈને સાહિત્યના અન્યાન્ય પ્રકારો જેટલું મહત્ત્વ એને ન અપાય એ સ્વાભાવિક છે. સાહિત્યનું આયુષ્ય જેટલું વધારે એટલું અદકું એનું મૂલ્ય. એટલે જ આપણે સામાન્યતઃ પત્રકારત્વને સાહિત્ય લેખતા નથી, સાહિત્યનો મૂળ અર્થ છે ‘સાધન’. એ મૂળ અર્થાનુસાર પત્રકારત્વ પણ જનતાને સાંપ્રત પ્રવાહોથી પરિચિત રાખવાનું સાધન છે. પણ પત્રનો પ્રત્યેક અંક ઝડપભેર તૈયાર કરવાનો હોઈને એ તૈયાર કરતી વેળા સાહિત્યની ચિરંજીવતાની દૃષ્ટિ રાખવી પાલવતી નથી, આમ છતાં હવે વર્તમાનપત્રો પણ સાહિત્યનો યોગ સાધતાં થયાં છે. પત્રકારને સાહિત્યનો જેટલો વધુ સ્પર્શ તેટલે અંશે એ વધારે સારી રીતે રજૂઆત કરી શકે એમ હું માનું છું. સાહિત્યના લેશમાત્ર સ્પર્શ વિનાનું પત્રકારત્વ મીઠા વિનાના ભોજન જેવું લેખાય.”

એકંદરે જોઈએ તો સાહિત્યિક પત્રકારત્વ અને લોકપ્રિય સાહિત્ય એ બંને સાહિત્યના એકબીજાના પૂરક અંગો છે. બંનેને એકબીજા વિના ચાલી શકે એમ જ નથી. સાહિત્યને લોકપ્રિય બનાવવા માટે પત્રકારત્વ એ અગત્યનું પરિબળ બની રહે છે. હા, પત્રકારત્વની અમુક ખામીઓ પણ છે. ધારાવાહિક સ્વરૂપે પ્રકાશિત થતી નવલકથાઓ ઘણીવાર કાળના પ્રવાહમાં ક્યાંક ઊડે ને ઊડે તણાય જતી હોય છે. ને ઘણીવાર વાચકો પણ ધારાવાહિક સ્વરૂપે લખાયેલી કૃતિઓ વાંચ્યા પછી જ્યારે તે પુસ્તક સ્વરૂપે પ્રકાશિત થાય છે ત્યારે ફરીથી વાંચવાનું કષ્ટ લેતા નથી. તેમ છતાં કોઈ કૃતિ કે સર્જકની લોકપ્રિયતાનો આંક કાઢવા માટે પત્રકારત્વ ખૂબ અગત્યનું બની રહે છે. હરકિસન મહેતા જેવા સર્જકો તો ચિત્રલેખાના પર્યાય સમાં બની ગયેલા. આના પરથી આપણે સાહિત્યિક પત્રકારત્વ અને લોકપ્રિયતા કેટલા ગાઢ રીતે જોડાયેલા છે તે સમજી શકીએ.

★ સંદર્ભગ્રંથ

- (૧) 'સાહિત્ય અને પત્રકારત્વ' સંપાદક- ડૉ. કુમારપાળ દેસાઈ, પ્રથમ આવૃત્તિ: ૧૯૮૦, દ્વિતીય સંવર્ધિત આવૃત્તિ: ૧૯૯૯, ગુજરાત સાહિત્ય પરિષદ અમદાવાદ.
- (૨) 'સાહિત્ય અને લોકપ્રિયતા' - ડૉ. તન્વી શુક્લ& ડૉ. નરેશ શુક્લ, પ્રથમ આવૃત્તિ-૨૦૧૮, પાર્શ્વ પબ્લિકેશન.

એકવીસમી સદીના પ્રથમ દાયકાનાં ગુજરાતી નાટકો

અનિલભાઈ રાયસિંગભાઈ તાવિયાડ

માર્ગદર્શક- ડૉ. ધ્વનિલ પારેખ

વિભાગ- પીએચ.ડી.(ગુજરાતી વિભાગ), ગૂજરાત વિદ્યાપીઠ, અમદાવાદ

ઈમેલ – aniltaviyad143@gmail.com

ગુજરાતી સાહિત્યમાં ગદ્યના ક્ષેત્રે વધારે પ્રમાણમાં નવલકથા, આત્મકથા, નિબંધો અને નવલિકાની સારી એવી ગતિ છે. જ્યારે નાટક જેવા સ્વરૂપનું ખેડાણ ઓછું થયું છે નાટકનો ઉદ્ભવ ગ્રીસમાં તેમના ઇષ્ટદેવ ડાયોનિસસની પૂજા અને મેષ બલીમાંથી થયો એમ મનાય છે. સંસ્કૃત નાટકોમાં ખાસ કરીને ભાસ રચિત ‘દરિદ્રચારુદત’, ‘ઉરુભંગ’ , ‘કર્ણભાર’ , ‘સ્વપ્નવાસવદત્તા’ અને કાલિદાસ રચિત ‘શાકુંતલ’ , ‘વિક્રમોવશીય’ નો વિશેષ ફાળો રહ્યો છે.

સાહિત્ય કલાનો મુખ્ય હેતું આનંદ આપવાનો છે. પછીએ કવિતા હોય, નવલકથા હોય, વાર્તા હોય કે નાટક હોય બધા જ સાહિત્ય સ્વરૂપમાં નાટક એક એવું સ્વરૂપ છે. કે જે આનંદ અને મનોરંજન આપે છે. મનુષ્યોના સંબંધોને, જીવનને સમજવાનું મૂલ્યવાન સાધન છે આથી નાટકને સમાજજીવનની આરસી કહી છે કારણકે નાટક એ સમુહભોજ્ય કલા છે.

એકવીસમી સદીના પ્રથમ દાયકાનાં આરંભે દિલીપ ઝવેરી ના ‘વ્યાસોચ્છ્વાસ’ નાટકમાં (એતદ્ : એપ્રિલ-જૂન ૨૦૦૧) સાપડે છે. દ્રૌપદીના મુખેથી બોલાતો સંવાદ મહાભારતના પાત્રો પ્રત્યે નાટ્યકાર ના બદલાયેલા વલણો તેમજ ગુજરાતી નાટ્ય ક્ષેત્રે પલટાયેલા પ્રવાહનો સંકેત કરે છે. પ્રશિષ્ટ ભાષાની જગ્યાએ અંબોડો, પાવૈયો, જાડિયાના હાથે જેવા શબ્દ પ્રયોગો અર્જુન, ભીમ, દુશાસન કે દુર્યોધનની મહાભારત કથિત ગરિમાનું ધરાર હનન કરે છે. અહીં મૂળના પુરાણપાત્રો તો છે જ સાથે સાથે પુરાણપાત્રોનો અભિનય કરતાં વર્તમાન પાત્રો પણ છે આ પાત્રો છે જે પ્રકારની ભાષા બોલે છે મહાભારતના ખ્યાત વૃત્તનુ નવીન અર્થઘટન અને તેની આધુનિક સંવેદનાથી પામવાનું વલણ નવી સદીનાં નાટકોનું એક પ્રમુખ વલણ રહ્યું છે તેની પ્રતીતિ કરાવતા અન્ય નાટકમાં ધ્વનિલ પારેખના ‘અંતિમ યુદ્ધ’ નો સમાવેશ થાય છે.

એકવીસમી સદીના પ્રથમ દાયકામાં સૌથી વધારે નાટકો આપનાર તરીકે ચિનુ મોદી ઉપસી આવ્યાં છે ૨૦૦૧ થી ૨૦૧૦ સુધીમાં ચિનુભાઈ પાસેથી આપણને સાત નાટકો જોવા મળે છે. આ નાટકો

પુરુષ પાત્ર-કેન્દ્રી છે જેમકે 'બુદ્ધિધન' અને 'અખો' નાટકમાં પાત્રપ્રધાનતા ઉપસી આવે છે પરંતુ ભાષાકર્મની દ્રષ્ટિએ, અને મંચનક્ષમતાની દ્રષ્ટિએ આ નાટકોમાં જે પદ્યાત્મક ગદ્ય અને કાવ્યાત્મકતા છે તેને કારણે જે નાટ્યાત્મકતા નિર્માણ થાય છે તે તેમની નાટ્યકાર તરીકે ની સર્જન પ્રતિભાને પ્રગટ કરે છે. ૨૦૧૦ માં પ્રગટ થયેલું 'સ્વપ્ન દુઃસ્વપ્ન' અને ૨૦૦૬ માં 'મત્સ્યવેધ' આ બન્ને નાટકો મહાભારતના કથાનકોને કેન્દ્રમાં રાખીને સર્જન કર્યું છે. આધુનિક માનવીની સંવેદનાને ચીનુભાઈએ મીથ દ્વારા લાક્ષણિક રીતે પ્રગટ કરી છે 'સ્વપ્ન દુઃસ્વપ્ન' માં જે ત્રીજો અંક છે તે લગભગ સળંગ મત્સ્યવેધનોજ છે. ત્યાર પછી ચીનુભાઈ પાસેથી આ સમયગાળામાં ૨૦૦૮ માં 'ઢોલીડો' નાટક મળે છે આ નાટકના મુખ્ય પાત્ર ભગતને ઉદ્ભૂત સર્જકતાથી આકારિત કર્યું છે આ ઉપરાંત 'બુદ્ધિધન' , 'ઢોલીડો' , 'અખો' , 'મેમરીલેન' , 'મત્સ્યવેધ' અને 'સ્વપ્ન દુઃસ્વપ્ન' નાટકોમાં પણ સંચલનો અને નાટ્યાત્મક વક્રોક્તિઓના દ્રષ્ટાંતો પ્રાપ્ત થાય છે.

૨૦૦૧ માં વીરુ પુરોહિતનું 'પૂરું અને પૌષ્ટિ' નાટક પણ કવિ વીરુ પુરોહિતની સર્જકતાને લાક્ષણિક રીતે મૂર્ત કરે છે આ નાટક પુરાકથા પર આધારિત છે. પૂરું અને યયાતિનું કથાનાક બે અંક અને પાંચ દ્રશ્ય અને પંદર પાત્રો દ્વારા વ્યક્ત થયું છે વૃદ્ધ યયાતિને પુત્ર પૂરું પોતાનું યુવાન સમર્પિત કરે છે. નાટ્યકારે નારી સંવેદનાના નાજુક પ્રશ્નોને છેડ્યા છે. વીરુ પુરોહિત એ આ નાટક મિથને કેન્દ્રમાં રાખીને સર્જ્યું છે. ત્યાર પછી મધુરાય પાસેથી ૨૦૦૯ ના વર્ષમાં મધુરાયનું 'સુરા અને શત્રુજિત' તથા 'યોગેશ પટેલનું વેવિશાળ' એમ બે નાટકો પ્રગટ થાય છે એ અગાઉ ૨૦૦૪ માં 'પાનકોર નાકે જઈ' નાટક પ્રગટ થયું હતું આ ત્રણેય નાટકોમાં નાટ્યકારની સૂઝ-સમજ લાક્ષણિક રીતે પ્રગટ થાય છે. 'સુરા અને શત્રુજિત' નાટક મુંબઈમાં યોજાયેલી સ્પર્ધામાં વિજેતા બનેલું નાટક છે. 'યોગેશ પટેલનું વેવિશાળ' એ 'કિમ્બલ રેવન્સ વુડ' નવલકથાનું નાટ્ય રૂપાંતર છે. મધુરાયના મોટાભાગના નાટકોમાં ખૂન, બળાત્કાર, જાતિય આવેગો, તુટતા સંબંધો અને વિશ્વાસઘાત જોવા મળે છે. ૨૦૦૯ માં પ્રગટ થયેલું નાટક 'સૂરા અને શત્રુજિત' વિશે સતીશ વ્યાસ નોંધ કરતાં કહે છે કે આમ આ નાટક સ્ત્રી- પુરુષ સંબંધની સંકુલતા, આકસ્મિકતા અને એમાં ઊભી થતી નાટ્યત્મકતાને પ્રગટ કરનારું છે.

સતીશ વ્યાસ પાસેથી આપણને નોંધપાત્ર નાટકો જોવા મળે છે તખ્તાની શુઝ મને સમજ સતિશભાઈ પાસે છે એની પ્રતીતિ ૨૦૦૫ માં 'જળને પડે' , 'અંગુલિમાલ' અને કામરૂ ૨૦૦૬ માં મળે છે તેમાંથી 'જળને પડે' અને ' ધૂળનો સૂરજ ' જેવા ચરિત્રકેન્દ્રી નાટકોમાં આપણને મળે છે. 'જળને

પડે' નાટક એ કાન્ત અને જયંત ખત્રી જેવા સર્જકોની કેન્દ્રમાં રાખીને લખાયેલું નાટક છે. જેના ચાલીસથી વધારે પ્રયોગો થયા છે. 'કામરૂ' અને 'અંગુલિમાલ' આ બંને નાટકોમાં નાટ્યકારે રંગભૂમિની પ્રયુક્તિઓ યોજી છે ખરી પરંતુ વસ્તુસંરચનાના તાંતણા ક્યાંક ને ક્યાંક ગૂંચવાઈ જતાં જોવા મળે છે. એને કારણે રંગભૂમિ પર આ બંને નાટ્યકૃતિઓ સ્પષ્ટ રીતે બનીને ઉઘડી શકી નથી. 'કામરૂ' નાં સ્ત્રી પાત્ર માટે સર્વકાળે સહજ કામનાનો સહજ અનુભવ છે તે તખ્તાનો નવો વિષય આપવાનું કામ કરે છે. છતાં એમાંનું બોલકાપણું ખૂંચે એવું છે. અશ્વિની ભટ્ટ પાસેથી ૨૦૦૨ માં ' રમણ ભ્રમણ ' અને ૨૦૦૮ માં ' પરફેક્ટ હસબન્ડ ' નાટ્યકૃતિઓ મળે છે.

૨૦૦૯ માં પ્રકાશિત થયેલ ધ્વનિલ પારેખ નું 'અંતિમ યુદ્ધ' નાટકમાં ભીષ્મને તેમના દ્વારા આચરવામાં આવેલ અન્યાયનો ભોગ બનતી નારી કેન્દ્રમાં છે આ નાટકમાં સાર્વજનિક સ્તરે ધર્મની સ્થાપના માટે અંગત સ્તરે અધર્મના આચરણનું નારીવાદી દ્રષ્ટિકોણથી સ્ત્રી-પુરુષની સમાનતાના આધુનિક વિવાદનું ટોટલ થિયેટરના સ્વરૂપે નિરૂપણ થયું છે. ૨૦૦૧ માં મિહિર ભૂતા લિખિત 'ચાણક્ય' નાટકમાં આર્યાવર્તની અખંડતા એકજ ધ્યેય માટે પોતાની સમગ્ર જાતને હોમી દેનાર, લાગણીહીન, નિષ્કુર અને કુટિલ પણ જણાય છે. મહાપ્રતાપી બ્રાહ્મણ ચાણક્યનું ચરિત્ર, નાટ્યાત્મક પ્રસંગો તેમજ તત્કાલીન વાતાવરણનું ગૌરવ જાળવવા પ્રયોજાયેલા તેમજ સમકાલીન રાજકીય પરિસ્થિતિ સાથે અનુસંધાન જાળવતા સંવાદોને લીધી આબાદ રીતે ઊપસી આવે છે. આ અહીં સાહિત્યકાર સિવાયની ઇતિહાસ પ્રસિદ્ધ વ્યક્તિઓના જીવનને આવરી લેતા નાટકોમાં નોંધપાત્ર છે

ઉલ્લેખનીય નાટ્યકાર પ્રવીણ પંડ્યા પાસેથી આપણને ૨૦૦૪ માં ' હાથી રાજા અને બીજા નાટકો 'પ્રાપ્ત થાય છે અને સૌમ્ય જોશી પાસેથી ' દોસ્ત, ચોક્કસ અહીં નગર વસ્તુ હતું ' ૨૦૧૦ માં પ્રાપ્ત થાય છે. આ બન્ને નાટકો સિતાંશુ ભાઈએ ' નેશનલ બુક ટ્રસ્ટ ' માં ગુજરાતી નાટકની એન્થ્રોલોજી કરી છે. તેમાં સમાવેશ પામ્યા છે. આ ઉપરાંત પણ બીજા નાટકો જોવા મળે છે તેમાં અવિનાશ કપ્તાન પાસેથી ' વિરલ રાજવી ', ભરત નાયક પાસેથી ' મેરાન્ટે ', પ્રકાશ ત્રિવેદી પાસેથી ' કરેંગે યા મરેંગે' અને પ્રજ્ઞા પટેલ પાસેથી ' જ્વાળામુખી ' નાટકો મળે છે એકવીસમી સદીના પ્રથમ દાયકામાં આપણને અલગ અલગ પ્રકારની લાક્ષણિકતાઓ જોવા મળે છે તે નીચે પ્રમાણે છે.

- એકવીસમી સદીના પ્રથમ દાયકામાં ચરિત્ર નાટકો મોટી સંખ્યામાં જોવા મળે છે તેમાં ધીરુભાઈ પાસેથી 'બુદ્ધિધન' અને 'આખો' જેવા નાટકો જોવા મળે છે તો સતીશ વ્યાસ પાસેથી કાન્ત અને જયંત ખત્રીને કેન્દ્રમાં રાખીને 'જળને પડે'(૨૦૦૬) અને 'ધૂળનો સુરજ' જેવા નાટકો મળે છે.
- દીર્ઘ નાટકોમાં મનોમનના સંચલનોનું આલેખન વધવા પામ્યું છે બાહ્ય સંઘર્ષ કરતા અંતર સંઘર્ષનું નિર્વહરણ ઝાઝેરું થયેલું જોવા મળે છે.
- આ દાયકાના નાટકોમાં પાત્રાનુસારી ભાષા યોજાતી જોવા મળે છે.

આમ અહીં આપણને એકવીસમી સદીના પ્રથમ દાયકામાં સૌથી વધારે સામાજિક નાટકો ઉપરાંત પૌરાણિક નાટકો , ઐતિહાસિક નાટકો, સાંપ્રત ઘટનાઓને કેન્દ્રમાં રાખીને લખાયેલા અને પ્રકીર્ણ નાટકો જોવા મળે છે.

સંદર્ભ સૂચિ

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संस्कृतसाहित्य का महत्व

Pre.Chavada Dharmesh D
Ph.D. Student

भूमिका –

समस्त संसार में मनुष्य सृष्टीकर्ता का उत्तमोत्तम सर्जन है। अन्य प्राणी की अपेक्षा मनुष्य में कई विशेष और अनूठी शक्तियाँ पाई जाती हैं अतः विश्व की मानवेतर सृष्टी में अद्यावधि उच्चतम संस्करण से विभूषित है। मनुष्य में वाणी, हास्य और अप्रतिम मेधा संस्थापित होने के कारण मनुष्य सर्वोत्कृष्ट बन गया है। वाणि नामक शक्ति के बल पर सामाजिक संगठन करके अपने और दूसरों के भावों, विचारों का आदान-प्रदान करता हुआ जीवन की संपूर्णता को भोग सकता है, परस्पर स्नेह तंतु बनाकर हृदय की पूर्ण अभिव्यक्ति कर सकता है, सत्यं शिवम् और सुंदरम् का श्रेय मनुष्यजाति को ही प्राप्त होता है। मनुष्य की वाचा उस ब्रह्म की सृष्टिकर्ताकी सुई है और शब्द से संसार को मानों सी रखा है।¹ ऐतरेय आरण्यक का अनुकरण महामनीषी भर्तृहरि के उस वाक्यपदीय ग्रंथ में भी मिलता है कि – शब्दों के अभाव में ज्ञान उद्भासित नहीं हो सकता, उनसे सम्बन्ध होकर ही समस्त ज्ञान शब्द से प्रतिभासित होता है।² आत्मानुभूति के गिरिशृंग जैसे हमारे उपनिषदों के अनुसार वाणी ही परब्रह्म है, इसीसे समस्त संसार प्राणिमात्र जाने जाते हैं और मनुष्य की लोकयात्रा चलति है।³ काव्य में भी वाणी और उससे निर्मित वाङ्मय का महत्व काव्योर्जोंसे छिपा नहीं है।

महामनीषी दण्डीने अपूर्ववस्तुनिर्माणशम प्रतिभा को जन्मांतरगत पूर्ववासना के गुणों से सम्बन्ध कहा है।⁴ वह वस्तु में वाक् है, जिसके प्रसादन से लोकयात्रा चलति है। काव्य में वाणी और उससे निष्पन्न वाङ्मय का महत्व है, जब वाणी कला बनती है तब वह काव्य में परिवर्तित हो जाती है अतः काव्य वाणी की कला है और कलाओं में एक कला काव्यकला है यह कला में वाणी की अनिवार्यता होती है जबकि स्थापत्यकला, चित्रकलाम, मूर्तिकला, मूर्तिनिर्माणकला आदि में वाणी की आवश्यकता नहीं होती। वाङ्मय के दो प्रकार हैं शास्त्र और काव्य। शास्त्र की उपयोगिता बतलाते हुए राजशेखरने अपनी काव्यमीमांसा⁵ में लिखा है कि “काव्यज्ञान के लिए शास्त्रज्ञान होना अत्यंत आवश्यक है जैसे दीपक के अभाव में पदार्थों का प्रत्यक्ष ज्ञान नहीं हो सकता, उसी प्रकार शास्त्रज्ञान के बिना काव्यज्ञान असम्भव सा है। काव्याभ्यास के पूर्व ही शास्त्राभ्यास आवश्यक है तथापि काव्याभ्यास के पहले शास्त्राभ्यास को अग्रता देनी चाहिए”। काव्य में कवि परम आनंद की अनुभूति करवाता है। काव्य का संबंध रस से है और यह भी अव्यभिचरिता काव्य का कर्म कृत्य की विधि और अकृत्य का निषेध का है, और विवेक –

व्युत्पत्ति इसका फल है । हितप्राप्ति और अहित निवृत्ति का उपदेश में काव्य और शास्त्र समान है किंतु कुंतक⁶ के अनुसार काव्य से ही वस्तु स-रस मार्ग से प्राप्त होती है और शास्त्र से वही वस्तु नीरस रीति से ।

कविता आत्मा की अमरकला है । इसके मूल में महाकवि भवभूति है । इस विषय में काव्यतत्त्वविचार⁷ नामक गुजराती ग्रंथ में उसके लेखक डॉ. आनंदशंकर ध्रुव लिखते हैं कि काव्य में चैतन्य, व्यापन और विविधता में एकता हो के तत्त्व होने चाहिए । जो काव्य आत्मतत्त्व में उतरकर अन्तर के चैतन्य को उद्दीप्त नहीं कर सकता वह काव्य नहीं है । कविता का धर्म परमात्मतत्त्व का भावक में आविष्करण कराने का होता है । यही उनका व्यापनशीलत्व है, बुद्धि द्वारा हृदय में हृदय द्वारा अंतःकरण में अवगाहन करके परम तत्त्वानुसंधान करानेवाली कविता होती है । किंतु बुद्धि, हृदय और कवि उपरांत एक अपेक्षा धार्मिकता की भी रखी जा सकती है । स्फुट धार्मिकता दिखाई देनी चाहिए ऐसा तात्पर्य नहीं है किंतु भक्ति ज्ञानधारा से हृदयस्य तत्त्व का संस्पर्श करा सके वह कविता है, भागवत के दशमस्कंध में गीता के एकादशाध्याय में तुकाराम के अभंग में मीरा की पदावलियों में, कालिदास, भास, भवभूति के पद्यों में कबीर के पदों में धार्मिकता प्रगट होती है तो गुजरात में नरसिंह की कविता में भक्ति की सरिता बहति दिखाई देती है ।

पाश्चात्य कविताओं में भी ऐसा हुआ है – वड्ज़वर्थ के टिंटर्न एबी, इम्मोटेलिटी आड में, टेनिसन के इन मेमोरियम एंशन्ट सईज, क्रासिंग थ वार में तो ब्राउनिंग ले अ डेथ इन थ डेज़र्ट, क्रिस्टमस इव और इस्टर डे, एवम् मिल्टन के पेरेडाईस लोस्ट में काव्य में धार्मिकता के भावयज्ञ के – हृदयपक्ष के तत्त्व मिलते हैं । साक्षात् वाग्देवीरूपा कविता की ब्रह्मानंद सहोदरानंद के भावजगत में विगलितवेध समनंतर की अनुभूति करानेवाली सद्यः पर निर्वृतये की याद दिलाती है, यह कांतदर्शी कवि के पावन अनुभूतियों की झांकी भावक के अन्तर में करवाती है यही उनकी अमरता की जनक है ।

कवि और काव्य में कर्ता- कर्म का अथवा जनक-जन्य का संबंध है । “काव्य शब्दसंज्ञा क्या है ? और काव्य की आत्मा क्या है ? इस विषय में भारतीय काव्यशास्त्रीओं ने गहराचिंतन किया है । कवि उनके काव्यरूप शब्दकर्म का सूक्ष्म दृष्टा होने के कारण कवि अपने में निहित कौन से तत्त्व के कारण से “कवि” की संज्ञा पाता है? इस ऐसे विषयों का भी परामर्श प्रायः सभी काव्योज्ञों ने अपनेअपने ग्रंथ में प्रत्येक सदी में अद्यावधि किया है, उनकी परम्परा भी प्रवर्तमान है एक अस्खलित गोगधारा के समान।

भारतीय साहित्यशास्त्र नामक ग्रंथ में पं.बलदेव उपाध्यायने⁸ कवि-काव्य और काव्य की आत्मा के विषय में विशद परिशीलन किया है जो यहाँ संक्षेप प्रस्तुत है –

कवि 1. कविशब्दश्च कवृवर्णने इत्यस्य धातोः काव्यकर्मणो रूपम् ।

-राजशेखर.काव्यमीमांसा अध्याय 15

2. कवेरिंद कार्यं भावो वा । - मेदिनी कोष

3. कवेः तस्य कर्म स्मृतं काव्यम् । - भट्ट तौत

4. कौति शब्दायते विमृशति रसभावानिति कविः । - भट्ट गोपाल

5. अपारे काव्यसंसारे कविरेकः प्रजापतिः ।

यथास्मै रोचते विश्वं तथेदं परिवर्तते ॥ -अग्निअपुराण – 339-10

6. कविकर्मनीषी परिभुः स्वयंभूः । - शुक्ल यजुर्वेद,40.8

- काव्य की परिभाषा – पाश्चात्यों की दृष्टि में

1.हेबलिट के मतानुसार –Poetry is the over – flow of powerful feelings.

2.कार्लाइल के अनुसार- poetry is a musical thought.

3.शेक्सपीयर के मतानुसार – As imagination bodies forth the forms of the things unknown, the poets pen turns to shape and gives to airy nothing , A local habitation and a name.

4.पी.बी. शेली के मतानुसार – poetry is an expression of imagination.

5.रस्किन के मतानुसार-Poetry is the suggestion by the imagination of noble ground for noble emotions.

6. मेन्यु आर्नोल्ड – साहित्य जीवन की व्याख्या है, कविता साहित्य का एक अभिन्न अंग है ।

7.पाश्चात्य विद्वान विंचेस्टरने काव्य के मूल में चार प्रमुख तत्वों की सत्ता का स्वीकार किया है –

1. भावतत्त्व – Emotional element

2. बुद्धितत्त्व – Intellectul element

3. कल्पनातत्त्व – Imagination element

4. रचनातत्त्व – Stule element

इस तरह “मनुष्य मनुष्यत्व के बोध के साथ ही अपनी कोमल कल्पनाओं को छन्दोमयी भाषा में अभिव्यक्ति करने की प्रवृत्ति प्राप्त है । यह अनुभूतियाँ जितनी ही गम्भीर होगी छन्दरचना भी उतनी ही पूर्ण और परिपक्व होगी ।

पादटीप -

1. तस्यवाक् तन्तिर्नामानि दामानि, तस्येद वाचा तन्त्यानामभिर्दायभिः सर्वं सितम् ।-
ऐतरेय आरण्यक 2.1.6.
2. न सोअस्ति प्रत्ययो लोके य शब्दानु गमोट्टतो अनुविध्दमिव ज्ञानं सर्वं शब्देन भासते ॥ -
वाक्यपदीय 1.124
3. सर्वाणि च भूतानि वाचेव समाङ् जायन्ते बाह्वै सम्राट् परमं ब्रह्म ।
-बृहदारण्यकोपनिषद् 4.1.3.
4. पूर्ववासना गुणानुबन्धि प्रतिभानमद्भूतम् – काव्यादर्श 1.104
5. इह हि वाङ्गमयमुभयधा शास्त्रं काव्यं च ।- काव्यमीमांसा अध्याय-2
6. आह्लादामृतवत् काव्यमविवेकगदापहम् ॥ - वक्रोक्तिजीवित् 1.5
7. काव्यतत्त्वविचार (गुज) पृष्ठ 5,7,8,
8. उपाध्याय बलदेव भा. साहित्यशास्त्र. पृ 295 (2009)

पुराण के अनुसार आदर्शजीवन शैली

इलाबेन बी. गोहिल

पीएच.डी. छात्रा, संस्कृत विभाग

सौराष्ट्र विश्वविद्यालय, राजकोट

prakashparmar18@gmail.com

'पुराण' का शाब्दिक अर्थ है, 'प्राचीन' या 'पुराना' पुराणों की रचना मुख्यतः संस्कृत में हुई है, किन्तु कुछ पुराण क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में भी रचे गए हैं। हिन्दू और जैन दोनों ही धर्मों के वाङ्मय में पुराण मिलते हैं। प्राचीन आख्यान' या 'पुरानी कथा'। 'पुरा' शब्द का अर्थ है - अनागत एवं अतीत। 'अण' शब्द का अर्थ होता है - कहना या बतलाना रघुवंश में पुराण शब्द का अर्थ है "पुराण पत्रापग मागन्नतरम्" एवं वैदिक वाङ्मय में "प्राचीनः वृत्तान्तः" दिया गया है।

पुराणों में वैदिक काल से चले आते हुए सृष्टि आदि संबंधी विचारों, प्राचीन राजाओं और ऋषियों के परंपरागत वृत्तान्तों तथा कहानियों आदि के संग्रह के साथ साथ कल्पित कथाओं की विचित्रता और रोचक वर्णनों द्वारा सांप्रदायिक या साधारण उपदेश भी मिलते हैं।

पुराण, हिन्दुओं के धर्म-सम्बन्धी आख्यान ग्रन्थ हैं, जिनमें संसार - ऋषियों - राजाओं के वृत्तान्त आदि हैं। ये वैदिक काल के बहुत समय बाद के ग्रन्थ हैं, जो स्मृति विभाग में आते हैं। भारतीय जीवन-धारा में जिन ग्रन्थों का महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है उनमें पुराण प्राचीन भक्ति-ग्रंथों के रूप में बहुत महत्वपूर्ण माने जाते हैं। अठारह पुराणों में अलग-अलग देवी-देवताओं को केन्द्र मानकर पाप और पुण्य, धर्म और अधर्म, कर्म और अकर्म की गाथाएँ कही गयी हैं। कुछ पुराणों में सृष्टि के आरम्भ से अन्त तक का विवरण दिया गया

पुराणों में वर्णित विषयों की कोई सीमा नहीं है। इसमें ब्रह्माण्डविद्या, देवी-देवताओं, राजाओं, नायकों, ऋषि-मुनियों की वंशावली, लोककथाएँ, तीर्थयात्रा, मन्दिर, चिकित्सा, खगोल शास्त्र, व्याकरण, खनिज विज्ञान, हास्य, प्रेमकथाओं के साथ-साथ धर्मशास्त्र और दर्शन का भी वर्णन है। विभिन्न पुराणों की विषय-वस्तु में बहुत अधिक असमानता है। इतना ही नहीं, एक ही पुराण के कई-कई पाण्डुलिपियाँ प्राप्त हुई हैं जो परस्पर भिन्न-भिन्न हैं। हिन्दू पुराणों के रचनाकार अज्ञात हैं और ऐसा लगता है कि कई रचनाकारों ने कई शताब्दियों में इनकी रचना की है। इसके विपरीत जैन पुराण हैं। जैन पुराणों का रचनाकाल और रचनाकारों के नाम बताये जा सकते हैं। कर्मकाण्ड (वेद) से ज्ञान (उपनिषद्) की ओर आते

हुए भारतीय मानस में पुराणों के माध्यम से भक्ति की अविरल धारा प्रवाहित हुई है। विकास की इसी प्रक्रिया में बहुदेववाद और निर्गुण ब्रह्म की स्वरूपात्मक व्याख्या से धीरे-धीरे मानस अवतारवाद या सगुण भक्ति की ओर प्रेरित हुआ।

पुराणों की संख्या प्राचीन काल से अठारह मानी गयी है। पुराणों में एक विचित्रता यह है कि प्रायः प्रत्येक पुराण में अठारहों पुराणों के नाम और उनकी श्लोक-संख्या का उल्लेख है। देवीभागवत में नाम के आरंभिक अक्षर के निर्देशानुसार १८ पुराणों की गणना इस प्रकार की गयी है:

मद्वयं भद्वयं चैव ब्रत्रयं वचतुष्टयम्।

अनापलिंगकूस्कानि पुराणानि पृथक्पृथक् ॥

1. ब्रह्म पुराण 2. पद्म पुराण 3. विष्णु पुराण 4. वायु पुराण 5. भागवत पुराण 6. नारद पुराण 7. मार्कण्डेय पुराण 8. अग्नि पुराण 9. भविष्य पुराण 10. ब्रह्म वैवर्त पुराण 11. लिङ्ग पुराण 12. वाराह पुराण 13. स्कन्द पुराण 14. वामन पुराण 15. कूर्म पुराण 16. मत्स्य पुराण 17. गरुड़ पुराण 18. ब्रह्माण्ड पुराण

सनातन परंपराओं में हिंदु ग्रंथों ने संतुलित जीवन शैली के लिए कई तरह की बातें कही गई हैं। ऐसे ही ग्रंथों में से एक महत्वपूर्ण ग्रंथ है गरुड़ पुराण। इस पुराण में आदर्श जीवन और मृत्यु के उपरांत होने वाली बातों के बारे में बताया गया है। पुराण के अनुसार हर इंसान की दिनचर्या में कुछ बातें शामिल होनी चाहिए। इसमें भी सुबह के समय दिन की शुरुआत खास 5 चीजों से होनी चाहिए। इनके बिना दिन अधूरा रहता है। गरुड़ पुराण के एक श्लोक में उन 5 बातों के बारे में बताया गया है।

श्लोक-

स्नानं दानं होमं स्वाध्यायो देवतार्तनम्।

यस्मिन् दिने न सेव्यन्ते स वृथा दिवसो नृणाम्॥

1. स्नान

स्नान मनुष्य की दिनचर्या का सबसे खास हिस्सा माना जाता है। पुराणों से अनुसार, हर किसी को अपने दिन की शुरुआत स्नान करके ही करनी चाहिए। जो मनुष्य रोज सुबह सबसे पहले स्नान करके पवित्र होता है, उसका पूरा दिन शुभ और ऊर्जा से भरा हुआ होता है।

2. दान

दान के महत्व के बारे में कई धर्म-ग्रंथों और पुराणों में बताया गया है। हर किसी को अपनी श्रद्धा के अनुसार रोज कुछ न कुछ दान जरूर करना चाहिए। ऐसा करने से कभी धन-धान्य की कमी नहीं होती और घर में सुख-शांति बनी रहती है।

3. हवन या दीपक लगाना

हिंदू धर्म ग्रंथों के अनुसार हर किसी को अपनी दिनचर्या में घर की सुख-शांति के लिए हवन करने का नियम बनाना चाहिए। अगर रोज हवन करना संभव न हो तो कम से कम भगवान और तुसली के आगे दीया तो लगाना ही चाहिए। ऐसे करने से मनुष्य को अपने हर काम में सफलता जरूर मिलती है।

4. जप

हर किसी को अपने दिन में से थोड़ा समय मंत्र जप के लिए भी निकालना चाहिए। चाहे किसी भी एक मंत्र का नियम बनाएं, लेकिन रोज जप जरूर करें। पूरी श्रद्धा और विश्वास के साथ किया गया जप कभी व्यर्थ नहीं जाता। मनुष्य को अपने जप का शुभ फल जरूर मिलता है।

5. देवपूजन

भगवान की पूजा-अर्चना करना हिंदू धर्म का संस्कार है रोज सुबह स्नान करके भगवान की पूजा करनी चाहिए और उन्हें भोग जरूर लगाना चाहिए ऐसा करने से परिवार पर भगवान की कृपा बनी रहती है इसलिए रोज भगवान की पूजा करने का नियम जरूर बनाएं। सांस्कृतिक अर्थ से हिन्दू संस्कृति के वे विशिष्ट धर्मग्रंथ जिनमें सृष्टि से लेकर प्रलय तक का इतिहास-वर्णन शब्दों से किया गया हो, पुराण कहे जाते हैं। पुराण शब्द का उल्लेख वैदिक युग के वेद सहित आदितम साहित्य में भी पाया जाता है अतः ये सबसे पुरातन (पुराण) माने जा सकते हैं। अथर्ववेद के अनुसार "ऋचः सामानि छन्दांसि पुराणं यजुषा सह अर्थात् पुराणों का आविर्भाव ऋक्, साम, यजुस् और छन्द के साथ ही हुआ था। शतपथ ब्राह्मण में तो पुराणवाग्दमय को वेद ही कहा गया है। छान्दोग्य उपनिषद् ने भी पुराण को वेद कहा है। बृहदारण्यकोपनिषद् तथा महाभारत में कहा गया है कि "इतिहास पुराणाभ्यां वेदार्थमुपबृंहयेत्" अर्थात् वेद का अर्थविस्तार पुराण के द्वारा करना चाहिये। इनसे यह स्पष्ट है कि वैदिक काल में पुराण तथा इतिहास को समान स्तर पर रखा गया है।

अमरकोष आदि प्राचीन कोशों में पुराण के पांच लक्षण माने गये हैं : सर्ग (सृष्टि), प्रतिसर्ग (प्रलय, पुनर्जन्म), वंश (देवता व ऋषि सूचियां), मन्वन्तर (चौदह मनु के काल), और वंशानुचरित (सूर्य चंद्रादि वंशीय चरित)।

सर्गश्च प्रतिसर्गश्च वंशो मन्वन्तराणि च।

वंशानुचरितं चैव पुराणं पञ्चलक्षणम् ॥

- १ सर्ग – पंचमहाभूत, इंद्रियगण, बुद्धि आदि तत्त्वों की उत्पत्ति का वर्णन,
- २ प्रतिसर्ग – ब्रह्मादिस्थावरांत संपूर्ण चराचर जगत् के निर्माण का वर्णन,
- ३ वंश – सूर्यचंद्रादि वंशों का वर्णन,
- ४ मन्वन,

आदर्शजीवन शैली जीना एवं स्वस्थ रहना एक स्वाभाविक मानवीय आवश्यकता के साथ एक कला भी है, जिसे शिल्पकला के रूप में भी कह सकते हैं। जीवन जीने की कला में वही पारंगत हो सकता है, जिसे स्वस्थ जीवन का अर्थ एवं महत्व मालूम हो। हम प्रतिदिन जीवन जीते हैं, खाते हैं, सोते हैं, काम करते हैं। यह एक प्रकार का तरीका हो सकता है। सही जीवन जीने एवं स्वस्थ रहने की सार्थकता तभी होगी जब हम अपनी दिनचर्या या जीवन शैली को आधुनिकता के दायरे से निकाल कर अनुशासित, नियंत्रित ढंग से जीवन जीने का संकल्प लें क्योंकि वर्तमान समय में जीवन जीने के ढंग एवं इच्छा में मनमाने आचरण का प्रभाव देखने को मिलता है। भगवान श्री कृष्ण ने गीता में कहा है कि:- यः शास्त्र विधिमुत्सृज्यवर्तते कामकारतः। न स सिद्धिमवाप्नोति न सुखं न परां गतिम्॥ तस्माच्छास्त्रं प्रमाणं ते कार्याकार्य व्यवस्थितौ। ज्ञात्वा शास्त्र विधामोक्तं कर्म कर्तुं मिहार्हसि॥ यानि जो मनुष्य शास्त्र विधि को छोड़कर अपनी इच्छा से मनमाना आचरण करता है, वह न सिद्धि प्राप्त करता है और न ही सुख-शांति तथा परमगति को प्राप्त करता है। उसी प्रकार आयुर्वेदशास्त्र कहता है धर्मार्थकाममोक्षाणामारोग्यं मूलमुत्तमम्- धर्म अर्थ, काम और मोक्ष प्राप्ति में श्रेष्ठ मूल कारण शरीर का निरोग होना ही है। ईश्वरीय नियम पालन से ही शरीर निरोग रह सकता है।

जीवनशैली एक व्यक्ति, समूह, या संस्कृति की रुचियों, विचारों, व्यवहारों और व्यवहारिक उसके रहन-सहन को जीवन शैली कहते हैं। जीवनशैली को काम, अवकाश व्यवहार, गतिविधियों, दृष्टिकोण, रुचि, राय, और के मूल्य व्यक्त किया जाता है।

संदर्भसूची

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2. देवी भगवान – रु-२ श्रीमदभागवत महापुराण, प्रथम गीताप्रेस, गोरखपुर प्रथम संस्करण
3. पुराण विमर्श, आचार्य बलदेव उपाध्याय, योखाम्बा विद्याभवन, पुनमुद्रित संस्करण – २००२ पृष्ठ – ७४
4. संस्कृत वाहमय का बृहद इतिहास, त्रयोदश खण्ड (पुराण) संपादक – प्रो गंगाधर पंडा, उत्तरप्रदेश संस्कृत संस्थान, लखनऊ, प्रथम संस्करण – २००६

"अभिज्ञान शाकुंतलम में संगीतपक्ष को प्रस्तुत करता हंसपदिका का गीत।"

Mrs Hansaben B Gujaraya
Email ID - hansasonara1971@gmail.com

प्रास्ताविक:

"सर्वेगुणाः कांचनमाश्रयन्ते।" न्याय से संगीत की उत्पत्ति भी वेदों से मानना हमारा भारतीय मानस है। और यह सर्वथा उचित भी है। श्रीमद् भगवद् गीता में बंसीधर कृष्ण ने वेदानां सामवेदोऽस्मि। कह कर सामवेद का पक्षपात किया है, और सामवेद ही हमारे संगीत शास्त्र की गंगोत्री है। किंतु सूर और ताल तो • संसार ब्रह्मांड की रचना के साथ ही प्रकट हुए हैं। बिग बैंग के विस्फोट से विस्तृत हो रहा ब्रह्मांड घूमती आकाशगंगाएं और अपनी धुरी पर समान लय और गति से घूम रही पृथ्वी से प्रकटता रव ही हमारा प्राकृतिक संगीत है। ब्रह्मांड के उत्पत्ति काल से ही संगीत माधुरी सुनाई देती है।

मानव जीवन में संगीत जन्म के पहले रुदन से मृत्यु पश्चात के रुदन तक जाता है। संगीत में रुदन है, हास्य है, पीड़ा है, तो सुख भी है। संगीत दुआ है और दवा भी माँ की गोद में, पालने में, जन्म की बधाई में और विवाह में गीत-संगीत को हमने स्थान दिया है। मतलब साफ है जीवन की बहती धारा संगीत की महेफल ही है।

सर्वकलाओं की साम्राज्ञी है संगीत कला सुमधुर सुरमयी, आनंदमयी, मनोहर ध्वनियां संगीत का रूप धरके हमारे कर्णद्वार से मन-मस्तिष्क और हृदय को स्पर्श कर लेती है। संगीत मोहिनी से मुक्ति असंभव है उसकी अपरिभाष्य और असीम शक्ति हमारे लहू में घूलकर हमें पुलकित कर देती है। संगीत की इस प्रभाव - तीव्रता के कारण ही विविध कलाओं से उनकी शक्ति प्रधानता सिद्ध होती है। इसी कारण रामलखन शुक्ल कहते हैं - "सभी कलाएं हमारी भावनाओं को प्रभावित करने की शक्ति रखती है। किंतु जिस रूप में संगीत प्रभाव प्रदर्शित करता है, जो इस कला के लिए निःसंदेह विलक्षण है। संगीत अन्य कोई भी कला-रचना की तुलना में हमारी संवेदनात्मक शक्ति में अधिक तीव्रता तथा शीघ्रता से प्रभाव उत्पन्न करता है। इसी कारण मैंने शाकुंतल के एक छोटे से किंतु संगीत की प्रभावकता को प्रस्तुत करने वाला प्रसंग चुना है।

संगीत के कालिदासीय संदर्भ हमें आकृष्ट करते हैं और कालिदास तथा संगीत के विषय में कहें तो संस्कृत कविता कामिनी के कंथ कालिदास तो मनोभावों के स्वामी हैं। हृदयगत भावों को भाषास्वरूप प्रदान करने वाला वह ब्रह्मा, भावों की सघन प्रस्तुति करने वाले संगीततत्त्व से अछूता कैसे रहता ? गीत वादयं तथा नृतं त्रयं संगीतमुच्यते। परिभाषा को कालिदास ने अपने सृजन में भली-भांति प्रस्तुत किया है। "

"कालिदासः गिरां सारः कालिदासः सरस्वती की सर्वथा प्रसिद्धि कालिदास की सत्ता को संगीत के क्षेत्र तक स्थापित करती है।

कालिदास ने संगीत के गीत, वाद्यम तथा नृत्य इन तीनों उपादानोका मेघदूत के "संगीतार्थ" पद के माध्यम से निर्देश किया है। कालिदास की तीनों नाट्य कृतियों में संगीतशाला का उल्लेख प्राप्त होता है, जो संगीत के पर्याप्त प्रमाण प्रस्तुत करता है। कवि की सभी कृतियों में संगीत के तीनों पक्षों के प्रमाण मिलते हैं। शर्मिष्ठा और हंसपदिका का गीत, यक्ष पत्नी का वीणावादन तथा मालविका का नृत्य मात्र स्त्रियां ही क्यों अज, अग्निवर्णादि पुरुष पात्र भी संगीतानुरागी है।

यहां मेरा प्रयत्न अभिज्ञान शाकुंतलम् में हंसपदिका के गीत संदर्भ में संगीत पक्ष को प्रस्तुत करना है। शाकुंतलम् में कई स्थानों पर संगीत के संदर्भ प्राप्त होते हैं, जैसे- शाकुंतलम् की प्रस्तावना में नटी का गीत, (१४) पशु पक्षियों के माध्यम से संगीत पक्ष की प्रस्तुति हुई है, चौथे अंक में शकुंतला विदाई से प्रभावित नर्तन रत मयूरी नर्तन को छोड़ देती है। हमारा प्रमुख लक्ष्य हंसपदिका का गीत पांचवे अंक की शोभावृद्धि करता है।

काव्येषूनाटकं रम्यं तत्र रम्या शकुंतला।" तत्रापि च चतुर्थी अंकस्तब श्लोक चतुष्टयम्।।" तो प्रसिद्ध है ही किंतु चतुर्थोऽपि पंचमो कहते हुए पांचवें अंक की महत्ता का स्वीकार भी है। शकुंतला पति गुरु की और प्रयाण कर चुकी है, तभी पंचम अंक के प्रारंभ में ही हंसपदिका के स्वर संगीत शाला से आ पहुंचते हैं। सुनते ही विदूषक कहता है "भो वयस्य संगीतशालांतरेऽवधानदेहि ।

कलविशुद्धयाः गीते. स्वर संयोगः श्रूयते जाने तत्र भवती हंसपदिका वर्णपरिचयं करोति।" यहां पर सानंद आश्चर्य होता है कि संगीत के ज्ञाता बिन ऐसे संगीत विषयक निर्देश किसी से ना हो पाता। यहां स्पष्ट रूप से देखा जा सकता है कि राग सहित वायों से सूर मिलाकर अभ्यास हो रहा है. हंसपदिका स्वर का संयोग करते हुए शुद्ध-राग से रियाज कर रही है, उनका गीत राजा विदूषक को मौन करके सुनता है। संगीतशाला से आनेवाले गीत के शब्द है-" अभिनवमधुलोलुपो भवास्तथा परिचुंब्यचूतमंजरी कमल वसतिमात्रनिर्वृतोमधुकर विस्मृतोऽस्येनां कथम् ॥ शाकुंतलम् ५/१

यहां पर राजा की अमरवृत्ति को कालिदास ने दिखाया है जो नूतन मंजरियों का रस चूसने का लोभी है, एक बार कमल का उपभोग करके उसे जैसे भूल ही गया है। कालिदास ने कथा के मूल इतिहास का पूरा सम्मान किया है क्योंकि नाटक का नायक दोष रहित आचरण वाला हो यह लक्षण को लक्षित कर कालिदास ने

दुर्वासा शॉप का अवतरण करवा के राजा की विस्मृति को क्षम्य बनाया है। तो इतिहास का द्रोह न करने की • छिपी मनसा से कालिदास ने नायक की भ्रमरवृत्ति और विस्मृति दोष को दर्शा कर इतिहास के प्रति वफादारी जताइए है। वर्तमान कथा प्रवाह को प्रभावी तरीके से प्रवाहित करने में गीत-संगीत की भूमिका प्राणवान रही है। जैसे गीत को सुनकर राजा विदूषक को भेजकर हंसपदिका के हृदयशल्य को दूर करने का कार्य करता है, और स्वयं उपालंभ को बराबर समझ रहा है उसके प्रति स्वयं की हार्दिक संवेदना प्रकट करने हेतु विदूषक कासहारा लेता है। जो आने वाले शकुंतला प्रत्याख्यान के निर्णायक समय में सहायक हो सकता था वही दूर हो गया, संघर्ष का बीज अंकुरित होने लगा है।

दूसरी और विदूषक के माध्यम से हंसपदिका के हृदयशल्य को दूर कर राजा स्वयं का पक्ष मजबूत कर लेता है। कथा प्रवाह में आगे चलते इसी कारण जरूरत पड़ने पर शायद हंसपदिका का सहयोग मिल जाए । हंसपदिका के गीत का प्रतिसाद नायक 'अहो राग परिवाहिनी गीतिः। कहके करता है। यहां पर भी कालिदास का संगीत के गीततत्व के रंगादि पक्ष का ज्ञान स्पष्ट तरीके से उभर आता है।

गीत को सुनते राजा का चेतना तंत्र तरंगित हो उठता है, यहां पर भी संगीत पक्ष की कथासहायकता प्रकट होती है, जैसे- ' किंनुखलु गितार्थमाकर्ण्यष्टजन विरहातेऽपि बलवदुत्कंठितोऽसि ।' दुर्वासा के शाप का प्रभाव स्पष्ट हो रहा है। स्वयं राजा कहता है कि इष्टजन के विरह बिना बलपूर्वक उद्विग्न हो रहा हूँ। शकुंतला से मुलाकात पूर्व ही हमें अंदेशा हो जाता है कि राजा को इष्टजन की विस्मृति हो चुकी है। आने वाला अनर्थ अचेतन मन की भूमिका में रचा जा चुका है।

फिर भी कालिदास अपने नायक के प्रति पूर्ण रूप से संवेदनशील रहे हैं। गीत के संदर्भ में सोचते हुए दुष्यंत कह उठता है कि सुंदर रूप को देखकर और मधुर गीत को सुनकर जन्म-जन्मांतर की प्रीति चित में प्रकट हो जाती है। दुष्यंत के भूल जाने पर भी चित में जैसे शकुंतला के प्रेम निर्जर का बहाव जीवंत है। इस प्रतीति से दर्शक आश्वस्त होते हैं, तथा सुखांत का निर्देश यहां ध्वनित होता है। शकुंतला के सुखद भावी की कल्पना मन को शांति प्रदान करती है। यहां कवि की व्यंजना शक्ति प्रदर्शित होती है तथा दुष्यंत के प्रति होने वाला दुर्भाव जैसे समाप्त हो जाता है।

निष्कर्ष:- संस्कृत साहित्य के गिरिशृंगस्थ कवि कालिदास की रचनाओं में अनेकानेक शास्त्रों का ज्ञान प्रस्तुत होता रहता है। जिसमें व्याकरण, दर्शन, वनस्पति शास्त्र, आयुर्वेद तथा संगीतादि कला भी है। किंतु कवि का प्रधान लक्ष्य कविता का है, ना कि अन्य कल आदि का प्रदर्शन। क्योंकि अभ्युदय काल के कवि भाव पक्ष की महता को स्वीकारते चला है। कवि की काव्य कला का उच्चतम स्तर भोक्ता को अन्य कलाओं

के प्रति आकृष्ट नहीं होने देता, फिर भी हम विश्वास के साथ कह सकते हैं कि वास्तव में कवि की काव्य कला संगीत आदि अन्य कलाओं के सहयोग से ही उत्कृष्ट बन पाई है और अभिज्ञान शाकुंतलम् में प्रस्तुत हंसपदिका का गीत इसका प्रत्यक्ष प्रमाण है।

पादटीप :

१ : भारतीय सौंदर्यशास्त्र का तात्त्विक विवेचन एवं ललित कलाएं पृष्ठ १५९

२. संगीत रत्नाकर १-१-२१

३ उदगीर्णदर्भकवला मृगी परित्यक्तनर्तना मयूरी। शाकुंतलम् चतुर्थ अंक

४ : " शब्दायते मधुरमनिले कीचकाः पूर्यमाणाः संसक्ताभिस्त्रिपुर विजयोगीयते किन्नरीभिः ।

निदस्ते मुरज इव चेत्कन्दरेषु ध्वनिः स्यात् संगीतार्थो ननु पशुपतेस्तत्र भावी समयः ॥६०॥

मेघदूतं (१/६०)

"रम्याणिवीक्ष्यमधुरांश्चनिशम्यशब्दान् पर्युत्सुकी भवतियत्सुखितोऽपिजन्तुः

तच्चेतसास्मरतिनूनमबोधपूर्व भावस्थिराणिजननान्तरसौहृदानि ॥२॥"

शाकुंतल ५/२

'पारिजातसौरभ' महाकाव्य में निरूपित राष्ट्रभावना

महेश्वरीबा चेतनसिंह गोहिल

पीएच.डी. शोधछात्रा
सौराष्ट्रयुनिवर्सिटी, राजकोट

डॉ. पारुलबेन एम.मेहता

पीएच.डी. मार्गदर्शक
सौराष्ट्रयुनिवर्सिटी, राजकोट

राष्ट्रीयता की भावना वेद काल से चली आ रही हैं। ऋग्वेद में कहा गया है कि-'मातृभूमि की सेवा करो।'।¹ यजुर्वेद में-'हम राष्ट्र में सजग होकर नेता बनें।'।² वेदों में निरूपित यह राष्ट्र भावना केवल राष्ट्र तक सीमित न रहकर समस्त संसार के लिए कल्याण की भावना की गई है। जैसे कि अथर्ववेद में निरूपित भूमि-सूक्त में अपार श्रद्धा और प्रेम को व्यक्त किया है।-"माता भूमिः पुत्रोऽहं पृथिव्याः पर्जन्यः पिता स उ नः पिपर्तु।"³ इसी प्रकार आदि कवि वाल्मीकि ने जन्मभूमिको स्वर्गसे भी श्रेष्ठ माना है।-'जननीजन्मभूमिश्च स्वर्गादपि गरीयसी।'

वेदकाल से चली आ रही इस राष्ट्र भावना ने नवजागरण काल में भारतीय साहित्य की धारा को एक गति दी और साथ ही एक नया आयाम भी दीया। संस्कृत का साहित्यकार भी शताब्दियों से चली आ रही परंपरा के प्रतिबद्ध होकर भी राष्ट्रवाद की चेतना से मुखर हुआ। यद्यपि उसने अंग्रेज शासकों की प्रशस्ति में भी महाकाव्य की रचना की, तथापि उसने सब ओर से नवयुग में उत्पन्न होने वाली समाज की प्रत्येक धड़कन को सुना और क्रांति के गीत गाये। धीरे-धीरे, बीसवीं शती में तो वह प्रखर भाषा में लेखन में प्रवृत्त हुआ। और जब राष्ट्र स्वतंत्र हुआ तब वह उल्लसित होकर नाना विधाओं में लेखन करने लगा। उसने अनेक राष्ट्रीयवीर महापुरुषों के जीवन चरित को आधार बनाया और इतनी मात्रा में महाकाव्य लिखे जितनी मात्रा में अन्य भाषाओं के साहित्य में नहीं लिखे गये। यहां तक कि उसने परंपरा की लीक से हटकर उच्च कोटि के आदर्श भूत महिलाओं के जीवन पर महाकाव्य रचे।⁴

परवर्ती संस्कृत के आधुनिक साहित्यकारों, विशेषकर महाकाव्यों की दृष्टि से जो परिवर्तन स्पष्ट लक्षित होता है वह श्रृंगार के प्रति सम्मान का शैथिल्य है। श्रृंगार जो अधिकांश में प्राचीन संस्कृत साहित्यकारों की रचना धर्मिता को एक प्रकार से ग्रस चुका था और दूर तक स्लथ श्रृंगार प्रधान वर्णनों में पर्यवसित हो चुका था, कवियों द्वारा प्रायः उपेक्षित हुआ। उसका स्थान वीर रस ने लिया। राष्ट्र के प्रति समर्पित हुतात्मा वीरों का शौर्य-वर्णन इन रचनाकारों का मुख्य उद्देश्य हो गया। साथ ही ऐसे साधु चरित महापुरुषों को इन्होंने आश्रय बनाया जिनकी देश की सामाजिक कुरीतियों के निराकरण में बहुत महनीय भूमिका रही, इस प्रकार वीर रस के अतिरिक्त यदि दूसरा रस अपनाया गया हो तो वह शांत रस था। उन्नीसवीं शताब्दी में, जब भारत पश्चिमी सभ्यता के संपर्क में आया, अंग्रेजी के माध्यम से पश्चिम के ज्ञान-विज्ञान का चमत्कार फैला, तब

संस्कृत कवि का मन उससे अप्रभावित न रहा। उसे लेखन के नए आयाम सहज रूप से मिलते गये, और बाद में तो राष्ट्रीयता की लहर ने उसे सराबोर कर दिया किंतु फिर भी उसकी प्रशस्ति वाली मानसिकता बनी रही और अंग्रेज शासकों राष्ट्रभक्त नेताओं तथा समाज सुधारकों के उदात्त जीवन को लेकर राष्ट्र भावना को उजागर किया। 5

'श्रीमहात्मागांधीचरितम्' तीन भागों में विभक्त महाकाव्य हैं - (१) भारतपारिजात-जिसमें गांधीजी के जन्म से लेकर दांडी यात्रा तक का वृत्तान्त है, (२) पारिजातापहार - जिसमें सन् १९४२ के " भारत छोड़ो " आंदोलन की घटनाएं वर्णित हैं तथा (३) पारिजातसौरभ - जिसमें महात्मा जी के मृत्यु तक की घटनाओं का वर्णन है। कवि ने भारतरूपी उद्यान में पारिजात पुष्प की भांती खेलने वाला गांधीजी का व्यक्तित्व है, ऐसा मानकर तीनों भागों का नामकरण किया है। पारिजातापहार और उनकी सुगन्धि यशोगाथा के सुदूर व्याप्त होने से "पारिजातसौरभ" नाम दिया है कवि के ही अनुसार " इन ग्रंथों के नायक हैं जगतवंदनीय महात्मा गांधीजी"। 6

स्वामीभगवदाचार्यजी⁸ ने 'महात्मागांधीचरितम्' में राष्ट्रपिता, परम देशभक्त, सत्याग्रही, भारत पारिजात, भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के सूत्रधार, एक प्रखर देशसेवक के तपमय जीवन का निरूपण किया है। जिसमें से राष्ट्रभावना की अनुभूति होती है। भारतपारिजात प्रथम भाग में प्रथम सर्ग अंतर्गत ५ से १७ श्लोक तक भारत का भू-स्तोत्र का गान किया है।⁷ भारत भूमिका वर्णन करते हुए कवि कहते हैं कि -

पुरा समस्तं जगद्य्यमासयत्प्रदानतो ज्ञान महमणेरालम।

अशिक्षयज्जिवनपर्व शर्वरिविभेदनं यत्प्रथमेऽरून्तोदये।।

अर्थात्, भारतवर्षमें प्रथम अरुणोदयमें अर्थात् सृष्टिके आरंभमें ज्ञानरूप महामणिके दानसे समस्त जगतको प्रकाशित किया और जीवन के मार्गमें रहे हुए अंधकार-अज्ञान का नाश करना सिखाया।⁸

समततं मोहमहातमश्चयं निररोधुमज्ञानकला विवर्जितः।

वसुन्धरायां श्रुतिभास्करप्रभाः प्रकाशयामास च यत्र स प्रभुः।।

और जिस भारतवर्षमें उस सर्वशक्तिमान भगवानने पृथ्वी पर फैले हुए मोहरूप महान अंधकारका निरोध करने के लिए वेदरूप सूर्यकी प्रभाको जन्म दिया।⁹

यदा यदा धर्मधियः पराहताः सदा तदा यत्र परात्परः प्रभुः।

अवतारद्धर्मपथव्यवस्थितिं विनिर्ममेऽनन्ततनुः पुनः पुनः॥

और जिस भारतवर्षमें जब-जब धर्मबुद्धिका प्रलय हुआ तब-तब परात्पर तथा अनंतरूप भगवानने अवतार लिया और फिर-फिर से धर्ममार्ग की व्यवस्था की॥10

वृषाकपायी वृषाकपिर्हरिस्तनूनपादाशुग ईश उज्ज्वलः।

परप्रसादात्स्वत एव सन्निधिं समर्थयन्ते किल यत्र सर्वदा॥

पार्वती, लक्ष्मी, महादेव, विष्णु, सूर्य, अग्नि, वायु, कुबेर यह सब देवता परम प्रसन्नता से स्वतः ही जिस भारतवर्ष में सदा निवास करते हैं॥11

मनुर्मनायी च भगीरथो नृपः स भानुइक्ष्वाकुरनन्त कीर्तिमान।

अजो दिलीपोऽजसुतो रघुस्तथा रघुत्तमो यत्र जनिं गृहित्वान॥

मनु, शतरूपा, भगीरथ, भानु, इक्ष्वाकु, दिलीप, रघु, अज, दशरथ और श्रीराम ने जिस भारतवर्षमें जन्म लिया॥12

स सत्यवान्सा च तदङ्गना सती सती च सीता जगदेवकपावनी।

पुरस्सरो लक्ष्मण ऊर्ध्वरेतसां बभूव यत्रैव च केकयी सुतः॥

सत्यवान, सावित्री, जगत को पवित्र करनेवाली सीता, ब्रह्मचारी-शिरोमणि लक्ष्मण और धर्मात्मा भरतने जिस भारतवर्षमें जन्म लिया था। 13

महायशोरत्ननिधिर्युधिष्ठिरो महाबलः कृष्णसखोऽर्जुनश्च सः।

पतिव्रता सा द्रुपदात्मजा जनीं मुदाऽग्रहीद्यत्र सतीश्वरी शिवा॥

बड़े यशस्वी युधिष्ठिर तथा बड़े बलवान कृष्ण जिनके मित्र थे उस अर्जुनने और पतिव्रता, सतीशिरोमणि, परमकल्याणी द्रुपदीने जिस भारतवर्षमें जन्म लिया था। 14

यदुक्षयोल्लासभृदार्तसंश्रयः शरण्यरक्षापणकौतुकन्वितः।

महाशिवाध्वादिमहोपदेशकः स कृष्णचंद्रः समपीपवत्र यत्॥

यदुओं का नाश करनेवाले, दीनों के आश्रय, शरणागतों की रक्षा करनेवाले, महाकल्याणके मार्ग के आदि महोपदेशक भगवान कृष्णचंद्रने जिस भारतवर्ष को पवित्र किया था। 15

अनारतं तत्र जगदस्प्यति प्रभारते भारतमेदिनीतले।

स काठियावाड़ उदारसंग्रहो विराजते ख्यातयशा प्रदेशकः॥

उसी निरंतर प्रतिभावान और जगतगुरु भारतवर्ष में बड़े-बड़े वीरों और महात्माओं का जिसमें संग्रह है ऐसा प्रसिद्ध काठियावाड़ प्रदेश सुशोभित हो रहा है। 16 भारत का वर्णन और उसके बाद चरित्र नायक गांधी जी की बाल लीलाओं की भूमि, काठियावाड़ प्रदेश, और गुजरात का राष्ट्रीय दृष्टि से महिमागान- किया है। 17

भारतवर्ष भाग्यशाली है की, इसकी माटीमें, संसारके इतिहासमें सर्वश्रेष्ठ महापुरुष-जो सुंदर विचारों का महान् कोष था, अपने को प्रकट किया। 18 उस महापुरुषों में श्रेष्ठ महात्मागांधीजीके जीवन चरित के माध्यम से राष्ट्र भावना को प्रकाशित की है, क्योंकि पारिजात सौरभ ग्रंथ में राष्ट्र भावना का केंद्र बिंदु महात्मा गांधीजी है।

समाज में लोगों के बीच सामाजिक समरसता की भावना हो, हिंसा को छोड़कर एक दूसरे के गुण और दोष का आदर पूर्वक स्वीकार करना चाहिए। हिंसा का सामना अहिंसा और क्षमा से करना चाहिए क्योंकि हिंसा के बल से मिली हुई शांति इष्ट होकर भी दीर्घकाल तक स्थिर नहीं रहती, समय आने पर हिंसा प्रकट होकर संपूर्ण जगत को विनाश की ओर ले जाएगी। एक पौराणिक उल्लेख के माध्यम से कवि कहते हैं कि, जब पांचो पांडव विराट राजाके नगरमें निवास कर रहे थे उसी समय कभी एक दिन युधिष्ठिर के सिर में एक बहुत बड़ा फोड़ा हो गया। उससे सबको बहुत दुःख हुआ। दुःख का कारण कहते हैं। यदि युधिष्ठिर के सिर से एक भी रक्त का बिंदु पृथ्वी पर पड़ेगा तो हमारे रक्षक विराट पर अवश्य ही आपत्ति का पहाड़ टूट पड़ेगा, जो बहुत खराब होगा। तब अन्य पांडवों ने उसे छिपाने के लिए उस फोड़े में से बहते हुए रक्त का सोना के पात्रमें संग्रह कर लिया। हम लोगों में भी परस्पर अपराध छिपाने के लिए ऐसा ही भाव होना चाहिए। 19 यदि इस अहिंसा को सभी धर्मों में उत्तम पद दिया है तो महात्मा जी के मत से उसके आचरण के शास्त्र ने भारत में ही भव्य जन्म धारण किया है। 20

स्वराज्य की भावना को व्यक्त करते हुए कहते हैं कि, अंग्रेज चले जाए। भारत पुनः स्वतंत्रता के सुख का आस्वाद ले। इस महान कार्यकी सिद्धि के लिए मेरी अखंड शक्ति का व्यय हो।²¹ और देश के प्रति भाव को प्रकट करते हुए कहते हैं कि -"स्वदेश अनुराग तो सभी प्रकाशित करते हैं।"²²

धार्मिक भावना का भी दर्शन होता है। जैसे कि "संसार में महान धर्मवृक्ष तो एक ही सनातन है। उसीसे दूसरी शाखाएँ निकलकर जन्म पायीं हैं। जैसे वृक्ष की शाखाएँ अलग-अलग हैं परंतु मूल एक है, ऐसे ही धर्म एक ही है, और शाखाएँ अनन्त हैं। सब धर्मों में गुरुत्व समान ही है। ऐसा ही मैं बार-बार सबको उपदेश देता हूँ जिससे कि मन में परधर्म सहिष्णुता उत्पन्न हो।"²³

इस प्रकार मातृभूमि के प्रति प्रेम और आत्म बलिदान की भावना, भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन, अहिंसा, सत्याग्रह, देश में फैले हुए उपद्रव को शांत करने के लिए उपवास के माध्यम से आत्मशुद्धि, देशभक्ति, देश के प्रति हमारा कर्तव्य, भारतीय आर्य संस्कृति एवं सभ्यता, विश्वशांति एवं विश्व बंधुत्व की भावना, राष्ट्र समृद्धि की और राष्ट्र उन्नति की भावना सामाजिक, धार्मिक, सांस्कृतिक एकता और स्वराज्य की भावना को कवि ने महात्मा जी के जीवन चरित के माध्यम से व्यक्त किया है।

संदर्भ सूची

1. 'उस सर्प मातरं भूमिम।' ऋग्वेद, 10/18/10
2. वयं राष्ट्रे जागृयाम पुरोहिताः। यजुर्वेद, 9/23
3. अथर्ववेद, 12.1.12
4. आधुनिक संस्कृत साहित्य का इतिहास (सप्तम-खंड)

प्रधान संपादक - पद्मभूषण आचार्य बलदेव उपाध्याय

संपादक - डॉ. जगन्नाथ पाठक

प्रकाशक - अरुणकुमार ढौडियाल

प्रथम संस्करण-2000 ई.

उत्तर प्रदेश संस्कृत संस्थान-लखनऊ

पृष्ठ-7

5. वही, पृष्ठ-9

6. वही, पृष्ठ-35

7. भारतपारिजात (श्रीमहात्मागांधीचरितम्)

ले.स्वामी भगवदाचार्य

संपादकपंडित- श्री बीशास्त्री.के.

अहमदाबाद, 25-04-51ई.

प्रकाशकज्योतिष- प्रकाश प्रेस बनारस

8.वही,1/5, पृष्ठ-2

9.वही,1/6

10. वही,1/7

11. वही,1/8

12. वही,1/9

13. वही,1/10

14. वही,1/11

15. वही, 1/12

16. वही, 1/16

17. अयं च सौराष्ट्रपदेनबोधीत पुरा पृथिव्यां प्रथितो महायशाः।

विहाय वृंदावनभूमिमागतं व्यधाच्छरण्य शरणे महाप्रभुम्॥१४॥

महादरिद्रो द्विजराजवंशज सुतस्य नन्दस्य सतीर्थपेशलः।

उवास तत्रैव तपस्वीतां वहन् सुदामनामा सह भार्ययोदजे॥१५॥

निपीडिता निर्धनतानृशंसता प्रहारतस्तद्विजराजवल्लभा।

समृद्धशोका व्रजीतुं हरे पुरी नियोजयामास पतिं कदाचन॥१६॥

जगामविप्रः प्रियया प्रणोदितो मुहुर्मुहुः स्वस्य विखिन्नमानसः।

प्रियस्य मित्रस्य पूरी बीभत्सया दरिद्रतादुर्गमदुर्ग संसदः॥१७॥

भा.पा.1/14-17पृष्ठ-4

18. पारिजात सौरभम् (श्री महात्मा गांधी चरितम्)

(भारतपारिजातस्य तृतीयो भागः)

ले.स्वामी भगवदाचार्य

संपादकपंडित- श्री बीशास्त्री.के.

अहमदाबाद-7 था.20-7-69 ई.

प्रकाशकज्योतिष- प्रकाश प्रेस बनारस

पा.सौ. 7/31, पृष्ठ-234

19. पा.सौ. 11/39 से 41, पृष्ठ-145

20.पा.सौ. 11/42, पृष्ठ-145

21.पासौ..1/32, पृष्ठ-7

22.पा.सौ. 2/94, पृष्ठ-37

23.पा.सौ. 5/25-23, पृष्ठ-69

प्रदूषित पर्यावरण वर्तमान समय की वैश्विक समस्या और संस्कृत साहित्य में उसके निवारण की उपादेयता ।

¹योगेश जीतेन्द्रकुमार जोषी

²डॉ. बलभद्रसिंह चुडासमा

¹अध्यक्ष:- संस्कृत विभाग एवं शोध छात्र

गोपीनाथजी महिला कोलेज - सिहोर

²ई. प्रिन्सिपाल. मातुश्री मोंघीबा महिला आर्ट्स एंड कोमर्स कोलेज, अमरेली

ई - मेल आईडी:- gopinathjimahilacollege@gmail.com, yjoshi2611@gmail.com

वर्तमान युगमें परिवर्तित होती मानवीय संवेदनाओं ने मनुष्यों को स्वार्थी बना दिया है। आज का मानव प्रकृति से आशिर्वाद का आकांक्षी नहीं है। वे उसे नष्ट करके अपने उपयोग में लाना चाहता है। उसकी बढ़ती हुयी अदम्य लिप्सा प्राकृतिक अस्तित्व को मूर्छित करने वाली विषवल्लरी बन गयी है।

प्रकृति को जड़ मानकर हम पर्यावरण सुरक्षा के उपाय ढुंढने में संलग्न हैं। परन्तु चेतन और अचेतन के मध्य का द्वन्द्व सकारात्मक परिणाम नहीं पा रहा है। पेड़, पौधे, जल, वायु, पशु, पक्षी, नदियाँ, पृथ्वी, आकाश सभी अपनी स्वाभाविकता के आयम खो रहे हैं। सृष्टि के प्रति हमारी प्रतिबद्धता मौन हो गयी है। जब - जब मनुष्यने स्वाभाविक विकास पर कठोराघात किया है। तब प्रकृति में जौ मानविय संवेदना निहित थी आज उसका अभाव होता जा रहा है। आमकुट पर्वत पर आम के घने वृक्ष, जामुन के कुज्जो से अवरुद्ध जल को पीता हुआँ में घखण्ड, स्त्रियों की सुरतक्रिडा से उत्पन्न थकान को दूर करती शिप्रावत, पर्वतो से बहती भगीरथी का फेनोज्ज्वल जल आदि अनेकशः द्रश्य कंकरीट के जंगलो में दम तोड़ चुके हैं।

इस समस्या को लेकर आज पुरा विश्व चिंतित है। आज जो ऋतुओं में परिवर्तन अतिवृष्टि, अनावृष्टि, चक्रवात, भूकंप और जलवायु परिवर्तन से विश्व का सभी मानव जाति प्रभावित है। आज जंगल खत्म हो रहे हैं। 'जिसने ग्लोबल वॉर्मिंग' जैसी समस्या को जन्म दिया है। सभी पर्यावरण सम्बन्धी समस्या का जन्म प्रकृति प्रत्ये का अपना द्रष्टिकोण और विकृत भावना का परिणाम है। यदि हमें इन समस्या का हल ढुंढना हो तो हमारी वैदिक कवि और संस्कृत के आदि कवि से लेकर वैदिक का जो द्रष्टिकोण था वे सराहनियथा । संस्कृत साहित्य में जो कवि प्रकृति प्रेम दिखाया है वे हमें हमारी वनदेवता वनलक्ष्मी वापस दिला सकता है।

सम्पूर्ण विश्व की द्रष्टि प्रकृति के लोकतर रूप पर मुग्ध रही है। संस्कृत साहित्य इसी के आँचल में पलकर परिष्कृत एवं परिवर्धित हुआ है। विभिन्न कवियों ने प्रकृति का चित्रण अल्पन्त मार्मिकता एवं सनिग्धता से किया है। प्रकृति चित्रण की यह मन्दाकिनी वेदों के पूजन्यसूक्त से लेकर निरन्तर प्रवाहित होती हुयी आज भी कवियों की तूलिका हेतु संजिविनी बनकर मार्गदर्शन कर रही है। संस्कृत कवियों की अनुभूतियों एवं चेष्टा केवल प्रकृति के प्रांगण में ही आश्रय पाती रही है। प्रकृति का वर्णन मानवपात्र को हतप्रभ करदेना ही कवियों का उद्देश्य नहीं है अपितु इसमें निहित जागरूकता को मानवजीवन की शोधिका के रूप में चित्रित करना है। संस्कृत साहित्य में प्रकृति का विपूल वैभव एवं मानव के मुग्जुल सहयोग का समन्वय द्रष्टिगोचर होता है।

संसार के समस्त पदार्थों में चेतना का साक्षात्कार करनेवाली भारतीय मनीषियाँ की द्रष्टि में प्रकृति सजीवता की साक्षात प्रतिमूर्ति है। संस्कृत कवि प्रकृति की अन्तरात्मा को समजता है। अपितु उसमें माता, पिता, पुत्री, भगीनी, सखी एवं बन्धुत्व के सम्बन्धों की उष्मा है। विश्व में व्याप्त प्रकृति की भव्यता को वनश्री, वनलक्ष्मी अथवा वनदेवता आदि उपमानों से अलंकृत किया है।

प्रकृति के साथ मनुष्य की संवेदनाएँ चिरकालिन रही हैं। क्योंकि दोनों ही आध्यसृष्टि का अंग हैं। एक और मनुष्य प्रकृति के अभाव में एकांगी होकर व्याकुल हो जाता है और दूसरी और प्रकृति मानपात्र से विहिन होने पर जड हो जाती है।

वाल्मीकी, भास, कालिदास, भवभूति आदि एवमं अर्वाचिनं अनेक कवियों ने अपने काव्य में प्रकृति के अनन्त रूप मुखारित किये हैं। संस्कृत कवियों की कोमल कमनीय कल्पना इसके बहुआयामी रूपों से चेतन प्राणी के साथ जो रागात्मक सम्बन्ध स्थापित किये हैं।

वैदिक ऋषियों ने प्राकृतिक सौन्दर्य के प्रति जिस अनुभूति का परिचय दिया है उसमें भी विश्वकल्याण की भावना छपी हुयी है।

"विश्वंभरा वसुधानी प्रतिष्ठा हिरण्यवक्षा जगतो निवेशकी
वैश्वनारं बिभती भूमिरग्निमिन्द्रऋषभा द्रविणे नो दधातु।।"

(अथर्ववेद - पृथिवीसूक्त 12/1/6)

और शान्तिपाठ के रूप

ॐ द्यौः शान्तिरन्तरिक्षं शान्तिः

पृथिवी शान्तिरापः शान्तिरोषधयः शान्तिः।
 वनस्पतयः शान्तिर्विश्वेदेवाः शान्तिर्ब्रह्म शान्तिः
 सर्वं शान्तिः, शान्तिरेव शान्तिः सा मा शान्तिरेधि ॥
 ॐ शान्तिः शान्तिः शान्तिः ॥

आदि कहकर जिस शान्ति का आहवान किया है। उसमें प्रदुषण से मुक्ति की प्रार्थना संनिहित है। यह समस्त वनस्पति तब ही तो हमारा कल्याण कर सकेगी जब उन्हें सुद्ध जलवायु मिले वनस्पतियाँ वास्तव में ऊर्जा का अक्षुक्त स्रोत है। समृद्धि की कामधेनु है। अंतः मानव सभ्यता को बचाना है तो पृथ्वी से यही प्रार्थना करनी होगी कि

अरण्यं ते पृथिवीस्योनमस्तु पृथिवी सूक्तम् ।

(पृथिवीसुक्त 1/11)

राष्ट्रकल्याण की कामना अथर्ववेद का प्राणतत्त्व है। आकाश तक कैली लताएँ ऊँचे - ऊँचे वृक्ष राष्ट्री की समृद्धि के आधार है। अतः प्रायः समस्त मंत्र इसी भावना को व्यक्त करते हैं।

असंबैध मध्यतो मानवानां यस्याँ उद्वतः प्रवतः सम बहु।

नानावीर्या औषधीर्या विभर्ति पृथिवी नः प्रथतां राध्यता नः॥

(पृथिवीसुक्त 1/2)

सम्पूर्ण संस्कृत साहित्य प्रकृति के विविध रमणीय द्रश्यो को आत्मसात् किये हुये हैं। जिसमें कवि कालिदास की प्रथम रचना ऋतुसंहार तो प्रकृति सुंदरी का सम्पूर्ण श्रृंगार है।

क्षोमं केनचिदिन्दुपाण्डु तरूणा मागडल्यमविष्कृतं

निष्ठ्यूतश्चरणोपभोग सुलभः लाक्षारसः केनचित्।

अन्येभ्यो वनदेवता करतलैरापर्वभागोत्थितै-

र्दतान्याभारणानि तत् किसलयोदेदप्रतिवदन्दिभिः॥ (अभिज्ञानशाकुन्तलम् 4/5)

वस्तुतः प्रदुषित होते विश्व को आज पर्यावरण के इसी सत्, चित् एवं आनन्दमय स्वरूप से परिचित होने की आवश्यकता है।

ॐ भूर् भुवः स्वः।

तत् सवितुर्वरेण्यं।

भर्गो देवस्य धीमहि।

धियो यो नः प्रचोदयात् ॥

गायत्री मंत्र शुद्ध प्रकाश की याचना का मंत्र है। इसमें ऋषि को उषा शोभन शारिक में लिपटी युवती प्रतीत होती है। कालिदास प्रकृति के अनन्य साधक कहे जा सकते हैं। **मेंघदुत** मेंघ को दुत बनाया भले वो मानविय न हो। विरही यक्षः दुःख से व्याकुल होकर उसका मित्र होना स्वीकार कर लेता है। अपने मित्र की पीडा हरने का संकल्प लेकर उसकी प्रिया के लिये सन्देश ले जाने वाले मेंघ को अचेतन कैसे कहा जा सकता है। यह तथ्य इस बात को सिद्ध करता है कि इस भौतिक परिवेश में प्रकृति के प्रति मानवीय सम्बन्ध प्रदूषण के तुफान को रोक सकता है।

कालिदास की अलौकिक सृष्टि शकुन्तला प्रकृति पुत्री है। वृक्षों के थांवले भरने का कार्य उसके लिये उत्सव है। ये तो उसके सहोदर हैं। तब ही तो वृक्षों से आत्मीयता प्रदर्शित करते हुये कहती है **अस्ति मे सोदरस्नेहोऽप्यतेषु**। उसका यही कथन प्रदूषण मुक्ति का प्रत्युत्तर कह जाता है। इस प्रत्युत्तर के ब्याज में प्रकृति भी **शान्तेकरिष्यासि पद पुनराश्रमेऽस्मिन्** कहते हुये शकुन्तला को जीवन की अन्तिम अवस्था के लीये मानो प्यार भरा निमंत्रण दे जाती है। मेंघदुत का यक्ष जब स्वप्न में अपनी पत्नी को देखकर कण्ठाश्लेष होना चाहता है तब उसकी विवशता देखकर वनदेवियाँ मोती जैसे अश्रुबिन्दु बहाती हैं।

मामाकाश प्रणिहित भुजं निर्दयाश्लेष हेतो -

लब्धायास्ते कथमपि मया स्वप्नसन्दर्शनेषु।

पश्यन्तीनां न खलु बहुशो न स्थलीदेवतानां

मुक्तास्थूलास्तरुक्सलयेष्वश्रुलेशाः पतन्ति॥ (मेंघदुत 2/43)

कुमारसम्भव में पार्वती का कुमार कार्तिकेय से भी अधिक स्नेह उन वृक्षों पर है, जिनको उन्होंने विवाह के बात अपनी गृहवाटिका में लगाया था। आज पल्लित एवं पुष्पित होकर वह पार्वती के ज्येष्ठ पुत्र होने का सन्मान पा रहे हैं।

जब मानवीय चेतना प्रकृति की सात्विकता से जुड़ जायेगी तब प्रदूषण तो स्वतः ही समाप्त हो जायेगा। आज तो एक हैलीकाप्टर उतारने के लिये सैंकड़ों वृक्षों की निर्मम हत्या कर दी जाती है। वही आभूषण प्रिय होने पर भी शकुन्तला वृक्षों से एक पत्ता भी तोड़ना अनुचित मानती है। प्रकृति के प्रति न्याय का इससे अच्छा उदाहरण क्या हो सकता है।

पातुं न प्रथमं व्यवस्यति जलं युष्मास्वपीतेषु या,

नादत्ते प्रियमण्डनाडपि भवतां स्नेहेन या पल्लवम्।

आध्येवः कुसुमप्रसूति समये यस्य भवत्युत्सवः

सेयं याति शकुन्तलापतिगृहं सर्वैरनुज्ञायताम्॥

(अभिज्ञानशाकुन्तलम् 4/9)

इस प्रकार संस्कृत साहित्य प्रकृति के उन विविध रूपों को संगृहीत किये हुये है जो हमारे स्वस्थ, सरस एवं सफल लौकिक और आध्यात्मिक जीवन के लिये अपरिहार्य है।

पर्यावरण सुरक्षा के प्रसंग में पर्वतीयस्खलन भी आज एक गम्भीर चुनौती बन रहा है। संस्कृत साहित्य में वर्णित रमणीय ढलानें कैलाश पर्वत के उन्नत रजत शिखर हमारे गौरवशाली अतीत के प्रहरी है। **हिरण्यगर्भ सुक्त** का ऋषि हिमालय की शुद्ध प्राकृतिक सुषमा को अपने मंत्रों से इस प्रकार व्यक्त करता है-

यस्येमें हिमवन्तो महित्वा यस्य समुद्रं रसया सहाहुः।

यस्येमा प्रदिशो यस्य बाहु कस्मै देवाय हविषा विधेम॥

संस्कृत कवि सम्पूर्ण जड - चेतन सृष्टि में एक ही चेतन तत्व को देखता है। इसी परिप्रेक्ष्य में प्राकृतिक द्रव्यों पर चेतनधर्म का समारोपन एवं मानव के साथ उसका अटुट सम्बन्ध एक विशाल द्रष्टिकोण को जन्म देता है। जब मानव सुख - दुःख में प्रकृति की सहभागीता का अनुभव करता है तब उसके तदगत व्यवहार में भी सकारात्मक द्रष्टि विकसित होती है और यही द्रष्टि व्यक्ति के विकास के लिये मील का पत्थर बन जाती है।

आज विकृत होते पर्यावरण में हमारी कोमल प्राकृतिक भावनाएँ इस स्वाभाविक सौन्दर्य से दूर कहीं भौतिकता की चकाचौंध में खो गयी है। कमरों में लगे हुये बोनसाई पौधे मनुष्य की निष्ठुरता और निमर्मता की कहानी कहते प्रतीत होते हैं। निश्चित रूपसे सजे हुये कैकट्सों के बीच में व्योमीस्पर्शी लताओं ने अन्तिम श्वास ली है। कटते हुए जंगल प्रदुषित होती जलवायु और काले धुएँ के में घखंडों के बीच आज कहाँ है **अरविन्द सुरभि कणवाही** की अनुभूति। इसके लिये अतीत के पृष्ठों में खोयी उसी प्राकृतिक आस्था को स्वीकार करना होगा। जिसके वशीभूत हुयी शकुन्तला कह उठती है - **तदात्मानपमि विस्मरिष्यामि**। अर्थात् यदि अपनी प्रियसखी वनज्योत्सना को भूल गयी तो अपने को भी भूल जाऊंगी। यही प्रकृति के प्रति निष्ठा समर्पण एवं आत्मीयता का आश्वासन है।

वाल्मीकि रामायण पर आधारीत "वनदेवी" आधुनिक महाकाव्य जो वर्तमान कवि रामशंकर अवस्थीने 27 सर्ग में लीखा है ईन महाकाव्यमें कविने प्रकृति को नमन कियाँ है।

मणतीव तृणध्वजघर्षमिषात्,

प्रकृतिर्मुर्ली विपिनस्य गृहे ।

स्वनतीव पिकैर्मधुमासरसे,

नटतीव जले लहरीप्रभया ॥

(अतुधत वनदेवी पडकड़ा 12/10)

व्योम चुम्बन्ति.....(विषावहस्तरङ्गः 1/9)

कलकूजितहंससमूहसितं.....(अतुधत वनदेवी पडकड़ा 12/54)

मुकुरो बभ्रुव.....(पूर्वजीवनस्मृतिः)

वस्तुतः हमें यदि प्रदूषित होत विश्व को प्रकृति का वही रमणीय रूप उपहार में देना हैं तो उसके प्रत्यावर्तन के लिये संस्कृत साहित्य से ऋण लेना ही होगा। संस्कृत साहित्य में निहित यह प्रश्न अनुत्तरित नहीं रहेगा। और प्रकृति के उभयपक्षी रूप में शिव का तांडव और पार्वती का लास्य थिरक उठेगा। हमारे वैदिक ऋषियों का वह उद्घोष प्रकृति में पुन स्थापित हो सकेगा।

गिरयस्ये पर्वता हिमवन्तोडरण्यं ते पृथिवी स्योनमस्तु ।

ब्रभुं कृष्णां रोहिणीं विश्वरूपां धृवां भूमि पृथिवीमन्द्रगुप्ताम्।

अजीतोडहतो अक्षतोडध्यष्ठा पृथिवीमहम्॥(पृथिवी - सुक्त 1/11)

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मानव के नवनिर्माण की आधारशिला: गर्भाधान संस्कार

Dr. Jay Umeshabhai Oza

Assistant Professor, Department of Sanskrit
Children's University.

प्रस्तावना:

गर्भाधान संस्कार हमारे सोलह संस्कारों में से सर्वप्रथम एवं महत्वपूर्ण संस्कार है। यह घोषणा वैदिक-संस्कृति में ही पायी जाती है। वास्तव में यह वैज्ञानिक-दृष्टि से भी अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण संस्कार है, अपने देश में इसे धार्मिक-कृत्य इसलिये समजा जाता था, क्योंकि यह नवीन आत्मा के प्रवेश का द्वार था। इस संस्कार के द्वारा हम जैसा चाहें वैसे समाज का नव-निर्माण कर सकते हैं, समाज को जैसा चाहें वैसे बना सकते हैं। गर्भाधान को एक धार्मिक-संस्कार का रूप देकर वैदिक संस्कृति ने मानव के नव-निर्माण की दिशा में एक चमत्कारिक विचार को जन्म दिया था। आज जो हम समाज-सुधार के नारे लगा रहे हैं, तब उन्हें क्रियात्मक रूप देने का उपाय इस संस्कार के महत्व को समझना है। परिवर्तन बीज में होना संभव है, वृक्ष में नहीं। गर्भाधान संस्कार गृहस्थाश्रम की एक महत्वपूर्ण जिम्मेदारी निभाने जा रहे नव दम्पतियों के लिए एक शिक्षण के रूप में किया जानेवाला संस्कार था। गर्भाधान संस्कार में ऋतु, क्षेत्र, अम्बु और बीज को अधिक महत्व दिया जाता है। संतान के निर्माण में माता के उदर में रहते ही किये जानेवाले संस्कारों को 'गर्भस्थ संस्कार' कहा गया है। गर्भाधान संस्कार, पुंसवन संस्कार एवं सीमन्तोन्नयन संस्कार- यह तीन संस्कार Prenatal संस्कार कहे जाते हैं।

जब पति-पत्नी संतान की इच्छा करें तत्पश्चात् गर्भाधान संस्कार किया जाता है। इस संस्कार का मुख्य हेतु दोनों की आध्यात्मिक चेतना में सुधार करके उत्तम संतान को अवतरित करना है। यह बड़ी विडंबना की बात है कि, आज हम सभी प्रकार की भौतिक सुख सुविधाओं एवं प्रकल्पों के लिए प्लानिंग करते हैं, परंतु संतान निर्माण जैसी अति महत्वपूर्ण जिम्मेदारी ठीक से निभाने की परवाह नहीं करते हैं।

➤विधि :

गर्भाधान संस्कार एक ऐसा मनोविज्ञान है जिसमें दंपति संतान सर्जन करने से पहले, अपने शरीर, मन, विचार एवं आत्मा का ईश्वर, आयुर्वेद और खुराक से शुद्धिकरण किया जाता है। शयनकक्ष के स्थल की शुद्धता होम, हवन, धूप से होती थी। मस्तिष्क में जो पूर्वजन्म के डेटा को दूर करने के

लिए वैदिक मंत्र, श्लोक, या प्रार्थनायें की जाती थी । आनंदित मन और शरीर के साथ उद्यान, नदी, सागर, या सरोवर के पास घुमने के लिए भेजा जाता था ।

सुगंधित पदार्थों से स्नान कराया जाता था । सुंदर वस्त्र और अलंकार धारण करवाया जाता था । पश्चात् यदी पति वैदिक मंत्रो आता हो, तब उसके उच्चारण करके नाभि स्पर्श कीया जाना चाहिए । पति-पत्नी संध्या वंदन एवं नित्यकर्म करने के बाद सात्विक, हल्का, पौष्टिक भोजन लेना चाहिए । भोजन के पश्चात् ३-४ घंटे के बाद दोनो वस्त्र धारण करें । अत्तर, चंदन, पुष्प, पान, और मनोहर सौभाग्य वस्त्र धारण करें ।

गर्भाधान यानि उत्तम प्रकार के रज एवं वीर्य को एकत्रित करके उनके सशक्त भ्रूण के रूप में स्थापन करना । सुधार बीज में हो सकता है, पौधे में नहीं । उत्तम संतति के लिए माता का गर्भाशय, रज और पिता के शुक्र उत्तम होना आवश्यक है । और इन सबका योग्य वातावरण में, योग्य समय में स्थापन होना आवश्यक है । हमारे ऋषि कहते हैं की, अच्छे गर्भाधान का आधार पति-पत्नी के स्वस्थ शरीर, विचारो की गुणवत्ता, सात्विक आहार एवं संवेदनाओ पर है ।

योग्य गर्भाधान के लिए ऋतु-क्षेत्र-अम्बु-बीज का महत्व अधिक है । सुश्रुत का कहना है – ध्रुवं चतुर्णां सान्निध्यात् गर्भः स्याद्विधिपूर्वकः। ऋतुक्षेत्राम्बुबीजानां संयोगात् अंकुरो यथा'- जैसे 'ऋतु', 'क्षेत्र', अम्बु और बीज – इन चार के विधिपूर्वक मिलने से अंकुर पैदा होता है , वैसे ही स्त्री-पुरुष के ऋतु, क्षेत्र, अम्बु और बीज के विधिपूर्वक संयोग से सन्तान का जन्म होता है ।

ऋतु :- प्रकृति में जैसे ग्रीष्म, वर्षा, शरद, वसन्त आदि ऋतुएं बनायी गई हैं, प्रत्येक ऋतु की अपनी विशेषता है, इसी प्रकार प्राणी के शरीर में भी गर्भाधान की ऋतु होती है ।

क्षेत्र :- जैसे उत्पत्ति के लिए क्षेत्र का विचार भी आवश्यक है, कोई खेत बहुत उपजाऊ होता है, किसी खेत में कुछ भी उग नहीं सकता । इसी प्रकार स्त्री के गर्भाशय को खेत की उपमा दी गई है ।

अम्बु :- अम्बु का अर्थ है जल । जिस प्रकार अंकुर के बढ़ने में खेत में पानी देना पड़ता है, उसी प्रकार गर्भगत-बीज को बढ़ने के लिये किसी जल की आवश्यकता है । वह जल ऋतुस्राव में होनेवाला रक्त है । जब गर्भ ठहर जाता है, तब रक्तस्राव भी बन्द हो जाता है । गर्भगत संतान के लिये अम्बु जैसे वनस्पति के पोषण में जल अति-उपयोगी हैं वैसे हि गर्भस्थ बालक के लिए अम्बु अत्युपयोगी है ।

बीज :- पुरुष का बीज अण्डकोशों से उत्पन्न होता है – इसे शुक्र या वीर्य कहते हैं, स्त्री का बीज डिम्ब ग्रंथियों से उत्पन्न होता है – इसे रज कहते हैं ।

➤ गर्भाधान संस्कार के वैदिक आधार:-

यथेयं पृथिवी मही भूतानां गर्भमादधे ।

एवा दधामि ते गर्भं तस्मै त्वामवसे हुवे ॥

- जिस तरह यह विस्तृत पृथ्वी समस्त भूतों के गर्भ को धारण करता है, उसी तरह मैं आपका गर्भ धारण करता हूं. उसली रक्षा के लिये आपका आवाहन करता हूं । (अथर्ववेद, कांड-५, सूक्त-२५)

आ ते योनिं गर्भं एतु पुमान् बाण इवेषुधिम् ।

आ वीरोङ्ग जायतां पुत्रस्ते दशमास्य ॥ वीरप्रसूति सूक्त -२३, काण्ड-३, अथर्ववेद

- है स्त्री ! जिस तरह तीर उसके तृणीर में सहज ही प्रवेश करता है, उसी तरह पुंस्त्व से युक्त गर्भ आपके गर्भाशय में स्थापित करते हैं । आपका वह गर्भ दस माह तक गर्भाशय में रहकर वीर पुत्रों के रूप में उत्पन्न हो ।

गर्भो अस्योषधीनां गर्भो वनस्पतीनाम् ।

गर्भो विश्वस्य भूतस्य सो अग्ने गर्भमेह धाः ॥

- हे अग्निदेव ! आप औषधियां तथा वनस्पतियों के गर्भ हो, आप समस्त भूतों के भी गर्भ हो, इसलिए आप हमारे गर्भ को धारण करें ।

निषिक्तो यत्प्रयोगेण गर्भः संधार्यते स्त्रिया ।

तद् गर्भालम्भनं नाम कर्म प्रोक्तं मनीषिभिः ॥ - वीरमित्रोदय-संस्कार

- जिस कर्म की पूर्ति में स्त्री(पति द्वारा) प्रदत्त शुक्र धारण करती है, उसे गर्भालम्भन या गर्भाधान कहते हैं ।

गर्भं धेहि सिनीवालि गर्भं धेहि पृथुष्टके ।

गर्भं ते आश्विनौ देवावाधतां पुष्करस्रजौ ॥

- हे सिनीवाली देवि ! हे विस्तृत जंघाओंवाली पृथुष्टका देवि! आप इस स्त्री को गर्भ धारण करने का सामर्थ्य दें और उसे पुष्ट करें । कमलों की माला से सुशोभित दोनों अश्विनीकुमार तरे गर्भ को पुष्ट करें ।

-पर्याप्त खोजों के बाद चिकित्साशास्त्र भी इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुँचा है की गर्भाधान के समय स्त्री-पुरुष जिस भाव से भावित होते हैं, उसका प्रभाव उनके रज-वीर्य में भी पड़ता है। अतः उस रज-वीर्यजन्य संतान में माता-पिता के वे भाव स्वतः ही प्रकट हो जाते हैं -

-आहाराचारचेष्टाभिर्यादृशोभिः समन्वितौ।

स्त्रीपुंसौ समुपेयातां तयोः पुतोऽपि तादृशः ॥ - सुश्रुत संहिता

- अर्थात् स्त्री और पुरुष जैसे आहार-व्यवहार तथा चेष्टा से संयुक्त होकर परस्पर समागम करते हैं, उनका पुत्र भी वैसे ही स्वभाव का होता है।

हम उत्तम नौकरी प्राप्त करने हेतु २०-२५ साल तक कितना अभ्यास करते हैं, परिश्रम करते हैं, परंतु इच्छित संतान प्राप्त करने हेतु, माता-पिता बनने हेतु गर्भसंस्कार का प्रशिक्षण क्यों नहीं लेते ?

➤ गर्भसंस्कार को चरितार्थ करते कुछ दृष्टांत

हमारे पास ऐसे अनेक दृष्टांत हैं, जिससे हमें गर्भसंस्कार का महत्त्व पता चलता है ।

- काशीराज ऋतुध्वज की पत्नी मदालसा आध्यात्मिक वृत्ति की थी । उनके चित्त में विशुद्ध चैतन्य तत्त्व का ही ध्यान होता था, इसलिए उनके पहले तीन पुत्र विक्रांत, सुबाहु एवं शत्रुमर्दन संन्यास-मार्ग पर चलने लगे । पश्चात् जब काशीराज के अनुनय से उन्होंने राजकार्य करने में सक्षम हो ऐसे संतान की कामना की और उन्होंने अलर्क नामक वीर राजवी पुत्र को जन्म दिया । माता जो चाहे वह कर सकती है ।

- सुभद्रा एवं अभिमन्यु का दृष्टांत तो हमारे लिए परिचित ही है ।

विदेश में भी ऐसे दृष्टांत प्राप्त हैं ।

- अमरिका के प्रेसिडेंट गारफिल्ड का हत्यारा गीटू जब माता के गर्भ में था, तब उसकी माता ने गर्भपात कर उसकी हत्या कर डालने का प्रयत्न किया था, पर गर्भपात न कर सकी, परन्तु माता के गर्भ में स्थित उस सन्तान पर जो संस्कार पड़ चुके थे, उन्हें गीटू को हत्यारा बना दिया ।

- नैपोलियन के विषय में भी कहा जाता है कि, जब वह माता के पेट में था तब उसकी माता सैनिकों की परेड देखने में लगी रहती थी । जब वह सैनिकों को परेड करते और सैनिक गीत गाते सुनती थी, तब उसका रोम-रोम हर्ष से प्रफुल्लित हो उठता था । गर्भावस्था में पड़े इन संस्कारों ने नैपोलियन को एक महान योद्धा बना दिया ।

- प्रिंस बिस्मार्क जब मां के गर्भ में थे तब उसकी मां अपने घर के उन भागों को बड़े मानसिक कष्ट से देखा करती थी, जिन्हें नैपोलियन की फ्रेंच सेनाओं ने अपने उन्माद में नष्ट-भ्रष्ट कर

दिया था । इन तीव्र संस्कारों का परिणाम यह हुआ कि बिस्मार्क के हृदय में फ्रांस से बदला लेने की तड़प जाग उठी ।

उपसंहार:

व्यक्ति का विचार दिव्य हो तब दिव्यता का आरोपण बीज एवं गर्भ में होता है । उच्च मनोभावों के साथ संतानबीज का आरोपण यानि गर्भसंस्कार । पाश्चात्य विचारधारा के अंतर्गत आजकल सुहागरात्रि को केवलमात्र वासनापूर्ति का साधन बना दिया है । जब की हमारे धर्मशास्त्रों ने कहा है की संतान सर्जन प्रक्रिया यानि उत्तम गुणवाले तेजस्वी और श्रेष्ठ संतान जन्म ले इसलिये किया जानेवाला तप या अनुष्ठान । मनुष्य एक प्राणी है, और उसमें भी आहार, निद्रा, भय और मैथुन जैसे प्राणीजन्य गुण देखने मिलते हैं । किन्तु ईश्वर ने केवल मनुष्य को ही श्रेष्ठ बनाने के लिए बुद्धि और मन दिया है । जो मनुष्य दिव्य एवं आध्यात्मिक ज्ञान से अपनी बुद्धि और मन को उर्ध्वगामी बना सके वह व्यक्ति ही अतिमनस गुणवाली संतति निर्मित कर सकता है ।

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પર્યટન સ્થળોના વિકાસનો સામાજિક સંસ્કૃતિક પરિપ્રેક્ષ્ય.

Dr. Pro Bipin M Vaghela
Umiya Arts & Commrce College Sola Ahemdabad

પ્રસ્તાવના :

પ્રવાસ એ અનુ-આધુનિક સમાજ નો એક ભાગ છે. ભારત એ પ્રવાસ માટે નું હબ છે. 2019 મુજબ 17.91 ફોરેનરો બહાર થી પ્રવાસન માટે ભારત માં આવ્યા જેમાં ભારત ના નાગરિક હોય ને વિદેશ માં રહેતા હોય તેવા 6.98 લોકો ભારત માં આવ્યા છે. આને કારણે પશ્ચિમીકરણ ની અસર જોવા મળે છે. ખાસ કરીને જે લોકો વ્યવસાય અર્થે બહાર હોય અને દેશ માં આવે છે તે લોકો ની ખાસ અસર ઊભી થાય છે. તેમની જીવનશૈલી જુદી હોય છે. જેનું આપણે જોઈ ને અપનાવી એ છીએ. સંસ્કૃતિકરણ ની અસર પણ જોવા મળે છે. જેમ કે એક પ્રદેશમાંથી બીજા પ્રદેશ માં થતું પ્રવાસન. ભારત માં સૌથી વધારે રાજસ્થાન માં પ્રાદેશિક પ્રવાસન થાય છે. અને કેરલા બીજા નંબર પર છે. આધુનિકરણ નો પ્રભાવ વધે છે. રાજ્ય માં પ્રવાસન યૂ.પી. માં 23.1% તામિલનાડુ માં 21.3% અને આંધ્રપ્રદેશ માં 10.2% લોકો પ્રવાસન માટે જાય છે. જ્યારે ગુજરાત 9માં સ્થાને છે. 2.5% લોકો પ્રવાસન માટે ગુજરાત માં આવે છે.

વિશ્વ માં સડક ના આધારે ભારત બીજા નંબર પર છે ભારત માં સડક પરિવહન નું 80% યોગદાન છે. માર્ગ એ એક સ્થળે થી બીજા સ્થળે જવાની વ્યવસ્થા છે . પ્રવાસન એ આજે પરિવહન ના માર્ગો નો પણ વિકાસ થયો છે . સડક માર્ગ, રેલ્વે માર્ગ, હવાઈ માર્ગ ,જળ માર્ગ એ વધ્યા છે. જેનું ઉદાહરણ તરીકે આપણે ભાવનગર થી સુરત જલમાર્ગ એ હજીરા જેમાં લોકો ભાવનગર થી સુરત પ્રવાસન કરે છે. રોપ -વે જુનાગઢ માં સૌથી મોટી વ્યવસ્થા તરીકે જોવા મળે છે.

ત્યારે 2016 માં 123 કરોડ પર્યટકોએ વિશ્વ ભ્રમણ કર્યું. વિશ્વ GDP માં પર્યટન ઉદ્યોગનું યોગદાન 10.2%. ભારતમાં GDP માં પર્યટન ઉદ્યોગનું યોગદાન 9.6% છે. ભારતમાં રોજગારીમાં 9.3 પ્રતિશત રોજગાર આ ક્ષેત્રમાંથી મેળવે છે. પર્યટકો અને યાત્રીઓમાં તફાવત હોય છે. ભારતમાં કેટલાક પ્રવાસ પર્યટન સ્થળો કુદરતી રીતે તો કેટલાક માનવસર્જિત છે. ભૌગોલિક સુવિધાયુક્ત તો ધાર્મિક સ્થળોનાં કારણે પ્રવાસ પર્યટન સ્થળો ઉભા થયા છે.

- પદ્ધતિ શાસ્ત્ર:-

પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસ લેખમાં મુલાકાત માર્ગદર્શીકાનો ઉપયોગ કરવામાં આવે છે. શહેરની રૂબરૂ મુલાકાત લઈને તેની માહિતી મેળવી તેનું વિશ્લેષણાત્મક સ્વરૂપ આપવા નિરીક્ષણનો ઉપયોગ કરાવેલ છે. તેમજ ઐતિહાસિક માહિતી મેળવવા ગ્રંથાલય જરૂરી સંશોધન આનુસંગિક લેખનો ઉપયોગ કરાયેલ છે.

પ્રવાસન સ્થળ નો વિકાસ કરવામાં સામાજિક પરિપ્રેક્ષ્ય :-

પ્રવાસના સ્થળ આજે જે-તે દેશ માટે વિદેશી મૂડી ખેંચી લાવવા માટેનું મહત્વનું મહત્વનું ઔદ્યોગિક એકમ બન્યું છે. જે-તે દેશ તેના વિકાસ માટે પ્રયાસ કરી રહ્યું છે. પ્રવાસનનો વિકાસ કરવો એટલે ત્યાં સાધન-સુવિધાઓ ઉભી કરવાથી જ વિકાસ થતો નથી પરંતુ ત્યાંની સામાજિક પરિસ્થિતિ અસરો પેદા કરે છે. પ્રવાસ સ્થળોએ રહેતા માનવ સમાજનાં આંતરીક સબંધો, પર્યટકો સાથેના સબંધો જાળવવાના પ્રયાસો. પ્રવાસીઓ સાથે સબંધ બાંધવાની ભાષાનો વિવેક, પ્રવાસન સ્થળે જાળવતી સુરક્ષા, જે તે સ્થળની સામાજિક છાપ, જે-તે સ્થળ સાથે જોડાયેલી તેની ઐતિહાસિક ગાથા મળવાના સોર્સ, વગેરેને સામાજિક પરિસ્થિતિમાં મૂકી શકાય. આથીજ ડો ચંદ્રિકાબેન પ્રવાસનને એક સામાજિક પરિસ્થિતિ તરીકે ઓળખાવે છે. પ્રવાસન સ્થળ નો વિકાસ કરવામાં સંસ્કૃતિક પરિપ્રેક્ષ્ય :-

ભારત વિશ્વમાં પોતાની સંસ્કૃતિ અને ધાર્મિક ભાવનાઓથી સજ્જતાના કારણે અનોખું સ્થાન ધરાવતો દેશ છે. કેટલીય સંસકૃતીના આક્રમણ કેટલાય ધર્મોમાં વહેંચાયેલો, ભૌગોલીક રીતે વિવિધતા ધરાવતો દેશ હોવા છતાં આજે પણ પ્રવાસ પર્યટન તરીકે સ્થાન ધરાવતો દેશ છે. ભારતમાં મોટા ભાગે ધાર્મિક સ્થળો એ પ્રવાસ પર્યટન માટેનું આકર્ષણ કેન્દ્ર રહ્યું છે.

ખાસતો જે-તે સ્થળ કે અમુક સ્થળો તેની ચીજ-સામગ્રી થી પ્રસિદ્ધિ ધરાવતા હોય તેનું માર્કેટિંગ તેમાં નકલીપણું તેના વિકાસ પર અસર કરે છે. તેમાં છેતરપીંડી કરાય નહિ જેથી પ્રવાસીઓમાં વિશ્વાસ બેસાડી શકાય. તમામ વર્ગોને પોસાય તેવી સુવિધાઓ, જેમ બને તેમ તેનો પ્રચાર, સરકાર તરફથી આપવામાં આવતી સુવિધાઓ, વાહન વ્યવહાર વગેરે બાબતોની કાળજી લેવી જોઈએ.

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ચંદ્રિકાબેન (વ્યાખ્યાન) નેશનલ સેમીનાર એમ.કે.બી.યુ તારીખ ૨૭/૦૨/૨૦૨૨

Anilkumar Jatavat Dr. Vanita Lavaniya:-

પર્યટન તથા બદલતી સામાજિક જીવનશૈલી સમાજશાસ્ત્રીય અધ્યાપન

શોધ મંથન 2018

કોરોના બાદ સામાજિક પ્રશ્નો અને પરીવર્તન

Dr. Radhika M Vyas

સરકારી વિનિયન અને વાણિજ્ય કોલેજ બાબરા

પ્રસ્તાવના

કોરોના વાયરસ એક સંક્રમિત બીમારી છે. કોરોના વાયરસ કોવિડ-19 નામથી પણ જાણીતું છે. આ રોગનું સંક્રમણ સૌ પ્રથમ ચીનના વુહાન શહેરમાં 2019 ડિસેમ્બરમાં થયો હતો . વર્લ્ડ હેલ્થ ઓર્ગેનાઇઝેશન એ મહામારી નામ આપ્યું હતું. આ વાયરસમાં વ્યક્તિની શ્વાસ લેવામાં તકલીફ, ગાળામાં ખરાબી આવી શકે, તાવ આવી શકે તેવા લક્ષણ જોવા મળે છે. આ વાયરસ અલગ-અલગ લોકોની રોગ પ્રતિકારક શક્તિ પર પ્રભાવ જોવા મળે છે. કોરોના નું પ્રસાર પૂરા વિશ્વ માં જોવા મળે છે.

પ્રશ્નો :

સમાજના મોટાભાગના વર્ગને અસર કરતું નકારાત્મક અસરો પ્રશ્નો માથી સમસ્યા ઊભી થાય છે. અને સમાજના વિવિધ પાસાઓમાં વિવિધતા જોવા મળે છે. કોરોના વાયરસ સામાજિક, માનસિક , આર્થિક, સમસ્યાઓ અને પરીવર્તન જોવા મળે છે.

કોરોના દરમિયાન કુટુંબ સાથે આંતરક્રિયા વધુ અને ગહન પણ બની છે,ક્રિસ્ટી પ્રમાણે “ આજના જડપી યુગમાં આખી જિંદગી ભૌતિક સુખ-સમૃદ્ધિ પાછળ દોડતા રહેતા માણસને આખર જીવન શેમાં સાર્થક જણાય” તે ખ્યાલનો વિકાસ થયો છે.

કોરોના અને દારૂની લત :

કેરેલામાં 12 વર્ષમાં 24% જેટલો આવકનો હિસ્સો હતો, 2018- 19 માં 14,506 કરોડની આવક થઈ હતી, 2010 માં સેન્સસ પ્રમાણે 40 લાખ લોકો દારૂની લાઇન માં ઊભા હતા એ પણ સોશયલ ડિસ્ટન્સ સાથે દારૂની લાઇનમાં 1 મીટર અંતર રાખ્યું હતું. ઘણા માણસો દારૂનો જથ્થો બ્લેક માં વહેંચી પૈસા ઊભા કર્યા હતા તો કેટલાય લોકો દારૂના વધુ પડતાં સેવન થી મૃત્યુ પામ્યા હતા. જે આંકડાઓ ઉપલબ્ધ નથી. વળી, કેરેલા એ ભારતદેશ નું 100% સાક્ષર હોવા છતાં વ્યસનનો ઉપભોગ સૌથી વધુ કરે છે, તે વાત ઊડીને આંખે વળગે છે. જે સમાજ માટે હાનિકારક છે.

હું પોહળી અને સાંકડી શેરી :

કોરોનાની ગાઈડલાઇન પ્રમાણે સોશયલ ડિસ્ટન્સ રાખવા માટે ખાસ જાગૃતિ લાવવા પ્રયત્નો કર્યા પરંતુ આજે પણ આપના દેશમાં 35.2% સ્લમ એરિયા છે. મુંબઈ, મધ્યપ્રદેશ, મહારાષ્ટ્ર ઓરિસ્સા, પશ્ચિમ બંગાળ સિક્કિમ અને જમ્મુ – કશ્મીર તથા હરિયાણામાં ગરીબી અને સ્લમ વિસ્તાર જોવા મળે છે. જે દૂરગામી અસરો જોવા મળશે. વળી, 24 કલાક કુટુંબો ના સભ્યો એકસાથે રહેવાનો અનુભવ પણ પ્રાથમિક બાબતો અસરો કરશે , વળી સ્પેસ નો પ્રશ્ન ઊભા થઈ રહ્યા છે. વળી ગૃહિણીની કામગીરીની કદર તથા સમગ્ર કુટુંબના કાર્યબોજ વધી જાય છે.

વસ્તી ગણતરી 2011 : 13% પરિવાર પાસે 4 કે તેથી વધુ રૂમ છે, જ્યારે 37% પરિવારો માત્ર એક જ રૂમમાં રહે છે. 32% પરિવારો 2 રૂમ માં રહે છે, આવી પરિસ્થિતિ માં પ્રસૂતિ, જાતિય સંબંધો, બાળકોનો ઉછેર, વૃદ્ધોની સાર – સંભાળ મોટા પ્રશ્નો નો ઉદ્ભવ થાય છે.

ભારતમાં મોટા શહેરોમાં સ્લમ એરિયાનું પ્રમાણ :

મુંબઈ = 41.8%

હૈદરાબાદ = 32.4%

કોલકતા = 31.4%

ચેન્નઈ = 28.9 %

મુંબઈની વાત કરીએ તો વિશ્વની સૌથી મોટી સ્લમ એરિયા ધારાવી જે માત્ર 2.4% ચો.કી.મી. વિસ્તાર ધરાવે છે તેમાં 1,24,78,440 એટલે કુલ 60000 પરિવાર રહે છે. જે ચિંતાજનક અને આરોગ્ય પર વિપરીત અસરો સૂચવે છે.

રાજ્ય	ઘરમાં સંડાસ ના હોય તેવા ઘરો	ઘરમાં પાણીની વ્યવસ્થા ના હોય તેવા પરિવારો
મહારાષ્ટ્ર	૫૮.૪	૩૫.૪
દિલ્લી	૪૯.૯	૪૯.૧
તામિલનાડુ	૩૯.૦	૬૦.૭
કર્ણાટક	૩૬.૭	૫૩.૬
આંધ્ર પ્રદેશ	૧૭.૭	૩૮.૨
પશ્ચિમ બંગાળ	૧૭.૫	૪૮.૩

સ્વચ્છ ભારત અભિયાન હેઠળ ઘરે – ઘરે સંડાસ વ્યવસ્થા ઊભી કરવામાં આવી પરંતુ નાના ઘરો , સ્લમ વિસ્તારમાં પાણી અને સંડાસ ના પ્રશ્નો ઊભા થતાં સોશયલ ડિસ્ટન્સની રૂપરેખા નો ભંગ થયેલ જોવા મળેલ છે.

દેહ વ્યાપાર પર થતી અસર:

સેક્સ વર્કર પણ પરિવાર ચલાવે છે, દેહ નો વ્યાપાર કરી કુટુંબનું ભરણ – પોષણ કરે છે, ભારતમાં ૨૦ લાખ જેટલી સેક્સ વર્કર બહેનો છે. સેક્સ વર્કરના સંગઠનો નહિવત છે, જેમાં કોલકતા નજીક સોનગચિમાં યુનિયન જોવા મળે છે. ૫૦ દિવસના લોકડાઉન પછી સરકારે સેક્સ વર્કર મહિલાને વંચિત રાખ્યા છે.

ફૂપોષિત બાળકો અને સમાજની ભૂમિકા :

શાળા બંધ થતાં બાળકોને મધ્યાહન ભોજન , પોસ્ટિક આહાર, દૂધ, અનાજ નું પ્રમાણ ઘટ પડી હતી હોવાથી માત્ર ભારત જ નથી વિશ્વના કેટલાય દેશોમાં ફૂપોષિત હોવાનો પ્રશ્ન ઊભો થયો . વિશ્વમાં ૯.૯% ખોરાકના પ્રશ્નો ઊભા થયા છે. વ્યક્તિ ને દરરોજ ૧૮૦૦ કેલેરી મળવી જરૂરી છે. તેથી ગરીબ શ્રમિક વર્ગ, અસંગઠિત ક્ષેત્ર પોષણના પ્રશ્નો ઊભા થયા છે.

- લોકો ડિજિટલ રીતે વ્યવહાર કરવા લાગ્યા
- સમાજમાં ગરીબ લોકો રેશન કાર્ડ, માં અમૃતમ કાર્ડ, રેપિડ ટેસ્ટ કરવા લાગ્યા
- સેનિટાઈઝર માસ્ક હેન્ડ ઝલોવ્સ નું કાળું બજાર ઉત્પન્ન થયું,
- વળી, લીંબુ , નાળિયેર પાણીના ભાવ અધ્ધ થયા હતા
- શ્રમિક વસ્તી પોતાના રહેવાસ સુધી પોહચવામાં ખૂબ હેરાન થયા
- કુલ વસ્તીના ૩૭% માઈગ્રેશન આંતરિક રાજ્યોમાં જોવા મળ્યું.
- આંતર સ્થળાંતર ની કુલ સંખ્યા ૬ કરોડ એટલે ૩૩% કામદારો નો સમાવેશ છે.
- વિશ્વમાં ૧૫/ઓક્ટોબર _ હેન્ડ વોશ ડે ની ઉજવણી તથા નિજી જીવનમાં હાથ સ્વાસ્થ્ય માટે જાગૃતિ આવી છે.
- ૧૮૧ અભયમ દ્વારા સૌથી વધુ મોટા શહેરોમાં ઘરલું હિંસા નો ભોગ બન્યા હતા
- ઇન્ટરનેટ નો સૌથી વધુ ઉપયોગ થયો તેમાં પણ પોર્ન વિડીયો, તે અનુરૂપ સર્ચ થયું હતું.
- બાળકોમાં વિડીયો ગેમ નો સમાવેશ થાય છે.

- નવજાત બાળકો, સારોગાસી મધર કરતાં કુટુંબોને અસ્તિત્વની પરિસ્થિતિ જોવા મળી
- ઓનલાઇન એજુકેશનમાં બાળકો નિયમિતતા – એકાગ્રતા તથા વાસ્તવિક જગત થી અલિપ્ત બન્યા
- માસ પ્રમોસન કરવાથી વિદ્યાર્થીમાં સ્પર્ધા અને શ્રેષ્ઠતાના પ્રશ્નો ઉભા થયા.

સમાપન :

આમ, કોરોનાં બાદની સમસ્યાઓ ગંભીર અને પડકાર ફેકે છે.

સંદર્ભ સૂચિ :

- કોરોનાં બિંબ-પ્રતિબિંબ : ડો.ગૌરાંગ જાની
- ગુજરાત સમાચાર
- ગૂગલ
- વિકિપીડ્યા
- યૂટ્યૂબ
- આજતક
- THE HINDU
- TIIMES OF INDIA
- THE INDIAN EXPRESS
- વસ્તી ગણતરી -2011
- દિવ્ય ભાસ્કર
- નેશનલ ડેમિલી હેલ્થ સર્વે -2011

TYPES OF OPEN-SOURCE SOFTWARE FOR LIBRARY

Jalakben Chetankumar Bhatt
LIBRARIAN

Gopinathji Mahila College, Shihor – Bhavnagar
Email ID: bhattjalak1989@gmail.com

Abstract:

The purpose of this research study is to discover the definition and features of open source library management software, criteria of selection of best open source library management software, their, advantages and limitations. Open source library management software is a solution to reducing that cost. The paper describes in brief about the feature of some of the open source library management software like Greenstone Digital Library, DSpace, KOHA, E-Prints, NewGenlib, PhpMyLibrary, OpenBiblio, Avanti, etc., which are useful for Developing digital library and institutional repositories.

Keywords: Open Source Software, Digital Library, Library technology, Information Technology

Introduction

Open source software is computer software whose source code is available under a license that permits users to study, change, and improve the software, and to redistribute it in modified or unmodified form. In the present era digitalized databases are being compiled in majority of the library services, which are based on information technology as well as resources available in electronic formats. In order to manage It is often developed in a public, collaborative manner. It is the most prominent example of open source development and often compared to user generated content. So as to deal with this issue, and for the benefit of research scholars and the user communities of libraries, different NGOs, organizations and individuals have developed software, which are distributed free of cost. Known as free/open source software, these are extensively available on the internet and can be downloaded, installed and distributed

Definitions

“Open source promotes software reliability and quality by supporting independent peer review and rapid evolution of source code (Kamble, 2012). To be certified as open

source, the license of a program must guarantee the right to read, redistribute, modify, and use it freely” (Rich Christie, 1999).

“Open Source Software is computer software whose source code is available under a license (or arrangement such as the public domain) that permits users to use, change, and improve the software, and to redistribute it in modified or unmodified form (www.richchristiecomputer.com), It is often developed in a public, collaborative manner. It is the most prominent example of open source development and often compared to user generated content” (Wikipedia).

Limitations with OSS

The OSS differs from the closed source or proprietary software. The primary difference between the two is the freedom to modify the software. For any up gradation/change in the OSS, the library needs support. In case of OSS, there is no body to solve problem, either one have to hire some expert to solve problem or library should make arrangement with some company. Open source products require technical expertise to operate and maintain open source costs more to support because the software is typically self supporting. Generally, a commercial software company will immediately respond on customer requests for any problem. With OSS, if one does not do it himself, he is at the mercy of a disjoint community of developers.

Open Source Movement

In 1998, a group of individuals advocated that the term free software be replaced by open source software (OSS) as an expression which is less ambiguous and more comfortable for the corporate world. Software developers may want to publish their software with an open source software license, so that anybody may also develop the same software or understand how it works. Open source software generally allows anybody to make a new version of the software, port it to new operating systems and processor architectures, share it with others or market it. The aim of open source is to let the product be more understandable, modifiable, duplicatable, reliable or simply accessible, while it is still marketable.

Advantages of Open Source Software

Lower software costs: Open source solutions generally require no licensing fees. The logical extension is no maintenance fees. The only expenditures are for media, documentation, and support, if required.

Simplified license management: Obtain the software once and install it as many times and in as many locations as you need. There's no need to count, track, or monitor for license compliance. 371

Lower hardware costs: In general, Linux and open source solutions are elegantly compact and portable, and as a result require less hardware power to accomplish the same tasks as on conventional servers (Windows, Solaris) or workstations. The result is you can get by with less expensive or older hardware.

Scaling/consolidation potential: Again, Linux and open source applications and services can often scale considerably. Multiple options for load balancing, clustering, and open source applications, such as database and email, give organizations the ability to scale up for new growth or consolidate to do more with less.

Support: Support is available for open source—often superior to proprietary solutions. First, open source support is freely available and accessible through the online community via the Internet. And second, many tech companies are now supporting open source with free online and multiple levels of paid support. For example Liblime.

Escape vendor lock-in: Frustration with vendor lock-in is a reality for all IT managers. In addition to ongoing license fees, there is lack of portability and the inability to customize software to meet specific needs. Open source exists as a declaration of freedom of choice.

Unified management: Specific open source technologies such as CIM (Common Information Model) and WBEM (Web Based Enterprise Management) provide the capability to integrate or consolidate server, service, application, and workstation management for powerful administration.

Quality software: Evidence and research indicate that open source software is good stuff. The peer review process and community standards, plus the fact that source code is out there for the world to see, tend to drive excellence in design and efficiency in coding.

Open Source Software for Libraries:**Koha: Integrated Library System**

KOHA has the distinction of being the first open source integrated library management system, which includes all the main functions related to library management. It is web-based open source software distributed under the general public license. Koha supports windows as well as Linux platform. The first version of it was released in year 2000. The „KOHA Development Team“ offers to host the website for KOHA library system on its server. KOHA also has the capacity to manage digital libraries and online and offline electronic resources. so libraries can receive tech support from any party they choose.

**NewGenLib**

NewGenLib (New Generation Library) is an Integrated Library Automation and Networking Solution Developed by Verus Solutions Pvt Ltd and The Kesavan Institute of Information and Knowledge Management, India. In March 2005, NewGenLib version 1.0 was released and versions 2.0 and 2.1 have come up later. On 9th January 2008, NewGenLib has been declared Open Source Software under GNU GPL Licence by the Verus Solutions Pvt Ltd, Hyderabad, India. Currently NewGenlib 3.0.3 U2 is the latest version running. Presently about 2,500 libraries and information centres are using NewGenlib across the world.

**Evergreen**

Evergreen is an open source Integrated Library System (ILS), initially developed by the Georgia Public Library Service (2006), Public Information Network for Electronic Services (PINES) and the Evergreen Community. It is distributed under the GNU General Public License. Evergreen has been written primarily in Perl and Postgre SQL, with a few optimized sections (Singh, 2007) rewritten in C. The catalog interface is primarily JavaScript



with XHTML, and the staff client user interface is written in Mozilla's XUL (XML + JavaScript). The user interface for most new staff client functionality is being built with the Dojo Toolkit JavaScript framework. Python is used for the internationalization built infrastructure. EDI functionality for the acquisitions system depends upon Ruby support.

Digital Library:

Greenstone Digital Library Software

The Greenstone Digital Library Software (GSDL) is a top of the line and internationally renowned „Open Source Software“ system for developing digital libraries, promoted by the New Zealand Digital Library project research group at the University of Waikato and is sponsored by the UNESCO (<http://www.unesco.org>). The software is issued under the terms of GNU General Public License. Greenstone provides a way of building, maintaining and distributing digital library collections, opening up new possibilities for organizing information and making it available over the Internet or on CD-ROM.



DSpace

Dspace is a groundbreaking digital institutional repository that captures, stores, indexes, preserves, and redistributes the intellectual output of a university's research faculty in digital formats. It manages and distributes digital items, made up of digital files and allows for the creation, indexing, and searching of associated metadata to locate and retrieve the items. DSpace design and developed by Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) Libraries and Hewlett-Packard (HP). DSpace was designed as an open source application that institutions and organizations could run with relatively few resources. It is to support the long-term preservation of the digital material stored in the repository. It is also designed to make submission easy. DSpace supports submission, management, and access of digital content.



EPrints

Eprints is an open source software package for building open access repositories that are compliant with the Open Archives Initiative Protocol for Metadata Harvesting. E-Prints has been developed at the University of Southampton School of Electronics and Computer Science in 2000 and released under a GPL license for building open access repositories that are compliant with the Open Archives Initiative Protocol for Metadata Harvesting (OAI-PMH). It shares many of the features commonly seen in document management systems, but is primarily used for institutional repositories and scientific journals.



Fedora

Fedora software gives organizations a flexible service oriented architecture for managing and delivering their digital content. Digital objects exist within a repository architecture that supports a variety of management functions. All functions of Fedora, both at the object and repository level, are exposed as web services. These functions can be protected with fine-grained access control policies. This unique combination of features makes Fedora an attractive solution in a variety of domains. Some examples of applications that are built upon Fedora include library collections management, multimedia authoring systems, archival repositories, institutional repositories, and digital libraries for education.



Selection criteria of open source software

Evaluation of open source software is different from proprietary programs. A key difference for evaluation is that the information available for open source programs is usually different than for proprietary programs; source code, analysis by others of the program design, discussion between users and developers on how well it is working, and so on. Often

proprietary programs always hide all information from users and only allow running the software. Following criteria's can be adopted for open source software selection:

Open Source Softwares on the WWW

Most convenient option to identify particular software for your library need is to ask professional friends who have experience in using open source softwares. You can directly contact other libraries in your locality or post a message in any popular email discussion forum of librarians. Certain open source softwares are highly popular among librarians community, for example Greenstone digital library software is a favorite candidate for the libraries who make use it for the collection and organization of digital materials. Librarians can select the software without much effort, if more popular software's are available for various library purposes. Websites which provide detailed listing of open source software are:

- ↳ Free Software Foundations software directory (www.fsf.org)
- ↳ UNESCO Free & Open Source Software Portal (www.unesco.org)
- ↳ SourceForge (<http://sourceforge.net/>)

Open source licenses

Open source licenses are assure users freedom to use, copy, improve and distribution of software. GPL is the most popular license for free and open source software and provides feasible terms of use. Using GPL license, a user can modify the software without the permission of its creator. At the same time BSD license impose certain restrictions on modification of software without the permission of its developer. If you have decided to choose the software with non -General Public License, check the license if it contains any unacceptable clauses

Functional modules

Certain features or modules essential for day to day work may not be available with the initial development stages of open source softwares. In such cases, libraries have to purchase additional modules from open source service providers or make use the in-house expertise to build the required features. Functional modules essential for library management systems (ILS) are cataloguing, circulation, OPAC, serial control and acquisition. It is essential to read release notes of latest version and software roadmap to know which features are already

available and are expected in future. Ensure the availability of standards like MARC, Z39.50, and Dublin Core which are essential for exchange of bibliographic information in library soft wares.

Developers and user community

The development and maintenance of open source software is a social collaborative activity. Open source software is actively developed on a 24-hour basis by a large number of programmers from all over the world. Depending on the success of a certain open source software project, this results in a development process that out paces that of many competitors. Another aspect of open source software is that, many different people and organisations look at the software from a different perspective. This leads to invaluable discussions on what direction the development should be taken. Many IT experts claim that, it is this multi-cultural and multi-organisational influence that, combined with the global spreading and fast development pace, makes open source software more innovative than closed software. Active projects usually have regularly updated web pages and busy development email lists. They usually encourage the participation of those who use the software in its further development. If everything is quiet on the development front, it might be that work has been suspended or even stopped.

User interface

Most of the open source library softwares are available with web interface. Software with web interface is easier to learn and use. Graphical templates of open source softwares are possible to customize and users can add new design. Through redesigning the templates and style sheets open source software can easily integrate with library/institutional websites. Separate administrative and user interface is essential for remote access and maintaining security.

Documentation

So users are mainly responsible for the deployment of open source software; detailed and up-to-date documentation is a prerequisite for successful installation and maintenance. Open source software documentation is available through project websites, wikis, blogs and email

lists. They give information of software installation in various operating systems, software architecture, database structure, history of bug fixes, changes in new release, road map(wish list) of future releases etc. Installation details and information for users are also available with installation package. Individual documentation for developers, administrator and user is another advantage of open source software documentation. Software community incessantly updates the online documentation and it is better to make use the online wiki or email lists for error fixing and clearing doubts.

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INDIAN DIASPORA: ITS SOCIOECONOMIC AND CULTURAL BACKGROUND

Dr. Jayaben H. Vadhel
Assistant Professor (Sociology),
Dharmendrasinhji Arts College, Rajkot
E-mail ID : jhvadhel@gmail.com

Abstract:

Despite some limitations of specificity of the concept of Diaspora, it is gainfully employed in the analysis of emigration and settlement of people beyond the boundaries of their homeland. Retention of the cultural identity in the host society is another important parameter of the concept Diaspora. There is already considerable literature on various Diasporas such as the Chinese, African and Caribbean besides the Jewish. Similarly, research on overseas Indians is also being carried out today under the premise of Diaspora Studies. Much of the literature available on the Indian Diaspora pertains to Indian migration, their socioeconomic and cultural experiences, experiences of adaptation and assimilation in the host societies.

As Kingsley Davis (1968) puts it in the Indian context, "...pressure to emigrate has always been great enough to provide a stream of emigrants much larger than the actual given opportunities." And Tinker (1977: 10) puts it, "there is a combination of push and pull: the push of inadequate opportunity in South Asia and the pull of the better prospects in the West."

Overseas emigration of Indians may be examined in terms of three phases:

- (a) The ancient and the medieval,
- (b) The colonial and
- (c) The post- colonial phases.

Introduction:

When we talk of **Diaspora** we begin with the Jewish context, where the persecution and expulsion led to the dispersal of Jews away from the homeland carrying with them the fond hope of returning to the motherland one day.

Despite some limitations of specificity of the concept of Diaspora, it is gainfully employed in the analysis of emigration and settlement of people beyond the boundaries of their

homeland. Retention of the cultural identity in the host society is another important parameter of the concept Diaspora. There is already considerable literature on various Diasporas such as the Chinese, African and Caribbean besides the Jewish. Similarly, research on overseas Indians is also being carried out today under the premise of Diaspora Studies. Much of the literature available on the Indian Diaspora pertains to Indian migration, their socioeconomic and cultural experiences, experiences of adaptation and assimilation in the host societies.

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Overseas emigration of Indians may be examined in terms of three phases:

- (a) The ancient and the medieval,
- (b) The colonial and
- (c) The post- colonial phases.

The Ancient and the Medieval Phase:

Indians have been migrating to various parts of the world from ages immemorial. The earliest emigration of Indians may be traced to the trade and religious contacts with other civilizations like the Greek and the Mesopotamian. Later on there are also instances of the Buddhist monks spreading the religion and religious gospels across the South and Southeast Asia.

Indians and Indian Kingdoms have spread over across the seas. According to Tinker (1977: 1), " The Palas of Bengal were in contact with the Sailendra kings of Indonesia. Then in the eleventh century the Cholas (Tamil Princes) organized expeditions which vanquished the great Indonesian Empire of SriVijaya." Population movements in the ancient phase never led to any formation of permanent Indian settlements abroad. Apart from the above, Indians had trade

links with the East Africa, by various groups such as the *Ismailis*, the *Hhoras*, the *Ranyas* and the *Chettiyars* under the banner of **Nattukottai Chettiyar Association** (Tinker, *ibid*).

Ever before the colonial indentured labor migration, " population mobility was inherent in the social order..." and is observed in the case of the marginal peasants who "...shifted their loyalties from one master to another and hence traveled from one region to another" (Jain 1993).

The Colonial Phase:

Most of the literature on the Indian Diaspora deals with the Indians who emigrated during the colonial period, especially from 1830s to 1930s. The British rule and its impact on the Indian peasantry, the famines, and the consequent economic backwardness have resulted in mass unemployment. The institution of Slavery was banned by the British in 1830s which created an acute labor shortage in sugar plantations of the British and European colonies. This situation gave birth to the indenture form of labor from India and other parts of Asia. Much of the recruitment of this form of labor was done from Western Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Bengal and Orissa. The system of indenture labor came up initially to overcome the labor shortage following the ban on slavery. But the life as plantation labor was rigid that the 'indenture form' of labor, according to Tinker (1977) was a "**new system** of slavery." movement in the ancient phase never led to any formation of permanent Indian settlements abroad.

Apart from the above. Indians had trade links with the East Africa, by various groups such as the *Ismailis*, the *Bhoras*, the *Banyas* and the *Chettiyars* under the banner of **Nattukottai Chettiyar Association** (Tinker, *ibid*). Ever before the colonial indentured labor migration, "population mobility was inherent in the social order..." and is observed in the case of the marginal peasants who "...shifted their loyalties from one master to another and hence traveled from one region to another" (Jain 1993).

The indenture was a form of contract labor. The contract is fixed **for five** years of work in a particular plantation and the owner of the plantation paid the laborer as per the contract both in cash and kind. After the five years of a specific contract, the laborer is free to work elsewhere in the colony. The indentured laborer had two options after the stipulated time of indenture contract- either to return back to the motherland with the money earned under a subsidized

passage or continue to stay on entering into another contract to work as indenture laborer and subsequently buy a piece of land for cultivation when affordable.

The processes of emigration from India as well as immigration to work as plantation labor was governed by an Immigration Ordinance enacted in the country of destination. The prospective emigrants testified before a Magistrate in India and understand the terms of the contract as required under the British administration (Jain, Ibid). The recruitment process involved emigration agents, sub- agents and depots in the rural areas. The chief features of the **indenture system**, "...were five years of stereotyped state regulated labor, denial of the right to change the employer or employment, recruitment of labor units and not families, gross disproportions of men to women, changes for recruitment by the employer, and the denial of increased wages inspite of increased prices and profits. The employer was under a legal obligation to fixed wages, free housing, medical attendance, and other amenities." (Kondapi 1951).

According to Singh (1987: 4). " The recruiters of indenture laborers were instructed to prefer laborers from 'agricultural caste' in the expectation that these men would work well as plantation laborer." In one or the other way this form of labor met the colonial requirement of the human resources to build the plantation economy. R.K.Jain talks of the initial emigration under indentured system to three destinations (the years below signify the year of indenture labor initiation in the respective colony):

- (a)The Indian Ocean (Mauritius-1834, Uganda, South Africa, Malaysia and SriLanka),
- (b)The Pacific Ocean (Fiji- 1878), and
- (c)The Caribbean Sea (Trinidad-1845, Guyana-1838, Surinam-1873).

The system of indenture labor was followed by *kangani* or *maistry* form of labor for a brief period from 1890s to countries like Burma, SriLanka, Mauritius, and Malaya. This kind of labor was mainly recruited from South India. The *kangani* is a "... man with capital who lent his followers the expense of travelling to and settling down on a plantation"(Jain, ibid). He is like a respected middleman and is like a mediator between the laborers and the manager of the plantation in the colony. The *kangani* always selected the prospective laborers form his kin-group or caste group.

The Indian Diaspora in Malaysia mostly consists of the descendants of the *kangani* form of the labor, overwhelmingly Tamilians from South India. Wiebe and Mariappan (1978: 1) did a comparative study of the Indian Malaysians through a "...perspective possible from the vantage point of people who live within the rubber estate context."

There are visible differences between the two kinds of labor recruitments during the colonial period. The laborer in the indenture system was recruited from the North India and was from various backgrounds. They proceeded to far away colonies together, with a little hope of returning back. But the laborer in the *kangani* system was basically from South India and was often belonged to *kangani's* village, kin or caste group.

Apart from the indenture and the *kangani* forms of labor in the colonial period, there were also free or passage migrants, where in the migrants paid their own expenses. They included students, merchants and politically significant individuals.

The post- colonial phases:

The migration in the post- colonial period was entirely different when compared with the earlier forms of migration in the ancient-medieval and the colonial phases. Here the migrants are from the middle-class, with Instruction in English, and were skilled. The educational system in the post Independent India was patterned after the British and American educational systems. The system produced professionals who outnumbered the availability of jobs that can absorb them. In a situation dominated by underemployment and unemployment, the prospective migrants were attracted with the available opportunities abroad. This led to a kind of professional migration, often termed as 'brain drain', facilitated with the rapid transformations in the transportation and communication. The migration was mainly to the developed nations of the West- the U.S., the U.K., and some in the Europe and Australia.

According to Nayyar (1994: 13), the basic characteristics of emigration from India to the industrialized world are:

(a) Such labor outflows are made up almost entirely of permanent migration in so far as the proportion of emigrants, who returned to India, after a finite period, is almost negligible.

(b) A large proportion of the migrants are persons with professional expertise, technical qualifications or other skills perceived to be scarce, or needed in labor- importing countries that would be at the upper-end of the spectrum of incomes in India even before emigration.

(c) For an overwhelming proportion of these migrants, the destinations are the U.S., Canada and the U.K., possibly because of the communities with English language

A part from the above reasons, as said before, the prospective emigrants are educated in a pattern that is set up by the British and the American patterns. Moreover they are familiar with the political and economic ideals of the West and keep in contact with those who are already present in the host or receiving countries.

The period also saw migration to the west Asia, particularly to the Gulf region and the case of the Twice-Migrants- like the Fiji Indians to Australia. Surinam Indians to Netherlands and the Ugandan Indians to the U.K. There is also a possibility of thrice- migrants like the Indians who migrated to Suriname initially, migrated later to the Netherlands after Surinam's Independence in 1975. Later, they again migrated to the United States.

Conclusion

Jain C. Prakash identified four major periods of fluctuation in the overseas migratory pattern: (a) The period 1834- 1914 was of indenture labor migration, and from 1890s, '*kangani*' or '*maistry*' form added, (b) 1915- 1920 saw difficult years of the First World War and end of indenture system in 1717. (c) 1921- 1930 saw *kangani* or *maistry* labor migration to Ceylon, Burma and Malaysia, (d) Post Second World War migration to the advanced west, giving rise to the processes like brain drain. However according to Jain, there is no single and evolutionary pattern of Overseas Indian settlements.

As for the recent statistics of the Indian Diaspora, according to Ramesh (Indian Today, Nov 9, 1998: 62), " The true overseas Indian (TOI) community- the Diasporais probably around 15million strong. These 15million fall into five broad categories: roughly five million in Nepal and Sri Lanka, three million in Mauritius, Fiji, South Africa, Trinidad, Guyana and Surinam,

three million in the US, UK, Canada and the Netherlands, 2.5 million in the middle east and 1.5 million in east Asia."

The map show the migratory patterns of the Indians during the colonial and postcolonial periods-



All in political participation." If at all, some uniformity may be observed among the overseas Indians in the following contexts:

- (a) Indian majority or Indians as the largest group.
- (b) Dominant Indian presence (Indians as an influential minority group).
- (c) Countries with recognizable Indian population.
- (d) Middle East.
- (e) Other countries with small Indian population.

There is a serious need to study Diaspora analytically for valid reasons. We see a major shift in the overall scenario of the societies when a comparison is done between societies of the remote past and of the contemporary ones. The shift can be seen from changes in socio-cultural patterns, ways of life, and value systems to the rapid changes in the transport, scientific

developments, and invention of the press and media advancements. The shift has an obvious impact on any kind of movement of population and formation of a Diaspora community. We should always note that not all migrations lead to the formation of the Diaspora communities.

The interest in the study of these communities strengthen, as we see great movements of populations across the national borders in this free- market economy, finally resulting in the formation of a multiethnic transnational society which is culturally pluralistic. A review of literature on the Indian Diaspora reveals that most of the analytical perspectives have their roots in the concepts of 'migration', 'culture', 'ethnicity' and 'nationalism'.

When we think of the theoretical aspects for the Indian context, many sociologists have talked about different types of approaches to study Indian Diaspora. Sharma finds most of the existing literature on the Indian Diaspora falling under three broad kinds- historical, diplomatic and anthropological, and identifies two main perspectives underlying these studies (Sharma 1989):

The above two approaches provide us with a broad understanding of the Indian Diaspora. However, much of the research studies on the Indian Diaspora have been independent of the other disciplines of social sciences. And they mainly concentrated on the migratory aspects, the processes of integration and adjustment, in a specific context. These studies also stressed more on the aspects of culture, identity formation.

The socio-cultural perspective revolves around the issues like place of origin, destination, the resultant identity, "cultural continuity and change", "cultural identity and integration". This approach examines the phenomenon and the process from the following angles:

- (a) That overseas Indians tend to recreate Indian social structure wherever they go,
- (b) They tend to hold fast to their native culture in their lands of adoption,
- (c) Their mode of adaptation is marked by a clear preference for economic integration more than cultural assimilation.

Conclusion:-

Overall we see great transformations in the cultures of the migrating populations. Though their physical or geographical position is de-localized, their social and cultural position is still attached to the old memories of the culture from which their living patterns have emerged.

We thus observe that the Indian Diaspora, as a large and distinctive group which has its origin in the British colonial subjugation of the rural Indian population. It not only disturbed the traditional social structure but also created the indenture and kangani forms of labor that led to large-scale migration of the Indian laborers to the plantations in the British colonies, starting from early eighteenth to the early twentieth century. The phenomenon of the migration took a new turn with the migration of the professionals to the developed nations; one such is the migration to the United States in the post 1960s period.

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રાજકીય નેતાગીરી

ડૉ. સંજય વી. પટેલ

આસીસટન્ટ પ્રોફેસર, વનરાજ આર્ટસ અને કોમર્સ કોલેજ, ધરમપુર

Mail Id- sanjayp77750@gmail.com

Abstract

આધુનિક ભારતીય રાજકારણમાં નેતૃત્વની વિવિધ જવાબદારીઓ જોવા મળે છે. ઘણાં ચુંટાયેલા પ્રતિનિધિઓ તેમની ફરજોથી પ્રામાણિકપણે મુક્ત થઈ જાય છે. પંચાયતીરાજનાં સભ્યો પણ તેઓની સભાઓમાં હાજરી આપતા નથી. ગામડાંના લોકો એમ માનવા લાગે છે કે ગ્રામીણ નેતાઓ તેઓના કાર્યો સંતોષકારક કરતા નથી. માનસિક રીતે વિકાસના કામો કરે એવા નેતૃત્વ ઊભરતા ઓછા પ્રમાણમાં જોવા મળે છે. સ્થાનિક ગ્રામીણ સમાજોમાં નેતાઓ અને લોકો વચ્ચે વંચિતતા સંબંધિ વિવિધ આંતરિક સંઘર્ષ અવગણનાઓ જોવા મળે છે. વિકાસ માટે ઘડવામાં આવેલી યોજનાઓ સમાજનાં છેવાડાનાં લોકો સુધી પોહ્યે તે માટે કાર્ય કરવું જોઈએ. ભારતીય રાજકારણમાં જવાબદાર નેતૃત્વ ખૂબ જ ઓછા પ્રમાણમાં થતા જોવા મળે છે. સમાજનાં લોકો નેતા માટે કેટલાક ગુણો હોવા અનિવાર્ય માને છે જેમ કે શિક્ષણ, વફાદારી, બૌદ્ધિક ક્ષમતા, અભિવ્યક્તિ વગેરે. પ્રવર્તમાન સમયગાળાનાં ભારતીય રાજકારણનાં નેતાઓ સાકડી માનસિકતા અને સ્વાર્થપણાની ભાવના ધરાવતા જોવા મળે છે. શ્રી નારાયણના મત મુજબ લોકશાહીમાં જાતિવાદ અને આર્થિક તફાવતોનો કોઈ સ્થાન રેહવું ના જોઈએ. સારા ઉમેદવારો સમાજની દિશા અને દશા નક્કી કરે છે. લોકશાહી દેશમાં દારૂડિયા, જાતિવાદ, પૈસાની લોભામણી જેવી બાબતો ન હોવી જોઈએ. પ્રો. એસ. સી. દુબેના જણાવ્યાં અનુસાર “ભારતીય રાજકીય નેતૃત્વ તીવ્ર કટોકટીમાંથી પસાર થઈ રહ્યું છે. પ્રવર્તમાન લોકશાહીમાં લોકોના મૂઢમાં ફેરફાર થયો જોવા મળે છે. લોકો એમ માને છે કે નેતાઓએ તેઓને નિરાશ કર્યા હતા.” ભારતીય સ્વતંત્રતાના સમયગાળા બાદ લોકો નેતાઓના કાર્યોથી અસંતુષ્ટતા અનુભવતા જોવા મળ્યાં છે.

❖ પ્રસ્તાવના

ભારતના ગામડાઓએ સદીઓથી પોતાની ગામડાની આગવી સંકૃતિ વિકસાવી છે. આદિ સમયકાળથી જ ભારતમાં ગામ સમુદાયો વૈવિધ્યસભર એવું ‘સામુહિક જીવન’ વિકસાવ્યું છે. પંચાયતીરાજએ ભારત માટે કોઈ નવી ઘટના નથી. ગ્રામ પંચાયતો ભારતીય સમાજની એક

પ્રણાલિરૂપે પ્રાચીન સમયથી અસ્તિત્વ ધરાવે છે. તમામ વાસ્તવિક હેતુઓ માટે તેઓ 'Little Republics' હતા, તેમ કહેવું ખોટું નથી.

પરંપરાગત ભારતીય સમાજમાં નેતૃત્વ ત્રણ પ્રકારે જોવા મળતું હતું. જેમાં જમીનદારી પ્રથા, ગ્રામ પંચાયત અને જાતિ પંચાયતનો સમાવેશ થતો હતો. જમીનદારી નેતાગીરીએ મુખ્યત્વે સમાજનાં આંતરિક સંબંધોની વ્યવસ્થા તથા જમીનના અધિકાર પર આધારિત હતી. ગામડાંઓમાં જે વ્યક્તિ પર વધારે જમીન હોય એ વ્યક્તિ જમીનદાર તરીકે લોકો માને છે તથા તેઓ સમાજ પર સત્તા ધરાવે છે. આવા પ્રકારોની નેતૃત્વની સત્તા વંશ પરંપરાગત એટલે કે પેઢીદર પેઢીથી ચાલી આવતી જોવા મળે છે. પરિણામ સ્વરૂપે જે વ્યક્તિ કે કુટુંબ પાસે ખૂબ જ વધારે જમીન હોય તે નેતાગીરી અપનાવે છે. જેના લીધે તેઓ સમાજ પર સત્તા ભોગવતા જોવા મળે છે. આ પ્રકારનાં નેતૃત્વ મોટાભાગે પેઢીદર પેઢીઓથી જ ચાલતું જોવા મળતું હતું.

❖ભારતમાં પરંપરાગત નેતૃત્વ :

રાજકીય નેતૃત્વનો બીજો આધાર ગામ પંચાયત રૂપે જોવા મળતું. આમ છતાં ભારતમાં ગામ પંચાયતોનું સંગઠન બધે સમાન રીતે જોવા મળતું ન હતું. ગામ પંચાયતો સમાજમાં વ્યક્તિઓને તેમના અધિકારોથી માહિતગાર કરતી હતી. ગામ પંચાયતોના અધિકારો જ રાજકીય નેતૃત્વ વ્યવસ્થાનો વાસ્તવિક આધાર રૂપે જોવા મળતો હતો. આવા સંગઠનોનાં ગામના બનાવેલા કાયદાઓ અને વ્યવસ્થાઓને લઈને સમાજનાં વ્યક્તિઓને ન્યાય મળતો હતો. અહીં આપણે સિધ્ધાંતિકરૂપથી જોઈએ તો ગામ પંચાયતોનું સ્થાન સર્વોપરી હતું. આમ છતાં જે વ્યક્તિ આર્થિક રીતે સંમ્પન્ન હોય એ જ વ્યક્તિ નેતૃત્વ ધારણા કરતો હતો.

રાજકીય નેતૃત્વનો ત્રીજો આધાર જાતિ પંચાયતો હતી. જાતિ પંચાયતએ એક ચોક્કસ જાતિના સમૂહની પંચાયત છે. જે એક ચોક્કસ ભૌગોલિક વિસ્તારમાં રહેતા હોય છે. જેમાં પોતાની જાતિઓના સમૂહમાં એ જ જાતિનાં વ્યક્તિને નેતૃત્વ મળે છે અને તેમના આધારે સત્તા આપવામાં આવે છે. આવી પંચાયતોમાં નિયમોના ઉલ્લંઘન કરનારાઓને ચોક્કસ સજા આપવામાં આવે છે. પોતાના જાતિઓના વ્યક્તિઓ ઉપર સત્તા ભોગવવામાં આવે છે. આ જાતિ પંચાયતોનો ઉદ્દેશ્ય પોતાની જાતિના લોકોને અનુશાસિત કરવાનું હતું. પરંપરાગત જાતિ પંચાયત આદિવાસી સમાજોમાં સદીઓથી જોવા મળે છે.

પરંપરાગત જાતિ પંચાયતોમાં એક પ્રમુખ અને તેમના સભ્યોનો સમાવેશ કરવામાં આવતો હતો. આવી પંચાયતોમાં સામાજિક વ્યવસ્થાને જાળવવાનું મુખ્ય ધ્યેય હતો.

❖ આધુનિક ભારતમાં રાજકીય નેતૃત્વ :

આધુનિક ભારતીય સમાજમાં નેતૃત્વને લીડ કરનારાઓ વિવિધ નેતાઓ થઈ ગયા. ભારતીય સમાજમાં આઝાદી પછીના વર્ષોમાં નેતૃત્વમાં વિવિધ પરિવર્તનો આપ્યાં છે. રાજકીય સત્તાનાં ફેરફારની સાથે જ આર્થિક અને સામાજિક સત્તામાં પણ ધરખમ ફેરફાર થયા છે. ૧૯૪૭ નાં સમયગાળાનાં ઘણાં નેતાઓ ભારતીય સમાજને આઝાદી અપાવવામાં ખૂબ જ મહેનત કરી તથા ભારતીય સમાજને માળખાકરણ કરવામાં પણ અથાગ કાર્યો કર્યાં. એ સમયગાળામાં નેતાઓની નિસ્વાર્થ ભાવનાઓ ભારતીય સમાજની દશા અને દિશા બદલવા માટે હતી. ત્યાર પછીના સમયગાળામાં ભ્રષ્ટાચાર વધતો રહ્યો છે. ભારતીય રાજકારણમાં ભ્રષ્ટાચાર મોખરાનું સ્થાન ધરાવે છે. આજે ભારતીય સમાજમાં જાતિવાદ, સાંપ્રદાયિકવાદ, પ્રદેશવાદ, ભ્રષ્ટાચાર, સ્વાર્થ વગેરે વધારે પ્રમાણમાં જોવા મળે છે.

પ્રવર્તમાન સમયગાળાનાં ભારતીય રાજકારણનાં નેતાઓ સાકડી માનસિકતા અને સ્વાર્થપણની ભાવના ધરાવતા જોવા મળે છે. શ્રી નારાયણના મત મુજબ લોકશાહીમાં જાતિવાદ અને આર્થિક તફાવતોનો કોઈ સ્થાન રેહવું ના જોઈએ. સારા ઉમેદવારો સમાજની દિશા અને દશા નક્કી કરે છે. લોકશાહી દેશમાં દારૂડિયા, જાતિવાદ, પૈસાની લોભામણી જેવી બાબતો ન હોવી જોઈએ.

પ્રો. એસ. સી. દુબેના જણાવ્યાં અનુસાર “ભારતીય રાજકીય નેતૃત્વ તીવ્ર કટોકટીમાંથી પસાર થઈ રહ્યું છે. પ્રવર્તમાન લોકશાહીમાં લોકોના મૂઢમાં ફેરફાર થયો જોવા મળે છે. લોકો એમ માને છે કે નેતાઓએ તેઓને નિરાશ કર્યા હતા.” ભારતીય સ્વતંત્રતાના સમયગાળા બાદ લોકો નેતાઓના કાર્યોથી અસંતુષ્ટતા અનુભવતા જોવા મળ્યાં છે. સમાજને ઘણાં લાભોથી વંચિતપણા ભોગવતા આવ્યાં છે. નેતૃત્વ દ્વારા ઘણીવાર નિર્ણયો લેવામાં આવતા નથી જેના કારણે બનાવેલી નિતીઓ, યોજનાઓ સફળ થતી નથી. તેમના લીધે નબળા પરિણામો આવે છે. આવી રીતે નેતૃત્વ જવાબદારી પૂર્વકનું હોવું અનિવાર્ય છે. સમાજનાં લોકોમાં નેતૃત્વની આગવી છાપ ઊભી થાય એ અનિવાર્ય બને છે.

નેતૃત્વ સંબંધિત વિવિધ અધ્યયનોમાં ઊભરતા નેતૃત્વનો અભ્યાસ કરવામાં આવે છે. જેમાં ભારતીય સમાજનાં વિકાસમાં સહાયરૂપ બને એવા નેતૃત્વની જરૂરિયાત ઊભી થાય છે. વિવિધ

અભ્યાસમાં જાણવા મળ્યું છે કે નવા નેતૃત્વમાં સમાજમાં વિકાસ પ્રત્યે ઓછી રૂચી ધરાવે છે. સમાજનાં અમુક વર્ગો સાથે જ સંપર્કમાં આવતા જોવા મળે છે. મોટા ભાગનાં નેતાઓ સમાજના ઉપલા કે ઉચ્ચ વર્ગોનાં લોકો સાથે જ સંપર્ક વધારે રાખતા જોવા મળે છે. એમના જ કારણે સમાજનાં નિચલા વર્ગોમાં અસંતોષ જોવા મળે છે. વિધાનસભા અને લોકસભાના નેતાઓ સમાજનાં નીચેના વર્ગો સાથે ઓછા પ્રમાણમાં સંકળાયેલા જોવા મળે છે.^૫

લોકસભા અને વિધાનસભાનાં નેતાઓ લોકસંપર્ક ઓછા પ્રમાણમાં ધરાવતા જોવા મળે છે. આવા નેતાઓ જણાવે છે કે તેઓના અનુયાયીઓ દ્વારા લોકસંપર્ક નીચેના વ્યક્તિ સુધી રાખે છે પરંતુ તે હકીકતમાં નથી. આવા પ્રકારનાં નેતાઓ સંમૃદ્ધ વર્ગો સુધી સંબંધો રાખે છે. તેઓ નિમ્ન વર્ગો સાથે ઓછા સંપર્કમાં આવતા જોવા મળે છે.

આધુનિક ભારતીય રાજકારણમાં નેતૃત્વની વિવિધ જવાબદારીઓ જોવા મળે છે. ઘણાં ચુંટાયેલા પ્રતિનિધિઓ તેમની ફરજોથી પ્રામાણિકપણે મુક્ત થઈ જાય છે. પંચાયતીરાજનાં સભ્યો પણ તેઓની સભાઓમાં હાજરી આપતા નથી. ગામડાંના લોકો એમ માનવા લાગે છે કે ગ્રામીણ નેતાઓ તેઓના કાર્યો સંતોષકારક કરતા નથી. માનસિક રીતે વિકાસના કામો કરે એવા નેતૃત્વ ઊભરતા ઓછા પ્રમાણમાં જોવા મળે છે. સ્થાનિક ગ્રામીણ સમાજોમાં નેતાઓ અને લોકો વચ્ચે વંચિતતા સંબંધિ વિવિધ આંતરિક સંઘર્ષ અવગણનાઓ જોવા મળે છે. વિકાસ માટે ઘડવામાં આવેલી યોજનાઓ સમાજનાં છેવાડાનાં લોકો સુધી પોહચે તે માટે કાર્ય કરવું જોઈએ. ભારતીય રાજકારણમાં જવાબદાર નેતૃત્વ ખૂબ જ ઓછા પ્રમાણમાં થતા જોવા મળે છે. સમાજનાં લોકો નેતા માટે કેટલાક ગુણો હોવા અનિવાર્ય માને છે જેમ કે શિક્ષણ, વફાદારી, બૌદ્ધિક ક્ષમતા, અભિવ્યક્તિ વગેરે.

૧૯૪૭ નાં ભારતીય રાજકારણનાં નેતૃત્વમાં એક ઉદ્દેશ્ય જોવા મળતો હતો બ્રિટિશસત્તાને ભારતીય સમાજથી દૂર કરવા. આ સમયગાળાનાં નેતાઓ નિસ્વાર્થ હતા. તેઓ તેમના કાર્ય પ્રત્યે એક દિમાગ કરી નિષ્ઠાપૂર્વક કાર્યો કરતા હતા. આઝાદી મળ્યા પછી પણ તેઓએ પોતાની નિસ્વાર્થ સેવાઓ ચાલું રાખી હતી. પરંતુ સત્તાનાં બદલાવ બાદ પરિસ્થિતિનો બદલાવ થવા લાગ્યો.^૬ સિધ્ધાંતિકરૂપથી જોવા જઈએ તો પ્રવર્તમાન ભારતીય નેતૃત્વ જાતિગત નેતૃત્વ સાથે સંબંધિત છે. આવા પ્રકારનું નેતૃત્વ ઉચ્ચ જાતિઓ સાથે સંબંધિત નથી. કેટલાક પ્રકારનું નેતૃત્વ વ્યવહારિક રીતે ઉચ્ચ અને મધ્યમ વર્ગો સુધી મર્યાદિત જોવા મળે છે. ઊભરતા નેતૃત્વ ‘અર્થતંગ’ મુખ્ય આધાર રાખે છે. રાજકીય નેતૃત્વમાં

ખાસ કરીને આર્થિક બાબત મહત્વ ધરાવે છે. નેતૃત્વ માટે અનુયાયો તેમનાથી ઊતરતી અથવા નિમ્ન જાતિનાં હોય છે. કેટલાક નેતાઓ સમાજને વિકાસ તરફ દોરે છે પરંતુ ઘણાં નેતૃત્વમાં આ બાબત જોવા મળતી નથી.

એક રાષ્ટ્ર માટે તેમજ એક સંગઠન માટે ટકી રહેવા તેમજ વધુ વિકાસ કરવામાં સફળ થવામાં નેતૃત્વ સૌથી મુખ્ય ભૂમિકા ભજવે છે. દેશના પ્રધાનમંત્રી કે પછી રાજ્યના મુખ્યમંત્રી કે પછી પંચાયતી રાજનાં ચૂંટાયેલા સભ્યો (જિલ્લા પંચાયત સભ્યો, તાલુકા પંચાયત સભ્યો, ગામના સરપંચો) વગેરે રાજકીય પ્રિયામાં નેતૃત્વ મહત્વની ભૂમિકા ભજવે છે. કોઈ સમાજ હોય કે પછી દેશ હોય કે પછી પ્રશાસન હોય એને પારદર્શી, પોતાના સમુદાયને સમર્પિત અને લોકોને જવાબદાર એવા શક્તિશાળી નેતૃત્વ ધરાવનાર નેતાઓની જરૂર હોય છે.

વિશ્વના ઘણા દેશોએ વધુ ને વધુ પ્રમાણમાં શાસન માટે લોકશાહીનું માળખું અપનાવ્યું છે. આવા માળખામાં પુખ્તવયના મતાધિકારના ધોરણે નેતાઓ પ્રજા દ્વારા ચૂંટાઈ આવે છે. નિશ્ચિત સમય સુધી આવા નેતાને કાર્યભાર સોંપવામાં આવે છે અને મુદ્દત પૂર્ણ થતાં ફરી ચૂંટણી કરવી પડે છે. ભારતમાં ચૂંટણી સંબંધિત વિવિધ નિયમો પણ જોવા મળે છે. ચૂંટણીમાં રાજકીય પક્ષો પણ જોવા મળે છે. અહીં નેતૃત્વ અને નેતા વિશે કેટલીક બાબતો સમજવી અનિવાર્ય બને છે.

❖ભારતમાં પંચાયતીરાજનો ઉદ્ભવ અને વિકાસ

પ્રાચીન સમયની આ પંચાયતો કાળક્રમે સતત રીતે પરિવર્તિત બનતી રહી છે. આઝાદી બાદ લગભગ બધા જ રાજ્યોમાં વિકાસ માટેના કાયદાઓ પસાર થયા. ભારતનાં વિભિન્ન રાજ્યોની અંદર ભિન્ન-ભિન્ન પ્રયોગો થઈ રહ્યા ત્યારે આયોજન પંચે જી. વી. કે. રાવ કમિટિની રચના કરી. સત્તાના વિકેન્દ્રીકરણની પ્રક્રિયા ઝડપથી થવી અત્યંત જરૂરી બની રહે છે, જે માટે બંધારણીય જોગવાઈઓમાં ફેરફાર કરવો જરૂરી બનેલ. પૂર્વ પ્રધાનમંત્રી રાજીવ ગાંધીએ પંચાયતોને વધારે પ્રાણવાન બનાવવા પ્રયાસો કર્યા છે તે સુપેરે વિદિત છે. આ બાબતની અનિવાર્યતા સ્વીકારીને નવું બીલ રજૂ કર્યું. “જે પાછળથી ૭૩ મો બંધારણીય સુધારો, પંચાયત અધિનિયમ - ૧૯૯૩” તરીકે એપ્રિલ - ૯૪ થી અમલમાં આવ્યો.

૭૩ માં બંધારણીય સુધારામાં દરેક રાજ્યમાં પંચાયત ત્રણ સ્તરમાં વહેંચાયેલી હશે, તે બાબત નક્કી કરાઈ. જુના કાયદામાં નગર પંચાયતોની વ્યવસ્થા હતી, જે બાબતે નવા કાયદામાં સ્થાન નથી મળ્યું અને તેના બદલે નગરપાલિકાઓને સ્થાન અપાયું છે.

- પંચાયતીરાજને મજબૂત બનાવવા પંચાયતરાજને બંધારણીય માન્યતા આપવી જોઈએ.
- જિલ્લા પંચાયતો વિકાસ અને આયોજન માટે સત્તા ધરાવતી હોવી જોઈએ.
- દર પાંચ વર્ષે નિયમિત અને મૂક્ત ચૂંટણી યોજવી જોઈએ.

આમ ઉપરોક્ત ભલામણોને આધારે જુન ૧૯૯૦ માં બંધારણીય સુધારણાવીલ દાખલ કરવામાં આવ્યું. ત્યારબાદ પંચાયતરાજને બંધારણમાં અલગ પ્રકરણ તરીકે સ્થાન આપવું, પંચાયતોના સ્તરોમાં સુધારો કરવા તેની મોડેલ માર્ગદર્શક સુચનાઓ તૈયાર કરવી અને સ્તરીય માળખું રાજ્ય સરકારો નક્કી કરે, પંચાયતોની ચૂંટણીની વ્યવસ્થા પણ આમેજ કરાય અને ગ્રામસભાનો ખ્યાલ પણ દાખલ કરવામાં આવે, તેમ મુખ્યમંત્રીઓની બેઠકમાં નિર્ણય થયો.

❖ ગુજરાતમાં પંચાયતીરાજનો ઉદ્ભવ અને વિકાસ :

ભારતની આઝાદી બાદ ગુજરાતમાં શ્રી બળવંતભાઈ મહેતાના પ્રયાસોથી ૧ એપ્રિલ ૧૯૬૩ માં પંચાયતીરાજની શરૂઆત થઈ. ગુજરાતમાં રસિકલાલ પરીખના અધ્યક્ષપદે ૧૩ સભ્યોની લોકશાહી વિકેન્દ્રીકરણ સમિતિની રચના કરવામાં આવી. સત્તાનું વિકેન્દ્રીકરણ પંચાયતીરાજનું હાર્દ છે. ગામડાઓને સ્થાનિક કક્ષા ઉપર જ સત્તાની સોંપણી કરી, આર્થિક, સામાજિક અને સાંસ્કૃતિક વિકાસ સાધવો એ પંચાયતીરાજનો એક હેતુ ગણાય છે.

પંચાયતીરાજએ ગ્રામીણ તેમજ આદિવાસી સમાજમાં પરિવર્તન માટે એક પાયાની સંસ્થા છે. ભારતીય સમાજમાં સ્થાનિક કક્ષાએ લોકશાહી સ્વશાસનની પદ્ધતિ આવે અને સમાજના લોકો તેનો લાભ ઉઠવે તે બાબત આગળ રાખવામાં આવી છે. આદિવાસી સમાજમાં લોકો તેમજ ગ્રામીણ સમાજમાં લોકોને લોકશાહી વ્યવહારની જાણકારી મેળવે અને સ્થાનિક કક્ષાએ પરિવર્તન અને વિકાસ કરે તે બાબત આ પંચાયતરાજનાં ત્રિસ્તરીય માળખામાં જોવા મળે છે. અહીં આપણે ગુજરાતના પંચાયતીરાજનાં ત્રિસ્તરીય માળખાની ચર્ચા કરીશું.

ગુજરાતમાં પંચાયતીરાજના ત્રિસ્તરીય માળખાનો અમલ ૧૯૬૩ થી થયેલ. ૭૩ માં બંધારણીય સુધારા પાછળનો મુખ્ય ઉદ્દેશ્ય પ્રજાની ભાગીદારી ઊભી કરી, વિકાસ અંગેના નિર્ણયો સ્થાનિક કક્ષાએ

જ લેવાના થાય તે સહ્યો છે. સાથોસાથ આ સુધારા દ્વારા પંચાયતીરાજ સંસ્થાને અસરકારક સંસ્થા બનાવવાનો પ્રયાસ કરાયો છે.

આમ, ૭૩ માં બંધારણીય સુધારાએ પંચાયતીરાજ વ્યવસ્થાને બંધારણીય મોભો અને સ્થાન આપેલ છે. પંચાયતીરાજની આ ત્રિસ્તરીય વ્યવસ્થા આ મુજબની છે.

પંચાયતીરાજનું ત્રિસ્તરિય માળખું :

૧ .જિલ્લા પંચાયતો.

૨.તાલુકા પંચાયતો .

૩ .ગ્રામ પંચાયતો.

❖સંશોધન અભ્યાસનું કાર્યક્ષેત્ર :

પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધનનું અભ્યાસક્ષેત્ર દક્ષિણ ગુજરાત છે. જેમાં ભરૂચ, સુરત, નવસારી, અને વલસાડ એમ ૪ જિલ્લાનો સમાવેશ થાય છે. આ દરેક જિલ્લાઓમાંથી જિલ્લા પંચાયત સભ્યો, તાલુકા પંચાયત સભ્યો અને સરપંચોનો હેતુપૂર્વક નિદર્શન પધ્ધતિ દ્વારા ઉત્તરદાતા કે માહિતીદાતા તરીકે પસંદ કરવામાં આવ્યો છે.

દક્ષિણ ગુજરાતના ચાર જિલ્લાની માહિતી :

પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસમાં દક્ષિણ ગુજરાત અભ્યાસ ક્ષેત્ર તરીકે પસંદ કરેલ છે. અહીં દક્ષિણ ગુજરાતનાં ૭ જિલ્લાઓની સામાજિક, આર્થિક, ભૌગોલિક, વસ્તીકીય વગેરે જેવી બાબતોની માહિતી એકદમ ટુંકમાં આપવામાં આવી છે.

૧. ભરૂચ જિલ્લો :-

૬,૫૨૭ ચો. કિ. મી. નો વિસ્તાર ધરાવતો ભરૂચ જિલ્લો ૨૧-૪૧^૦ થી ૨૨-૦૦^૦ ઉત્તર અક્ષાંસ અને ૭૨-૦૦^૦ થી ૭૩-૧૫^૦ પૂર્વે રેખાંશ વચ્ચે આવેલો છે. જિલ્લાની ઉત્તરે વડોદરા જિલ્લો દક્ષિણે સુરત જિલ્લો પૂર્વમાં નર્મદા જિલ્લો તથા પશ્ચિમમાં દરિયાકાંઠાનો વિસ્તાર આવેલો છે. ભરૂચ વડું મથક છે, અને તે દરિયાઈ બંદર છે. જુદા-જુદા કાળ દરમિયાન અવિરતપણે પૂર્વે અને પશ્ચિમનાં દેશો વચ્ચે તેજાના અને રેશમ વગેરે વહાણ માર્ગમાં અગત્યનાં વેપારી મથક તરીકે ટકી રહ્યું હોવાથી ઈતિહાસમાં તે અનેકવિધ નામોથી જાણીતું છે. જેમ કે ભરાકચ્છ, ભૃગુકચ્છ, બાંન્ય અને ભરૂચ.

ભરૂચ જિલ્લાની આબોહવા ગરમ અને સૂકી છે. માર્ચ મધ્યથી શરૂ થઈ જુનના મધ્ય સુધી ઉનાળાની મોસમ દરમિયાન આબોહવા ગરમ અને સૂકી રહે છે. જ્યારે જુનના સપ્ટેમ્બરના અંત સુધી વરસાદની મોસમોમાં આબોહવા ભેજવાળી અને ખુશનુમાં ગણાવી શકાય. ઓક્ટોમ્બર થી નવેમ્બર દરમિયાન સાધારણ ગરમ આબોહવા રહે છે. ડિસેમ્બરથી ફેબ્રુઆરી સુધી મોસમ ઠંડી રહે છે.

૨. સુરત જિલ્લો :-

સુરત જિલ્લાનો ભૌગોલિક વિસ્તાર ૪,૧૨૧ ચો. કિ. મી. છે. જે ૨૦.૧૫^૦ અને ૨૧.૧૫^૦ ઉત્તર અક્ષાંશ અને ૭૨.૩૮^૦ અને ૭૪^૦ પૂર્વ અક્ષાંસની વચ્ચે આવેલો છે. તેની ઉત્તરે ભરૂચ જિલ્લો, દક્ષિણે નવસારી, પૂર્વમાં તાપી જિલ્લો તેમજ પશ્ચિમે અરબસાગર આવેલો છે. સમગ્ર જિલ્લામાં હિન્દુ, મુસ્લિમ, ખ્રિસ્તી, જૈન, પારસી વગેરે કોમોના લોકો વસવાટ કરે છે.

પ્રાકૃતિક રચનાની દ્રષ્ટિએ જોઈએ તો સુરત વિસ્તાર ડુંગરાળ પ્રદેશ, સપાટ પ્રદેશ તેમજ દરિયા કિનારાનો સમાવેશ થાય છે. આ પ્રદેશમાં વસવાટ કરતા મોટાભાગના લોકો મહદઅંશે મુખ્યત્વે ખેતી વ્યવસાય સાથે સંકળાયેલા છે. ખેતીમાં જુવાર, શેરડી, કેળા, ઘઉં, તુવેર, કપાસ, કેરી, ડાંગર, કઠોળ વગેરે પાકોનું ઉત્પાદન કરે છે. ઉદ્યોગક્ષેત્રે કાપડ ઉદ્યોગ, આર્ટશિલ્ક, ઝરીકામ, હીરા, હાથસાળ, વિદ્યુતના સાધનો, રસાયણો, દવા, કાગળ, ખાંડ વગેરે ઉદ્યોગો આવેલા છે.

૩. નવસારી જિલ્લો :-

ગુજરાતની દક્ષિણ સીમા ઉપર અરબી સમુદ્ર કિનારે નવસારી જિલ્લો આવેલો છે. ગુજરાતની દક્ષિણ સીમા ઉપર અરબી સમુદ્ર કિનારે આવેલ નવસારી જિલ્લો ૨૦.૩૫^૦ થી ૨૧.૦૫^૦ ઉત્તર અક્ષાંશ અને ૭૨.૪૩^૦ થી ૭૩.૩૫^૦ પૂર્વે એખાંશ મધ્યે આવેલો છે. જિલ્લાનો ભૌગોલિક વિસ્તાર ૨,૨૦૯ ચો. કિ. મી. નો છે.

જિલ્લાનો પૂર્વ વિસ્તાર કુદરતી વનરાજી અને ડુંગરાઓથી છવાયેલો છે. જ્યારે પશ્ચિમ વિસ્તાર અરબી સમુદ્રને કારણે નદી, નાળા, કોતરો અને નીચાણવાળી જમીનમાં દરિયાનું પણી ફરી વળતા ખારપાટ જમીન આવેલ છે. પૂર્વ અને પશ્ચિમની વચ્ચેનો વિસ્તાર બગીચા લાયક 'ગ્રીન બેસ્ટ' તરીકે જાણીતો છે. જિલ્લામાં કાવેરી, અંબિકા અને પૂર્ણા નદીઓ પૂર્વથી પશ્ચિમ તરફ વહે છે. નવસારી જિલ્લાની ઉત્તરમાં સુરત જિલ્લો, પૂર્વમાં ડાંગ જિલ્લો અને દક્ષિણમાં વલસાડ જિલ્લો આવેલો છે. જ્યારે પશ્ચિમમાં અરબી સમુદ્ર આવેલો છે. ભારતની આઝાદી પછી નવસારી જિલ્લો સુરત જિલ્લામાં સમાવેલ

હતો. ત્યાર પછી ૧૯૬૪ ના જુન માસથી સુરત જિલ્લાની પુનઃ રચના થતા નવસારી જિલ્લાનો સમવેશ વલસાડ જિલ્લામાં થયો હતો. ત્યાર પછી બીજી ઓક્ટોબર ૧૯૯૭ થી નવસારી જિલ્લો અસ્તિત્વમાં આવેલ છે.

૪. વલસાડ જિલ્લો :-

ગુજરાત રાજ્યના છેક છેવાડાનો અને મહારાષ્ટ્ર રાજ્યને અડીને આવેલો વલસાડ જિલ્લો પૂર્વમાં સહ્યાદ્રી પર્વમાળા અને પશ્ચિમે અરબી સમુદ્રથી ઘેરાયેલો વિસ્તાર છે. પ્રાકૃતિક દ્રષ્ટિએ આ પ્રદેશ ખુબજ સમૃદ્ધ છે. પૌરાણિક માન્યતા અનુસાર આ વિસ્તાર સદૈવ નવપલ્લવીન રહેશે તેવા મહાપ્રતાપી પરશુરામના અશીર્વાદ છે. જે આજે પણ મહદ અંશે દ્રષ્ટિગોચર થાય છે.

આ ઉપરાંત ડાંગ તથા વલસાડ જિલ્લાના આ વિસ્તારમાં ભગવાન શ્રી રામે વનવાસ દરમિયાન આ ભુમિને પાવન કરી હોવાની પણ પૌરાણિક માન્યતાઓ છે. કુદરતે છુટા હાથે વેરેલ અખુટ વન્ય સૃષ્ટી, નયનરમ્ય, ગાઢ જંગલોથી આચ્છાદિત ડુંગરો અને ખળખળ વહેતી નદીઓ, ઝરણાઓ વરસાદની ઋતુમાં અનેરું આકર્ષણરૂપ લાગે છે. વલસાડ જિલ્લાની પુનઃ રચના ૧૯૯૭ માં થઈ હતી.

❖નિદર્શની પસંદગી

પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસના સમગ્ર વિષયને ધ્યાનમાં રાખીને હેતુપૂર્વક નિદર્શન પદ્ધતિ દ્વારા ૯૬ આદિવાસી નેતાઓ અને ૯૬ બિન આદિવાસી નેતાઓ એમ કુલ ૧૯૨ ઉત્તરદાતાઓની પસંદગી કરવામાં આવી હતી. જે નીચે મુજબના કોષ્ટકમાં સ્પષ્ટીકરણ કરવામાં આવ્યું છે.

❖માહિતીનું એકત્રીકરણ

પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધન માટે ક્ષેત્રકાર્ય દ્વારા માહિતી મેળવવા માટે વિવિધ પદ્ધતિ અને પ્રયુક્તિનો ઉપયોગ કરવામાં આવ્યો છે જે નીચે મુજબ છે.

- નિરીક્ષણ પદ્ધતિ
- સહભાગી નિરીક્ષણ
- મુલાકાત પદ્ધતિ
- મુલાકાત અનુસૂચિ
- પ્રશ્નાવલી પદ્ધતિ

❖સંશોધનનું મહત્વ

- આ સંશોધન દક્ષિણ ગુજરાતનાં ૪ જિલ્લા પુરતું જ મર્યાદિત છે.
- આ સંશોધન જિલ્લા પંચાયત સભ્યો, તાલુકા પંચાયત સભ્યો અને ગામના સરપંચોને ધ્યાનમાં રાખી અભ્યાસ કરવામાં આવેલ છે .
- પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસમાં આદિવાસી અને બિન આદિવાસીની સમુદાયોના નેતાનો તુલના સંબંધિત અભ્યાસ છે .
- પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસ ઉપર ખુબજ ઓછા સંશોધનો થયા હોવાના કારણે સંદર્ભ સાહિત્યના અવલોકનની તક ઓછી ઉપલબ્ધ બને છે.

❖માહિતીનું વિવિધ કોષ્ટકોમાં વર્ગીકરણ કર્યા બાદ નીચે મુજબના તારણો

- પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસ હેઠળના ધર્મમાં ૮૩.૩૩ %આદિવાસી નેતાઓ હિન્દુ ધર્મ પાળે છે. જેમની તુલનામાં ૯૬.૮૮% બિન આદિવાસી નેતાઓ હિન્દુ ધર્મ પાળે છે. આદિવાસી સમાજમાં હિંદુકરણ અને ખ્રિસ્તીકરણના કારણે નેતાઓ હિંદુ અને ખ્રિસ્તી ધર્મ પણ પાળે છે.
- અભ્યાસ હેઠળના શિક્ષણનાં સ્તરમાં ૨૬.૦૪ %આદિવાસી નેતાઓએ ઉ.માધ્યમિક શિક્ષણ મેળવેલ છે .જેમની તુલનામાં ૩૮.૫૪ %આદિવાસી નેતાઓએ માધ્યમિક શિક્ષણ મેળવેલ છે . અહીં આદિવાસી અને બિન આદિવાસી નેતાઓમાં શિક્ષણના વિવિધ સ્તરોમાં અભ્યાસ કરેલા માલુમ પડે છે .બન્ને પ્રકારના નેતૃત્વમાં કોઈ પણ નેતા નિરક્ષર નથી.
- અભ્યાસ હેઠળના વ્યવસાયમાં ૫૬.૨૫ %આદિવાસી નેતાઓ ખેતી કરે છે .જેમની તુલનામાં ૪૧.૬૬ %બિન આદિવાસી નેતાઓ ખેતી કરે છે. આદિવાસી નેતાઓનો મુખ્ય વ્યવસાય ખેતી છે .ઓછી જમીન હોવા છતાં પણ તેવો ખેતી પર આધાર રાખે છે .જ્યારે બિન આદિવાસી નેતાઓ ધંધો ,નોકરીમાં વધુ જોડાયેલા જોવા મળે છે.
- અભ્યાસ હેઠળના કુટુંબની વાર્ષિક આવકમાં ૪૮.૯૫ %આદિવાસી નેતાઓ ૨૫,૦૦૦ થી ૫૦,૦૦૦ સુધીની વાર્ષિક આવક ધરાવે છે .જેમની તુલનામાં ૩૧.૮૭ %બિન આદિવાસી નેતાઓ ૭૬,૦૦૦ થી ૧૦૦,૦૦૦ સુધીની વાર્ષિક આવક ધરાવે છે .અહીં આદિવાસી નેતાઓની તુલનામાં બિન આદિવાસીની કુટુંબની વાર્ષિક આવક ખુબજ વધારે છે .જેમનું કારણ તેઓ વધારે જમીન ,વ્યવસાય ,ધંધો ,નોકરી કરતા વધુ છે .જેથી તેઓની આવક પણ આદિવાસી નેતાઓ કરતા વધુ જોવા મળે છે.

- અભ્યાસ હેઠળના નેતા બનવા માટે પૈસાની જરૂરિયાતમાં ૧૦૦ %આદિવાસી નેતાઓ અને બિન આદિવાસી નેતાઓ મને છે કે વર્તમાન સમયમાં નેતા બનવા માટે વ્યક્તિ આર્થિક રીતે સધ્ધર હોય એ જરૂરી છે .આર્થિક ગરીબ વ્યક્તિમાં ૧૦૦% આદિવાસી નેતાઓ અને બિન આદિવાસી નેતાઓ મને છે કે પ્રવર્તમાન સમયમાં નેતાગીરી મેળવવા માટે આર્થિક સધ્ધરતા હોવી અનિવાર્ય છે .
- અભ્યાસ હેઠળના રાજકીય પક્ષના લીધે જૂથવાદમાં ૫૪ %૧૬.આદિવાસી નેતાઓ રાજકીય પક્ષોના લીધે વધુ જૂથવાદ થાય એમ માને છે.જેમની તુલનામાં ૬૬ .૬૬બિન આદિવાસી % નેતાઓ રાજકીય પક્ષોના લીધે વધુ જૂથવાદ થાય એમ માને છે. અહી સ્પષ્ટ બતાવે છે કે આદિવાસી નેતાઓ કરતા બિન આદિવાસી નેતાઓ રાજકીય પક્ષના લીધે વધુ જૂથવાદ થાય .એમ જણાવે છે
- અભ્યાસ હેઠળના સંઘર્ષને કઈ રીતે દૂર કરવામાં ૭૩૯૫% આદિવાસી નેતાઓ સંઘર્ષ કે ઝઘડાને . સમજાવટથી દૂર કરે છે. જેમની તુલનામાં ૬૬૬૬બિન આદિવાસી નેતાઓ સંઘર્ષ કે % ઝઘડાને સમજાવટથી દૂર કરે છે. અહી આદિવાસી નેતાઓ બિન આદિવાસી નેતાઓ કરતા વધુ ઝઘડાને સમજાવટથી દૂર કરવાનો પ્રયાસ કરે છેસમાજના ઝઘડા કે સંઘર્ષ કોટ કે પોલીસ . ખાતામાં ના જાય અને પૈસા કે સમયનો વ્યય ના થય એમ જણાવે છે. અહી બન્ને પ્રકારના %નેતાઓ એમ જણાવે છે કે સમાજના ઝઘડા કે સંઘર્ષના ન્યાયમાં ૧૦૦આદિવાસી નેતાઓ અને બિન આદિવાસી નેતાઓ નિષ્પક્ષ રીતે ન્યાય કરે છે .
- અભ્યાસ હેઠળના પંચાયતીરાજના સભ્ય બન્યા બાદ નડતી સમસ્યામાં ૮૩૩૩% આદિવાસી . નેતાઓને સમસ્યા નડે છે. જેમની તુલનામાં ૮૮૫૪બિન આદિવાસી નેતાઓનો સમસ્યા % નડે છે. સમાજ વિવિધ સમસ્યાઓથી ઘેરાયેલો છે. આ સમસ્યાઓ નેતા પાસે જ આવે છે. બન્ને નેતૃત્વની અંદર સમસ્યા નડતી જોવા મળી છે. સમસ્યાઓના મુખ્ય કારણોમાં ૯૧૬૬% . આદિવાસી નેતાઓ ચૂંટણી સંબધી અને પક્ષાપક્ષીની સમસ્યા છે એમ જણાવે છે. જેમની .તુલનામાં ૯૪૭૯આદિવાસી નેતાઓ ચૂંટણી સંબધી સમસ્યા છે એમ જણાવે છે. બન્ને % નેતૃત્વમાં રાજકીય પક્ષાપક્ષીની સમસ્યા જ વધુ જોવા મળે છે

- અભ્યાસ હેઠળના સમસ્યાઓના સમાધાન માટે સલાહમાં ૮૮૫૪% આદિવાસી નેતાઓ ભુતપૂર્વ .
.પંચાયત સભ્યની સલાહ લેવાનું પસંદ કરે છે. જેમની તુલનામાં ૯૩૭૫આદિવાસી નેતાઓ %
ભુતપૂર્વ પંચાયત સભ્યની સલાહ લેવાનું પસંદ કરે છે. અહીં આદિવાસી નેતાઓ કરતા બિન
આદિવાસી નેતાઓ સમસ્યાઓના સમાધાનમાં ભુતપૂર્વ પંચાયત સભ્યનીસલાહ લેવાનું
વધારે પસંદ કરે છે.
- અભ્યાસ હેઠળના ભ્રષ્ટાચારમાં ૬૯૮૦% આદિવાસી નેતાઓ ભ્રષ્ટાચારનો વિરોધ કરશે એમ .
.જણાવે છે. જેમની તુલનામાં ૭૬૦૪બિન આદિવાસી નેતાઓ ભ્રષ્ટાચારનો વિરોધ કરશે %
એમ જણાવે છે. અહીં આદિવાસી નેતાઓ માને છે કે ભ્રષ્ટાચારનો વિરોધ કરવાથી કોઈ ફરક
પડતો નથી. ઉપરના લોકો જ ભ્રષ્ટાચાર કરે છે એમ માને છેઅહીં બિન આદિવાસી નેતાઓ .
.ભ્રષ્ટાચારનો વધારે વિરોધ કરે છે
- અભ્યાસ હેઠળના સમસ્યા હલ કરવાની તીવ્રતામાં ૮૦૨૦% આદિવાસી નેતાઓ સમસ્યા હલ .
.કરવા ખૂબ જ તીવ્ર છે. જેમની તુલનામાં ૭૧૮૮બિન આદિવાસી નેતાઓ સમસ્યા હલ %
કરવામાં ખૂબ જ તીવ્ર છે. અહીં આદિવાસી નેતાઓ સમસ્યા હલ કરવાની તીવ્રતામાં બિન
આદિવાસી નેતાઓ કરતા વધુ જોવા મળે છે.
- અભ્યાસ હેઠળના નેતૃત્વનાં સ્વરૂપમાં ૩૮૫૪% આદિવાસી નેતાઓ વર્તમાન નેતૃત્વનું સ્વરૂપ .
.સુધારાવાદી ગણાવે છે. જેમની તુલનામાં ૩૬૪૫આદિવાસી નેતાઓ વર્તમાન નેતૃત્વ %
સુધારાવાદી માને છે. અહીં બન્ને નેતાઓ જણાવે છે કે વર્તમાન નેતૃત્વનું સ્વરૂપ સુધારાવાદી છે
એમ જાણવા મળ્યું છે .

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ખોખર શમીમબાનું કાદરભાઈ

Assistant Professor

ગોપીનાથજી મહિલા આર્ટ્સ કોલેજ ,શિહોર.

ABSTRACT:

ગુજરાત માં શિક્ષિત બેરોજગારી નું પ્રમાણ વર્તમાન સમયમાં વધતું જાય છે . સાક્ષરતા દર વધવા ની સાથે બેરોજગારી નો પ્રશ્ન પણ વધ્યો છે . ગુજરાત માં આજે બેરોજગારો ની સંખ્યા માં ખૂબ જ વધી છે .તેના કારણે યુવાનો નોકરી મેળવવા માટે અથાક પ્રયત્નો કરી રહ્યા છે. અહીં યુવાનો નોકરી ન મળતા અને પડકારો નો સામનો કરવો પડે છે . પ્રાથમિક જરૂરિયાત ની પરિપૂર્તિ માટે ખાનગી નોકરી કે કોન્ટ્રાક્ટ બેઇઝ જોબ પણ સ્વીકારી લે છે જ્યાં અનેક શોષણ ના ભોગ બને છે . શૈક્ષણિક લાયકાત ધરાવતા હોય છતાં પણ સરકારી નોકરી મેળવવી એ જાંજવા ના જળ સમાન લાગે છે . શૈક્ષણિક સિદ્ધિઓ પ્રાપ્ત કર્યા બાદ યુવાનો ને નોકરી ના હોવાથી લગ્ન વિષયક પ્રશ્નો નો પણ સામનો કરવો પડે છે . સામાજિક પ્રશ્નો પણ પડકાર રૂપે ઊભા થાય છે.

કી-વર્ડ : શિક્ષિત બેરોજગારી ,યુવાનો, સમસ્યા

સંશોધન ના હેતુ :

1. નોકરી –વ્યવસાય માં તક નો અભાવ
2. લગ્ન વિષયક પ્રશ્નો ની તપાસ કરવી
3. સામાજિક-સાંસ્કૃતિક પ્રશ્નો ની તપાસ કરવી .

પ્રસ્તાવના : ભારત એ યુવાનો નો દેશ છે .યુવાધન હોવાથી યુવાનો ની સમસ્યા પણ જોવા મળે છે . યુવાનો શિક્ષણ પ્રાપ્ત કર્યા બાદ તેમનો એક જ ધ્યેય હોય છે સારી નોકરી મેળવી જીવન ને આધાર આપવાનો હોય છે . વ્યક્તિ ની પ્રાથમિક જરૂરિયાત પરિપૂર્ણ કરવા તે કોઈ ને કોઈ ક્ષેત્રમાં કામ કરવા માટે તૈયાર થાય છે . આજે ભારત ના યુવાનો ડીગ્રી હોવા છતાં પણ નાની –મોટી નોકરી માટે અરજી

કરતાં હોય છે . વર્તમાન સમય ની જ વાત કરીએ તો તલાટિ કમ મંત્રી નીવર્ગ- 3જાહેરાત બહાર પડતાં 23.23 લાખ જેવા ફોર્મ ભરાયા છે .જેમાં 3,437જગ્યાઓ માટે 23.23 લાખ અરજી આવેલી જેમાંથી18.21 લાખ ફોર્મ મંજૂર થયેલ છે,1જગ્યા માટે 530 લોકો સ્પર્ધા માં રહશે. વર્ગ -3 ની પરીક્ષા માટે ઉચ્ચ પદવી ધરાવતા લોકો પણ અરજી કરે છે .જે ગુજરાતમાં બેરોજગારી દર્શાવે છે.

બેરોજગારી ,બેકારી (UNEMPLOYMENT)

બેરોજગારી : શિક્ષિત યુવાનો માં બેરોજગારી એ સામાજિક,આર્થિક,અને સાંસ્કૃતિક સમસ્યા છે . બેરોજગારી એ આર્થિક સમસ્યા હોવા છતાં સમગ્ર સમાજ ના રચનાતંત્ર પર અસર ઉપજાવે છે . બેરોજગારી ની સમસ્યા સાથે ઘણી બધી સમસ્યા જોડાયેલી છે. જેમકે ગરીબી,આત્મહત્યા,નશાખોરી ,વેશ્યાવૃત્તિ,બાળ ગુનાખોરી ,વિદ્યાર્થી અશાંતિ જેવી અનેક સમસ્યા સાથે પ્રત્યક્ષ કે પરોક્ષ રીતે જોવા મળે છે.

મદન ગુરુમુખરામ કહે છે કે, “જે દેશમાં કામ કરવાની ઉમર સુધી પોહચેલી વ્યક્તિઓ,કામ કરવાની ઈચ્છા સેવતી હોય છતાં પ્રવર્તમાન વેતનકક્ષા પ્રમાણે કામ મેળવી શક્તિ ન હોય તે દેશ માં બેકારી પ્રવર્તે છે એમ કહી શકાય.”

કાર્લ પ્રિબામ : “બેકારી શ્રમબજાર ની એવી દશા છે કે જેમાં શ્રમશક્તિ ની પૂર્તિ કાર્ય કરવાના સ્થાનોની સંખ્યાથી વધુ હોય છે .

ભારત માં શિક્ષિત બેરોજગારી ની વાત કરીએ તો દેશ માં દર 100 બેરોજગાર માં 17 સ્નાતક ની પદવી મેળવેલ હોય છે,દર 100 બેરોજગારમાં 15 અનુસ્નાતક કરેલા હોય છે,બને સાથે મળીને 100 બેરોજગારો માં 32 યુવાનો સ્નાતક અને અનુસ્નાતક હોય છે . દર 100 બેરોજગાર માથી 10 અને 12 સુધી શિક્ષણ મેળવેલ યુવાઓ ની સંખ્યા 16 છે. CMIE સેન્ટર ફોર મોનિટરિંગ ઇન્ડિયન ઇકોનોમી આર્થિક-થિંક-ટેન્ક ના ડેટા અનુસાર ભારત માં 2020માં બેરોજગારી નો દર તીવ્ર પણે ઘટી ને 6.57 %થયો હતો. માર્ચ 2021 પછી નો આ સૌથી નીચો દર હતો.

શિક્ષણ એ સમાજ વ્યવસ્થા નો એક ભાગ છે. શિક્ષણ સંસ્થા એ શિક્ષણ આપવાનું કામ કરે છે અને આ ઓપચારિક વ્યવસ્થા છે . જે યુવાનો નું ઘડતર નું કામ કરે છે . જે આવનાર પેઢી છે તેને તૈયાર કરે છે

અને તેનું ભાવિ ઘડતર માં મદદરૂપ બને છે અહીં એ પ્રશ્ન થાય શું શિક્ષિત બેરોજગારી વધી છે તો આમાં શિક્ષણ સંસ્થા કઈક અંશે જવાબદાર હશે ખરી ?શું શિક્ષણ ખરા અર્થ માં પુરવાર નથી થતું ?અહીં એક કહેવત છે ભણેલા પણ ગણેલા નહીં એવું આપડે વડીલો પાસેથી સાંભળતા હોય છે z-news આવેલ સમાચાર મુજબ ઉચ્ચ શિક્ષણ મેળવેલ 85% યુવાનો તેમનીયોગ્યતાઓ સિદ્ધિકરી શકતા નથી. 47%શિક્ષિત યુવા રોજગાર મેળવવા માટે અયોગ્ય છે. 65%યુવા ક્લાર્ક બનવા માટે પણ ક્ષમતા ધરાવતા નથી. 97%યુવા Accounting નું કામ પણ નથી કરી શકતા ,90% યુવાઓ જેમને ઉચ્ચ શિક્ષણ પ્રાપ્ત કરેલ છે તે કામચલાઉ અંગ્રેજી પણ નથી જાણતા. આમ,અયોગ્ય શિક્ષણ પ્રણાલી ના કારણે શિક્ષિત બેરોજગારી પ્રમાણ વધ્યું છે.

ગુજરાતમાં શિક્ષિત બેરોજગારી: ગુજરાત માં શિક્ષિત બેરોજગારી નું પ્રમાણ સૌથી વધારે જોવા મળે છે . ગુજરાત માં શિક્ષિત બેરોજગારી વધવાથી અનેક પ્રશ્નો નો સામનો યુવા પેઢી ને કરવો પડે છે . યુવાનો જે છે એમના જીવન જરૂરિયાત જો કોઈ છે તો એ નોકરી છે .10 વર્ષીય ભરતી કેલેડર મુજબ ભરતી ના દવાઓ પણ પોકળ રાજ્ય માં 3 લાખ,92 હજાર 418 (3,92,418) શિક્ષિત બેરોજગારી જોવા મળે છે. 20 હજાર 566 અર્ધ બેરોજગારી જોવા મળે છે આમ ,કુલ 4 લાખ 12 હજાર 985 બેરોજગારો નોંધાયા છે બે વર્ષ માં માત્ર 1777 બેરોજગાર ને સરકારી નોકરી પ્રાપ્ત થઈ છે. ગુજરાત માં 6 ઓગસ્ટ 2021 ના રોજ રોજગાર દિવસ ની ઉજવણી કરવામાં આવેલ જેમાં માનનીય મુખ્ય મંત્રી દ્વારા અનુબંધમ વેબ પોર્ટલ એપ બનાવમાં આવી જેમાં નોકરી મેળવવા ઇચ્છુક લોકો આનો ઉપયોગ કરી શકે છે .

શિક્ષિત બેરોજગાર યુવાનો પર બેરોજગારી ની સામાજિક,સાંસ્કૃતિક,આર્થિક ,માનસિક અસરો જોવા મળે છે. શિક્ષિત યુવાનો સતત રોજગાર મેળવવા પ્રયતનશીલ રહે છે એ માટે આવતી દરેક સ્પર્ધાત્મક પરીક્ષાઓ આપે છે અને પરિણામ ન મળતા હતાશા નો ભોગ બને છે . યુવા અજંપા ના કારણે શિક્ષિત યુવાઓ આત્મહત્યા પણ કરે છે. કામ કરવાની ઈચ્છા ધરાવતા યુવા પોતે તેમના મોજ-શોખ છોડી અને સ્પર્ધાત્મક તૈયારી કરવતા ક્લાસ માં જોડાઈ છે. ગુજરાત માં સૌથી વધારે યુવાનો ગાંધીનગર આવા ક્લાસ માટે જાય છે. જ્યાં હોસ્ટેલ કે રૂમ રાખી ને રહે છે જેનું ભાડું અને ક્લાસીસ ના 30000 થી પણ વધારે ફી હોવાથી આર્થિક તંગી ઊભી થાય છે . યુવાનો પોતે કોઈ પણ કામ ના કરતાં હોય અને ઘરે થી પૈસા મેળવતા હોવાથી તેઓ ઘણી વાર મેગી જેવો નાસ્તા સમાન ખોરાક લઈ પણ તેમનો સમય પસાર કરે

છે . યુવાનો ને જમવામાં પણ બાંધછોડ કરવી પડે છે . માનસિક અસરો માં તેઓ હીનતા,ખીનતા ,નિરાશા, અશક્તિ, ઈચ્છાઓ મારી પડવી વગેરે અસરો જોવા મળે છે. તેમનું જીવન અસુરક્ષિત બને છે કૌટુંબિક સબંધો માં વિઘટન જોવા મળે છે.

શિક્ષિત યુવાનો નો સૌથી મોટો પર્શ છે કે રોજગાર ક્યાં ? તેઓ બેરોજગાર હોવાથી અહી ગરીબી જેવી સમસ્યા નો પણ સામનો કરવો પડે છે. જે લોકો શિક્ષણ મેળવીય બાદ પણ તેમની પ્રાથમિક જરૂરિયાત પૂરી નથી કરી શકતા એને શિક્ષિત ગરીબી કહેવાય . શિક્ષિત ગરીબી એટલે ફક્ત શિક્ષણ મેળવવા માં ગરીબી નહીં પરંતુ અહી પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધન માં શિક્ષિત ગરીબી ને શિક્ષણ મેળવવાયા બાદ ના અર્થ માં જોવા માં આવે છે અને જે યુવાનો શિક્ષણ લઈ ને ખાનગી નોકરી કરે છે તે અર્ધ શિક્ષિત ગરીબી અને અર્ધ બેકારી નું ઉદાહરણ છે. મોટા ભાગ ના યુવાનો ખાનગી નોકરી કરી ને પોતાનું ગુજરાન ચલાવે છે પરંતુ તેમની દરેક પ્રકાર ની જરૂરિયાત પૂર્ણ નથી થતી. આવી નોકરી થી એ સંતુષ્ટ નથી હોતા. ઉમ્મ થતાં તેઓ કામ નથી કરી શકતા અને પેન્શન જેવી યોજના નો પણ અભાવ હોવાથી તેઓ અસુરક્ષિત ની લાગણી અનુભવે છે.

યુવાનો શિક્ષણ મેળવી ઉચ્ચ પદ મેળવવા માટે ના સપના હોય છે . જે દરેક યુવાનો ના પૂરા નથી થતાં અને પીએચ.ડી ની ડીગ્રી મેળવેલા,એજિનિયર,જેવી ઉચ્ચ ડિગ્રી મેળવેલ યુવાનો પણ વર્ગ -3 અને વર્ગ 1,2 ની અને ઘણી બધી પરીક્ષા માટે આવેદન આપે છે જે શિક્ષિત બેરોજગારી દર્શાવે છે . શિક્ષિત યુવાનો જે સ્નાતક કે અનુસ્નાતક હોય તે પણ માનરેગા જેવી યોજના હેઠળ રોજગારી મેળવે છે. સામાન્ય પદ્ધતિવાળા કે સફાઈ કર્મી ની ભરતી માં પણ સ્નાતક કે અનુસ્નાતક ના યુવાનો અરજી કરે છે તેઓ 4 પાસ અને 10 પાસ પર આવતી ભરતી માં પણ જોડાઈ ને નોકરી કરવા માટે ત્યાર થઈ જાય છે આ દેશ ની દશા નું ચિત્ર રજૂ કરે છે.

Unemployment Rate :

ગુજરાત : 2.4

જમ્મુ અને કશ્મીર : 22.2

હરિયાણા : 30.7

હિમાંચલ પ્રદેશ : 14.1

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શિક્ષિત બેરોજગારી માં સાંસ્કૃતિક બાબતો નો પણ સમાવેશ થાય છે જે વ્યક્તિ ને કામ ની ઈચ્છા હોય અને તેના મૂલ્યો ને વળગી રહી કામ માં ના જોડાઈ ત્યારે બેરોજગારી ઊભી થાય છે . દેશ ની આર્થિક વ્યવસ્થા પર અસર થાય છે. ભારત દેશ વિકાસ ની નીતિ ઘડતર માં શિક્ષિત બેરોજગારો માટે રોજગાર પૂરી પાડવાની નીતિ ઘડવી જોઈએ,જેથી બેરોજગારી નો પ્રશ્ન નો ઉકેલ શોધી શકાઈ. નીતિ ઘડાઈ છે અમલ માં મૂકવામાં આવે છે પરંતુ તેની અસર હજી પણ દેખાતી નથી.

શિક્ષણ મેળવતા યુવાનો શિક્ષણ પૂરું થતાં 25 વર્ષ સહેજે પણ લાગે છે. અને યુવાનો ની લગ્ન વય આવી જાય છે અને નોકરી મેળવા માટે યુવાનો ના પ્રયાસો શરૂ હોય છે 25 વર્ષ પછી દરેક માતા –પિતા તેમના સંતાન માટે યોગ્ય પાત્ર ની શોધ માં હોય છે પણ બેરોજગાર હોવાથી લગ્ન વિષયક પ્રશ્નો નો સામનો કરવો પડે છે. બધા લગ્ન માટે યોગ્ય લાયકાત ધરાવતા વ્યક્તિ પસંદગી માં સૌથી વધારે સરકારી નોકરી હોય તેવું ઇચ્છતા હોય છે. અને જો છોકરો શિક્ષિત હોય પણ નોકરી ના કરતો હોય તો ત્યાં અને આજે તો લોકો કન્યા પણ નોકરી કરતી હોય તેમ પસંદગી હોવાથી બે સરખા પાત્ર શોધવામાં યુવાનો ની વય 30 થી 35 ની થઈ જાય છે. જો સગપણ સંબધ થયેલ હોય અને નોકરી શોધ માં હોય અને પરીક્ષા રદ થવું,પેપર ફૂટી જવું,કોવિડ-19 જેવી પરિસ્થિતી તેમના ભાવિ જીવન પર વિપરીત અસર ઉપજાવે છે.

આમ,શિક્ષિત બેરોજગારી એ યુવાનો માટેની એવી સમસ્યા છે જેનું નિવારણ લાવવું આવશ્યક છે. શિક્ષિત બેરોજગારી એ સમગ્ર સામાજિક રચના તંત્ર પર અસર કરે છે. ભારત માં શિક્ષિત બેરોજગારી વધવાથી યુવાનો બહાર ના દેશો માં નોકરી ધંધા માટે જાય છે. બેરોજગારી આર્થિક બાબત છે પરંતુ તેનાથી સમાજ પર નકારાત્મક અસરો પડે છે . સમાજશાસ્ત્ર પણ બેરોજગારી જેવી સમસ્યા નો અભ્યાસ કરે છે. બેરોજગારી સાથે ગરીબી પણ સંકળાયેલી છે.

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કોવિડ – ૧૯ માં ઓનલાઈન શિક્ષણની વણકર જ્ઞાતિની વિદ્યાર્થીઓ પર થયેલ અસર
(મહારાણીશ્રી નંદકુંવરબા મહિલા આર્ટ્સ એન્ડ કોમર્સ કોલેજના સંદર્ભમાં)

સોલંકી પલ્લવી બી.
પી.એચ.ડી. વિદ્યાર્થીની
મહારાજા કૃષ્ણકુમારસિંહ ભાવનગર યુનિવર્સિટી

પ્રસ્તાવના :

ઈ.સ. ૧૯૪૭ અને ૧૯૪૮માં ઈજિપ્તમાં કોલેરાના કારણે અનેક લોકો મૃત્યુ પામ્યાં હતા. ઈ.સ. ૧૯૮૮માં સંયુક્ત રાષ્ટ્ર સંઘે વિશ્વને પોલીયા મુક્ત બનાવવા પ્રયત્નો કર્યા. જેમાં ગુજરાત ૧૮ વર્ષ બાદની સતત લાંબી લડાઈ પછી પોલિયો મુક્ત રાજ્ય બની શક્યું. ઈ.સ. પૂર્વેની ૧૧૦૦ સદીમાં ઉદર દ્વારા ફેલાતા પ્લેગ નામના રોગે વિકરાળ સ્વરૂપ ધારણ કર્યું. જેના કારણે ૧૯૯૪માં ગુજરાતના સુરત શહેરમાં ૩ લાખ લોકોના મૃત્યુ થયા હતા. ત્યારબાદ ઈ.સ. ૨૦૧૯માં ચીનમાંથી કોરોના રોગનું આગમન થયું. આ રોગ વૈશ્વિક સ્તરે ફેલાયો. ભારતમાં ૩૧ જાન્યુઆરી ૨૦૨૦માં અને ગુજરાતમાં ૧૯ માર્ચ ૨૦૨૦માં પ્રથમ કેસ નોંધાયો હતો. આ વૈશ્વિક મહામારીમાં પણ લાખો લોકો મોતને ભેટયા છે.

વિશ્વની દરેક સરકારે કોવિડ-૧૯ સામે લડવા માટે ૨૫મી માર્ચ, ૨૦૨૦ના રોજ લોકડાઉન જાહેર કર્યું હતું. ભારત સરકારે સમાજીક અંતર લાવવાના તાર્કિક ઉકેલ સ્વરૂપે લોકડાઉન અને શૈક્ષણિક, જાહેર સંસ્થાઓને બંધ કરવાની જાહેરાત કરી હતી. દેશવ્યાપી લોકડાઉનની આ પરિસ્થિતિએ દેશની શિક્ષણ પ્રણાલી પર જબરદસ્ત અસર પાડી છે. શૈક્ષણિક સંસ્થાઓની કામગીરી ખૂબ જ મુશ્કેલ બનાવી દીધી છે. શાળા, કોલેજો, વિવિધ યુનિવર્સિટીઓ વગેરે સમગ્ર દેશમાં બંધ થવાથી અભ્યાસ પર તેની ભારે અસર પડી છે. આથી તેના માર્ગ સ્વરૂપે ઓનલાઈન શિક્ષણની શરૂઆત કરવામાં આવી. ભારતીય શિક્ષણ પ્રણાલીનું માળખું, શિખવાની પદ્ધતિ, શૈક્ષણિક ટેકનીકલ સાધનો, મૂલ્યાંકન પદ્ધતિ વગેરે તમામ ઓનલાઈનના માધ્યમથી કરીને શિક્ષણક્ષેત્રમાં ફેરફાર કરી વિદ્યાર્થીઓના હિતમાં કાર્યો કરવાની શરૂઆત કરવામાં આવી.

કોરોનાનો ખ્યાલ :

ઈ.સ. ૨૦૧૯ની આ વૈશ્વિક મહામારી તરીકે કોરોના નામના રોગચાળાની શરૂઆત થઈ હતી. કોરોના વાયરસનું ટેકનીકલ નામ છે “SARS COV-2” સાર્સ વાયરસની શોધ ૧૯૮૦માં થઈ છે. જેનું અંગ્રેજી નામ “Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome” છે. આ સાર્સ વાયરસ ચામાચિડિયા દ્વારા ફેલાતો હતો. કોરોના શબ્દ લેટીન ભાષાનો છે. જે લેટીન શબ્દ “CROWN” પરથી ઉતરી આવ્યો છે. ચીનના વુહાન શહેરમાં “C-Food” માર્કેટમાંથી કોરોના વાયરસની શરૂઆત થઈ હતી. વિશ્વ આરોગ્ય સંગઠને ૩૧ ડિસેમ્બર, ૨૦૧૯માં ચીનમાં તેની પ્રથમ ઓળખ કરી હતી. કોરોના વાયરસથી થતી બિમારીને “Covid-19” કહેવામાં આવે છે.

જો કોઈ એક વ્યક્તિને કોરોના થાય તો તેના સંપર્કમાં કે સ્પર્શમાં આવવાથી તીવ્રગતિએ આ રોગ ફેલાય છે. વિશ્વના ૧૮૮ દેશો કોરોનાથી પ્રભાવિત થયેલા જોવા મળેલ. કોરોના વાયરસની અસર ૨ થી ૧૪ દિવસ દરમિયાન જોવા મળે છે. જેમાં માથું દુખવું, નાક બંધ થઈ જવું, ગળામાં દુખાવો, સુકી ઉધરસ, સાંધાના દુખાવા, ટાઢ, સ્વાદ પારખવાની સંવેદના જતી રહેવી આ તેના સામાન્ય લક્ષણો છે. જ્યારે વધારે તાવ, ઉધરસમાં લોહી આવવું, સ્વેતકણોમાં ઘટાડો થવો, હાંફ ચડવો, છાતીમાં સતત દુખાવો આ તેની અસરના તિવ્ર લક્ષણો છે. વિશ્વ સ્તરે

લોકોને આ મહામારીથી બચાવવા કોવિડ-19, કો-વેક્સિન અને બુસ્ટર ડોઝ દ્વારા તેની અસરથી બચાવવા પ્રયત્ન હાથ ધરાયા છે. WHO ના રિપોર્ટ મુજબ આખા વિશ્વમાં ૪,૧૮,૬૫,૦૪૭ લોકો મૃત્યુ પામ્યાં છે. હાલ વર્તમાન સમયમાં ૧૦,૨૭૯,૬૮,૫૫૫ લોકોને રસીનો ડોઝ આપવામાં આવેલ છે.

વણકર જ્ઞાતિનો ખ્યાલ :

પરંપરાગત ભારતીય હિંદુ સમાજ પાંચ વિભાગો એટલે કે બ્રાહ્મણ, ક્ષત્રિય, વૈશ્ય, શુદ્ર અને પાંચમો વિભાગ પંચમજના તરીકે ઓળખાતા શુદ્રો અને પંચમજનોને સમાજમાં અસ્પૃશ્ય, અશુદ્ધો, સામાજિક, આર્થિક, રાજકીય, શૈક્ષણિક અને ધાર્મિક એમ દરેક બાબતોમાં નિમ્નકક્ષાના ગણવામાં અવાતા હતા. સ્વાતંત્ર્ય પ્રાપ્તિ બાદ સરકારે તેઓને 'અનુસૂચિત જાતિ' આ શબ્દ પ્રયોગ દ્વારા અલગ દરજ્જો આપ્યો. આ અનુસૂચિત જાતિની એનક પેટા જાતિઓ જોવા મળે છે. જેમાં વણકર જ્ઞાતિનો સમાવેશ થાય છે. વણકર જ્ઞાતિની ઉત્પત્તિની અનેક દંતકથાઓ છે. જે આધારે વિશ્વકર્માના પુત્ર એટલે વણકર. વણકરએ ભારતના ગુજરાત અને રાજસ્થાનના રાજ્યોમાં જોવા મળતા દંતકથા પ્રમાણે ગૃત્સમદ ઋષિની વણકરકામ કરનારા વંશજો એટલે વણકરો. કેટલાંક વણકરો રાજપુતમાંથી ઉતરી આવ્યા હોવાનો દાવો કરે છે. વણકર જ્ઞાતિના આંતરિક વિભાજન તરીકે તેના બે વિભાગ પડે છે. (૧) માયાવંશી અને (૨) ઢેડ. વણકરનો પરંપરાગત વ્યવસાય વણાટકામ છે. વણકરોને મેઘવાળ તરીકે પણ ઓળખવામાં આવે છે. વણકરો મોટાભાગે ગુજરાતના સૌરાષ્ટ્ર પ્રદેશમાં ફેલાયેલા છે. તેઓ મુખ્યત્વે અમદાવાદ, મહેસાણા, વડોદરા, સુરત, ભાવનગર શહેરોમાં જોવા મળે છે.

ઓનલાઈન શિક્ષણનો ખ્યાલ :

કોરોના વાયરસનો પ્રભાવ સમગ્ર વિશ્વ પર થયેલો છે. દુનિયાભરના લગભગ ૧૮૮ દેશ આ મહામારીની લપેટમાં આવી ચૂક્યા છે. ધીરે-ધીરે તેણે વૈશ્વિક મંદીનું સર્જન કર્યું છે. આ મહામારીના કારણે ઔદ્યોગિક, સામાજિક, આર્થિક તથા મહત્વપૂર્ણ ક્ષેત્ર તરીકે શૈક્ષણિક ક્ષેત્ર પર પણ તેની વિપરિત અસર થયેલ જોવા મળે છે. કોવિડ-૧૯ની મહામારીએ જંગલમાં આગ ફેલાઈ તે રીતે આખા વિશ્વમાં આ ઘાતક વાયરસ ફેલાયો. જેનો એક માત્ર રસ્તો સામાજિક અંતર છે. આ નિયમનું પાલન કરવા માટે શાળાઓથી લઈને યુનિવર્સિટીએ ઓનલાઈન વર્ગો શરૂ કર્યા છે. ઓનલાઈન શિક્ષણએ લોકપ્રિય ખ્યાલ બની ગયો હતો.

કેટલાંક વર્ષોથી ટેકનોલોજી ખૂબ ઝડપી ગતિએ વિકસી રહી છે. ત્યારે વાસ્તવિક જીવનમાં એ અતિ ફાયદાકારક બની છે. વિવિધ ટેકનિકલ સાધનોએ વિદ્યાર્થીના શિક્ષણ જગતની સમસ્યાઓને દુર કરવા તથા તમામ વયજૂથના લોકો માટે તે ઉપયોગી સાબિત થયા છે. લેપટોપ અને મોબાઈલ ફોન દ્વારા વિશ્વભરની તમામ શાળા અને કોલેજોએ ઝૂમ, ગૂગલ ક્લાસરૂમ, ગૂગલ મીટ, જેવા વિડિયો ટેલીફોનિક સોફ્ટવેર દ્વારા વર્ગો ચલાવવાના શરૂ કર્યા.

કોરોના પહેલા પણ અનેક લોકો ઓનલાઈન શિક્ષણ પ્રાપ્ત કરતા હતાં. પરંતુ હાલ ૨૦૨૧-૨૨માં તેની સંખ્યા બમણી કરતા વધુ થઈ હોવાનું જાણવા મળ્યું છે. હાલ ૧૮૯ મિલિયનની ટોચે પહોંચી છે. તો આ વધારો ઓનલાઈન શિક્ષણની વધતી જતી વૈશ્વિક સ્વિકૃતિને પ્રતિબિંબિત કરે છે. વૈશ્વિક ફલકે ઓનલાઈન શિક્ષણ પ્રાપ્ત કરતાં લોકોની વાત કરીએ તો ઓનલાઈન શિક્ષણમાં ૧૭ મિલિયનથી વધુ લોકો સાથે યુ.એસ. પ્રથમ સ્થાને છે. ત્યારબાદ ૧૩.૬ મિલિયન લોકો ભારતમાં છે. નવા શીખનારાઓની વૃદ્ધિનો સૌથી

વધુ દર ઉભરતી અર્થવ્યવસ્થાઓમાંથી આવે છે. જેમ એક જ સિક્કાની બે બાજુઓ છે તેમ ઓનલાઈન શિક્ષણના ઘણા ફાયદા અને ગેરફાયદા છે.

ઓનલાઈન શિક્ષણ અર્થાત ઇલેક્ટ્રોનિક ઉપકરણો તથા ડિજિટલ મિડિયાના માધ્યમથી જે શિક્ષણ મેળવવામાં આવે તે. જે માટે કોમ્પ્યુટર, લેપટોપ, મોબાઈલ ફોન વગેરેના ઉપયોગ દ્વારા શિક્ષણ મેળવી શકાય છે. ઈ.સ. ૧૯૬૦માં સૌપ્રથમ વખત અમેરિકામાં ઈન્ટરનેટની શરૂઆત થઈ હતી. ૧૯૭૯માં ગેમના માધ્યમ દ્વારા એપલ-૨ના લેમોનેડ સ્ટેડ નામના માધ્યમથી બાળકો માટે એજ્યુકેશનલ ગેમની શરૂઆત કરી. ૧૯૮૪માં ઇલેક્ટ્રોનિક યુનિવર્સિટી નેટવર્ક સામે આવ્યું. ૧૯૯૩માં વિલિયમ ડી. ગ્રેજીયાઈ નામના વિદ્વાને સોફ્ટવેર પ્રોગ્રામો સાથે ઇલેક્ટ્રોનિક મેઈલ, લૅક્સ વગેરેનો એક સાથે ઉપયોગ કરી ઓનલાઈન કમ્પ્યુટર વ્યાખ્યાનની શરૂઆત કરી.

વિશ્વમાં ઓનલાઈન શિક્ષણની પ્રથમ શરૂઆત યુ.એસ.એ.ની યુનિવર્સિટી ઓફ કેલિફોર્નિયામાં ૧૯૬૦માં થઈ હોવાનું મનાય છે. ૧૯૮૪માં યુનિવર્સિટી ઓફ ટોરેન્ટો દ્વારા પ્રથમ સંપૂર્ણ ઓનલાઈન કોર્સ ઓફર કરવામાં આવ્યો હતો. બ્રિટનની ઓપન યુનિવર્સિટી ૧૯૯૦ના દાયકાની શરૂઆતમાં ઓનલાઈન ડિસ્ટન્સ લર્નિંગ શરૂ કરનાર વિશ્વની પ્રથમ યુનિવર્સિટીઓમાંની એક હતી. હાલમાં ભારતની ઈન્દિરા ગાંધી નેશનલ ઓપન યુનિવર્સિટી છે. જે વિશ્વની સૌથી મોટી યુનિવર્સિટી છે. જેમાં લગભગ ૪ મિલિયન વિદ્યાર્થીઓ ઓનલાઈન શિક્ષણ મેળવી રહ્યાં છે. ઓનલાઈન શિક્ષણ હવે માત્ર કોલેજો અને યુનિવર્સિટીઓ પુરતું મર્યાદિત નથી પરંતુ પ્રાથમિક શાળાઓમાં પણ ધીમે ધીમે શરૂ કરવામાં આવ્યું છે. તાજેતરની કોવિડ-૧૯ની મહામારીમાં ઓનલાઈન શિક્ષણ વધુ વિસ્તૃત બન્યું છે.

ઓનલાઈન શિક્ષણના ફાયદા :

- ૧ : વિદ્યાર્થીઓ માત્ર પુસ્તકીયા જ્ઞાનમાંથી બહાર નીકળી ટેકનિકલ જ્ઞાન અને સુવિધાઓથી પરિચિત બન્યાં છે.
- ૨ : ઓનલાઈન શિક્ષણને કારણે ટીમવર્ક દ્વારા પ્રોજેક્ટ્સ કે એસાઈનમેન્ટ્સ જેવા કાર્યો કરી શક્યાં છે.
- ૩ : PDF, PPT અને ટાઈપીંગ, વિડીયો રેકોર્ડિંગ, ઓનલાઈન એજ્યુકેશન કોન્સેપ્ટ, ટેસ્ટ જેવી નવી શિક્ષણ પદ્ધતિ શીખી શક્યા છે.
- ૪ : વિશ્વના કોઈપણ ભાગમાંથી વર્ગને એકસેસ કરી શકાય છે.
- ૫ : ભવિષ્યમાં જે-તે લેકચર ફરી વખત સાંભળવા કે જોવા માટે રેકોર્ડ પણ કરી શકાય છે.
- ૬ : પરિવહન, અભ્યાસ સામગ્રી, નાસ્તાનો કે શૈક્ષણિક કાર્યક્રમ દરમિયાન થતાં અન્ય ખર્ચાઓમાં ઓનલાઈન શિક્ષણને કારણે ઘટાડો થયો છે.
- ૭ : ઓનલાઈન કોચિંગ ક્લાસ દ્વારા વિદ્યાર્થી કોઈપણ ભાષામાં, કોઈપણ શિક્ષક પાસેથી શીખવાનો તેને વિકલ્પ ઉપલબ્ધ થયો છે.

ઓનલાઈન શિક્ષણના ગેરફાયદા :

- ૧ : ઓનલાઈન શિક્ષણના કારણે વિદ્યાર્થીઓનું વાંચન સ્તર સાવ નબળું બન્યું છે.
- ૨ : ઈન્ટરનેટ કનેક્શનના અભાવે યોગ્ય શિક્ષણ પ્રાપ્ત કરી શકતા નથી.
- ૩ : વિશ્વભરના વિદ્યાર્થીઓમાં સામાજિક અલગતા, શારિરીક કસરતનો અભાવ, વર્ગખંડની આંતરક્રિયા ન થવાથી અમુક સામાજીકરણ વગેરેનો સંઘર્ષ કરી રહ્યાં છે.
- ૪ : વિદ્યાર્થીઓ ઓનલાઈન શિક્ષણના બહાને મોબાઈલ ફોન, કમ્પ્યુટર, લેપટોપમાં ગેમ્સ રમવા, સોશયલ મિડિયા વગેરે પ્રવૃત્તિમાં વધુ સમય વિતાવ્યો છે.

- ૫ : કુટુંબની આર્થિક સ્થિતિ નબળી હોવાથી વિદ્યાર્થીઓ લેપટોપ, કમ્પ્યુટર, મોબાઈલ ફોન ખરીદી કરી શકતા નથી. આથી શિક્ષણમાં વિક્ષેપ સર્જાય છે.
- ૬ : વર્ગખંડમાં જે શિસ્ત પાલન શીખી શકે છે તેવું ઓનલાઈનમાં શીખી શકતા નથી.
- ૭ : ઓનલાઈન શિક્ષણને કારણે વધુ ડિજિટલ ઉપકરણોનો ઉપયોગ વિદ્યાર્થીઓના સ્વાસ્થ્ય પર વિઘાતક અસર કરે છે.
- ૮ : ઈન્ટરનેટ રિચાર્જ અને ડિજિટલ ઉપકરણોના રિપેરિંગ વગેરે ખર્ચાઓ શિક્ષણમાં અવરોધ ઉભો કરે છે.
- ૯ : સોશયલ મિડિયા પરથી અમુક અભ્યાસ સામગ્રી શોધવામાં, ચેટીંગમાં, ફોટો કે વિડિયો શેર કરવામાં વિદ્યાર્થીઓનો વધુ સમય બગડે છે.
- ૧૦ : માતા-પિતા પાસે ડિજિટલ ગેજેટ્સના ઉપયોગ સંબંધિત માહિતી ન હોવાથી પોતાના બાળકોને યોગ્ય શિક્ષણ આપવા સમર્થતા અનુભવે છે.

સંશોધન પ્રશ્નની પસંદગી :

વર્તમાન સમયમાં કોરોનાની મહામારી બિમારીના સમયે શિક્ષણના માર્ગ તરીકે ઓનલાઈન શિક્ષણની શરૂઆત થઈ. મોટાભાગના વિદ્યાર્થીઓ ઓનલાઈન શિક્ષણના માધ્યમથી અભ્યાસ કરી રહ્યાં છે. હાલના વર્તમાન સમયમાં આ શિક્ષણે શિક્ષણ જગતની કાયા પલટ કરી નાખી છે. પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધન અભ્યાસમાં ભાવનગર શહેરની મહારાણીશ્રી નંદકુંવરબા મહિલા કોલેજમાં સ્નાતક તથા અનુસ્નાતક કક્ષાએ શિક્ષણ પ્રાપ્ત કરતી વણકર જ્ઞાતિની વિદ્યાર્થીઓના જીવન પર ઓનલાઈન શિક્ષણની અસરને અભ્યાસ માટે પસંદ કરેલ છે.

પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધન અભ્યાસનું મહત્વ :

ભાવનગર શહેરના નિલમબાગ વિસ્તારની મહારાણીશ્રી નંદકુંવરબા મહિલા કોલેજમાં અભ્યાસ કરતી વણકર જ્ઞાતિની વિદ્યાર્થીનીઓ પર ઓનલાઈન શિક્ષણની તેમના જીવન પર કેવી અસર થાય છે ? તે જાણી શકાશે. આ અભ્યાસમાં કોલેજની આર્ટ્સ અને કોમર્સ વિભાગમાં અભ્યાસ કરતી વિદ્યાર્થીનીઓની ઉંમર, શિક્ષણનો વર્ગ, કુટુંબનો પ્રકાર, માનસિક સ્થિતિ, તેમના પિતાનો વ્યવસાય, આવક, સ્વાસ્થ્ય વિષયક સ્થિતિ વગેરે જાણી શકાશે. ઓનલાઈન શિક્ષણની તેમના સ્વાસ્થ્ય પર કેવી અસર થઈ છે ? તેમના આર્થિક જીવન પર કેવો પ્રભાવ પડ્યો છે ? ઓનલાઈન શિક્ષણમાં સંચાર માધ્યમ તરીકે લેપટોપ, મોબાઈલ ફોને તેમના જીવનમાં કેટલી ભૂમિકા ભજવી છે ? વગેરે વિષય અંતર્ગત ઊંડાણપૂર્વકની માહિતી જાણી શકાશે.

સંશોધન અભ્યાસના હેતુઓ :

- ૧ : ઉચ્ચશિક્ષણ ક્ષેત્રે અભ્યાસ કરતી વણકર જ્ઞાતિની વિદ્યાર્થીનીઓની શૈક્ષણિક અને કૌટુંબિક બાબતો તપાસવી.
- ૨ : આ વિદ્યાર્થીનીઓના કુટુંબના આર્થિક જીવનને તપાસવું.
- ૩ : વણકર જ્ઞાતિની વિદ્યાર્થીનીઓના સ્વાસ્થ્ય પર ઓનલાઈન શિક્ષણની અસર તપાસવી.
- ૪ : ઓનલાઈન શિક્ષણની વણકર જ્ઞાતિની વિદ્યાર્થીનીઓના સામાજિક જીવન પર થતી અસર તપાસવી.

વ્યાપવિશ્વ અને નમુના પસંદગી :

પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધન પેપરનું વ્યાપવિશ્વ ભાવનગર શહેરના નિલમબાગ વિસ્તારમાં આવેલ મહારાણીશ્રી નંદકુંવરબા મહિલા આર્ટ્સ અને કોમર્સ કોલેજ છે. પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસ માટે પ્રાથમિક અને ગૌણ માહિતી પર આધાર રાખવામાં આવ્યો છે. આ અભ્યાસમાં પ્રાથમિક માહિતીના સ્ત્રોત તરીકે મુલાકાત, નિરીક્ષણ અને મુલાકાત અનુસૂચિ પદ્ધતિનો ઉપયોગ કરવામાં આવ્યો છે. આ અભ્યાસ માટે ૫૦ ઉત્તરદાતા પાસેથી સાદા યદ્યદ્ય નિદર્શન પદ્ધતિ દ્વારા માહિતી એકત્ર કરવામાં આવી છે. આ ઉપરાંત ગૌણ માહિતી તરીકે પુસ્તક તથા ઈન્ટરનેટ વગેરેમાંથી ઉપલબ્ધ માહિતીનું એકત્રીકરણ કરેલ છે.

સંશોધન અભ્યાસની મર્યાદા :

૧ : આ અભ્યાસ ભાવનગર શહેરની મહારાણીશ્રી નંદકુંવરબા મહિલા કોલેજ પુરતો જ મર્યાદિત છે.

૨ : પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસ નમુના તરીકે ૨૫ ઉત્તરદાતા પુરતું મર્યાદિત છે.

૩ : આ સંશોધન અભ્યાસના તારણો ઉત્તરદાતાઓએ આપેલ ઉત્તરો પર આધારિત છે.

૪ : પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસ વણકર જ્ઞાતિના સ્નાતક અને અનુસ્નાતક વિદ્યાર્થીનીઓ પુરતું મર્યાદિત છે.

સાહિત્યની સમીક્ષા :

૧ : કોવિડ-૧૯ની ભારતીય નારી ઉપર થયેલી સમસ્યા અને ઉપાયો પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસ વોરા ગીતા દ્વારા (સ્ત્રોત : An International Multidisciplinary Research E-Journal-ISSN 2456-8596) શોધવાનો પ્રયત્ન કરવામાં આવેલ છે કે ભારતીય નારીને કોરોના વાયરસના કારણે કેવી કેવી સમસ્યાઓ ઉદ્ભવે છે અને તેના બચાવ માટેના શું ઉપાયો છે. પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધનમાં તેમણે કોરોના મહામારી રોગના લક્ષણો, તેનો ફેલાવો ક્યાં કારણોસર થાય છે. તેના કારણે નારી જીવન પર થતી અનેક અસરોને વર્ણવી છે. આ અભ્યાસમાં જાણવા મળેલ છે કે કૌટુંબિક સમસ્યા, આર્થિક સમસ્યા, માનસિક સંતુલનની સમસ્યા નારી જીવન પર વધુ પ્રમાણમાં થતી હોય તેવું જાણવા મળ્યું છે. તેમણે કોવિડ-૧૯થી બચવાના વિવિધ ઉપાયો તરીકે દર્શાવ્યું છે કે હાથને વારંવાર સેનેટાઈઝરથી સાફ કરવા, બિમાર વ્યક્તિના સંપર્કમાં આવવાનું ટાળવું, માસ્ક પહેરવાનું અનિવાર્ય રાખવું, પીવા માટે ગરમ પાણીનો ઉપયોગ, રોગપ્રતિકારક શક્તિ વધારવા માટે વિવિધ ઉકાળાનું સેવન કરવું વગેરે બાબતોને પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસમાં રજૂ કરેલ છે.

૨ : <https://elarningindustry.com>

પ્રિયંકા ગૌતમ દ્વારા ૧૦, ઓક્ટોબર, ૨૦૨૦માં તેમણે Advantages and Disadvantages of Online Learning” પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસ કરેલ છે. તેમણે પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસમાં જણાવ્યું છે કે કોરોનાની મહામારીના કારણે સમગ્ર વિશ્વમાં ઓનલાઈન શિક્ષણની શરૂઆત થઈ છે. સમગ્ર વિશ્વની શાળાને ડિજિટલ શિક્ષણ પ્રાપ્ત થયું છે. આ ઓનલાઈન શિક્ષણના કેટલાંક ફાયદાઓ અને ગેરફાયદાઓ જોવા મળે છે. ઓનલાઈન શિક્ષણને કારણે શિક્ષકોમાં કાર્યક્ષમતા વધુ જોવા મળે છે. સમય અને સ્થળની સુલભતા પ્રાપ્ત થાય છે. અનેક ખર્ચાઓથી બચી શકાય છે. શિખવાની વિવિધ પદ્ધતિ વિદ્યાર્થીને અનુકૂળ બની છે. આ જ રીતે તેના ગેરફાયદાઓ પણ જોવા મળે છે. જેમ કે, નાના-ગામડાઓ, અંતરીયાળ વિસ્તારો અને શહેરોમાં અનેક વખતે ઈન્ટરનેટ કનેક્શનની મુશ્કેલીને કારણે શિક્ષણ પ્રાપ્ત કરવામાં ઘણી મુશ્કેલી સર્જાય છે. કલાસરૂમની અંદર જે રીતે વિદ્યાર્થીઓનો જે રીતે સર્વાંગી વિકાસ શક્ય બને છે તે ઓનલાઈન શિક્ષણમાં થઈ શકતો નથી. ઘણી વખત શિક્ષકો

અમુક ડિજિટલ સાધનો અને અવનવી શૈક્ષણિક પદ્ધતિઓ વિશે પુરતી માહિતી ન મેળવી શકેલા હોવાથી પણ વિદ્યાર્થી મુશ્કેલીમાં મુકાય છે. પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસમાં આ રીતે ઓનલાઈન શિક્ષણ દ્વારા થતા ફાયદા-ગેરફાયદાનું વર્ણન કરેલ છે.

માહિતીનું વિશ્લેષણ :

પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસ ભાવનગર શહેરના નિલમબાગ વિસ્તારની મહારાણીશ્રી નંદકુંવરબા મહિલા કોલેજમાં અભ્યાસ કરતી વિદ્યાર્થીનીઓના સામાજિક જીવન પર ઓનલાઈન શિક્ષણની કેવી અસર થાય છે તે અંગેનો છે. પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસ ૨૫ ઉત્તરદાતાને લગતો અભ્યાસ છે.

કોષ્ટક - ૧

ઓનલાઈન શિક્ષણની વણકર જ્ઞાતિની વિદ્યાર્થીનીઓના સામાજિક જીવન પર

થતી અસર સંબંધિત માહિતી

ક્રમ	વિગતો	જવાબ	સંખ્યા	ટકાવારી
1	કોરોનાની પરિસ્થિતિને કારણે શરૂ થયેલ ઓનલાઈન શિક્ષણ મેળવવું તમને પસંદ છે.	A) પસંદ છે.	17	68%
		B) પસંદ નથી	08	32%
			25	100%
2	ઓનલાઈન શિક્ષણને કારણે તમારું પરિક્ષામાં કેવું પરિણામ આવે છે ?	A) સારું	14	56%
		B) સામાન્ય	04	16%
		C) નબળું	07	28%
			25	100%
3	કોરોનાની પરિસ્થિતિમાં ફરજીયાત બનેલ ઓનલાઈન શિક્ષણને કારણે સ્માર્ટફોનના ખર્ચની મુશ્કેલી અનુભવો છો ?	A) હા	20	80%
		B) ના	05	20%
			25	100%
4	ઓનલાઈન શિક્ષણને કારણે વધુ સમય સુધી મોબાઈલ ફોનના ઉપયોગથી તમારા આરોગ્ય ઉપર અસર થાય છે?	A) હા	18	72%
		B) ના	07	28%
			25	100%
5	શિક્ષણ માટે વધુ સ્માર્ટફોનના ઉપયોગને કારણે તમે ડિપ્રેશન અનુભવો છો ?	A) હા	03	12%
		B) ના	22	88%
			25	100%
ક્રમ	વિગતો	જવાબ	સંખ્યા	ટકાવારી
6	કોરોનાની પરિસ્થિતિથી વિદ્યાર્થી જીવન પર કેવી અસર થઈ છે ?	A) સ્વભાવ ચિડિયો બન્યો છે.	00	00%
		B) વિદ્યાર્થી તરીકેનું સામાજીકરણ રૂંધાયું છે.	08	32%
		C) મિત્ર જૂથ સાથે તાદાત્મ્ય ઘટ્યું છે.	00	00%
		D) ઉપરોક્ત તમામ	17	68%
			25	100%
7	ઓનલાઈન શિક્ષણને કારણે તમે અભ્યાસની નવી પદ્ધતિઓ શિખી શક્યા છો ?	A) હા	15	60%
		B) ના	10	40%

			25	100%
8	કોરોનાથી શરૂ થયેલ ઓનલાઈન શિક્ષણ દરમિયાન ઈન્ટરનેટ નેટવર્કની મુશ્કેલીનો અનુભવ થયો છે ?	A) હા	05	20%
		B) ના	20	80%
			25	100%
9	કોરોનાને પરિણામે થયેલ ઓનલાઈન શિક્ષણથી માતા-પિતાની પૈસાની બચત થઈ છે ?	A) હા	21	84%
		B) ના	04	16%
			25	100%
10	કોવિડના ઓનલાઈન શિક્ષણે સ્ત્રી જીવન પર વિઘાતક અસર કરી છે ?	A) હા	22	88%
		B) ના	03	12%
			25	100%

ઉપરોક્ત કોષ્ટક પરથી મળતી માહિતી પ્રમાણે ૬૮% ઉત્તરદાતાને કોરોનાને કારણે શરૂ થયેલ ઓનલાઈન શિક્ષણ મેળવવું પસંદ છે, જ્યારે ૩૨% ઉત્તરદાતાને ઓનલાઈન શિક્ષણ મેળવવું પસંદ નથી. ૫૬% ઉત્તરદાતાનું માનવું છે કે ઓનલાઈન શિક્ષણને કારણે પરિક્ષામાં સારું પરિણામ આવે છે જ્યારે ૧૬%નું સામાન્ય પરિણામ અને ૨૮%નું નબળું પરિણામ આવે છે. કોરોનાની પરિસ્થિતિમાં ફરજીયાત બનેલ ઓનલાઈન શિક્ષણને કારણે ૮૦% ઉત્તરદાતાઓ ખર્ચની મુશ્કેલી અનુભવે છે. ૧૨% ઉત્તરદાતા કહે છે કે શિક્ષણમાં સ્માર્ટફોનના વધુ ઉપયોગને કારણે તેઓ માનસિક ડિપ્રેશનનો અનુભવ કરે છે. જ્યારે ૮૮% ઉત્તરદાતા માનસિક ડિપ્રેશનનો અનુભવ કરતા નથી. ૩૨% ઉત્તરદાતાઓ જણાવે છે કે ઓનલાઈન શિક્ષણને કારણે વિદ્યાર્થી તરીકે તેમનું યોગ્ય સામાજીકરણ થતું નથી. જ્યારે ૬૮% ઉત્તરદાતા એવું જણાવે છે કે ઓનલાઈન શિક્ષણને કારણે અમુક પરિસ્થિતિમાં તેઓનો સ્વભાવ ચિડિયો બન્યો છે. વિદ્યાર્થી તરીકેનું યોગ્ય સામાજીકરણ થતું નથી અને મિત્ર જૂથ સાથે પણ તેમનું તાદાત્મ્ય ઘટ્યું છે. ઉપરોક્ત ત્રણેય પરિસ્થિતિનો સામનો તેઓએ કર્યો છે. ૬૦% ઉત્તરદાતા જણાવે છે કે ઓનલાઈન શિક્ષણને કારણે અભ્યાસ વિષયક નવી પદ્ધતિઓ શિખી શક્યાં છે. ૨૦% ઉત્તરદાતા જણાવે છે કે તેઓ ઓનલાઈન શિક્ષણને કારણે ઈન્ટરનેટ નેટવર્કની મુશ્કેલીનો અનુભવ કરે છે, જ્યારે ૮૦% ઉત્તરદાતાને નેટવર્કની કોઈ મુશ્કેલી થતી નથી. કોરોનાને પરિણામે થયેલ ઓનલાઈન શિક્ષણથી માતા-પિતાને પૈસાની બચત થઈ છે તેવું ૮૪% ઉત્તરદાતાનું માનવું છે જ્યારે ૧૨% ઉત્તરદાતાનું માનવું છે કે કોઈપણ પ્રકારે પૈસાની બચત થઈ નથી. ૮૮% ઉત્તરદાતાનું માનવું છે કે કોવિડના કારણે સ્ત્રી જીવન પર વિઘાતક અસર થઈ છે.

અભ્યાસના તારણો :

- ૧ : પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસમાં વયજૂથના આધારે ૩૪% ઉત્તરદાતા ૧૭ થી ૧૮ વર્ષની વય ધરાવે છે. ૩૨% ઉત્તરદાતા ૧૮ થી ૧૯ વર્ષની વય ધરાવે છે અને ૩૪% ઉત્તરદાતા ૧૯ થી ૨૦ વર્ષની વય ધરાવે છે.
- ૨ : પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધનમાં કુટુંબના પ્રકારની વિગત પાછળ ૩૪% ઉત્તરદાતા સંયુક્ત કુટુંબમાં રહે છે જ્યારે ૬૬% ઉત્તરદાતા વિભક્ત કુટુંબમાં રહે છે.
- ૩ : પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધનમાં માહિતી તપાસતા જાણવા મળ્યું છે કે ૨૨% ઉત્તરદાતાના પિતાનો વ્યવસાય પ્રાઈવેટ નોકરી છે, ૪૦% ઉત્તરદાતાના પિતાનો વ્યવસાય મજૂરીકામ છે અને ૩૮% ઉત્તરદાતાના પિતાનો વ્યવસાય પરંપરાગત વણાટકામ છે.
- ૪ : પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસમાં જાણવા મળ્યું છે કે ૬૮% ઉત્તરદાતાઓને ઓનલાઈન શિક્ષણ મેળવવું પસંદ છે જ્યારે ૩૨% ઉત્તરદાતાને ઓનલાઈન શિક્ષણ મેળવવું પસંદ નથી. જેમાંથી ૧૫% ઉત્તરદાતા કહે છે કે ગમે તે સ્થળે શિક્ષણ મેળવી શકે છે, ૧૮%

ઉત્તરદાતા કહે છે કે ગમે તે સમયે વારંવાર ઓડિયો લેકચર સાંભળી શકાય છે. ૬% ઉત્તરદાતા કહે છે કે ઓનલાઈન લેકચર શરૂ રાખી અન્ય કાર્ય પણ કહી શકાય છે. જ્યારે ૩૫% ઉત્તરદાતાને ઉપરોક્ત ત્રણેય પરિસ્થિતિથી લાભ થતો હોવાથી ઓનલાઈન શિક્ષણ મેળવવાનું પસંદ કરે છે.

- ૫ : પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસમાં એ તારણ મળે છે કે ઓનલાઈન શિક્ષણને કારણે સ્માર્ટફોન અભ્યાસ માટે ઉપયોગી બન્યો છે. આથી ૭૨% વિદ્યાર્થીઓ સ્માર્ટ ફોનનો ઉપયોગ ૫૦% જેટલો કરે છે.
- ૬ : પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસ પરથી એ ફલિત થાય છે કે ૮૮% ઉત્તરદાતાઓ કોરોનાની પરિસ્થિતિમાં ફરજીયાત બનેલ ઓનલાઈન શિક્ષણને કારણે સ્માર્ટફોનના ખર્ચની મુશ્કેલી અનુભવે છે. જેમાં ૭૨% વિદ્યાર્થીનીઓ ઈન્ટરનેટના વપરાશનો ખર્ચ અનુભવે છે, જ્યારે ૧૬% વિદ્યાર્થીનીઓ સ્માર્ટ ફોનની ખરીદીના ખર્ચનો અનુભવ કરે છે.
- ૭ : પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધનમાં માહિતી તપાસતા જાણવા મળેલ છે કે ઓનલાઈન શિક્ષણને કારણે વધુ સમય સુધી મોબાઈલ ફોનના ઉપયોગને કારણે ૮૪% ઉત્તરદાતાઓના સ્વાસ્થ્ય પર અસર થયેલ છે. જેમાં ૨૨% ઉત્તરદાતા માથાના દુખાવાનો, ૧૮% ઉત્તરદાતા થાક, ૨૮% ઉત્તરદાતા આંખોને નુકશાન જ્યારે ૧૬% ઉત્તરદાતા શરીરના અન્ય ભાગ પર તેની અસર થઈ હોવાનું અનુભવી રહ્યાં છે.
- ૮ : પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસમાં ૬૦% ઉત્તરદાતા જણાવે છે કે ઓનલાઈન શિક્ષણને કારણે તેઓ પીડીએફ, પાવર પોઈન્ટ પ્રેઝન્ટેશન (પીપીટી) જેવી અભ્યાસની નવી પદ્ધતિ શીખી શક્યાં છે. જ્યારે ૨૦% ઉત્તરદાતા જણાવે છે કે સ્માર્ટફોનનું ઓપરેટીંગ બરાબર ન આવડતું હોવાથી અને સ્માર્ટફોનનો ખર્ચ પોસાતો ન હોવાથી તેઓ ઓનલાઈન શિક્ષણ દ્વારા અભ્યાસની નવી પદ્ધતિ શીખી શક્યાં નથી.
- ૯ : પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસના તારણો પરથી એ સાબિત થાય છે કે કોરોનાને પરિણામે શરૂ થયેલ ઓનલાઈન શિક્ષણથી તેમના માતા-પિતાને પૈસાની બચત થઈ છે તેવું ૭૬% ઉત્તરદાતાનું માનવું છે જેમાં તેઓ જણાવે છે કે પરિવહનનો ખર્ચ બચ્યો, મોંઘા કોચિંગ ક્લાસનો ખર્ચ ઘટ્યો, નાસ્તાનો ખર્ચ ઘટ્યો, શૈક્ષણિક કાર્યક્રમ અંતર્ગત થતા ખર્ચમાં ઘટાડો થયો છે.
- ૧૦ : પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધનમાં એ માહિતી પ્રાપ્ત થાય છે કે ૮૮% ઉત્તરદાતા જણાવે છે કે કોવિડમાં ઓનલાઈન શિક્ષણથી સ્ત્રી જીવન પર કોઈ વિઘાતક અસર થઈ નથી જ્યારે ૫૬% ઉત્તરદાતાનું માનવું છે કે સ્ત્રી જીવન પર વિઘાતક પ્રભાવ પડ્યો છે. તેમાં ડ્રોપઆઉટ દર વધ્યો, બાળલગ્નનું પ્રમાણ ઊંચું આવ્યું છે, નાની વયે ગર્ભાવસ્થાનું પ્રમાણ વધ્યું, બાળમજૂરી દર વધ્યો, ઘરેલું હિંસાનું પ્રમાણ વધ્યું વગેરે જેવી અસરો સ્ત્રીના જીવન પર થઈ હોવાનું ઉત્તરદાતા જણાવે છે.

સમાપન :

આમ, પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધકીય અભ્યાસમાં કેટલીક પ્રાથમિક માહિતી આપવામાં આવી છે. જેમાં વિષયવસ્તુની પૂર્વભૂમિકા તરીકે કોરોના મહામારીનો ખ્યાલ, ઓનલાઈન શિક્ષણનો ઇતિહાસ, ખ્યાલ, ઓનલાઈન શિક્ષણના ફાયદા-ગેરફાયદા તથા અભ્યાસ વિસ્તાર જે ક્ષેત્રમાં આવેલ છે તેનો ટૂંકો પરિચય આપવામાં આવેલ છે. આમ, સમગ્ર માહિતી પરથી એમ કહી શકાય કે કોરોનામાં ઓનલાઈન શિક્ષણની વિદ્યાર્થીનીઓ પર અનેક હકારાત્મક તેમજ નકારાત્મક અસરો થયેલ જોવા મળે છે.

સંદર્ભ સૂચિ :

૧ : સમુહ પ્રત્યાયનનું સમાજશાસ્ત્ર

પ્રા.ડૉ. રમણીક ભટ્ટી, યુનિવર્સિટી ગ્રંથ નિર્માણ બોર્ડ, ગુજરાત રાજ્ય

૨ :આરોગ્યનું સમાજશાસ્ત્ર

ડૉ. એચ.એલ. યાવડા, ડૉ. જયકરભાઈ એસ. મહેતા – પાર્શ્વ પબ્લિકેશન, અમદાવાદ

૩ :<http://elarningindustry.com>

બાળ જાતીય શોષણ: અટકાવ અને વ્યવહાર (POCSO કાયદો)

Dr. Alpeshkumar G. Nakrani

Assistant Professor, Smt. J. J. Kundalia Graduate Teachers College, Rajkot

Email Address: alpeshsir@gmail.com

Abstract:

મહિલા અને બાળ કલ્યાણ મંત્રાલય દ્વારા 2007માં કરવામાં આવેલા અભ્યાસ મુજબ ભારતમાં બાળકોના જાતીય શોષણનો દર 53% છે, જે 19.7% પુરુષ અને 7.9% મહિલાના વૈશ્વિક દરથી વધુ છે. ભારત સરકાર દ્વારા કરાયેલ અભ્યાસ અનુસાર બાળ મજૂરી દરમિયાન બાળકોના જાતીય શોષણનું સૌથી વધારે જોખમ હોય છે. વર્ષ 2011માં બાળકો સાથે બળાત્કારના 2,113 કેસ નોંધાયા હતા. પરંતુ 2015માં આ આંકડો વધીને 10,854 થઈ ગયો. (રિદ્ધિમા મલ્હોત્રા, ૨૦૧૭) ભારતમાં આવા બાળ જાતિય શોષણના બનાવ શા માટે વધી રહ્યા છે? બાળકો પર આની શું અસર થાય? તેને અટકાવવા શું કરવું? ભારતમાં આ માટે વિશેષ કાયદો- POCSO Act શું છે? તે અંતર્ગત કઈ રીતે ફરિયાદ થઈ શકે? તેની વિષાદ ચર્ચા, જાગૃતિ સમાજમાં લાવવી જરૂરી છે. માતા પિતા, સમાજ, શાળા અને સરકારની ભૂમિકા તેમજ જવાબદારી નિભાવવી જરૂરી છે.

ચાવીરૂપ શબ્દો: બાળ જાતિય શોષણ. POCSO Act

પ્રસ્તાવના:

નેશનલ કાઈમ રેકોર્ડ્ઝ અનુસાર વર્ષ 2015માં બાળકો વિરુદ્ધ થયેલા 91,172 અપરાધમાંથી 42,520 એટલે કે 45.50 ટકા અપરાધો જાતીય શોષણ સંબંધિત હતા. બાળકો સાથે થતાં બળાત્કારના કિસ્સાઓમાં ઓછામાં ઓછા 94% કિસ્સામાં અપરાધી આવા બાળકોના પરિચિત જ હતા. જ્યારે 35% અપરાધી તેમના પાડોશી હતા અને 10% તો તેમના પરિવારના સભ્ય અને સંબંધી હતાં. મહિલા અને બાળ કલ્યાણ મંત્રાલય દ્વારા 2007માં કરવામાં આવેલા અભ્યાસ મુજબ ભારતમાં બાળકોના જાતીય શોષણનો દર 53% છે, જે 19.7% પુરુષ અને 7.9% મહિલાના વૈશ્વિક દરથી વધુ છે. ભારત સરકાર દ્વારા કરાયેલ અભ્યાસ અનુસાર બાળ મજૂરી દરમિયાન બાળકોના જાતીય શોષણનું સૌથી વધારે જોખમ હોય છે. વર્ષ 2011માં બાળકો સાથે બળાત્કારના 2,113 કેસ નોંધાયા હતા. પરંતુ 2015માં આ આંકડો વધીને 10,854 થઈ ગયો. (રિદ્ધિમા મલ્હોત્રા, ૨૦૧૭)

સળગતો પ્રશ્ન એ છે કે આવા બનાવો કેમ વધી રહ્યા છે? બાળ જાતિય શોષણ કેમ અટકાવી શકીએ? ભારતમાં શું કાયદો છે? તેની ચર્ચા અત્રે કરવામાં આવી છે.

કેમ વધી રહ્યા છે બાળકો સાથે યૌન શોષણના બનાવ?

1. બાળકો સોફ્ટ ટાર્ગેટ હોય છે. તેમને તાકાતના જોરે વશમાં કરીને મજબૂર કરવાં સરળ હોય છે.
2. બાળકોને તેમની સાથે થયેલી કરતૂતને ગુપ્ત રાખવા માટે આસાનીથી ધમકાવી શકાય છે, જ્યારે તેમાંથી કેટલાક બાળકો તો સમજી જ નથી શકતા કે તેમની સાથે શું ખોટું થયું છે.
3. ભારતમાં ચાઇલ્ડ પોર્નોગ્રાફી પણ ઘણી જોવામાં આવે છે.
4. અનેક અભ્યાસમાં બહાર આવી ચૂક્યું છે કે બળાત્કાર જેવી ઘટનાઓમાં મોટે ભાગે આરોપી કે દોષિત પીડિતાના આસપાસના કે પરિચિત કે સંબંધી જ હોય છે. એવામાં કોઈ કન્યા પોતાના કોઈ પરિચિત વ્યક્તિનો ભરોસો જ કેવી રીતે કરે કે જ્યારે તેના ઓળખીતા લોકો જ તેની વિરુદ્ધ આવો જઘન્ય અપરાધ કરતા ડરતા ન હોય?
5. બાળકોનું જાતીય શોષણ ઇન્ટરનેટ પર વૈશ્વિક સમસ્યા બની રહ્યું છે. જેના કારણે બાળકોનું બાળપણ ધીમે ધીમે બરબાદ થઈ રહ્યું છે. ભારતમાં પણ બાળકો સામેના ગુનાઓ મોટા પાયે વધી રહ્યા છે.
6. ઉત્તર પ્રદેશમાં સૌથી વધુ કેસ 2016 માં, બાળકો સાથે સંકળાયેલી 1,06,958 ઘટનાઓમાંથી, POCSO કાયદા હેઠળ 36,022 કેસ નોંધાયા હતા, જેમાં ઉત્તર પ્રદેશમાં સૌથી વધુ 4,954 કેસ નોંધાયા હતા. ઉત્તર પ્રદેશ પછી મહારાષ્ટ્રમાં 4,815 અને મધ્ય પ્રદેશમાં 4,717 કેસ નોંધાયા છે. Ministry of Women and Child Development (2007) કરેલ ૧૨૫૦૦૦ બાળ મુલાકાતોમાંથી ૫૦% સાથે આવા કોઈ બનાવ બન્યા હોવાનું સ્વીકાર્યું હતું.
7. બાળકોના જાતીય શોષણ પાછળ મનોવૈજ્ઞાનિક કારણ પણ છે. ઘણા બધા સામાજિક અને સાંસ્કૃતિક કારણો અપરાધીઓને આ માટે પ્રભાવિત કરે છે. ખાસ કરીને પુરુષોએ દરરોજ જે સામાજિક પડકારો અને આર્થિક સંઘર્ષનો સામનો કરવો પડે છે, આથી તેઓ વધુ આક્રમક અને કઠોર થઈ જાય છે.
8. સમગ્ર વિશ્વમાં બાળકોની વસ્તીના 19% બાળકો ભારતમાં રહે છે. જ્યારે દેશમાં 40% લોકો સગીર છે.

9. સંયુક્ત રાષ્ટ્રના અનુસાર સમગ્ર વિશ્વમાં ગરીબીમાં જીવન વિતાવી રહેલા બાળકોમાંથી 30% ભારતમાં રહે છે. આવા મોટાભાગના બાળકો બેઘર છે અથવા તેમના માતા-પિતા તેમની સંભાળ જ નથી લેતા. આથી આ બાળકો કેટલાય પ્રકારના જોખમો બાબતે અસુરક્ષિત થઈ જાય છે.

10. દેશમાં દર પંદર મિનિટે બળાત્કારનો એક બનાવ નોંધાય છે અને એના કેસ વર્ષોવર્ષ સુધી કોર્ટોમાં ચાલે છે અને ઘણાં ખરા આરોપીઓ છૂટી જાય છે જેના કારણે યૌન અપરાધીઓની હિંમતમાં વધારો થાય છે

11. બળાત્કાર, હત્યા, શોષણ, ઉત્પીડન જેવા તમામ અપરાધને રોકવા માટે દેશમાં કડક કાયદા છે પરંતુ ગુનેગારો આવા કાયદાઓને ઘોળીને પી જવા જેટલા મજબૂત બની ગયાં છે. એ સંજોગોમાં આવા જઘન્ય અપરાધોમાં આકરી સજા આપીને દાખલો બેસાડવાની જરૂરિયાત છે. ખરેખર તો આવી કોઈ ઘટના સામે આવે ત્યારે લોકો સોશિયલ મીડિયા ઉપર મેસેજ ફોરવર્ડ કરીને કે રોષ વ્યક્ત કરીને પોતાની ફરજ પૂરી થયાનું સમજી લે છે.

ભારતમાં બાળક યૌન શોષણના સ્થિતિ/બનાવો

- 1.ડેલ્ટા મેઘવાલ કેસ (બિકાનેર, રાજસ્થાન)
- 2.ઊન્નાઓ રેપ કેસ (ઉત્તર પ્રદેશ)
- 3.કતરા રેપ કેસ (ઉત્તરપ્રદેશ)
- 4.મુજફરપુર(બિહાર) Shelter Home Rape Case
- 5.કઠુવા રેપ કેસ (જમ્મુ કશ્મીર)

બાળ જાતીય શોષણ શું છે?

- Child Sexual Abuse
- Child-બાળક (POCSO Act મુજબ 18 વર્ષની નીચેની કોઈ પણ વ્યક્તિ બાળક કે બાળકી)
- Sexual-જાતીય, યૌન સંબંધી
- Abuse- ગાળ, અપશબ્દ, દુરુપયોગ, ગેરલાભ, A rude expression intended to offend or hurt

Physical hurting, Verbal attack

Child sexual abuse (CSA) includes all types of sexual victimization of children – penetrative or non-penetrative sexual intercourse, pornography, sexual harassment, commercial sexual exploitation, sex tourism and online exploitation. (Bhave S, Saxena A, 2013)

જાતીય શોષણ એટલે કોઈ વ્યક્તિ દ્વારા કરવામાં આવતી શારીરિક છેડતી, શરીર કે તેના અંગો વિષે કરવામાં આવેલી મજાક, જાણીજોઈને શારીરિક સ્પર્શ કરવો, પોર્ન ફિલ્મ કે અઅશ્લીલ

ફોટોગ્રાફ બતાવવા કે મોકલવા, શારીરિક લાભના બદલામાં ફાયદાનો વાયદો કે નુકસાન અંગેની ધમકી, અશ્લીલ ઈશારા - હાવભાવ કે વાતચીત કરવી. બાળકો આવી બાબતોથી વ્યાકુળ બને છે અને તેને સ્વીકારી શકતા નથી તેવી તમામ બાબતો જાતીય શોષણનો ભાગ છે. આ બધી બાબતોને જાતીય શોષણ કહેવામાં આવે છે.

બાળ જાતીય શોષણથી બાળક પર થતી અસરો

1. જાતીય રોગો કે ઇન્ફેક્શન થાય
2. શારીરિક ઇજા
3. આજીવન બીમારી-હૃદયરોગ, બ્લડ પ્રેસર, સ્થૂળતા, કેન્સર
4. હતાશા, ચિંતા, ડર
5. Post traumatic disorder
6. ડ્રગ લેવાનું કે દારૂ નશો કરવાનું શરૂ કરે
7. જાતીય આવેગ, જાતીય શોષણ કે અસુરક્ષિત જાતીય સંભોગ કે વેશ્યાવૃત્તિ તરફ વળે
8. આત્મહત્યા નો પ્રયાસ કરે
9. જીવનમાં વારંવાર ભોગ બને

POCSO કાયદો : શા માટે જરૂર પડી?

1. ૨૦૧૧ વસ્તી ગણતરી મુજબ ભારતમાં ૪૭૨ મિલિયન બાળકો ૧૮ વર્ષ નીચે ઉંમરના હતા
2. POCSO પહેલા માત્ર ગોવા માં Goa Children's Act, 2003 હતો
3. IPC માં ઘણી છટકબારીઓ હતી જેમ કે IPC 375 પુરુષ પીડિતો અથવા કોઈપણ વ્યક્તિને "પરંપરાગત" સંભોગ સિવાયના જાતીય કૃત્યોથી રક્ષણ આપતું નથી. IPC 354 માં "Modesty" ની વૈધાનિક વ્યાખ્યાનો નથી. દંડ ઓછો છે. વધુમાં, તે પુરુષ બાળકની "Modesty" નું રક્ષણ કરતું નથી. IPC 377 માં, "અકુદરતી અપરાધો" શબ્દની વ્યાખ્યા કરવામાં આવી નથી. તે ફક્ત તેમના હુમલાખોરના લૈંગિક પીડિતોને લાગુ પડે છે, અને બાળકોના જાતીય શોષણને ગુનાહિત બનાવવા માટે રચાયેલ નથી.

POCSO કાયદો : પરિચય

- ૨૦૧૨માં ભારતની કેન્દ્ર સરકારે જાતિય ગુનાઓ સામે બાળકોને રક્ષણ આપતો કાયદો ઘડ્યો જે ૧૪ નવેમ્બર, ૨૦૧૨થી અમલમાં આવ્યો.

આ કાયદો બાળકોને જાતિય-હુમલા, જાતીય સતામણી અને અશ્લીલ સાહિત્ય અંગેના ગુનાઓ સામે રક્ષણ આપવા માટે અને આવા ગુનાઓની ઇન્સાફી કાર્યવાહી ચલાવવા માટે બનાવાયો અને તેને માટે વિશિષ્ટ અદાલતો પણ પ્રસ્થાપિત કરી હતી. આ કાયદો બાળકો માટે ખાસ બનાવાયો છે, કારણકે ભારતીય બંધારણના અનુચ્છેદ-૧૫ના ક્લોઝ (૩) પ્રમાણે બંધારણે રાજ્યને બાળકો માટે વિશેષ જોગવાઈ કરવાની સત્તા આપી છે.

પસાર કર્યો	June 19, 2012
Act Year:	2012
પૂરું નામ	The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012
મુખ્ય હેતુ	An Act to protect children from offences of sexual assault, sexual harassment and pornography and provide for establishment of Special Courts for trial of such offences and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.
Ministry:	Ministry of Women and Child Development
અમલ તા.	November 14, 2012

1. આ કાયદો જાતિ તટસ્થ છે. બંને જાતી માટે છે.
2. જાતીય શોષણ થઈ રહ્યું તેવો ખ્યાલ હોય અને રિપોર્ટ ન કરો તો એ પણ ગુન્હો બને છે.
3. શોષણ અંગે ની ફરિયાદ માટે કોઈ સમય મર્યાદા નથી વર્ષો પછી પણ ફરિયાદ થઈ શકે
4. પીડિત ની ઓળખ ગુપ્ત રાખવામા આવે છે
5. નવા નિયમો મુજબ જે સસ્થાઓ બાળકોને આશ્રય આપતી હોય કે તેમની સાથે કામ કરતી હોય તેનું સમયાંતરે પોલીસ વેરિફિકેશન જરૂરી, દરેક કર્મચારીની પ્રાથમિક તપાસ જરૂરી, સસ્થામાં ૦% બાળ હિંસા નીતિ રાખવી

POCSO કાયદો : જોગવાઈઓ

- આ કાયદામાં ૯ પ્રકરણ માં કુલ ૪૬ કલમ છે

- જાતીય સતામણી અને જાતીય હુમલા ના બાળકો જોડે થતાં ગુનાઓને લગતી અનેક જોગવાઈઓને વિસ્તારપૂર્ણ આવરી લીધી છે.
- સૌ પહેલાં તો બાળકની વ્યાખ્યા આપી છે. આ કાયદા નીચે બાળક એટલે કોઈપણ વ્યક્તિ જેણે ૧૮ વર્ષ પૂરા કર્યા ન હોય તે,
- “ઘરમાં સાથે રહેવા” નો અર્થ આ કાયદાએ એવો કર્યો છે કે ઘર એટલે એવું કે જેમાં આરોપી વ્યક્તિ બાળક સાથે ઘરના સગપણમાં કોઈપણ સમયે સાથે રહ્યો હોય અથવા રહેતો હોય.
- જાતીય હુમલો અને જાતીય સતામણી બંને ગુનાને સાંકળી લીધા છે. જાતીય હુમલો “પ્રવેશ જાતીય” છે કે “ઉગ્ર પ્રવેશ જાતીય” હુમલો છે તેની વ્યાખ્યા બહુ સ્પષ્ટ આપી છે.
- અશ્લીલ સાહિત્યના ઉદ્દેશ માટે બાળકોનો ઉપયોગ જ કરવામાં આવે છે તેને પણ આ કાયદા નીચે ગુનો ગણવામાં આવ્યો છે. આ ત્રણેય ગુના કરનારા માટે સખ્ત શિક્ષાની જોગવાઈ છે અને આ ત્રણેય ગુના આચરવામાં જે મદદકર્તા હોય તેની મદદગારી અંગે પણ શિક્ષાની જોગવાઈ છે.
- આ ગુનાઓ ક્યાં નોંધવા તે અંગે શું કાર્યવાહી થવી જોઈએ, ગુનામાં જે બાળક ઉપર જાતીય હુમલો કે જાતીય સતામણી થઈ હોય તે બાળકનું મેજિસ્ટ્રેટ દ્વારા નિવેદન કેવી રીતે નોંધાવું જોઈએ, આવા બાળકની તબીબી તપાસ કેવી રીતે થવી જોઈએ અને આવા કેસો કઈ વિશેષ અદાલતોમાં ચાલવા જોઈએ તે અંગે પણ આ કાયદામાં જોગવાઈ કરેલી છે.
- પ્રકરણ-૧ પ્રારંભિક
- પ્રકરણ-૨ બાળક વિરુદ્ધ જાતીય ગુનાઓ
- પ્રકરણ-૩ અશ્લીલ સાહિત્યના હેતુથી બાળકનો ઉપયોગ અને તેની શિક્ષા
- પ્રકરણ-૪ ગુનો કરવામાં મદદ અથવા પ્રયાસ
- પ્રકરણ-૫ ગુનો નોંધવાની પ્રક્રિયા
- પ્રકરણ-૬ બાળકના નિવેદન નોંધવા માટેની પ્રક્રિયા
- પ્રકરણ-૭ વિશેષ અદાલત
- પ્રકરણ-૮ વિશેષ અદાલતની કાર્યવાહી, સત્તા અને પૂરવાની નોંધણી
- પ્રકરણ-૯ પ્રક્રિયા

POCSO કાયદો-૨૦૧૨ : ગુનાઓ

- પ્રવેશ જાતીય હુમલો (Sexual Offences against Children)
- કલમ-૧ મથાળું અને પ્રારંભ
- કલમ-૨ વ્યાખ્યાઓ
- કલમ-૩ પ્રવેશ જાતીય હુમલો (Penetrative Sexual Assault).-
- કલમ-૪ પ્રવેશ જાતીય હુમલો માટે સજા : ઓછામાં ઓછી ૭ વર્ષ અને વધુમાં વધુ આજીવન કેદ અને દંડ
- કલમ-૫ ઉગ્ર પ્રવેશ જાતીય હુમલો (Aggravated penetrative sexual assault)
- કલમ-૬ ઉગ્ર પ્રવેશ જાતીય હુમલો માટે સજા : ઓછામાં ઓછી ૧૦ વર્ષ અને વધુમાં વધુ આજીવન કેદ અને દંડ
- કલમ-૭ જાતીય હુમલો (sexual assault)
- કલમ-૮ જાતીય હુમલો માટે સજા : ઓછામાં ઓછી ૩ વર્ષ અને વધુમાં વધુ ૫ વર્ષ કેદ અને દંડ
- કલમ-૯ ઉગ્ર જાતીય હુમલો (Aggravated sexual assault)
- કલમ-૧૦ ઉગ્ર જાતીય હુમલો માટે સજા : ઓછામાં ઓછી ૫ વર્ષ અને વધુમાં વધુ ૭ વર્ષ કેદ અને દંડ
- કલમ-૧૧ જાતીય સતામણી (sexual Harrassment)
- કલમ-૧૨ જાતીય સતામણી માટે સજા : ૩ વર્ષ સુધીની સજા અને દંડ
- બાળક મૈત્રીપૂર્ણ વાતાવરણમાં કોર્ટ કાર્યવાહી અને ન્યાયિક પ્રક્રિયા થાય, તેને ડર ન લાગે – special court
- ON camera trial પણ ચાલે જેમાં તેના માતપિતા કે વિશ્વાસુ અને કેસ સાથે જોડાયેલ સિવાય કોઈ ની પણ હાજરી ન હોય
- બાળકના પરિવારના સભ્ય, સંરક્ષક, મિત્ર કે તેના વિષવાસુ ની હાજરી જરૂરી
- બાળકને trial વખતે વચ્ચે વચ્ચે આરામ આપવો
- બાળકને ગવાહી માટે વારંવાર અદાલત ન બુલાવવો
- આક્રમક કે ચારિત્ર્ય હનન થાય તેવા પ્રશ્નો ન પૂછવા
- બાળકના સન્માન ની રક્ષા કરવી, સંવેદનશીલતાથી કામ લેવું

- બાળકની ઓળખ ગુપ્ત રાખવી (કોર્ટની પરવાનગી વિના નામ જાહેર ન કરી શકાય)
- બાળક સાથે યૌન શોષણ કેસ મહિલા ઈન્સ્પેક્ટર જોવે
- બાળકની પૂછતાશ પોલીસ થાણા માં નહીં પણ તેના ઘેર અથવા બાળક ઈચ્છે તે જગ્યાએ અને એક મહિલા પોલીસ ની હાજરી અથવા sub inspector થી નીચે રેન્ક ન હોય તેવા પોલીસની હાજરી જરૂરી એ પર સિવિલ ટ્રેસ માં
- જો જરૂર પડે તો સામાજિક કે NGO ની મદદ, મનોવૈજ્ઞાનિક સલાહ સારવાર, તબીબી સારવાર વ્યવસ્થા અને તે અંગે વળતર આપવું, વિશિષ્ટ બાળકો કે દિવ્યંગ બાળકો માટે ખાસ જોગવાઈઓ
- તપાસ દરમિયાન બાળક ક્યારેય પણ આરોપીના સંપર્ક માં ન આવે કે સામ સામે ન આવે
- બાળકને રાત્રે પોલીસ ઠાણે રોકી ન શકાય
- જો પીડિત છોકરી હોય તો સ્ત્રી ડોક્ટર જ મેડિકલ તપાસ કરી શકે એ પણ તેના માતા પિતા કે વિશ્વાસુ ની હાજરીમાં. બે માથી કોઈ ન હોય તો મેડિકલ સંસ્થાના ના હેડ જેને નિયુક્ત કરે સ્ત્રી ની હાજરી માં જ થાય
- બાળક સામે જાતીય શોષણ ગુન્હો બનતો હોય ત્યારે POCSO એક્ટ હેઠળ FIR થાય Special Law હોવાથી IPC થી ઉપર છે પણ તેમાં IPC ની કલમ લાગુ પડતી હી તો તે પણ નોંધવામાં આવે છે.
- ઇન્ટરનેટ દ્વારા થતાં યૌન શોષણ ક્રિસિસમાં IT એક્ટ ની કલમ પંબ લગાડે છે

POCSO કાયદો : ૨૦૧૯ નો સુધારો

- POCSO Act Amendment કરવામાં આવ્યા.
- આ સંશોધન હેઠળ બાળકો ઉપર યૌન અપરાધને અંજામ આપનારાઓને મૃત્યુદંડની જોગવાઈ છે.
- આ કાયદો 6 ઓગસ્ટ, 2019 ના રોજ સૂચિત કરવામાં આવ્યો હતો અને 16 ઓગસ્ટ, 2019 થી અમલમાં આવ્યો હતો.
- નવા નિયમોમાં ઉમેરવામાં આવેલા કેટલાક મહત્વના ઘટકોમાં શાળાઓ અને સંભાળ ગૃહોમાં સ્ટાફની ફરજિયાત પોલીસ ચકાસણીની જોગવાઈ, જાતીય શોષણ સામગ્રી (પોર્નોગ્રાફી)ની જાણ કરવાની પ્રક્રિયાઓ, વય-યોગ્ય બાળ અધિકારોનું શિક્ષણ આપવું વગેરેનો સમાવેશ થાય છે. આ

સુધારામાં બાળ યૌન શોષણના કિસ્સામાં વધુ કડક સજાની જોગવાઈ છે. સરકાર 1,023 ફાસ્ટ ટ્રેક સ્પેશિયલ કોર્ટ (FTSC) પણ સ્થાપી રહી છે, જેમાં 389 એક્સકલુઝિવ POCSC કોર્ટનો સમાવેશ થાય છે, જેમાં બળાત્કાર અને POCSC એક્ટ સંબંધિત કેસોની ઝડપી સુનાવણી અને નિકાલ થાય છે. પીડિતોને સરકાર તરફથી વિવિધ વળતર યોજનાઓ હેઠળ સહાય પણ મળે છે.

· ચાઈલ્ડ પોર્નોગ્રાફી પર કાર્યવાહી કરવા માટે, કોઈપણ વ્યક્તિ કે જેણે બાળક સાથે સંકળાયેલી કોઈપણ અશ્લીલ સામગ્રી પ્રાપ્ત કરી હોય અથવા આવી અશ્લીલ સામગ્રી સંબંધિત કોઈપણ માહિતી પ્રાપ્ત કરી હોય, તેણે સામગ્રીની જાણ સ્પેશિયલ જુવેનાઈલ પોલીસ યુનિટ (SJPU) અથવા પોલીસ અથવા સાયબર ક્રાઈમ પોર્ટલને કરવી જોઈએ. નિયમો હેઠળ રાજ્ય સરકારોએ બાળ સુરક્ષા નીતિ ઘડવી પડશે.

· POCSC નિયમો, 2020 નો નિયમ 4 બાળ લૈંગિક દુર્વ્યવહારનો ભોગ બનેલી વ્યક્તિની સંભાળ અને રક્ષણ, કાઉન્સેલિંગ અને ઉપચાર સહિતની વિગતવાર પ્રક્રિયા દર્શાવે છે. POCSC નિયમો, 2020 ની કલમ-6 માં બાળ યૌન શોષણનો ભોગ બનેલી વ્યક્તિને તબીબી સહાય અને સંભાળ પૂરી પાડવા અંગેની જોગવાઈઓ પણ છે. ખોરાક, કપડાં, પરિવહન અને અન્ય આવશ્યક જરૂરિયાત જેવી આકસ્મિક પરિસ્થિતિઓ માટે POCSC નિયમો, 2020 માં વિશેષ રાહતની જોગવાઈ પણ નિર્ધારિત કરવામાં આવી છે. નવા POCSC નિયમો 9 માર્ચ 2020થી અમલી બન્યા છે.

POCSC કાયદો : કાર્યવાહી વખતે ધ્યાનમાં લેવાની બાબતો-સિદ્ધાંતો

- કાયદામાં રાજ્ય સરકાર, બાળ કલ્યાણ સમિતિ, પોલીસ, NGO કે અન્યએ આવા કેસમાં બાળક સાથે કામ કરતી વખતે નીચેની બાબતો અને સિદ્ધાંતો ધ્યાનમાં લેવા તેવું દર્શાવ્યું છે.
- બાળકને કોઈ પણ શારીરિક, માનસિક કે સાંવેગિક શોષણ સામે રક્ષણ આપવું
- બાળકના સર્વાંગી વિકાસ મુખ્ય લક્ષ્ય
- ન્યાયિક પ્રક્રિયા દરમિયાન બાળક પૂરતા સન્માન સાથે કામ લેવામાં આવે
- બાળક સાથે સાંસ્કૃતિક, ધાર્મિક, ભાષાકીય કે સામાજિક દ્રષ્ટિએ કોઈ પણ ભેદ ન રાખવામા આવે
- બાળક ફરી ભોગ ન બને તે માટે અટકાયત ના પગલાં લેવા, સુરક્ષાના પગલાં લેવા
- બાળકને સમગ્ર ન્યાયિક પ્રક્રિયાથી અવગત રાખવા

- દરેક બાળકને પોતાની સમસ્યા અંગે બોલવાનો અધિકાર છે
- બાળકને જરૂર પડ્યે આર્થિક, કાયદાકીય, સલાહ, સ્વસ્થ્ય, સામાજિક કે શૈક્ષણિક સેવા પૂરી પડાય, શારીરિક કે માનસિક ઇજા ના કિસમા તેની સારવાર ને પ્રાથમિકતા
- બાળકને પોતાની ઓળકહ ગુપ્ત રાખવાનો અધિકાર
- ન્યાયિક પ્રક્રિયા દરમિયાન ગૌણ રૂપે શોષણ ન થાય તેની કાળજી રાખવી
- ન્યાયિક પ્રિયા પહેલા, દરમિયાન અને પછી સુરક્ષાને હકદાર
- બાળકના બાકીના જીવન માટે અને પુનર્વસન માટે વળતર ને હકદાર

બાળ જાતીય શોષણ અટકાવશો કઈ રીતે?

- બાળકોએ ગુન્હા બાબતે શું ધ્યાનમાં રાખવું જોઈએ ?
- 1.બાળક પોતાના શરીરનું માલિક છે, તેની અનુમતિ કે પરવાનગી વિના કોઈ બીજાને તેમના શરીરને સ્પર્શ કરવાનો કે ઇજા પહોંચાડવાનો અધિકાર નથી.
 - 2.બાળકોને પસંદ ન હોય તો પણ કોઈ ભેટવાનો પ્રયાસ કરે અથવા ચુંબન કરે અને આ વાત બીજાથી છુપાવવા કહે તો બાળકોએ તેમને જેના ઉપર વિશ્વાસ હોય તેવી વ્યક્તિને આ વાતની જાણ તરત જ કરવી જોઈએ.
 - 3.બાળકોને જ્યારે કોઈ વ્યક્તિ ચોકલેટ કે અન્ય વસ્તુ આપીને એવી હરકત - વ્યવહાર કરે, જેનાથી અણગમો થાય, અસલામતી લાગે તો તેવી વસ્તુ લેવાની ના પાડવી જોઈએ.
 - 4.વાલી/ડોક્ટર સિવાય કોઈપણ વ્યક્તિ બાળકના શરીરના કોઈપણ અંગને ખોટી રીતે સ્પર્શે ત્યારે વિરોધ કરવો જોઈએ તથા જોરથી અવાજ કરવો જોઈએ.
 - 5.બાળકોએ માતા-પિતાથી કોઈ વાત ન છુપાવવી જોઈએ.
 - 6.નજીકના કુટુંબી દ્વારા શરીરના કોઈ આંતરીક ભાગને અથવા ગુપ્ત ભાગને સ્પર્શ કરવામાં આવે તો તેની પણ જાણ માતા-પિતાને બાળકે અવશ્ય કરવી જોઈએ.

માતા-પિતાએ આ ગુન્હા બાબતે શું શું કાળજી લેવી જોઈએ ?

- 1.બાળકોને તેમના શરીરના આંતરીક કે ગુપ્ત ભાગો વિષે માહિતગાર કરવા જોઈએ. દિકરા-દિકરીઓ સાથે જાતીય બાબતો અંગે મિત્ર બની વાત કરો.
- 2.બાળકોની સાથે સારા તથા ખરાબ સ્પર્શ એટલે કે "Good Touch" અને "Bad Touch" વિષે મુક્ત મને ચર્ચા કરવી જોઈએ.

- 3.બાળકોને પોતાના ઘરનું સરનામું તેમજ માતા-પિતાનું નામ અને મોબાઈલ નંબર વહેલામાં વહેલી તકે યાદ રખાવવા પ્રયત્ન કરવો જોઈએ.
- 4.બાળકોને સારું શિક્ષણ અને તેઓનો સર્વાંગી વિકાસ થાય તે માટે તેઓને પુરતો સમય ફાળવવો કે જેથી બાળકો વાલી સાથે કોઈ વાત કરતા અચકાય નહિં.
5. બાળકોને એકલા તથા અજાણ્યા વ્યક્તિ સાથે બહાર ન મોકલવા અને શક્ય હોય ત્યાં સુધી બેમાંથી એક વાલીએ સાથે રહેવું જોઈએ. ખાસ કરીને મોટા તહેવારોના પ્રસંગે વાલીએ પોતાના બાળકો સાથે રહેવું જોઈએ.
- 6.માતા-પિતાએ કોઈપણ વ્યક્તિ ઉપર બાળકો બાબતે સંપૂર્ણ ભરોસો રાખવો નહિં કારણ કે મોટા ભાગના કેસોમાં ગુન્હો કરનાર ભોગ બનનારના નજીકના રહીશ, પડોશી અથવા સગા જ હોય છે.
- 7.બાળકો સાથે કુચેષ્ટા કરનાર મોટા ભાગના તહોમતદારો કોઈપણ પ્રકારનો નશો અથવા દારુ પીવાની ટેવવાળા હોય છે. આવી ટેવવાળા વ્યક્તિ પછી તે નજીકની વ્યક્તિ હોય તો પણ તેમની સાથે બાળકોને એકલા છોડવા પહેલા માતા-પિતાએ કાળજી લેવી.
- 8.બાળકો સાથે ગુન્હો આચરનાર તહોમતદારો તેમના પરિવારથી જુદા અથવા એકલા રહેતા હોય છે. જેથી આવા વ્યક્તિઓના સંપર્કમાં બાળક ન આવે તેની કાળજી રાખવી.
- 9.અજાણ્યા વ્યક્તિ દ્વારા કોઈ ચીજ, વસ્તુ કે ચોકલેટની લાલચ આપવામાં આવે તો ના પાડતા બાળકને શીખવવું જોઈએ અને આ બાબતની ઘરે આવીને પણ બાળક જાણ કરે તેવું શીખવવું જોઈએ.
- 10.બાળકોને કોઈ વિપરીત પરિસ્થિતિનો સામનો કરવાનો આવે તો મદદ માંગવા માટે ચીસ પાડવાનું કે ફોન કરીને જાણ કરવાનું અવશ્ય શીખવવું જોઈએ.
- 11.બાળકો કોઈ અજાણી વ્યક્તિ દ્વારા કંઈ છુપાવવાનું જણાવવામાં આવે તો તે અંગે તરત જ માતા-પિતાને જાણ કરવા સમજણ આપવી.
- 12.બાળકોને કોઈ ચીજ કે વસ્તુ ખરીદવા માટે અવાર-નવાર દુકાને મોકલવા જોઈએ નહિં કેમ કે ઘણી વખત દુકાનદાર પોતે જાતીય શોષણ કરતા હોય છે. આથી, વાલીએ ઘરની ચીજ વસ્તુઓનું પૂર્વ આયોજન કરી લેવું જોઈએ.
- 13.માતા-પિતાએ આ ગુન્હા બાબતે શું શું કાળજી લેવી જોઈએ ?
- 14.બાળકને કહો કે તમારા અંગત ફોટો કોઈ ન લઈ શકે, નહાતા હો કે કપડાં બદલાતા હો વગેરે બાળક જ્યારે મુશ્કેલીમાં હોય અને જાહેરમાં હોય ત્યારે ફરિયાદ કરવા કોડ વર્ડ આપી શકો ખાસ કરીને મહેમાન કે બહારના લોકોની હાજરીમાં આવું બની શકે છે.

સોસાયટીઓએ શું ધ્યાન રાખવું જોઈએ ?

1. સોસાયટીના તમામ ગેટ ઉપર તેમજ સોસાયટીમાં જુદી જુદી જગ્યાઓએ સી.સી.ટી.વી. કેમેરા લગાવવા જોઈએ.
2. દરેક સોસાયટીએ બાળકોના રમવા માટે એક કોમન જગ્યા બનાવવી જોઈએ અને આ જગ્યાએ વાલીઓ તથા વૃદ્ધો બેસી શકે તેવી વ્યવસ્થા કરવી જોઈએ જેથી બાળકો ઉપર નજર રહી શકે અને બાળકોને સુરક્ષિત રાખી શકાય.
3. જાતીય શોષણના દ્રષ્ટ્યો સમાજમાં બદનામી થવાના કારણે જાહેર કરવામાં આવતા નથી. નાનામાં નાની ઘટનાનો પણ રીપોર્ટ કરવો જોઈએ. જેથી ભવિષ્યમાં કોઈપણ બાળકો જાતીય શોષણનો ભોગ ન બને અને તેઓ સુરક્ષિત રહે. આવા બનાવ અંગે કાર્યવાહી નહીં કરવાના કારણે ગુન્હાહીત વૃત્તિને પ્રોત્સાહન મળે છે.

શાળાઓએ શું ધ્યાન રાખવું જોઈએ ?

1. શાળામાં બાળકોને ઉજાસવાળી જગ્યાએ જ પ્રવૃત્તિ કરાવવી કોઈ પણ અવાવરુ જગ્યાએ નહીં જ
2. તેની તમામ સુવિધાઓ જાહેરમાં હોય અને પૂરતા ઉજાસવાળી હોવી જોઈએ
3. બાળકની સાથે કામ કરતાં કર્મચારી, શિક્ષક વગેરે પૂરતી માહિતી, ઓળખ અને ઇતિહાસ ચકાસી જ નોકરી પર રાખવા
4. શાળા બહારની પ્રવૃત્તિ કેપિંગ કે ટુર વખતે બાળક એકલું ન રહે તેની કાળજી લેવી
5. બાળક સાથે કામ કરતાં કર્મચારીને બાળ યૌન શોષણ અટકાવવા અંગે જાગૃત કરવા, તાલીમ આપવી, ફરિયાદ, કાયદો અને અન્ય કાર્યવાહીથી માહિતગાર કરવા
6. દરેક શાળામાં 'ચાઇલ્ડ રાઇટ સેલ' જેમાં મા-બાપ, બાળકો, શિક્ષકો અને શાળાના ભૂતપૂર્વ વિદ્યાર્થીઓનો સમાવેશ હોય જેથી બાળકોના અધિકાર અંગે માહિતી, તેનું રક્ષણ અને જાગૃતિ થઈ શકે.

આવા બનાવ બાબતે મદદ માટે કોને જાણ કરવી?

જાતીય શોષણ વિષે ફરીયાદ કે માહિતી મળે તો તુરત જ નીચેના ફોન નંબર ઉપર જાણ કરો.

- ચાઇલ્ડલાઇન હેલ્પલાઇન ૧૦૯૮, (9868235077)
- સ્થાનિક પોલીસ ૧૦૦
- નાલ્સા (National Legal Services Authority) હેલ્પલાઇન નંબર – ૧૫૧૦૦ (Free Legal service માટે)

ઓનલાઈન ફરિયાદ કઈ રીતે કરશો?

Step-1 National Commission for Protection of Child Rights ની

વેબસાઈટ <https://ncpcr.gov.in/> પર જાવ

Step-2 POCSO-e-Box બટન પર ક્લિક કરો

Step-3 નવા પેજ પર જશો જ્યાં આ ચિત્રો આપેલ હશે (દુકાન, મેદાન, રસ્તો, શાળા, બ્લેકમેલ, સ્કૂલ બસ, વાહન, કૌટુંબ સભ્ય, અન્ય, ઇન્ટરનેટ કે ફોન)

Step-4 આપેલ ચિત્રો માથી એક ચિત્ર પસંદ કરો

Step-5 નામ, મોબાઈલ, ઈમેઈલ અને ઘટનાનું સંક્ષિપ્ત વર્ણન કરો

Step-6 ફરિયાદ રજીસ્ટર થશે અને નંબર જનરેટ થશે

આ ઉપરાંત મેસેજ દ્વારા કે પોસ્ટ દ્વારા પણ NCPCR ઓફિસ ને ફરિયાદ થઈ શકે છે.

NCPCR ફરિયાદ ને ધ્યાનમાં રાખી આગળ કાર્યવાહી કરશે અને તમારી વિગત ગુપ્ત રાખવામા આવશે

POCSO-e-Box નામની મોબાઈલ એપ્લિકેશન પણ છે જ્યાં આ ફરિયાદ થઈ શકે છે.

કોઈ પણ વ્યક્તિ, પીડિત કે શોષણ વિષે માહિતગાર વ્યક્તિ ફરિયાદ કરી શકે છે.

ઉપસંહાર:

સામાન્ય રીતે ૧૮ વર્ષની આસપાસની કૌમારીક ઉંમરના યુવકો યુવતી સાથે પ્રેમ થવાના કારણે આ પ્રકારના ગુન્હાઓ આચરે છે અને તેના પરિણામ સ્વરૂપે યુવાન કે જે દેશનું ધન છે તેનો કિંમતી યુવાનીનો સમય બરબાદ થઈ જાય છે. આથી, યુવકોને ખાસ સંદેશ છે કે તેઓએ યુવતી સાથે પ્રેમ થવાના કારણે યુવતી કે બાળક સાથે શારીરીક અડપલા, અશ્લીલ ચેનચાળા, શારીરીક સંબંધ વિગેરે હરકતો શારીરીક ઉત્તેજનમાં આવીને કરવી જોઈએ નહીં આવા કૃત્યો કરવાથી ગુન્હો બને છે તે અંગે સજાગ રહેવું જોઈએ. યુવકોને ખાસ સંદેશ એ પણ છે કે ૧૮ વર્ષની નીચેની વય દરમિયાન કોઈપણ યુવતી સાથે તેની સંમતિ હોવા છતાં પ્રેમ થવાના કારણે કોઈપણ પ્રકારનું જાતીય હુમલાનું કૃત્ય કે શારીરિક સંબંધ કરવો નહિં કારણ કે આ કાયદા નીચે ઓછામાં ઓછી સજા ૧૦ વર્ષની કેદથી લઈને જો યુવતીની ઉંમર ૧૬ વર્ષથી નીચેની હોય તો સજાની જોગવાઈ ૨૦ વર્ષથી આજીવન કારાવાસ સુધીની છે. આ ઉપરાંત ગંભીર પ્રકારના કિસ્સામાં એટલે કે

દબાણપૂર્વકના શારીરિક સંબંધના કિસ્સામાં કાયદામાં થયેલ સુધારા મુજબ ઓછામાં ઓછી સજા ૨૦ વર્ષ અને ઠેઠાંત દંડ (ફાસી)ની જોગવાઈ પણ કરવામાં આવેલી છે. આપણે સૌએ જાગૃત બની સમાજમાં બની રહેલ આવી ઘટનાઓ અટકાવવી જોઈએ અને જરૂરી જાગૃતિ ફેલાવવી જોઈએ.

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www.wcd.nic.in/childabuse.pdf

શાળામાં જાતિગત સુરક્ષા સંકલ્પના અને સુરક્ષાત્મક પગલાં

Dr. Chirag H. Madhak

Assistant Professor, Smt. J. J. Kundalia Graduate Teachers College, Rajkot

Email Address: chiragsir21@gmail.com

Abstract:

બાળકના સાંવેગિક, ભાવાત્મક, જ્ઞાનાત્મક, માનસિક, શારીરિક, સાંસ્કૃતિક, સામાજિક, નૈતિક , સર્જનાત્મક એમ સર્વાંગી વિકાસ માટે શાળામાં સુરક્ષિત વાતાવરણ હોવું જોઈએ જેથી અધ્યયનની તક પ્રાપ્ત કરી સિદ્ધિ પ્રાપ્ત કરી શકે. માતપિતા કન્યા કેળવણી માટે ઉદાસીન હોવાના ઘણા કારણોમાં એક તેમની જાતિગત સુરક્ષાના પ્રશ્નો છે. શાળા ખૂબ દૂર હોય, જવાનો માર્ગ સૂમસામ કે ખતરનાક હોય ઉચ્ચ શિક્ષણ માટે પણ કન્યાઓને મોકલવામાં આવતી નથી. શાળા કોલેજમાં થતાં જાતિય શોષણ, સતામણી, દાદાગીરી ના બનાવ, કુમાર કન્યા માટે અલગ સેનિટેશન ન વ્યવસ્થા ન હોવી. School related Gender Based Violence (SRGBV) (જેમાં જાતિય, શારીરિક કે મનોવજ્ઞાનિક સતામણી કરવામાં આવે કારણ કે સમાજના ચોક્કસ જાતિગત (સ્ત્રી/પુરુષ) માન્ય વર્તન ધોરણો છે પરંપરાગત વર્તન નિયમો અને ભૂમિકાઓ છે). બાળકો શાળાએ સુરક્ષિત મહેસુસ કરે તે માટેની યોગ્ય જાગૃતિ અને વ્યવસ્થા કરવી જોઈએ તો જ સર્વાંગી વિકાસ શક્ય બનશે. શાળામાં જાતિગત સુરક્ષા શું છે? , શાળામાં જાતિગત સુરક્ષા શા માટે? શાળામાં જાતિગત સુરક્ષાના પગલાં શા શા લેવા જોઈએ? આ બાબતોની ચર્ચા અહીં કરી છે.

ચાવીરૂપ શબ્દો: શાળામાં જાતિગત સુરક્ષા, જાતિગત સુરક્ષા, SRGBV

પ્રસ્તાવના:

બાળકના સાંવેગિક, ભાવાત્મક, જ્ઞાનાત્મક, માનસિક, શારીરિક, સાંસ્કૃતિક, સામાજિક, નૈતિક , સર્જનાત્મક એમ સર્વાંગી વિકાસ માટે શાળામાં સુરક્ષિત વાતાવરણ હોવું જોઈએ જેથી અધ્યયનની તક પ્રાપ્ત કરી સિદ્ધિ પ્રાપ્ત કરી શકે. માતપિતા કન્યા કેળવણી માટે ઉદાસીન હોવાના ઘણા કારણોમાં એક તેમની જાતિગત સુરક્ષાના પ્રશ્નો છે. શાળા ખૂબ દૂર હોય, જવાનો માર્ગ સૂમસામ કે ખતરનાક હોય ઉચ્ચ શિક્ષણ માટે પણ કન્યાઓને મોકલવામાં આવતી નથી. શાળા કોલેજમાં થતાં જાતિય શોષણ, સતામણી, દાદાગીરી ના બનાવ, કુમાર કન્યા માટે અલગ સેનિટેશન ન વ્યવસ્થા ન હોવી. School related Gender

Based Violence (SRGBV) (જેમાં જાતિય, શારીરિક કે મનોવજ્ઞાનિક સતામણી કરવામાં આવે કારણ કે સમાજના ચોક્કસ જાતિગત (સ્ત્રી/પુરુષ) માન્ય વર્તન ધોરણો છે પરંપરાગત વર્તન નિયમો અને ભૂમિકાઓ છે). બાળકો શાળાએ સુરક્ષિત મહેસુસ કરે તે માટેની યોગ્ય જાગૃતિ અને વ્યવસ્થા કરવી જોઈએ તો જ સર્વાંગી વિકાસ શક્ય બનશે. શાળામાં જાતિગત સુરક્ષા શું છે? , શાળામાં જાતિગત સુરક્ષા શા માટે? શાળામાં જાતિગત સુરક્ષાના પગલાં શા શા લેવા જોઈએ? આ બાબતોની ચર્ચા અહીં કરી છે.

શાળામાં જાતિગત સુરક્ષા શું છે?

safety : સલામતી , સુરક્ષા (કોઈ પણ અકસ્માતો, ભય, જોખમ, જોખમો અથવા ઈજાથી).

Safety is related to the health and well-being of people at home, school, work and in other activities. A study by The Teacher Foundation across 15 Indian cities in 2013-17 found that 42% students in classes 4-8 and 36% in classes 9-12 reported experiencing harassment by schoolmates on campus, ranging from teasing to physical violence.

As the 2019 UNESCO report ‘Behind the Numbers: Ending School Violence and Bullying’ notes, globally 32% of all students aged 13-17 years had been bullied by their peers at school in the month preceding the report’s publication. Also, 32% had been physically attacked, and 36% involved in a physical fight with another student in the 12 months prior to the report’s release. (UNESCO Report, 2019)

શાળામાં સુરક્ષા એટલે શું?

શાળામાં સુરક્ષા એટલે બાળક ઘરથી શાળાએ પહોંચે અને શાળાથી ઘેર પરત ફરે ત્યાં સુધી તેને સુરક્ષિત વાતાવરણ મળવું. તેમાં કોઈ પણ પ્રકારનું શોષણ, હિંસા, મનો-સામાજિક સમસ્યાઓ, કુદરતી કે માનવ સર્જિત આફતો, સાંવેગિક સુરક્ષા વગેરે બાબતોમાં રક્ષણનો સમાવેશ થાય છે.

Stein, Tolman, Porche, and Spencer (2002). મુજબ જાતિગત સુરક્ષિત શાળા એ એવી જગ્યા છે જ્યાં છોકરીઓ અને છોકરાઓ: તમામ શૈક્ષણિક અને અભ્યાસેતર પ્રવૃત્તિમાંમાં શીખવાની, સંશોધન કરવાની અને કૌશલ્યો વિકસાવવાની સ્વતંત્રતા છે

જ્યાં માનસિક, સામાજિક અને શારીરિક રીતે કોઈ પણ ધમકીઓ, ઉત્પીડન કે ઇજાને સ્થાન નથી. આવી શાળામાં નારિવાદ અને નરવાદ કઈ રીતે બાળકોના આપવામાં આવતી અધ્યયન તક ને કેવી રીતે રોકે છે તે સમજે છે.

આ વ્યાખ્યામાં મુખ્ય ચાર બાબત છે :

- (1) તમામ પ્રકારની જાતિગત હિંસાની સંપૂર્ણ ગેરહાજરી
- (2) શૈક્ષણિક અને સહ-શૈક્ષણિક તકો અને પ્રવૃત્તિમાં જાતિગત સમાનતા
- (3) જાતિગત રીતે નુકસાનકર્તા નિયમો થી અવગત હોવું
- (4) જાતિગત શોષણ અને દબાણ અંગે જાગૃત હોવું અને લડવું

Gender violence in schools can take multiple forms: “physical, verbal, psychological and emotional as well as sexual violence, including the fear of violence, both between females and males and among females or among males”

હિંસા એક સાતત્યપૂર્ણ ઘટના છે એક રોજબરોજ ની સામાન્ય ઘટનાથી શરૂ ખૂબ ગંભીર સ્વરૂપ લે છે. દા.ત. રમત ના મેદાન માં બનેલ નાની ઘટના જાતિય હુમલો કે મૃત્યુ સુધી જઈ શકે છે. જાતિગત હિંસા માત્ર જાતિય કે શારીરિક હિંસા જ નથી પણ કન્યાઓને જ શાળા સફાઈ નું કામ કરવવામાં આવે , જાતિય ટિપ્પણી કરવામાં આવે

Akiba et al., (2002) મુજબ બે પ્રકારે જાતિય હિંસા થાય છે

1. ખુલ્લી જાતિય હિંસા, જેમાં જાતીય સતામણી, ધાકધમકી, દુર્વ્યવહાર, હુમલો અને બળાટકાર
2. ગર્ભિત જાતિય હિંસા જેમાં શારીરિક સજા, ગુંડાગીરી, અપશબ્દો, મનોવૈજ્ઞાનિક દુર્વ્યવહાર, શિક્ષક દ્વારા વિદ્યાર્થીઓનો મજૂર તરીકે ઉપયોગ અને અન્ય પ્રકારના આક્રમક અથવા અનધિકૃત વર્તન જે હિંસક છે

શાળામાં જાતિગત સુરક્ષાની જવાબદારી

1. શાળામાં શાંત, સુરક્ષિત વાતાવરણની મુખ્ય જવાબદારી મુખ્ય શિક્ષક કે આચાર્યની છે
2. શાળાના શિક્ષકો અને અન્ય સ્ટાફ સતત નિરીક્ષણ રાખવું જોઈએ.

૩.બાળકોના વાલી અને સમાજને પણ આમાં સામેલ કરવા જોઈએ. (દા.ત. શાળાની આજુ બાજુ અસમાજિક તત્વો હોય)

શાળામાં જાતિગત સુરક્ષાના પગલાં

શાળામાં જાતિગત સુરક્ષા ના પગલાં ચાર તબક્કે લેવામાં આવે છે.

- ૧.અટકાવ (Prevention)
- ૨.આયોજન અને વ્યવહાર (planning if happens)
- ૩.પ્રતિભાવ (Response System)
- ૪.સ્થિતિ પુનઃ સામાન્ય પ્રાપ્ત કરવી (recovery to Normalcy)

શાળામાં જાતિગત સુરક્ષા:

(i)ભૌતિક સુવિધા સંબંધી સુરક્ષાત્મક પગલાં

- ૧.શાળા મકાન National Building Code-2005 અનુસાર હોવું જોઈએ
- ૨.મકાનની નિયમિત મરામત થવી જોઈએ
- ૩.મકાન સુરક્ષિત દિવાલ હોવી જોઈએ.
- ૪.શાળામાં જ્વલનશીલ કે ઝેરી પદાર્થો ન હોવા જોઈએ. Fire safety certificate મેળવી લેવું જોઈએ
- ૫.સમગ્ર શાળા CCTV ની નજર હેઠળ હોવી જોઈએ.
- ૬.શાળામાં ઇલેક્ટ્રોનિક સાધનો, સ્વિચ બોર્ડ, વાયર સુરક્ષિત હોવા જોઈએ.
- ૭.અગ્નિશામક સાધનો નિયમાનુસાર હોવા જોઈએ
- ૮.શાળા મકાન અંદર પૂરતી હવા અને ઉજાસ હોવા જોઈએ
- ૯.બહેનો અને ભાઈએ માટે અલગ ટોઇલેટ વ્યવસ્થા
- ૧૦.શાળા નદી કે દરિયા કિનારે હોય તો સુરક્ષિત રસ્તો હોય તેવી વ્યવસ્થા કરવી
- ૧૧.શાળા ઊંચાણવાળા વિસ્તાર, પર્વતીય વિસ્તારમાં હોય તો બાળક નો રસ્તામાં land slide અંગે સુરક્ષા વિચારવી જોઈએ

12. બાળકોને લેવા મૂકવાની વ્યવસ્થા, ડ્રાઈવર સાથે બસ કે વાહનમાં બાળકને ઉતારવા ચડાવવા માટે સેવક રાખવા, તેમની ઓળખ અને પૂરતી તપાસ કર્યા બાદ જ નોકરી પર રાખવા
13. Sports Authority of India ના નીતિ નિયમો મુજબ ખેલ સંબંધી સુવિધા અને સુરક્ષા કાળજી લેવી
14. તાલીમી રમત કોચ રાખવા અને રમત સંબંધી સુરક્ષા જેમકે હેલ્મેટ, જેકેટ, ઝોલ્ડ વગેરે

(ii) શાળામાં જાતિગત સુરક્ષા: સ્વાસ્થ્ય સંબંધી સુરક્ષાત્મક પગલાં

1. શુદ્ધ પીવાનું પાણી, લોબી અને ફ્લોર ની સ્વચ્છતા તેમજ શાળાની સ્વચ્છતા, કચરા નિકાલની વ્યવસ્થા
2. જો જમવાનું આપવામાં આવતું હોય તો ક્રિયન સ્વચ્છ અને ખોરાક શુદ્ધ આપવો
3. First Aid Kit ઉપલબ્ધ હોવી જોઈએ
4. બાળકની નિયમિત આરોગ્ય તપાસ થાય
5. બાળકના સ્વાસ્થ્ય સંબંધી રેકૉર્ડ રાખવામાં આવે
6. Doctor, Hospital, Ambulance વગેરે મેડિકલ સેવાના સંપર્ક નંબર પ્રદર્શિત કરવા

(iii) શાળામાં જાતિગત સુરક્ષા: દિવ્યાંગ બાળકો માટે સુરક્ષાત્મક પગલાં

1. વિકલાંગ બાળકો માટે શાળામાં પ્રવેશ માટે રેમ્પ, વર્ગખંડ, શૌચાલય, રમતનું મેદાન, પુસ્તકાલય, કેન્ટીન અને ઓડિટોરિયમમાં રેમ્પ ની સુવિધા
2. બસમાં પણ અલગ સુવિધા
3. તેમના વર્ગખંડો ભોયતળિયે રાખવા
4. દિવ્યાંગ બાળકો પ્રતિ શિક્ષકો અને અન્ય બાળકો સંવેદનશીલતાથી વર્તન કરે, મદદ કરે તેવી ભાવના શીખવવી

(iv) શાળામાં જાતિગત સુરક્ષા: આપાતકાલીન વ્યવસ્થાપન માટે સુરક્ષાત્મક પગલાં

1. Alarm system/Centralized Public Announcement system હોવી જોઈએ, ઇમર્જન્સી નંબરો પ્રદર્શિત હોય

- 2.શાળામાં આપાતકાલીન નિકાલ વ્યવસ્થા દરવાજો કે બારી હોવી જોઈએ. (Emergency Exit)
- 3.આગ, વાવાઝોડું. ભૂકંપ, આતંકી હુમલો કે અન્ય આફત વખતે કેવી રીતે બચવું તેની તાલીમ આપવી જોઈએ દા.ત.. Fire safety તાલીમ, મોક ફિલ નું આયોજન, ભૂકંપ, વાવાઝોડા સમયે બચવા અંગે તાલીમ
- 4.First Aid Kit અને અન્ય પ્રાથમિક સારવાર ની તાલીમ આપવી જોઈએ જેમ કે CPR
- 5.સ્વ રક્ષા તાલીમ આપવી જોઈએ

(v) શાળામાં જાતિગત સુરક્ષા માટે જાતિય શોષણ સામે સુરક્ષાત્મક પગલાં

- 1.શાળામાં બાળ જાતિય શોષણ અટકાવ સમિતિ હોય , શાળામાં anti ragging સમિતિ હોય
- 2.શાળામાં જાતિગત ભેદભાવ ન રાખવો
- 3.બાળકો, શૈક્ષણિક અને બિન શૈક્ષણિક સ્ટાફ બાળ યૌન શોષણ ગુનો અને તે અંગેના કાયદાથી જાગૃત હોય જેમ કે POCSO ACT અને તે અંતર્ગત POCSO E-box માં ઓનલાઈન ફરિયાદ કરવાની રીત
- 4.બાળક સાથે ખૂલીને વાત કરો તે પોતાની ફરિયાદ ખૂલીને કરી શકે તેવું વાતાવરણ આપો
- 5.સ્વ સુરક્ષાની તાલીમ આપવામાં આવે
- 6.Bad touch અને good touch તફાવત શીખવવામાં આવે
- 7.મનોવૈજ્ઞાનિક સલાહકાર, સામાજિક સેવક, NGO ની મદદ લેવી
- 6.શાળામાં જાતિગત સુરક્ષા માટે સુરક્ષાત્મક અન્ય પગલાં
- 8.નાના બાળકને લેવા મૂકવા આવનાર અધિકૃત વ્યક્તિને જ સોંપવો
- 9.બાળક જાતે આવતો હોય તો તેને ટ્રાફિક નિયમો શીખવવા
- 10.શાળામાં ફરિયાદ પેટી/સૂચન પેટી કે ફરિયાદ નોંધવા માટે વ્યવસ્થિત તંત્ર હોય
- 11.બાળકને વિવિધ સામાજિક કૌશલ્ય, જીવન કૌશલ્ય તેમ જ દર, ટેન્શન, હતાશા, ગુસ્સા સામે લડતા શીખવવું
- 12.તેમનામા આત્મવિશ્વાસ અને સ્વ-સન્માન જાગૃત કરવું

- 13.બાળકો શાળામાં દાદાગીરી, ચોરી, મારપીટ, અપશબ્દો, હિંસા, તોડફોડ વગેરે ન કરે તેવા કડક નિયમ રાખવા અને કડક પગલાં લેવા જોઈએ
- 14.બાળકો તથા અન્ય સ્ટાફ ની નિયમિતતા અને અનિયમિતતા, હાજરી ગેર હાજરી ની નોંધ લેવામાં આવે
- 15.શાળામાં ઇન્ટરનેટ અને કમ્પ્યુટર નો દૂર ઉપયોગ ન થાય કે cyber crime ન થાય તેની કાળજી રાખવી
- 16.શાળામાં મોબાઈલ પર પ્રતિબંધ અથવા વિવેકપૂર્ણ ઉપયોગ પર ભાર મૂકવો
- 17.શાળામાં બાળકોને કેટલાક સામાન્ય નિયમો આપવામાં આવે(વર્ગમાં દોડાદોડી ન કરવી, સીડી દાદર માં ન દોડવું, ધક્કા ન મારવા, મોઢામાં કોઈ વસ્તુ ન નાખવી, પેન વગેરે સાધન થી અણી ન મારવી વગેરે)
- 18.શિક્ષક દ્વારા પણ શાળામાં શારીરિક શિક્ષા પર પ્રતિબંધ
- 19.LGBT (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender) હિંસા પણ અટકાવવી જોઈએ
- 20.શાળામાં જાતિગત સુરક્ષા માટે સુરક્ષાત્મક પગલાં
- 21.શાળામાં થતી કોઈ પણ પ્રવૃત્તિ જાતિગત ભેદભાવ ન થાય
- 22.શાળાના અભ્યાસક્રમ માં જાતિય સમાનતા, જાતિગત સન્માન, સુરક્ષા, કાયદો, જાગૃતિનો સમાવેશ કરો જેમ કે પરંપરાગત ભૂમિકાઓ ને વળગી ન રહો દા.ત. પિતા છાપું વાંચતાં હોય અને માતા નાસ્તો કે ચા આપતી હોય, ડોક્ટર પુરુષ જ હોય અને નર્સ સ્ત્રી, છોકરો રમતો હોય અને છોકરી તેની ઢીંગલી વાળ ઓળતી હોય આવી બાબતો જાતિગત પૂર્વગ્રહ તરફ લઈ જાય છે
- 23.શાળામાં શિસ્ત નિયમો કડક રાખવા, જરૂર પડ્યે વિદ્યાર્થીને શાળા નિકાલ પણ કરી શકાય suspend

ઉપસંહાર

બાળકો અગત્યનો સમય શાળામાં ગાળે છે. જો તે વાતાવરણ સુરક્ષિત ન હોય તો અભ્યાસ છોડી છે અને જીવનભર તેની માનસિક અસરો રહે છે. તેમાં ખાસ કરીને જાતિગત ભેદભાવ થાય ત્યારે પરિસ્થિતી

વધુ મુશ્કેલ બને છે. જાતિગત સુરક્ષાના પ્રશ્નો જ ઊભા ન થાય તે બાબતે તકેદારી રાખવી જોઈએ. જરૂર પડ્યે કાયદાકીય કાર્યવાહી કરી શકાય. But prevention is always better than cure.

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^૧અલ્પેશગીરી ઉમેશગીરી ગોસ્વામી & ^૨ ડો. વિમલ આર. પરમાર

^૧ રીસર્ચ સ્કોલર, માનવ અધિકાર ભવન અને આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય માનવ કાયદા ભવન

સૌરાષ્ટ્ર યુનિવર્સિટી રાજકોટ

^૨ માર્ગદર્શક

પ્રિન્સિપાલ, શ્રી કે. પી. શાહ લો કોલેજ, જામનગર

Email Id. appu.goswami@rediffmail.com

➤ સમસ્યાની ભૂમિકા (સારાંશ):

બાળ મજૂરીની સમસ્યા એક વૈશ્વિક સમસ્યા છે, બાળ મજૂરી મોટાભાગે વિકાસશીલ શહેરોમાં વધુ પ્રમાણમાં જોવા મળે છે. ખાસ કરીને ઓછી આવકવાળા અને ગરીબ પરિવારના બાળકોને પારિવારિક આવકના પૂરક માટે કામ કરવા મોકલવામાં આવતા હોય છે. વધુમાં આવા પરિવારોના બાળકોને શાળામાં પ્રાથમિક અભ્યાસ કરેલ હોય અથવા વ્યયેથી છોડી દિધેલ હોય અને આગળ અભ્યાસના પુરતા સ્રોત હોતા નથી જેથી બાળક નિષ્ક્રિય રહેતા તેને કામ પર મોકલવામાં આવે છે. આવી બાળમજૂરી એટલે એવી પદ્ધતિ કે જેમાં કોઈ પણ વ્યક્તિમાટે મજૂરી અથવા તો સેવા પુરી પાડવા માટે બાળકની નિયુક્તિકરવામાં આવે છે. આ માટે બાળકને કોઈ નાણા ચુકવવામાં આવે કે અન્ય કોઈ લાભ પુરો પાડવામાં આવે અથવા આ બાળક ઉપર અન્ય કોઈ નિયંત્રણ ધરાવે છે. આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય શ્રમ સંગઠન દ્વારા થયેલ કરારોને પણ ભારત દેશે સ્વીકાર્યા બાદ કાયદાઓમાં પણ જરૂરી સુધારા કર્યા હોવા છતાં હજુ બાળમજૂરીનું પ્રમાણ જોવા મળે છે. આવા બાળશ્રમિકો અસંગઠિત ક્ષેત્રોના વિવિધ પેટાક્ષેત્રોમાં જેવાકે, હોટેલો કે ઢાબાઓ, ખાનગી ડોમેનમાંની પ્રવૃત્તિઓ બિન આયોજિત અને અનિયંત્રિત છે. તેથી ખાસ કરીને ગુજરાતમાં બાળમજૂરો મોટાભાગે પરપ્રાંતીય જોવા મળે છે. કેમ કે, આવા બાળકોના કુટુંબની અપૂરતી આવક, ગરીબી અને પરિવારમાં સભ્ય સંખ્યા વધારે, સ્થાનિક કક્ષાએ શિક્ષણનો અભાવ, અને ત્યાં રોજગારીની ઓછી તકો અને જેથી તેમના પરિવાર ઠેકેદારોના માધ્યમથી તેના બાળકોને ગુજરાતમાં મોકલે છે અને આવા બાળકો મજૂરીના ખપ્પરમાંહોમાંય છે, અહીં ગુજરાત રાજ્યના રાજકોટ જિલ્લાના પરપ્રાંતીય બાળશ્રમિકોની સ્થિતિ અને ખાસ કરીને વર્તમાનસમયમાં “COVID - 19 ” કોરોના વાયરસ જેવી વૈશ્વિક

મહામારીના સંદર્ભમાં વાત કરવામાં આવે તો આખું વિશ્વ બિમારીની અસરમાં આવી ગયેલ છે. અને ભારત દેશને પણ આની અસર થઈ છે. ત્યારે લોક ડાઉન પણ કરવું પડ્યું છે. જેની અર્થવ્યવસ્થા ઉપર પણ બહુ મોટી અસર પડેલ છે. આ પરિસ્થિતિમાં પરપ્રાંતીય મજૂરોને ખાસ શ્રમિકોની ટ્રેનોથી રાજ્ય સરકાર દ્વારા તેના વતનમાં મોકલે છે ત્યારે આવા પરપ્રાંતીય બાળશ્રમિકો પોતાના વતનથી અને પરિવારથી દૂર ગુજરાતના રાજકોટ જિલ્લામાં આવેલ હોય અને માંત્ર ઠેકેદારોના માધ્યમથી કામ કરતા આવા બાળકોને આ સમયમાં પડતી સમસ્યાઓ વિશે અભ્યાસ કરવાનો પ્રયાસ કરવામાં આવ્યો છે. આવા બાળકો ઘણા લાંબા સમયથી પરિવારથી દૂર રહી આ કઠિન પરિસ્થિતિમાં એક ઓરડીમાં સંયુક્ત રીતે અન્ય કામદારો સાથે રહી, આવકમાં કોઈ નિયમિત વધારો કર્યા વગર, તેમને ખૂબ ઓછી રકમ ઠેકેદારો દ્વારા સીધી તેના પરિવારને ચૂકવવામાં આવતી હોય છે. આવા બાળકોને અહીં ઠેકેદારો દ્વારા રહેઠાણ, ખાવા પીવા તથા હાથખર્ચના પૈસાજ આપવામાં આવે છે. આવા બાળકો મોટેભાગે બાળમજૂરીના કાયદાથી જાગૃત હોય છે. એવું એટલા માટે કહી શકાય કે આવા બાળકોને તેની ઉંમર પુછવામાં આવે તો તે ૧૪ વર્ષ ઉપરનું જ કહેશે અને મોટાભાગના પાસે ઉંમરના પુરાવા માટે આધારકાર્ડ પણ હોય છે જે ઠેકેદારોના માધ્યમથીજ કઢાવેલ હોય છે. પરંતુ આવા બાળકોને તેના પરિવાર દ્વારા કામ કરવાની ફરજ પાડવામાં આવતી હોય છે જેનું મુખ્ય કારણ ગરીબી અને પુરતી રોજગારીની તકોનો અભાવ જોવા મળે છે. જેથી આવા બાળકો તેના રાજ્યમાંથી સ્થળાંતરીત થઈ અહિં આવે છે તો આમ બાળમજૂરી પર પ્રતિબંધ મૂકવાનો કોઈપણ કાયદો અને બાળ મજૂરી નાબૂદ કરવાના કાર્યક્રમો સાથે ગરીબી નિવારણ માટે આવા પરિવારોને પુરતી રોજગારીની તકો ઉભી થાય એ માટે અને પરપ્રાંતીય બાળકોની હેરફેર માટે ચોક્કસ પોલીસી ઉપર ભાર મુકવો આવશ્યક છે.

➤ પ્રસ્તાવના:

બાળકોએ સમાજનો મહત્વનો ભાગ છે. એક સુરક્ષિત શિક્ષિત અને તંદુરસ્ત બાળક ભવિષ્યમાં સુદૃઢ સમાજનું નિર્માણ કરે છે જેથી આવા બાળકોની સુરક્ષા સુનિશ્ચિત કરવા માટે પ્રેમભર્યા (child friendly) અને હિંસા કે ભેદભાવ વગરના વાતાવરણની જરૂર હોય છે. બાળકોનું શ્રેષ્ઠ હિત જળવાય અને તેઓનું ભવિષ્ય સતત પ્રગતિશીલ અને ઉજ્જવળ બને તે માટે રાષ્ટ્ર સતત પ્રયત્નશીલ છે. ભારતના બંધારણમાં પણ આ માટે જોગવાઈઓ કરવામાં આવેલી છે. બંધારણના આર્ટિકલ ૨૧(એ) અંતર્ગત ૬ થી ૧૪ વર્ષના

બાળકોને મફત અને ફરજિયાત શિક્ષણની જોગવાઈ¹, આર્ટિકલ ૨૪ માં ૧૪ વર્ષથી નાના બાળકોને કોઈપણ જોખમી કામમાં રાખવા પર પ્રતિબંધની જોગવાઈ², તેમજ આર્ટિકલ ૩૯(ઇ) અને (એફ) માં પણ રાજ્ય એવી નીતિ ઘડશે કે બાળકો નાની ઉંમરે રોજગારમાં ના જોડાય અને તેને માટે આ ફરજ પાડવામાં ન આવે તથા રાજ્ય દ્વારા બાળકોને સ્વાસ્થ્ય, સ્વતંત્ર અને ગૌરવયુક્ત સ્થિતિમાં વિકાસની તકો અને સગવડો આપવામાં આવે જેથી બાળકોના શોષણ અને ઉપેક્ષા સામે રક્ષણ આપે³. આર્ટિકલ ૪૫ માં ૬ વર્ષસુધીના બાળકની કાળજી અને તેના ભણતરની જોગવાઈ કરવામાં આવેલ છે⁴. વૈશ્વિક સ્તરે જોવામાં આવે તો આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય શ્રમ સંઘ(ILO-૧૯૧૯) નાં સમજૂતી પત્રો ને પણ ભારતે સ્વીકાર્યું છે અને સભ્ય છે જેમાં પણ ૧૪થી ઓછી વયના વ્યક્તિને રોજગાર ઉપર પ્રતિબંધ મુકેલો છે જેને પણ ભારતે સ્વીકારી મંજૂરી આપેલ છે તથા ૧૮ વર્ષથી ઓછી વયના વ્યક્તિને રાત્રી દરમિયાનની રોજગારી પર પ્રતિબંધ મુકેલ છે આમ ILO નાં સમજૂતી પત્રોને પણ ભારતે સ્વીકાર્યા છે. તથા સંયુક્ત રાષ્ટ્રસંઘનું બાળ અધિકાર અંગેનું સમજૂતી પત્ર (UNCRC-૧૯૮૯) બાળકોના સમાન હક અને બાળકોને સમાનતક પ્રદાન કરવામાટે આ સમજૂતી પત્રને મુખ્યત્વે ચાર અધિકારોમાં વર્ગીકૃત કરી શકાય (૧) જીવન જીવવાનો અધિકાર (૨) વિકાસનો અધિકાર (૩) રક્ષણનો અધિકાર અને (૪) સહભાગીદારીતાનો અધિકાર⁵. આ સમજૂતીપત્રને આપણા દેશે ૧૯૯૨માં બહાલી આપ્યા બાદ ભારતમાં બાળકોલક્ષી કાયદાઓમાં ફેરફાર કરવામાં આવ્યો અને સાથે બાળ મજૂરીને લગતા કાયદામાં, કિશોર ન્યાય અધિનિયમ, તથા બાળ લગ્ન અટકાયત ધારો વગેરે કાયદાઓમાં પણ જરૂરી સુધારો કરવામાં આવ્યા છે, બાળ સુરક્ષા ઉપર વધુ ભાર મુકવામાં આવ્યો. આ બાળ સુરક્ષાનું એક મહત્વનો ભાગ બાળશ્રમ નાબૂદ કરી અને આવા કાળજી અને રક્ષણની જરૂરીયાત વાળા બાળકોને તેના પરિવારમાં પુનઃસ્થાપન કરવુંએ છે, પરંતુ એ વર્તમાન સમયનો મોટો પડકાર છે, આ માટે બાળ મજૂરી અધિનિયમ ૧૯૮૬માં સંસદ દ્વારા સુધારો ૨૦૧૬ માં સુધારો કરી જોગવાઈઓ કડક કરવામાં આવી, તેમ છતાં આજદિન સુધી આ બાળમજૂરીને નાબૂદ કરી શકાયું નથી કે તેમાં ઘટાડો થયો નથી. ચોક્કસ એ બાબત અહીં ટાંકવીરહી

¹ ભારતનું સંવિધાન, પાના નં.૭, વિધિ અને ન્યાય મંત્રાલય, ભારત સરકાર, ૨૦૧૧.

² ભારતનું સંવિધાન, પાના નં.૮, વિધિ અને ન્યાય મંત્રાલય, ભારત સરકાર, ૨૦૧૧.

³ ભારતનું સંવિધાન, પાના નં.૧૪, વિધિ અને ન્યાય મંત્રાલય, ભારત સરકાર, ૨૦૧૧.

⁴ ભારતનું સંવિધાન, પાના નં.૧૫, વિધિ અને ન્યાય મંત્રાલય, ભારત સરકાર, ૨૦૧૧

⁵ ટ્રેનિંગ મોડ્યુલ, પાના નં.૩૪, બાળ અધિકાર શાખા, મહાત્મા ગાંધી શ્રમ સંસ્થાન, અમદાવાદ, ૨૦૦૮.

કે ગુજરાતના બાળકો (૧૪ થી નાની ઉમર) માં બાળમજૂરીમાં ઘટાડો થયો છે પરંતુ પરપ્રાંતીય બાળમજૂરોનો એટલોજ વધારો જોવા મળેલ છે, વર્તમાન COVID - 19 ની પરિસ્થિતિમાં આવા બાળકોની પરિસ્થિતિ ખૂબ કપરી બની છે. જે બાળકોને નથી તેમની પાસે તેમના વાલી કે નથી તેનો ઠેકેદાર કે માલિક.

➤ **બાળ મજૂરી એટલે શું?**

“બાળ મજૂરી એટલે કે ૧૪ વર્ષથી ઓછી ઉમરના બાળકના બાળપણ અને શાળાકીય અભ્યાસના ભોગે તેની પાસે કરાવાતુ કોઇપણ વ્યાવસાયિક કામ, જે તેના માટેમાનસિક, શારીરિક, સામાજિક કે નૈતિક રીતે જોખમી કે નુકસાનકારક હોય”.

બાળ મજૂર (પ્રતિબંધ અને નિયમન) અધિનિયમ, ૧૯૮૬ અને સુધારો ૨૦૧૬ મુજબ ૧૪ વર્ષ સુધીની વયના બાળકોને તમામ પ્રકારના વ્યાવસાયિકકામોમાં નિષેધ ફરમાવવામાં આવ્યો છે. જેથી આવા બાળક પાસે કોઇપણ વ્યાવસાયિક કામ કરાવી શકાય નહીં. જોકે, આવું બાળક પારિવારિક વ્યવસાયમાંમદદરૂપ થાય કે શાળાના અભ્યાસ સિવાયના અને વેકેશનના ફાજલ સમયે કામ કરે તો તેની ગણના બાળમજૂરમાં થતી નથી. ફિલ્મ, જાહેરાત કે ટીવી ક્ષેત્રે કામ કરતા બાળકોને આ કાયદો લાગુ પડતો નથી. ૧૪ થી ૧૮ વર્ષના તરુણ/તરુણીઓ માટે જોખમી- હાનિકારક કામ કરવામાં નવા કાયદા દ્વારા પ્રતિબંધ લેવાયો છે.

➤ આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય લેબર ઓર્ગેનાઇઝેશન અનુસાર, "બાળ મજૂરી"માં એવા બાળકોનો સમાવેશ થાય છે કે જેઓ અપરિપક્વ હોવા છતાં પુખ્તવયની વ્યક્તિ જેવું જીવન ગુજારતા હોય છે. જેઓ તેમના કુટુંબોથી ઘણીવાર અલગ થઈને તેમના સ્વાસ્થ્યને, તેમના શારીરિક અને માનસિક વિકાસને નુકશાન કરતી પરિસ્થિતિઓમાં ઓછા વેતન માટે વધારે કલાકો સુધી કામ કરતા હોય છે, જેઓ એવી અર્થપૂર્ણ શૈક્ષણિક અને પ્રશિક્ષણની તકોથી વારંવાર વંચિત રહેલા હોય છે કે જે તેમના માટે સારા ભવિષ્યનાં દ્વાર ખોલી શકે^૬.

^૬ ટ્રેનિંગ મોડ્યુલ, પાના નં.૧૯, બાળ અધિકાર શાખા, મહાત્મા ગાંધી શ્રમ સંસ્થાન, અમદાવાદ, ૨૦૦૮.

- કિશોર ન્યાય (બાળકોની કાળજી અને રક્ષણ) અધિનિયમ-૨૦૧૫ મુજબ કલમ ૭૯ મુજબ બાળ કામદાર શોષણ માટે તત્પુરતા અમલી હોય એવા અન્ય કોઈ કાયદામાં કશું પણ કહેવામાં આવેલ હોય તેમ છતાં જે કોઈ પણ વ્યક્તિ બાળકને દેખિતી રીતે કામે રાખે અને રોજગારના હેતુ માટે બંધક બનાવી રાખે અને તેની કમાણી પોતાના હેતુ માટે રોકી રાખે તો તેને ૫ વર્ષ સુધીની સખત કેદની અને એક લાખ રૂપિયાને દંડને પાત્ર ઠરશે⁷.

પરંતુ અહીં અપવાદ એ છે કે કિશોર ન્યાય (બાળકોની કાળજી અને રક્ષણ) અધિનિયમ-૨૦૧૫ મુજબ બાળક એટલે એવી કોઈપણ વ્યક્તિ કે જેણે ૧૮ વર્ષની ઉંમર પૂરી કરેલ નથી જેને બાળક ગણવામાં આવે છે. જેથી અહીં બાળ મજૂરનો ઉલ્લેખ ૧૮ વર્ષથી નીચેની ઉંમરના કામ કરતા બાળકોનો સમાવેશ થાય છે. તો આજ કાયદામાં બીજી બાજુ કાયદા સાથે સંઘર્ષમાં આવેલા બાળકોના સંબંધે કરી શકાય તેવા હુકમોમાં કલમ ૧૮ (ડી) મુજબ “બાળક અથવા માતા-પિતા અથવા વાલીને દંડ ભરવા માટેનો હુકમ કરશે”: જેમાં સ્પષ્ટ કહેવામાં આવેલ છે કે “જોગવાઈ કરવામાં આવે છે કે જે કિસ્સામાં બાળક કામ કરતું હોય તેમાં, તે સુનિશ્ચિત કરવામાં આવશે કે તત્પુરતા અમલમાં હોય તેવા કોઈપણ મજૂર કાયદાની જોગવાઈઓનો ભંગ થતો નથી.

➤ સંશોધન ઉદ્દેશો

બાળ મજૂરી એ એક ગંભીર સમસ્યા છે અને ઘણા વિકાસશીલ દેશો માટે એક પડકાર છે. ઘણા દેશોએ વિવિધ કાયદા ઘડ્યા છે અને બાળ મજૂરી નાબૂદ માટે ગંભીર પહેલ કરી છે, પરંતુ હજી પણ આ સમસ્યા સમગ્ર વિશ્વમાં ખૂબ જ ફેલાયેલી છે. આ પેપર દ્વારા ભારતના ગુજરાત રાજ્યના રાજકોટ જિલ્લામાં બાળ મજૂરીના મુદ્દાને લઈ ખાસ કરીને “કોરોના” જેવી વૈશ્વિક મહામારીના સમયમાં આવા પરપ્રાંતીય બાળશ્રમિકોની સ્થિતિ ઉપર અભ્યાસ કરવામાં આવેલ છે. આ સંશોધન પત્રના મુખ્ય ઉદ્દેશ્યો છે: 1. રાજકોટ જિલ્લાના ગ્રામિણ અને શહેરી વિસ્તારોમાં બાળ મજૂરીની પરિસ્થિતિ ખાસ “કોરોના” જેવી વૈશ્વિક મહામારીના સમયમાં અને તેના કારણે લોક ડાઉન અને બાળકોની પરિસ્થિતિ અને આ સમયે બાળ મજૂર નિષેધ અધિનિયમની અસરની કામગીરી.

⁷ બાળ ન્યાય (બાળકોની કાળજી અને રક્ષણ) અધિનિયમ, ૨૦૧૫, પાના નં.૧૨૯, પુનહલ લો હાઉસ, અમદાવાદ, ૨૦૧૬.

સંશોધન પદ્ધતિઓ

આ અભ્યાસ પ્રાથમિક અને માધ્યમિક બંને ડેટા પર આધાર રાખે છે. આ સંશોધનને ધ્યાનમાં લેતા પ્રાથમિક ડેટામાં ૧૮ વર્ષથી નીચેની વયના બાળકો સાથેના ઇન્ટરવ્યુનો સમાવેશ થાય છે તથા સંબંધિત અધિકારીજેવાકે નાયબ શ્રમ આયુક્ત અધિકારીની કચેરી, બાળગૃહ તથા બાળ સુરક્ષા અધિકારી તથા સમાજ સુરક્ષા અધિકારીની કચેરીઓને મળી મેળવેલ માહિતીનો ઉપયોગ કરીને એકત્રિત કરવામાં આવ્યો હતો અને તેનું યોગ્ય વિશ્લેષણ કરવામાં આવ્યું હતું. સંશોધન પ્રશ્નના જવાબ આપવા માટે, શૈક્ષણિક પુસ્તકો, કાયદાઓ, બાળ મજૂરી અટકાવવા સંબંધિત વિભાગોનું સાહિત્ય દ્વારા માધ્યમિક ડેટા એકત્રિત કરવામાં આવે છે. આ અભ્યાસ ભારતના ગુજરાત રાજ્યના રાજકોટ જિલ્લાના ગ્રામિણ અને શહેરી વિસ્તારના પરપ્રાંતીયબાળશ્રમિકોની COVID - 19 “કોરોના” જેવી વૈશ્વિક મહામારીના સમયમાં આવા બાળકોની પરિસ્થિતિ પર આધારિત છે. આવા ૧૦૦ જેટલા બાળકો વિશે માહિતી મેળવી તેમની આ સમયમાં વાસ્તવિક પરિસ્થિતિનો અભ્યાસ કરવામાં આવેલ છે. વૈશ્વિક સ્તરે બાળ મજૂરી એ ખૂબ જટિલ સમસ્યા છે, તેથી આ અભ્યાસ ૧૮ વર્ષથી નીચેની વયના બાળ મજૂરની પ્રકૃતિ અને મર્યાદાની તપાસ માટે મર્યાદિત છે.

➤બાળશ્રમ, પરપ્રાંતીય બાળશ્રમિકો અને વર્તમાનCOVID-19 ની પરિસ્થિતિ:

વર્તમાન સમયઔદ્યોગિક વિકાસને કારણે રાજકોટ એક ઔદ્યોગિક હબ તરીકે ઓળખાય છે, રાજકોટમાં મોટાભાગના એકમોમાંશ્રમિકો પરપ્રાંતીય છે, આ પરપ્રાંતીય શ્રમિકો ઉત્તરપ્રદેશ, બિહાર, બંગાળ, રાજસ્થાન વગેરે રાજ્યોમાંથી જોવા મળેલ છે, આ એકમોમાં એવા એકમો કે જે કોઈ ઉત્પાદન, હોટેલો, સોનીકામ, ઇમિટેશન, સાડીનાં કારખાનાઓ, ચાની કિટલીઓ કે ઢાબાઓ આવા ઘણા એકમોમાં૧૪ વર્ષથી નાના બાળકો અને ૧૪ થી ૧૮ વર્ષથી નાના બાળકો પણ કામ કરતા ધ્યાન ઉપર આવેલ છે. આવા બાળકો પોતાના રાજ્યમાંથી તેમના સગા અથવા ઠેકેદારો દ્વારા મોટાપ્રમાણમાં ગુજરાતના અલગ અલગ એકમોમાં આવે છે. ખાસ કરી રાજકોટના સોનીબજાર, ઇમિટેશન માર્કેટ, હોટેલો વગેરે વિસ્તારો, જેતપુર સાડી ઉદ્યોગ, વગેરે એકમોમાં આવા બાળશ્રમિકો વધુ જોવા મળે છે અને જે મોટાભાગે ઠેકેદારોના માધ્યમથીજ આવેલા હોય છે, અને તેની આવક પણ તેના ઠેકેદારના માધ્યમથી તેના વાલીને સીધી મોકલી દેવામાં આવે છે. અહીં આવા ઠેકેદારો દ્વારા બાળકને ખાવા પીવા અને રહેવા માટેની સુવીધા

આપવામાં આવે છે હાથખર્ચના રૂપિયા આપતા હોય છે અને એક ઓરડી જેવો રૂમ હોય જેમાં ૫ થી ૬ બાળકો ભેગા રહેતા હોય છે પરંતુ આ પરિસ્થિતિમાં ઠેકેદારો પાસે પુરતા આવકના સ્ત્રોત ન હોવાથી જેની સીધી અસર બાળકો ઉપર પડતી જોવા મળે છે.

આવા બાળશ્રમિકોની COVID - 19 ની પરિસ્થિતિમાં વાત કરીએ તો આવા બાળકો કપરી પરિસ્થિતિમાં જોવા મળેલ છે, કેમકે, સરકારશ્રી દ્વારા પરપ્રાતીય કામદારો માટે કોવિડ -૧૯ અંતર્ગત કામદારોને તેના વતન માં પુનઃસ્થાપન માટે સ્પેશ્યલ ટ્રેનો દોડાવવામાં આવેલ અને રાજકોટમાંથી મોટા પ્રમાણમાં કામદારોએ આનો લાભ લઈ વતનમાં પુનઃસ્થાપન થયેલ, પરંતુ વાત કરીએ બાળ શ્રમિકોની તો તે ઠેકેદાર મારફત આવ્યા હોય તો તેવા બાળકોને ઠેકેદાર કે નોકરીદાતા આવી ઓળખ આપી નથી શકતા કે સરકાર પાસે મદદ માગી નથી શકતા કે નથી કોઈ વ્યવસ્થા કરી શકતા, આ લોકડાઉનના સમયમાં આવા બાળકો ધ્યાન ઉપર આવેલ અને સરકારશ્રીનાં વિવિધ વિભાગોનાં મદદથી આવા બાળકોને તેના વતનમાં પુનઃસ્થાપિત કરાયા.

➤બાળશ્રમ નાબૂદી અને તે અંતર્ગત કામગીરી અને પ્રમાણભૂત કાર્યપદ્ધતિ^૮:

-જાગૃતિ લાવવી

-જિલ્લા કક્ષાએ જિલ્લા કલેક્ટરશ્રીના અધ્યક્ષપણા નીચે બાળ અને તરુણ શ્રમયોગી અધિનિયમ,૧૯૮૬ ના નિયમ ૧૭(સી) મુજબ જિલ્લા ટાસ્કફોર્સ

-વિવિધ વિભાગો વચ્ચે સંકલન

-આવા બાળકોની ઓળખ કરવી

-પૂર્વે બચાવ કામગીરી

-બચાવ (રેસ્ક્યુ) કામગીરી

-બચાવ બાદની કામગીરી (પોસ્ટ રેસ્ક્યુ)– ફરીયાદની નોંધણી, CWC સમક્ષ રજૂ કરવું, કાઉંસેલીંગ, કાનૂની સહાય, પીડિતનું નિવેદન, પીડિતની સુરક્ષા, હુકમ, સાક્ષીની જુબાની, પ્રોસીક્યુશન, સ્પીડી ટ્રાયલ

^૮. બાળ અને તરુણ શ્રમયોગી (પ્રતિબંધ અને નિયમન) અધિનિયમ, ૧૯૮૬ની એસ.ઓ.પી, શ્રમ અને રોજગાર વિભાગ, ગુજરાત સરકાર, ૨૦૧૯.

-પુનર્વસન અને પુનઃસ્થાપન – સામાજિક પુનર્વસન, શૈક્ષણિક પુનર્વસન, આર્થિક પુનર્વસન (અગાઉનું વેતન, બોર્ડેડ લેબર હોયતો તેની સ્કિમ અંતર્ગત, એમ.સી. મહેતા વિ. તામીલનાડુ રાજ્ય સરકાર અને અધર્સ. એઆઇઆર ૧૯૯૭ સુપ્રીમ કોર્ટે ૬૯૯ નો ચુકાદો વગેરે મુજબ)

-દેખરેખ – નિયંત્રણ (મોનીટરીંગ)

આવા બાળકોને વહીવટી તંત્ર દ્વારા બાળ મજૂરી અધિનિયમ ૧૯૮૬ અને સુધારો ૨૦૧૬ દ્વારા રચાયેલ ટાસ્કફોર્સ દ્વારા મુક્ત કરાવી કારખાના કે એકમના માલિક સામે ધોરણસર કાર્યવાહી કરી ત્યાંથી મુક્ત કરાવી આવા બાળકોને જુવેનાઇલ જસ્ટીસ એક્ટ- ૨૦૧૫ અંતર્ગત તેમને તેના ઘરે પુનઃસ્થાપન કરવામાં આવે છે.

➤ બાળશ્રમનાં કારણો:

બાળશ્રમ પાછળના મુખ્ય કારણો

- (૧) ગરીબી
- (૨) મોટા કરતા ઓછું વેતન
- (૩) બેરોજગારી
- (૪) પરિવારોને નાણાકીય યોજનાનો અભાવ
- (૫) ગ્રામિણ વિસ્તારમાંથી શહેરીકરણ તરફ સ્થળાંતર
- (૬) આંતર રાજ્ય સ્થળાંતર
- (૭) ઓછા વેતનમાં વધુ કામ
- (૮) શિક્ષણનો અભાવ અને વાલીઓની અજ્ઞાનતા
- (૯) મોટો પરિવાર (વસ્તી વધારો)
- (૧૦) ગ્રામિણ વિસ્તારોમાં ઉચ્ચ શિક્ષણ સુવિધાનો અભાવ
- (૧૧) સ્થળાંતરીત શ્રમિકોને તેમના વતનમાં રોજગારીની તકોનો અભાવ

➤ બાળશ્રમથી થતી અસરો કે પરિણામો:

બાળશ્રમથી જેતે નોકરીદાતાને ફાયદો થાય છે પરંતુ તે બાળક માટે, સમાજ માટે, રાજ્ય માટે અને રાષ્ટ્રમાટે નકારાત્મક અને નુકસાનકારક પણ છે.

- બાળક ઉપર પડતી અસરો : બાળકનું બાળપણ છીનવવું, બાળકને તેના અધિકારોથી વંચિત કરવો, બાળકનું શોષણ થવું, બાળકનું આયુષ્ય ઓછું થવું, વહેલી પુખ્તતા પ્રાપ્ત કરવી, સ્વાસ્થ્ય જોખમમાં મુકાવું, બાળક ગુનાહિત પ્રવૃત્તિ તરફ પ્રયાણ કરવું, બાળક વ્યસન તરફ દોરાઈને ધુમ્રપાન કરવું, કેફી દ્રવ્યોની લતે ચડવું વગેરે કુટેવો. જે બધા પરિબલોની અસર બાળક ઉપર જોવા મળે છે.
- સમાજ કે સોસાયટી ઉપર પડતી અસરો: જે પરિવારમાં બાળ મજૂર હોય તે પરિવારની સાઇકલ કાયમ રહે છે તે પરિવાર આર્થિકઊંચો ના આવે અને ગરીબી કાયમ રહે છે. વેપારી એસોસિએશન, કે ઉત્પાદક યુનિયનોની નબળાઈ, મોટી ઉંમરના લોકોમાં બેરોજગારી વધવી, બાળ લગ્ન અને એના સંતાનોમાં વધારો, નિરક્ષરતા, સમાજમાં કુટેવોનો વધારો, સ્થળાંતર વગેરે અસરો જોવા મળે છે.
- રાજ્ય અને રાષ્ટ્ર પર થતી અસરો: બાળ મજૂરીના કારણે જે તે રાજ્યની અને રાષ્ટ્રની ટીકા થાય છે, પ્રાથમિક શિક્ષણને ફરજિયાત બનાવવામાં અવરોધ, ઓછી કાર્યક્ષમતા અને નબળા મજૂરોમાં વધારો.

➤ સુચનો અને ઉપાયો:

બાળશ્રમને અટકાવવા કે નાબૂદ કરવા માટે આપણો દેશ અને રાજ્ય સતત પ્રયત્નશીલ છે, જે માટે રાજ્ય સરકાર દ્વારા “સહિયારી ફૂય” કેમ્પેઈન ચાલુ કરવામાં આવેલ, આ કેમ્પેઈનનાં માધ્યમથી સામાજિક ભાગીદારીથી સરકારશ્રી બાળકો સંબંધિત વિભાગો અને સરકારશ્રીના જુદા જુદા વિભાગોની મદદથી અવેરનેસ કેમ્પેઈન ચલાવવામાં આવે છે અને જિલ્લા કક્ષાએ ટાસ્કફોર્સનાં માધ્યમથી બાળશ્રમ અટકાવવા રેસ્ક્યુ ઓપરેશન પણ હાથ ધરવામાં આવે છે. આમ આ સમસ્યાને અટકાવવા સરકાર દ્વારા પણ સમાજ, સંગઠનો અને ઓદ્યોગિક એકમોના સાથે રહી સંકલન કરવામાં આવે છે. તો આ માટેના જરૂરી સૂચનો અને ઉપાયો અહીં દર્શાવેલ છે. : (૧) નીતિ સંકલન, યોગ્ય અમલીકરણ અને ક્ષમતા નિર્માણ (૨) લોક જાગૃતિ અને સેન્સીટાઇઝેશન (વાલીઓ અને નોકરીદાતાઓ અને વેપારી યુનિયનો) (૩) ડેટા બેઝ અને સંશોધન (૪) બાળમજૂરનાં નિરીક્ષણમાં વધારો કરી બાળ મજૂરીના સૌથી ખરાબ સ્વરૂપોથી બાળકોને મુક્ત કરવાની ક્રિયાઓ (૫) કાયદાનું ચુસ્ત અમલીકરણ (૬) આવા બાળકોનાં

પરિવારને આર્થિક મદદ (૭)મીનીમમ વેજસનું રાજ્ય દ્વારા યોગ્ય અમલીકરણ (૮) આવા બાળકોના પરિવારમાટે રોજગારીની તકો ઉભી કરવી (૯) આવા પરિવારોને સરકારશ્રીની વિવિધ યોજનાઓથી જાગૃત કરાવવા અને તેનો લાભ અપાવવો (૧૦) આવા બાળકોનું શિક્ષણ સાથે જોડાણ (૧૧) સ્થળાંતરીત બાળકો માટે ખાસ શાળા દા.ત.સીમ શાળા (૧૨) બાળશ્રમથી થતા નુકસાન કે આડઅસરો વિષે વાલીને માહિતગાર કરવા (૧૩) નોકરીદાતાઓ અને વ્યાવસાયિક એસોસીએશનોને આવા બાળશ્રમ કરાવતા માલિકોનાં એકમની નોંધણી રદ કરવી કે તેનો તિરસ્કાર કરવો (૧૪) જે એકમમાંથી પુનઃ બાળશ્રમિક મળી આવે તે એકમને સરકારી સુવિધાઓમાં કાપ મુકવો દા.ત. લાઈટ, પાણી, વગેરે(૧૫) પરપ્રાંતીય બાળશ્રમિકોને જુવેનાઈલ એક્ટ મુજબ રાજ્યથી રાજ્ય ટ્રાન્સફર કરી વતનમાં પુનઃસ્થાપન કરવું (૧૬) આવા બાળશ્રમિકોને મુક્ત કરવામાં આવ્યા બાદ બાળગૃહમાં મુકવા અને ત્યાં તેનો વ્યક્તિગત સાર સંભાળ અહેવાલ બનાવવો અને પરિવારમાં પુનઃસ્થાપન થયા બાદ તેનું સમયાંતરે ફોલોઅપ લેવું (૧૭) પરપ્રાંતીય બાળકોના સંદર્ભે સરકાર દ્વારા માઈગ્રેશન પોલીસી બનાવવી (૧૮) સામાજિક કે લોક ભાગીદારી (દરેક નાગરિકની ફરજ).

➤ ઉપસંહાર:

બાળમજૂરીને નાબૂદ કરવા માટે ભારતે હંમેશા બંધારણીય, વૈધાનિક અને વિકાસ માટેના વિવિધ પગલા સમયાંતરે કાયદામાં પણ જરૂરી સુધારા કરી લીધેલ છે અને જેનું અનુસરણ પણ રાજ્યકક્ષાએ ચુસ્ત રીતે થતું જોવા મળે છે, જે અંતર્ગત ગુજરાત સરકાર દ્વારા પણ “ સહિયારીક્રય” કેમ્પેઇન ચલાવવામાં આવેલ છે અને આમ બાળ શ્રમ નાબૂદી એ આપણા સૌની જવાબદારી છે એવું માનીએ અને આવા બાળ શ્રમિકો રાખતા એકમો સામે સરકાર, સંગઠન અને સમાજ(લોક ભાગીદારી) ત્રણેય સાથે મળી પ્રયત્નો કરવામાં આવે તો ચોક્કસ આ વિષય ઉપર અસરકારક કામ કરી શકાય.

➤ સંદર્ભસૂચિ:

- (૧) ભારતનું સંવિધાન (ચોથી આવૃત્તિ), વિધિ અને ન્યાયમંત્રાલય, ભારત સરકાર.
- (૨) બાળ અને તરુણ શ્રમયોગી (પ્રતિબંધ અને નિયમન) અધિનિયમ ૧૯૮૬, યુનીસેફ અને શ્રમ અને રોજગાર વિભાગ, ગુજરાત સરકાર
- (૩) બાળ મજૂરીનાબૂદીમાટેનું તાલીમ મોડ્યુલ, મહાત્માગાંધી શ્રમસંસ્થાન, અમદાવાદ, ,૨૦૦૮

- (૪) શ્રમ અને રોજગાર વિભાગ, ગુજરાત રાજ્ય દ્વારા પ્રકાશીત “ સહિયારીફૂચ “ I.E.C સાહીત્ય
- (૫) S.O.P. (બાળ અને તરૂણ શ્રમયોગી પ્રતિબંધ અને નિયમન) અધિનિયમ ૧૯૮૬ના અમલીકરણ માટેની પ્રમાણભૂત કાર્યપદ્ધતિ,યુનીસેફ અને શ્રમ અને રોજગાર વિભાગ, ગુજરાત સરકાર
- (૬) કિશોર ન્યાય (બાળકોની કાળજી અને રક્ષણ) અધિનિયમ, ૨૦૧૫
- (૭) ગુજરાતી ન્યુઝપેપર

A STUDY OF VARIOUS PERSPECTIVES OF LANGUAGE, LITERATURE AND SOCIETY

Alkesh J. Parmar
Assistant Professor
Career Development Cell
Parul University

Abstract

The present paper inspects the various perspectives of Language, Literature and Society and interprets their judicious relevance. The concept of language is being considered somewhat similar to life. Moreover life, to define language appropriately is rather a cumbersome practice. Language is a natural human growth; to some extent mental as well as physical. It remains changing constantly; hence the essence of language is zestful. It always undertakes a process of development. Language is human in its element since only human possess it. Though, animals own a system of communication, but it is developed inaccurately. A child learns the language of the society which he lives in. The continuous frame of culture and civilization fully depends upon language. Language is the medium of communication among human beings through which human community grows and develops in this universe. The society cannot be imagined without language. It defines the perspective of human behaviour. Language generates the thoughts and dominates the whole proportion of culture and civilization. All human beings are blessed with this precious gift. The history of evolution of human being justifies the significance of language. It has brought the gradual development of human life from Stone Age to Modern Era. In a literal sense, the word literature means 'things made from letters.' Literature is the root of human knowledge and the documentation of human experience. Literature helps to understand the world around us and conserves the morals of people. Some of the great literary works like the Ramayana, the Mahabharata and the Bible are considered to be treasure houses providing the society with the guiding principles of life. Literature and society are firmly related to each other as literature is the mirror of society. Sometimes literature and society stimulate and even impact to each other. The philosophical or social movements demonstrated through narratives add deep insight into human knowledge. The literary works contemplates the nature and soul of particular time. While examining history, one discovers that the religious dimensions are consolidated in Medieval literature, whereas Renaissance discloses the expansion in the fields of art and science.

Likewise, the Romantic Movement concentrated on the significance and expressiveness of the individual and Modernist literature constitutes the place of individual in an era of industrialization and the danger of nuclear demoralism.

Keywords: Language, literature, society, zestful, human development, communication, knowledge, culture, civilization

The importance of Language:

The human community has developed language as a system to express their feelings and thoughts. Animals also have some specific sound system but it cannot be considered 'language' in a systematic form because it does not have distinct or any purposeful meaning like human speech. The bird like parrot can articulate some words similar to human beings if taught or trained, but proper and effective communication is not possible because it has certain limited sounds which cannot indicate the feelings or thoughts like human beings. The speech of parrot remains mere imitation of a few words. In the course of development of human language, the formation of human body and its features remain very supportive. It has been viewed that man achieved the high-straight movement at the initial stage and started using hands in place of mouth to catch the things. Thereafter human could produce various sounds. It has also been thought that when man would have started living family life together, the need to express individual feelings and thoughts became essential, and out of which human language born. The random sound produced by human being is a unique system through which the social communication is made possible. Language is considered a social phenomenon.

Indian Languages:

Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterjee appreciates the status of Indian Languages as: Our Aryan speech is one of our greatest heritages in India. India is a land of many races and many speeches, and the diverse elements which go to make up the conglomeration of the Indian People and Indian Culture received their tone and their common bond of union in the Aryan language and the mentality behind it....As Sanskrit and as Pali, as the ancient North-Western Prakrit and Ardha Magadhi, and as Apabhramsa, and later as Hindi, Gujarati, Marathi, Oriya, Bengali, and Nepali, and the rest, the Aryan Language came to be indissolubly linked with the Culture of India at various epochs and in various areas. The history of the Aryan Language in India shows an

uninterrupted progress for some three thousand and five hundred years within India itself, and its pre-Indian history can be dimly perceived in Iran, in Iraq and Eastern Asia Minor for about a thousand years more; and even prior to that, we can draw from existing linguistic material fairly probable conclusions for another five hundred or even thousand years.....No other speech-group can show such a long and continuous history as the Aryan in India....(Vyas 12).

The Languages are classified as per the similarities in meaning and sound-elements among various languages as well as their geographical attachment. Such classifications are named as traditional, ancestral or historical. The similarities in the languages of the regions geographically placed nearby and their similar meaning-elements are considered the languages of one family or lineage. Indian languages are categorized in two family/groups:

1-Indo-European languages: Vedic and Sanskrit, Ancient Irani, Avestan, Ancient Greek, Ancient Latin, Germanic, Slovakian etc. and some languages originated from these languages

:English of Europe, French, Italian etc. and Modern Indian languages like: Gujarati, Marathi,

Hindi and Bangali. 2- Dravidi Languages: Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Kannad, Gondi and Brahui.

Gujarati Language:

Dr. K. B. Vyas observes in Gujarati Bhasha- Udgam, Vikas ane Swaroop that Gujarati, the language of Gurjars, is originated and developed gradually from Apabhramsh constructed by Hemchandracharya. The first reference of name - “Gurjar Bhasha” is available from Nalakhyan and Dashamskandh written by Bhalan (Bhalan 326-1, 326-15). Though, the references of Gujarat region are also accessible since ancient time. The literary texts like Palhan’s Aburas (vikram samvat 1289), Prabhachandasuri’s Prabhavakcharitra (vikram samvat 1334) and Devprabhaganina’s Kumarpalras (15th century) often mention the name Gurjardesh. Dr. Devdatta Bhandarkar and A.M.T. Jackson have observed many important things in their research regarding the arrival of Gurjar in Hind and their residence in this region. Surveying their study, it seems that the Gurjar community of Shaka family arrived in 5th to 6th century A. D. in Hind and passing through Southern- Punjab it settled in Rajaputana.

Bhinnamal was the capital of Rajputana and thereafter this strong kingdom extended towards

Kanoj in the east and Kathiyavad in the south. The eminent Gujarati scholar Narsinhrao Divetia divides the development of Gujarati language in six eras: 1- Apabhramsh- till 11th century - Vikram Samvat, 2-Madhya Apabhramsh- till 13th century- Vikram Samvat, 3-Ancient Western Rajasthani- From 13th century to 1550- Vikram Samvat, 4-Ancient Gujarati- 1550 to 1650- Vikram Samvat, 5-Medieval Gujarati- 1650 to 1750-Vikram Samvat, 6-Modern Gujarati- after 1750- Vikram Samvat (Vyas 103-105)

Hindi Language:

The entire frame of growth and development of Hindi language is illuminated by Hindi Sahitya Itihas. Khadi Boli is believed and considered to be the origin of Hindi language. If it is viewed as one of the languages from the eight dialects of Western and Eastern Hindi, its birth can be considered from Shaurseni Apabhramsa. The period of origin of Hindi language is estimated 1000 A.D. approximately. The scholars of Hindi language observe the source and development of this language since the time of Vedic Sanskrit. Some of the Hindi words are also found in Pali and Prakrit languages. The entire period of development of Hindi language is divided into three categories: 1- Ancient Period (1000 to 1500 A.D.) 2 Middle Period (1500 to 1800 A.D.) and 3 Modern Period (1800 A.D. to present time). The ancient period is considered undeveloped from historical point of view wherein the accepted language of Stone-inscription (Shilalekh) or Copper-sheet (Tamrapatra) was Sanskrit or Prakrit language and the use of Hindi seems insignificant at this stage. During this period two languages are available: Padvarti Apabhramsa or Avahatta and Native language or Dingal- Pingal. The eminent poet Vidyapati wrote Kirtilata and Kirtipataka in Avahatta and Rasokavya in Dingal-Pingal. The middle period of Hindi language started as a golden era for the further advancement of Hindi dialects. A number of texts were written in Avadhi and Vrajabhasa. The great sage Tulsidas wrote Ramacharitmanas (1574) in Avadhi language and Surdas as well as Nandadas wrote in Vrajabhasa. Vrajabhasa received the large acknowledgment as literary form of language during this time. Even literary creation was also conducted in Khadi Boli. Hindi was unchained from the influence of Apabhramsh and the use of Sanskrit vocabulary in dialects was also practiced in the middle period. The phase of eighteenth century is considered an era of „ruin of Vrajabhasa“, henceforth Khadi Boli (Urdu) remained the centre of attention and acquired its importance

among Muslims. The British conducted experiments in the prose form of Khadi Boli for Hindus at the beginning of

eighteenth century. The writers like Bharatendu and Dayananda were the chief propagandists

and this period is recognized as, Harishchandri Hindi, owing to which the art of printing invented. Due to the varying factors like time and place, Hindi language received various forms in the course of time: Magahi, Maithili, Bhojpuri, Kannoji, Badhelkhandi, Bundelkhandi, Vraj, Khadiboli, Bangaru, Mevati, Hadauti, Marvadi, Mevadi, Malvi, Bhili, Khandeshi, etc. The literature written in all these forms is also called Hindi literature. Hindi literature has also been classified under various names. For example, Siddha Literature, Jain Literature, Nath Literature, Raso Literature, Laukik Literature and Prose Literature. The Hindi literature depicts social, political, religious, cultural and literary background of diverse times and the spirit of its people. The states where Hindi language is used are: Himachal Pradesh, some parts of Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Delhi, Uttarpradesh, Madhyapradesh and Bihar. There are five sub-languages and ten dialects in the entire field of this language (Dr. Nagendra 6-17).

English Language:

Likewise Hindi, English language has also become the official language in some states of India and has been considered a lingua franca in the country. It has acquired its prestigious status and has become one of the Indian languages. The tradition of Indian Writing in English initiated during the period of the British rule in India. It has been developed into a new form of Indian culture reflecting Indian customs and traditions, social values along with Indian History in the course of time. M. K. Naik in A History of Indian English Literature notes that

“Indian English Literature began as interesting by-product of an eventful encounter in the late

eighteenth century between a vigorous and enterprising Britain and a stagnant and chaotic India...it may be defined as literature written originally in English by authors Indian by birth, ancestry or nationality....is not a part of English literature, any more than American literature can be said to be a branch of British literature. It is legitimately a part of Indian literature, since its differentia is the expression in it of an Indian ethos” (Naik 1-4).

The appearance of foremost trio- Mulk Raj Anand, R. K. Narayan and Raja Rao- on literary scene is considered to be the most significant event in the history of Indian English literature during 1930s. With the publication of Mulk Raj Anand's *Untouchable* (1935) and *Coolie* (1936) and Raja Rao's *Kanthapura* (1938) the novel in English may be said to have come of age. Thereafter, a number of novelists offered their best to enrich this form of literature. Besides, Anand, Raja Rao and R. K. Narayan, the novelists like Bhamini Bhattacharya (*Shadow From Ladakh*: 1966), Manohar Malgonkar (*The Princes*:1963), Khushvantsinh (*Train to Pakistan*:1956), Balachandra Rajan (*The Dark Dancer*:1959), Kamala Markandaya (*Nectar in a Sieve*:1954) and Anita Desai (*Bye-bye Blackbird*:1971) have considerably enriched the Indian English novel. In the recent years, Indian fiction writers have received worldwide readership. The Indian Diaspora has attempted to bring astonishing realities located in the Indian rural culture. The eminent personalities in this field are: Vikram Seth (*The Golden Gate* 1986, *A Suitable Boy* 1993), Shashi Tharoor (*The Great Indian Novel* 1989), Amitav Ghosh (*The Shadow Lines* 1988) and Rohinton Mistry (*Such a Long Journey* 1991). Some of them have been honored prestigious literary status or nominated for such honour. Rushdie's *Midnight's Children* (1981) brought unpredicted changes. The prejudiced Western attitude towards Indian literary talent started changing when Rushdie ushered in a new writing trend by using hybrid language. His *Midnight's Children* received the Booker prize in 1981, Booker of Bookers in 1992 and Best of the Bookers in 2008. Women writers like Kamala Das, Shashi Deshpande, Arundhati Roy and Jhumpa Lahiri have focused on women's predicament and condemned the female exploitation in their novels. Arundhati Roy's *The God of Small Things*(1997) received ample critical attention and honoured with Booker Prize. Likewise Kiran Desai's *The Inheritance of Loss* (2006) obtained Booker prize. Chetan Bhagat, known as the icon of youth, is the most recent energetic writer whose creativity has offered a new image to Indian English Fiction.

Hence, in spite of its late beginning, novel in Indian Writing in English has proved its worth. Looking to its entire frame, R.K. Narayan, Raja Rao and Mulk Raj Anand are considered its founding figures and the novelists like Malgonkar, Bhamini Bhattacharya, Kamala Markandaya, Anita Desai and Shashi Deshpande stood as its designers while V. S. Naipaul, Vikram Seth, Arundhati Roy, Jhumpa Lahiri, etc. have authenticated to be the consolidators of this literary form. While appreciating its stature, Rushdie very aptly remarks that the novelists "are in a position to conquer English Literature" (qtd. in Iyer ii).

Indian Literature:

Umashankar Joshi, the stalwart of Gujarati literature scrutinizes the idea of Indian literature as: “Indianness is rather an ongoing search for, a vision of, a pattern of Indian literature and culture to which the literature and culture in every part of the country is more or less converges”. He is of the view that we (Indian) shall always be viewing the composite identity of Indian literature within the parameters of the composite culture of India and ... true Indianness transcends India and genuine Indianisation is a synonym for humanization (qtd. in

Satchidanandan 268). Hence, Joshi observes the Indian ethos as one of the synthesis rather than exclusiveness. E.V Ramkrishnan considers the relocating of Indian literature in contexts of caste, gender, region, religion, etc., where issues of everyday struggles for subsistence in a living society find their expression ... and views that “literature is shaped by the material condition of society” (Ramakrishnan 18).

Broadly speaking, Indian literature consist everything which can be defined under the term „literature“. It covers up religious and mundane, epic, lyric, dramatic and didactic prose as well as oral poetry and song. Sisir Kumar Das observes its historical formation in a chapter on „The Vision of India“ that along with novel Gora, the song „Bharat Tirtha“ and national anthem composed by Tagore in 1911 offered a vision which guided the struggle for independence and gave people its identity. Das further analyses the disputed vision of India wherein Gandhi’s vision of India, like Tagore’s, was also pluralistic. Despite its multilingual,

multi-religious and multi-ethnic society, a strong Hindu component resisted it occasionally. For instance, Tilak and Aurobindo gave Indian nationalism a religious hue, while Lajpat Rai and Bipin Chandra Pal, the two powerful leaders, strengthened that tradition (Das 351-352). As Tilak translated the Bhagavad-Gita and favoured the Ganapati festival to generate religious identity while Aurobindo sang the philosophy located in the Vedic culture to strengthen the magnificence of Indian civilization. Indian Literature is the mirror of Indian culture and its rich ancient tradition. India has a woven tradition of storytelling. The various sources of stories like Panchatantra, Hitopadesh, Jatakas and Katha-Sarit-Sagar are found as witnesses to such rich heritage in Indian literature. Likewise dramas, poetry and epics have existed for centuries in India. The Ramayana by Sage Valmiki and the Mahabharata by Vyas are sung and enjoyed by

many people since Vedic periods. Kalidasa, Bhavabhuti and Bhasa are considered its champions in conceptualizing the theatrical representation of ancient mythology. The overall picture of Indian literature promotes the idea of attaining the four purusharthas: Dharma, Artha, Kama and Moksha. It has been observed that regional literature in Hindu culture was first traced in Sanskrit literature in India. Hindi literature followed the same tradition directed by Sanskrit scholars. Regional literature is thought of its vital and indissoluble body of writings. Though long, yet the journey of regional literature in India is very rich which reveals the tale of changing tradition of India. The Regional identities as Das remarks have always been dominant features of the Indian cultural matrix, and every Indian has multiple identities with regard to language, religion, caste and education (Das 386-87).

Rene Wellek in Theory of Literature explains the relationship between literature and society that „Literature is a social institution....it represents „life“ and „life“ is, in large measure, a social reality“. The poet himself is a member or say part and parcel of society. Wellek views that a large majority of the questions raised by literary study are, at least ultimately or by implication, social questions: questions of tradition and convention, norms and genres, symbols and myths. The artist conveys truth and necessarily, also historical and social truth. Literature is really not a reflection of the social process, but the essence, the abridgement and summary of all history. De Bonald states that “literature is an expression of society” (Rene Wellek 94-95).

Literature echoes existing social scenario of the society. It illustrates the narratives representing the communities, biographies, human relation, ethics, virtues, vices, etc. Hence, literature remains varying in the course of time in accordance with the taste, philosophy and feeling of its people.

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PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING AMONG PARENTS WITH INTELLECTUALLY DISABLED CHILDREN AND NORMAL CHILDREN

Mr. Nayankumar C. Parmar¹ & Dr. Dileep Sharma²

¹Research scholar, Department of Education, Bhakta Kavi Narsinh Mehta University, Junagadh.

²Asstt. Professor, M.B. Patel College of Education, Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar, Anand, Gujarat (India)

Abstract:

Caregiving and its related burden are considered to be an important aspect in determining the psychological well-being of parents. The limitations in the functioning of children with intellectual disabilities can result in requirements for long term care far exceeding the usual needs of children as they develop, or the expectations of their families as a parent. Psychological well-being as a concept has been increasingly accepted as an important outcome measure in patients. The main aim of this study is to investigate psychological well-being among parents of children with intellectual disability as compared to parents having normal children. In order to assess psychological well-being, the standard test was used. The sample consisted of 60 parents (15 mothers and 15 fathers in each of the two groups) of 60 children having intellectually disabled children and normal healthy children. Analysis using two ways analysis of variance revealed that compared with parents of healthy children, parents of the intellectual disabled children group reported lower psychological well-being. Gender difference and interaction effect was not observed significant for the psychological well-being.

Keywords: psychological well-being, *Intellectual Disability, Parents*

Introduction:

Many pieces of research have been conducted on the issues that parents of children with Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities face. However, relatively little research has looked into the mental well-being of parents of children with intellectual and developmental disabilities. When compared to parents of typical children, parents of children with intellectual and developmental disabilities face a slew of physical, psychological, and social challenges. Parents of children with Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities experience a variety of unpleasant feelings such as stress, worry, and sadness, as well as increased anxiety about their own and their children's futures, all of which have a detrimental impact on their children's well-being. Despite

this, some parents embrace reality and strive to live a good life by honing their coping abilities and self-esteem, as well as building confidence in their children's prospects. According to the 2011 Indian Census, there are more than 15 million children in India who have intellectual disabilities. IDD (Intellectual and Developmental Disorder) is a developmental disability for which there is no treatment. In general, children with intellectual disabilities are neglected and secluded from society. "Psychological well-being is a mental condition marked by pleasant sensations of excellent health, excitement, high self-esteem, and confidence, and it is generally related with regular physical exercise," according to (Hayman, 1990). This study may serve as a motivator for parents of exceptional children to have a good attitude and give better care and support to their children. This study aids parent in developing a positive attitude in the minds of parents of children with Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities, which may assist to alleviate concerns about the child's future.

Psychological Well-being

In a hedonic meaning, psychological well-being is the good life or happiness with life. It has long been associated with mental well-being and high quality of life. It is based on individual experiences and has both positive and negative consequences (Okun & Stok 1987). Subjective and objective markers are being used to investigate it. It is the subjective sensation of contentment, pleasure, satisfaction with one's life experiences, a sense of accomplishment, utility, belongingness, and the absence of anxiety, discontent, or concern. Psychological well-being is closely linked to a person's emotional state (Bradburn 1969).

Mahwish Zafar, Irum Hayat (2015) found the association between coping techniques and psychological well-being among parents of Down syndrome children was studied in this study. Purposive sampling was used to acquire data from 120 parents (60 dads and 60 moms of diagnosed 60 children with Down syndrome). The study employed a correlational research approach and was exploratory. The goal of the study was to look at all conceivable links between factors and demographic variables. There were substantial links between psychological well-being and coping techniques, according to the findings. Psychological well-being was substantially higher among fathers than among mothers. With the growing age of the children, data analysis revealed substantial disparities in parental psychological well-being and coping

techniques. Gender differences were also investigated, with results indicating that parents with a female child had better psychological wellness than parents with a boy kid.

Anna P Nieboer, Jane M Urray Cram (2011) reported that parental stress has been found as a substantial influence on caregivers' psychological well-being and a risk factor for leaving disabled children in the care of others without their consent. Recognizing successful ways to relieve caregiver responsibilities should drive policymakers and will assist in providing better and more targeted assistance and intervention for children. Using parental stress as a mediating factor, this study intends to describe caregivers of children with intellectual impairments who are going to seek outside help and care, as well as to determine the situations under which psychological well-being and parental stress are altered. We discovered that parental stress and depressed moods in children had a significant impact on psychological well-being. We also discovered a link between restricted caregiver social activities and parental stress. Support services should address depressive sentiments among children with intellectual impairments, improve carers' social activities, and minimise stress to safeguard caregivers' psychological well-being.

Operational definitions:

Psychological Well-being: “Psychological well-being consists of positive relationships with others, personal mastery, autonomy, a feeling of purpose and meaning in life, and personal growth and development. Psychological well-being is attained by achieving a state of balance affected by both challenging and rewarding life events”.

Intellectual disability: “Intellectual disability, a condition characterised by significant limitation both in intellectual functioning (reasoning, learning, problem-solving) and in adaptive behaviour which covers a range of everyday, social and practical skills” (RPWD Act 2016).

Statement of Problem:

The main objective of the present investigation has been to compare the scores of Psychological well-being among parents with intellectual disabled children and parents of normal children. The exact problem of the present research work is ***“Psychological Well-being among Parents with Intellectually disabled children and Normal Children”***

Objectives:

- 1.To compare the level of psychological well-being among parents with intellectually disabled children and normal children.
- 2.To compare the level of the psychological well-being among Parents with reference to gender.
- 3.To compare the level of the psychological well-being among Parents with reference to interaction of types of parent and gender.

Hypotheses:

1. (*H₀₁*) There will be no significant difference in the scores of parents with intellectually disabled children and normal children with reference to psychological well-being.
2. (*H₀₂*) There will be no significant difference in the scores of male and female parents with reference to psychological well-being.
3. (*H₀₃*) There will be no significant difference in the scores of the interaction of types of parents and gender with reference to psychological well-being.

Research Design:

The present study was not possible experimentally because of the nature of the research work. Most of all research designs are complex. When the researcher wants to study simultaneously two or more independent variables, the researcher choose a factorial design. A factorial design is the most common way to study the effect of two or more independent variables. In a factorial design, all levels of each independent variable are combined with all levels of the other independent variables to produce all possible effects. The 2 X 2 factorial design of the present study were as follows. There were 4 cells in the following table each cell contains 15 subjects.

Table:-1 Showing 2 X 2 factorial design of the present study

Gender	Types of parents		Total
	<i>Parents with ID children</i>	<i>Parents with normal children</i>	
<i>Male</i>	15	15	30
<i>Female</i>	15	15	30
Total	30	30	60

Sample:

The researcher has select 60 parents with and without intellectually disabled children from Anand district of Gujarat state. Further, they were equally classified into 2 groups i.e. parents with ID children (30) and parents of normal children (30). The categorization and details of sample selection were given in the following table.

Table:-2 Showing categorization and details of sample

Gender	Types of parents		Total
	<i>Parents with ID children</i>	<i>Parents with normal children</i>	
Male	15	15	30
Female	15	15	30
Total	30	30	60

Tools:

Psychological well-being Scale - by Sisodia, D.S. and Choudhary, P. :

This scale was developed using the Likert Technique. The scale comprises 50 statements with a view to measure several aspects of well being like Satisfaction, Efficiency, Sociability, Mental Health and Interpersonal Relations. This scale is considered to be useful in a variety of research and applied settings such as quality of index, a mental health status appraisal, a measure of psychotherapy outcome evaluation and a social indicator of measuring population changes in sense of well-being over time.

Procedure:

The researcher had selected these 60 parents with and without intellectually disabled children (age group 25 to 40 Yrs.). They were placed into two groups as per the screening result. The first group was parents with an intellectually disabled child and the second group was a parent with a normal child, In the parents with intellectually disabled child group, only those parents were included who have one ID child, both the groups were administered for psychological well-being. Then researcher had explained the importance of research work and collected the data after ensuring their confidentiality of them. Each subject was given a questionnaire about psychological well-being. All were requested to read all statements one after the other and give their responses in the response column by choosing appropriate responses for each statement, which they felt were correct and appropriate.

Scoring:

Scoring of the obtained data was completed with help of a psychological well being manual in the present investigation. The data have been arranged in the respective tables according to the statistical test employed.

Statistical Analysis:

For the present research study to find out the significant mean difference between scores of parents with and without intellectually disabled children for psychological well-being, statistical measures like F (two way ANOVA) tests, Mean and SD were employed.

Results and Discussion:

Table 3:- Showing Mean, SD & F value between parents with intellectually disabled children and parents with normal children for dependent variable psychological well-being.

Types of Parents	N	Mean	SD	F	Sig.
Parents with ID Children	30	80.56	18.30	111.93	$p < .01$
Parents with normal children	30	105.96	19.98		

The calculated F value of types of parents was found to be $F(1, 60) = 111.93$, which was quite significant. Table highlighted that mean score of parents with intellectually disabled children was 80.6 (SD=18.30), whereas a mean score of parents with normal children was 105.96 (SD=19.38) and the difference between mean scores was 25.40 which was quite significant. On the basis of the results, it can be said that mental well being is affected by the caregiving of intellectually disabled children. Therefore, H_0 is strongly rejected. Findings might be interpreted in terms of having an intellectually disabled child can raise stress, negatively impact mental and physical health, make it harder to obtain adequate and inexpensive child care, and influence decisions regarding career, education/training, having other children and relying on government assistance.

Table 4:- Showing Mean, SD & F value between Male and Female parents for dependent variable psychological well-being.

Gender	N	Mean	SD	F	Sig.
Male	30	92.56	16.21	0.34	NS
Female	30	93.96	15.43		

When the F test was applied to check the impact of gender on psychological well-being among male and female parents then no significant F value was found. The F value is reported $F(1, 60) = 0.34$, $p > .05$, which is negligible. The table reveals that mean scores of Male and Female

parents are 92.56 (SD = 16.21) and 93.96 (SD = 15.43) respectively and the difference between two means is .30. The result indicates that both the groups of parents have a similar level of psychological well-being. Thus, H02 is strongly accepted.

Table 5:- Showing Mean, SD & F value among interaction of types of parents and gender for dependent variable psychological well-being.

Types of Parents	Gender	N	Mean	SD	F	Sig. Level
Parents with ID Children	Male	15	79.26	17.94	0.25	NS
	Female	15	81.86	18.73		
Parents with normal children	Male	15	105.86	15.13		
	Female	15	106.06	12.18		

The main objective of the study was to examine whether male and female parents of ID children and male and female parents of normal children differed on psychological well-being. The table displayed that the F value for the interaction of types of parents and gender were also found to be insignificant $F(1,15) = 0.25, p > .05$. By the same point of view, Table shows that mean scores of male and female parents with ID children were ($M=79.26$, $SD= 17.94$) and ($M = 81.86$, $SD = 18.73$) respectively, whereas the mean difference of both the group of students was 2.26. As again mean scores of male and female parents with normal children were ($M =105.86$, $SD = 15.13$) and ($M = 106.06$, $SD = 12.18$), the mean difference of both the group of the pupil was 0.20. The mean difference between both group suggested that types of parents and gender have no significant impact on psychological well being. Hence, H03 is also sustained.

Conclusion:

The current study focused on the psychological well-being of parents of special-needs children. Analysis using two ways analysis of variance revealed that compared with parents of healthy children, parents of the intellectual disabled children group reported lower psychological well-being. Gender difference and interaction effect was not observed significant for the psychological well-being. Parenting children with special needs is a never-ending unpleasant experience that includes everyday anxiety, ongoing worry about the child's future, and disruption of regular family life (Britner et al. 2003; Feldman et al. 2007). The findings show that how parents see their child's impairment may have a good influence on their personal and family lives, as well as a significant impact on their PWB. Being in a paired relationship appears to help

parents to share the physical, mental, and emotional strain, perhaps easing negative effects on PWB and assisting in more balanced homeostasis (Henderson 1977; Sarason et al. 1990).

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SOCIAL ISSUES IN INDIA

Dr. Priyankaba Gohil

Assistant Professor

Maharani Shri Nandkuvarba Mahila Arts and Commerce College, Bhavnagar

Abstract : According to Chey Tae – Won, “Social enterprise is an effective solution for social problems a social issue generally refers to the issue of a country that basically harms its social and cultural aspects almost after a struggle of 2000 years India got its independence on 15th August 1947 from British rule though we are independent of British rules still some major social issues continue their pace in India right then. Contemporary Indian society is flecked with numerous issues that are labelled as social problems. Some of them are age-old, and some are of recent origin that have erupted owing to the change in global socio-political order. India has made a place for itself as one of the fastest growing economies in the world, yet it loses behind in a lot behind in the name of growth. As the rich are getting richer and the poor get poorer, the divide has been expanding more than before. What can after all be attributed to the various issues that pose a threat before every government that comes to power at the centre? From the increasing poverty, to the corruption at an all-time high, the increasing violence against women across the nation, the incidents of terrorism that rock some or the other city, and the rising prices of basic amenities, are some of the most scary facts of this fast-growing economy, India. Some of the vital social issues are poverty child labor corruption unemployment drug addiction overpopulation pollution offense against the women such as rape acid attack juvenile delinquency caste based discrimination crimes and many more issues are there in India.

1. Corruption:

India has been considered one of the ten most corrupt countries in the world. The main reason for the corruption is greed. People want to become rich by using the shortcut, which results in corruption.

Undergoing such changes, India is facing several issues. A case study on social issues in India demonstrates corruption as a vital social issue that prevails throughout the nation. In common parlance, corruption means unlawful dishonesty involving bribery.

The businessman class people practice different methods of corruption to increase their profits. The officers or bureaucrats commit corrupt methods to earn money to lead a happy and luxurious

life, maintain a high standard and social status, and equalize them to the higher strata people. To get elected, politicians bribe the poor people.

Corruption is ruining the spine of the nation, and has adversely affected the economy of India. India has been marred by a list of scams and scandals, which have crippled the nation from inside out. From the Coalgate scam, to the 2G scam, to the CWG scandal and the Bofors scam, all brought forward the weaknesses of a government and a nation as a whole. As the government at the centre changes every time, the blame game changes and political parties start blaming the other, but corruption is not really being fought at the ground level. From babus to ministers at the top, all have been found involved in some of the world's biggest scandals.

What has created a hole in the pockets of the Indian economy, it has become essential for the government to tackle it at different levels. From strict rules at all levels of government undertakings, to an awareness among the people against the spread of corruption, needs to be maintained by the government. Anna Hazare's fight against corruption should actually be taken up by the leaders of the nation and must imply the Anti-Corruption bill in the government completely.

While pointing a finger on others is the easiest way out, people need to realise the need to get rid of the 'under-the-table' bribing habit and strengthen our system by neither giving bribe, nor taking bribe. The government needs to take strong action against a bribe-giver and a bribe-taker equally.

Causes of corruption in India:-

a. Money- making nature of people:

Nowadays, people have greed, so they want more than their needs. Hence they use to practise corruption as a step for money-making.

b. Economic need:

Insufficient amount of salary or pay scales and the rising cost of the prices of every good is one of the most important causes of the rising corruption. Unemployment and poverty force a person to use such illegal way to earn bread and butter.

c. Presence of black money:

Black money is evil for society, and this corruption generates black money by its very nature. Black money refers to the amount of money held illegally and illegitimately by an

individual or by any organisation, such as the smuggling of drugs, illegal weapons, bribery, or terrorism.

d.Lack or inadequate punishment for corruption:

In India, though there are many anti-corruption laws, they are considered very weak or inadequate. Thus, the common people face many problems, and mainly the weaker sections of people are the victim of corruption.

2.POVERTY :



Poverty is one of the leading social problems in India. Poverty basically means the unavailability of adequate means of money to fulfil the basic requisites of human life such as food, shelter and clothes. Poverty is not only socio-economic but even emotional, cultural and political in nature.

Poverty is one of the biggest evils faced by India in the present scenario. With an increasing population of people in the Below the Poverty Line (BPL) across the nation, it seems like a never-ending issue. Rising inflation has added further to the existing problem. India has an unbelievable number of people suffering due to this evil. According to the Indian Planning Commission's 2013 estimate, around 269 million people (approximately 22% of the total population) live under the poverty line. And, when we start looking around for what has actually been done about it, we wouldn't really find much.

The government needs to take a strong action against the biggest social evil of all. Ministers need to work towards creating employment, and providing enough for the large population which does not even receive the basic amenities. New policies are the need of the hour, not only for employment creation but also to create a young educated population. Education must be promoted at all levels of the society to create awareness especially among the poor.

As India is one of the most overpopulated nations ranking second after China, it is one of the major factors leading to poverty. Rural areas are mostly affected by it. Poverty basically indicates three things- economic dependence, economic insufficiency, and economic inequality.

Causes of poverty in India:

a.Unemployment-

The unemployment rate in India is quite very high, which results in the people coming under the poverty line.

b.Rise in the price-

It is said that the rich are getting richer, and the poorer are getting poorer. This is just because of the increasing price of goods that the poor cannot afford.

c.Less productivity in farming-

Farming is one of the foremost means of livelihood for the people of India, and due to the seasonal changes, the production in agriculture is quite uncertain. This is also a contributing factor to poverty.

d.Government initiatives for dealing with poverty-

The government of India has started various poverty alleviation programmes such as the National old-age pension scheme (NOAPS), Annapurna Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Gramin Awaas Yojana (PMGAY), Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana and many more.

UNEMPLOYMENT:

With a high rate of the population, India is facing unemployment issues, which is responsible for the rise in the poverty level, social tension, diseases, corruption, crimes, and low productivity.

Unemployment is a global phenomenon where a person who is willing to work fails to get a job to earn to fulfil his basic needs. It is a growing social issue in India. In a nutshell, society fails to provide a means of earning for the non-disabled man.

Causes of unemployment:-

The literacy rate in India is quite meagre. Due to the inappropriate or insufficient education system does not make the people fit for working in various fields.

As agriculture is the backbone of our country, 90% of Indians depends on agriculture for their livelihood. And agriculture is a gamble in the hand of the monsoon; hence, due to this seasonal nature of agriculture, the agricultural labourers work less.

A case study on social issues in India demonstrates that the higher growth of the population is also a factor for the increasing unemployment and poverty.

OVERPOPULATION:

Overpopulation is a major social issue in India. It is increasing very rapidly that it stands in the second position after China.

Such a rise in population is a somber aspect of the economic development of India. The population growth has led to several problems such as scarcity of food, clothes, employment and shelter, and the demands of the resources have peaked.

Causes of overpopulation:-

Illiteracy– As the literacy rate in India is meagre, the people are unaware of the population explosion. People do not have any idea about family planning which gives rise in population.

Need of a male child– as in our India, a son is given much priority compared to a girl. It is believed that son will perform all the religious rites. So for getting a male child, the people give birth to daughters, ultimately increasing the population.

CASTE SYSTEM:



The caste system generally means the categorization or division of people into different groups based on their caste. Many a time, this caste-based discrimination also led to violence.

The caste system prevails in India since time immemorial. Its origin cannot be traced to an exact time period or of specific sources. The caste system is believed to be a social evil for the nation.

In the ancient days, there were basically four groups of people in Indian society. They are Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaisya and Shudra or the Dalit people.

Among these, the Brahmins were considered to be superior in society. The Kshatriyas are placed under the Brahmins, which consist of the warrior's group. The Vaishya include the businessmen groups. And the Shudra was placed at the lower position on this caste system comprising of the sweepers, washerman. They were named "untouchables".

Caste system in modern India-

Though today such classification has been declared illegal, it still prevails in India, mainly in rural areas. However, these days, people are also aware of the negative effects of the caste system on society.

Indian constitution believes in inequality, which says that no persons should be discriminated against and all are equal before the law. No one, irrespective of their sex, caste, creed, tradition, culture, religion, lifestyle, rich, poor or languages, is considered superior to the law of the land. The Indian constitution also abolishes the practice of untouchability.

The Indian government is also trying its best to ban the caste system through various Acts such as the Schedule caste and Schedule Tribe (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

DRUG ADDICTION:

The menace of drug addiction has spread fast among the youth of India. Unfortunately, India is a happy hunting ground for drug peddlers. It is so because it is sandwiched between the so-called golden triangle and the golden crescent. The former area comprises of Thailand, Myanmar and Laos and the latter is covered by countries – Pakistan, Afghanistan and Iran.

Drug addiction refers to the condition of being addicted to a particular drug, particularly narcotic drugs. These are generally illegal drugs that affect the mood and behaviour of a person. Drug addiction is a social evil in India. It is the tragedy of our days that millions of youths, the future citizens of India, fall victims to the habit of taking drugs. These addicted people are on the way to the steady and sure death. It is a social evil that affects an individual as well as nation as a whole. The most disturbing thing about drug addiction is that people in different countries of the world are becoming addicted to all kinds of drugs. There are different types of street drugs such as – cocaine, meth, marijuana, crack, heroin etc. Heroin is one of the most dangerous drugs that suppresses your heart's work and is appropriate to achieve narcotic effect.

Drug addiction means the consumption of alcohol, sedatives, stimulants, narcotics, hallucinogens, and nicotine. Drug addiction refers to the repeated use of drugs for a purpose other than medication. It has spread its branches to India, starting from the young to the old generation.

Consequences of drugs addiction:-

This affects the physical, mental and social life of the addicted person.

a.Creates health disorders-

Drug addiction leads to the deterioration of health. It causes severe health issues such as liver problem, kidney damage, lungs diseases, heart diseases, and vomiting, respiratory problems.

b.Enhance the crime rate-

A person addicted to drugs generally has a very lower moral sense or judgement. Hence there are more chances for several crimes like murder, theft, adultery and other crimes.

c.Harms* the social life-

Drug addicts generally get detached from the bond and responsibilities of their family, which in turn harm their married life and family.

CHILD LABOUR:

Childhood is believed to be the best phase of human life. They are the symbol of innocence, happiness and joy. Children are believed to be the stars of the future generation. They are the future doctors, leaders, lawyers, teachers who will take the nation towards the path of success and development. Child labourers are exploited, exposed to hazardous work conditions and paid a pittance for their long hours of work. Forced to forego education, shouldering responsibilities far beyond their years, becoming worldly- wise when their peers have yet to leave the cocoons of parental protection, these children never know what childhood is.

The main states in India where child labor is present are Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. This is where over half of the country's total child labor population works. Uttar Pradesh has the highest amount of child laborers, with over 20% of

India's child workers being residents in that state alone. (Save the Children, 2016) Most of these child laborers are employed in the silk industry that is prevalent in the region.

Child labour is basically said to the work done by children below the age of fourteen, which deprive them of their childhood and studies. Children are now forced to work in the mill, factories, small scale industries, shops or household works. Child labour has a very negative effect on the growth and development of a child in various aspects, including the physical, mental, psychological and social.

Causes of child labour:-

a. Poverty-

The biggest cause of child labour is poverty. People below the poverty line do not have sufficient money to afford education for their children. As a result, the children are forced to help their parents in earning money.

b. Unemployment by the elders-

Another factor towards child labour is the unemployment by the elders, which compel a child to leave his dreams and childhood and earn money for the two squares meal for his/her family.

c. Migration of the families-

The migration of families from rural to urban areas is also a major factor for child labour. They migrate to get better earning opportunities in the cities; however, their children become child labour when such thing is not met.

d. Overpopulation-

Overpopulation causes the limitation on the resources and more mouth to feed. So the children are bound to be child labour.

Measures against child labour: -

Free education to the poor students and the provisions of scholarship by the government is helping the poor children to complete their education, which resulted in the reduction in the number of child labour.

Various schemes are launch by the government. The Non-Governmental organisation (NGOs) also looks after the prevention of child labour or child trafficking.

Different Acts such as the Protection of Children against Sexual offences Act (2012) and Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act has successfully curbed various children trafficking.

Conclusion: -

These social issues prevent the path of India towards development. However, with the changing time, there is an increase in the awareness among the common people, which will solely curb these ailments of social issues from the country.

Both the government and the commoner should walk hand in hand to tackle the current social issues in India.

A STUDY OF STRESS OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS TEACHERS IN RELATION TO CERTAIN VARIABLES

Sheetal Jagdishchandra soni
Research scholar (Education),
Rai University, Ahmedabad.

Abstract

In present research researcher had studied stress of secondary school teachers in relation to certain variables. 373 teachers were selected from urban and rural area of Gujarat state as a sample. The researcher used self-constructed stress scale which was given to the subjects using survey method. Data was analyzed by mean, standard deviation and t value. Finally, it was concluded that stress of rural area teachers is seen higher than urban area teachers and stress of male and female teachers are seen same.

Key word:- stress, secondary school

Introduction: -

In earlier times one's life was simple and peaceful. The person's needs and ambitions were low. But with the passage of time, one's ambitions and needs began to grow. One has to constantly work hard to meet the requirements. A person's needs are increasing and a person cannot satisfy his needs from a single occupation.

So sometimes he has to do more than one business or earn more than one person at home. This often leads to quarrels or fights in the house. In the same way, education has become challenging. So the teacher also has to be constantly progressive. The teacher has to compromise between home and school. This is a very difficult task for a female teacher. As the researcher herself is a female teacher, she also has to face depression. So researcher chose this topic to do research on this.

In present research, the researcher studied the stress of secondary school's teachers in relation to certain variables.

Stress

The phenomenon of stress has been originally derived from Latin word which indicates 'hardship, strain, adversity or application. The concept of stress was first introduced into life sciences by Hans Selye in 1956.

When an individual faces challenging and dangerous situation, it not only results in experiencing stress. Stress results in negative and effects on health, social relations, tension, anxiety, burnout, exhaustion. Stress may be caused due to different reasons. Such as, frustration, conflicts, stressful environment, bias, job responsibilities, business loss, financial condition and so on. Every working person spends one's time more in the work place. Stress increases as the organization expands in its capacity. Some of such causes are, work under load, work and family conflict, urgency in completing the work, gender discrimination and so on.

According to the **Hans Seyle (1956)** define as, "Stress is a natural and anticipated feature of the experience of work and life and not all stress results in negative consequences"

According to **Cox (1975)**, "Stress is a part of a complex and dynamic system of transaction between the person and his environment".

Variables of the study: -

The variables of present study are as follows:

1.Independent Variable

A. Area

- Urban
- Rural

B. Gender

- Male
- Female

2.Dependent Variable

Scores obtained from stress scale.

Objectives: -

The objectives of present study are as follows: -

1. To study the stress of teachers of secondary schools.
2. To study the stress of teachers of secondary schools in context of area.
3. To study the stress of teachers of secondary schools in context of gender.

Hypotheses: -

Hypotheses of the present study are as follows: -

Ho1- There is no significant difference between mean scores of stress scale obtained by the teachers of urban and rural areas.

Ho2- There is no significant difference between mean scores of stress scale obtained by the male and female teachers.

Research method: -

In present study the main goal of researcher was to study the stress of teachers of secondary schools in the context of different variables. The researcher selected sample from different schools' different districts from Gujarat state. To obtain information and opinions regarding stress of school teachers, the researcher used **survey method** for present study.

Sample of the study: -

The researcher randomly selected 32 schools from different schools from different districts of Gujarat state. From these schools total teachers were selected. Thus, random cluster sampling Technique was used in present study.

Table-1 Sample wise distribution

No.	Area	Rural	Urban	Total
1	Male	116	117	233
2	Female	74	66	140
Total		190	183	373

The researcher selected 116 male and 74 female from rural areas and 117 male and 66 female from urban areas. Overall, 233 male and 140 female were selected.

Research Tool: - The researcher constructed stress scale for the teachers of secondary schools. In final form of stress scale there were 47 items distributed in 07 different factors.

Table-2 Factors wise items in final tool

No.	Factors	Total Items
1	Teaching Related	7
2	Students and Parents Related	8
3	Colleague and Principal Related	5
4	Family and Society Related	6
5	Economics Matter Related	9
6	Institute Government Related	5
7	Mental –Emotional Related	7
Total		47

The stress scale has 3 responses to each item 1) Agree 2) Neutral and 3) Disagree.

There were 31 positive items and 16 negative items.

Procedure and data collection:

The researcher revisited the schools at the time given by the principals and performed data collection. In each school, the researcher gave stress scale to the teachers. Before giving the scale, the researcher explained every detail about how to respond the items of the scale. The teachers were provided 1 hour to complete this scale. After completion of time, the researcher collected all the scale and used for further process.

Result and Discussion: -

Ho1- There is no significant difference between mean scores of stress scale obtained by the teachers of urban and rural areas.

Table-3: T test between mean scores of teachers of urban and rural area

Stress	Numbers	Mean	Standard Deviation	t value	Significant
Rural teachers area	190	83.48	20.13	2.98	Significant at 0.01 level
Urban teachers area	183	77.09	21.19		
Total	373				
	t value	2.98			

As mentioned in the table 3 calculated value of t is 2.98. 83.48 mean and 20.13 SD of rural area teachers and 77.09 mean and 21.19 SD of urban area teachers. Calculate value of t is higher than table value 0.01 level of significance.

The null hypothesis 1 is rejected. There is seen significant difference between mean scores obtained on stress scale of rural and urban area teachers.

There is significant difference between mean scores obtained on stress scale of rural and urban area teachers.

Stress of rural area teachers (82.48) are seen higher than stress of urban area teachers (77.09).

Ho2- There is no significant difference between mean scores of stress scale obtained by the male and female.

Table -4 T test between mean scores of teachers of male and female

Stress	Numbers	Mean	Standard Deviation	t value	Significant
Male	233	80.37	21.29	0.006	NS
Female	140	80.36	20.90		
Total	373				
	t value	0.006			

As mentioned in the table 4 calculated value of t is 0.006. 80.37 mean and 21.29 SD of male teachers and 80.36 mean and 20.90 SD of female teachers. Calculate value of t is not higher than table value 0.05 level of significance.

The null hypothesis 2 is accepted. There is no significant difference between mean scores obtained on stress scale of male and female.

Stress of male and female teachers are seen same.

Major findings: -

Major findings are as follows.

1. Urban area teachers are high stress than rural area teachers.
2. Stress of male and female teachers are seen same.

Conclusion: -

The researcher studied the stress of teachers of secondary schools of Gujarat state. The researcher constructed stress scale for secondary school teachers. Samples of 373 teachers were selected from urban and rural area of Gujarat state. It was revealed that rural area teachers are high stress than urban area teachers. Moreover, stress of male and female teachers are seen same.

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ભારતમાં 19મી સદીમાં સામાજિક અને ધાર્મિક સુધારણાની પ્રવૃત્તિઓ

ડૉ. કિરણ એસ. વાડોદરિયા
આસી. પ્રોફેસર, ઇતિહાસ વિભાગ,
ધર્મેન્દ્રસિન્હજી વિનયન કોલેજ, રાજકોટ.

પ્રસ્તાવના :

મુઘલ સમ્રાટ ઔરંગઝેબના અવસાન(૧૭૦૭) પછી ભારતમાં અનેક નાના મોટા સ્વતંત્ર રાજ્યો સ્થપાયા હતા. તે પછીના સમયમાં ક્રમશઃ ભારતમાં બ્રિટિશ અમલનો પ્રારંભ થયો. આ લાંબા ગાળા દરમિયાન ભારતીય ધર્મ અને સંસ્કૃતિને ભારે ફટકો પડ્યો હતો. પ્રાચીન, સામાજિક અને સાંસ્કૃતિક મુલ્યોનો પ્રભાવ નષ્ટ પામ્યો હતો. શિક્ષણનો લગભગ અભાવ હતો. પરદેશી હક્કમતે પ્રજામાં લઘુતાગ્રંથી બાંધી હતી. નવીન જ્ઞાન માટેની જિજ્ઞાસા મરી પરવારી હતી. અંધશ્રદ્ધા, અજ્ઞાન અને વહેમોએ માઝા મૂકી હતી. આવી મધ્યકાલીન મનોદશામાં જીવતા ભારતીય સમાજને ૧૯મી સદીમાં પાશ્ચિમાત્ય કેળવણીનો સંપર્ક થયો. ભારતની સુષુપ્ત સાંસ્કૃતિક ચેતનાને પ્રદીપ્ત કરવા આ સંપર્ક સંતર્પક બન્યો. પરદેશી હક્કમતમાંથી બહાર નીકળવા માટે આવશ્યક એવા સામાજિક અને સાંસ્કૃતિક પુનરુત્થાનનો માર્ગ મોકળો બન્યો અને નવઘડતર-નવજાગૃતિની પ્રક્રિયાનો આરંભ થયો. આ વાત આપણે વિગતે સમજીએ.

➤સામાજિક-ધાર્મિક સુધારણાની સંસ્થાઓ :-

મહાન પુરુષો તેમના સમયના પ્રતિનિધિઓ હોય છે. અનેકવિધ સર્જનાત્મક પ્રવૃત્તિઓ દ્વારા તેઓ માનવસભ્યતાના ઇતિહાસને ઉજ્જવળ બનાવે છે. ૧૯મી સદીમાં સામાજિક અને ધાર્મિક ક્ષેત્રે સુધારણાની અનેકવિધ પ્રવૃત્તિઓ આદરનાર મહાન વિભૂતિઓનો જન્મ થયો અને તેમણે ભારતના ભાવિ ઇતિહાસનો પાયો નાખ્યો.

➤રાજા રામમોહનરાય અને બ્રહ્મોસમાજ :-

૧૯મી સદીના ભારતની સામાજિક અને ધાર્મિક સુધારણાના પ્રથમ જ્યોતિર્ધર રાજા રામમોહનરાય હતા. ભારતના અમાપ ભૂતકાળ અને ભાવિ વચ્ચેના તેઓ જીવંત સેતુ હતા. તેમનો જન્મ બંગાળ પ્રાંતના હુગલી જિલ્લામાં રાધાનગર ગામના જમીનદાર કુટુંબમાં થયો હતો. તેમના પિતાનું નામ રમાકાંત અને માતાનું નામ તારિણીદેવી હતું. તેમના વડદાદા કૃષ્ણચંદ્ર બેનરજીએ

સ્થાનિક બ્રિટિશ સરકારની સારી સેવા બજાવી હતી, જે બદલ તેઓને સરકારે ‘રોય’ નો ઈલ્કાબ આપ્યો હતો. પરિણામે તેઓ બેનરજી મટી ‘રોય’ બન્યા હતા.

તેમના સમયમાં ભારતીય સમાજમાં અનેકવિધ સામાજિક અને ધાર્મિક દૂષણો ફૂલ્યાં-ફાલ્યાં હતાં. અનેક દેવદેવીઓની અંધશ્રદ્ધાચક્ર પૂજામાં અને ધાર્મિક ક્રિયાકાંડોમાં હિંદુ ધર્મ અટવાઈ ગયો હતો. આ સંજોગોમાં ભારતીય સમાજ અને ધર્મનું પુનરુત્થાન અનિવાર્ય હતું. રાજા રામમોહનરાયે વેદ-ઉપનિષદની નિરાકાર અને અદ્વિતીય ઈશ્વરી તત્ત્વ બ્રહ્મ-(અદ્વૈતવાદ) ની વિચારસરણી અપનાવી અને તેનો વ્યાપક પ્રચાર કરવાના આશયથી ૧૮૧૫માં તેમણે કલકત્તામાં આત્મીયસભા નામે સંસ્થાની સ્થાપના કરી. આ સભા દ્વારા તેમણે મૂર્તિપૂજાનો વિરોધ કર્યો અને વેદ-ઉપનિષદમાં રહેલ એકેશ્વરવાદનો પ્રચાર કર્યો. તેમણે સ્થાપેલ આત્મીય સભા આગળ જતાં બ્રાહ્મોસમાજ નામે ઓળખાઈ. રાજા રામમોહનરાયના પાશ્ચિમાત્ય શિક્ષણના સમર્થક હતા. કલકત્તામાં હિંદુ કોલેજની સ્થાપનામાં તેમણે મહત્વનો ભાગ ભજવ્યો. આ સંસ્થા આગળ જતાં ‘પ્રેસીડન્સી કોલેજ’ તરીકે ઓળખાઈ. ૧૮૨૯માં રાજા રામમોહનરાયના પ્રયાસોથી લોર્ડ બેન્ટિકે સતીપ્રથા બંધ કરવાનો કાયદો ઘડ્યો. તેમણે વિધવાવિવાહને ઉત્તેજન આપ્યું. બાળલગ્નો અટકાવવાનો સંનિષ્ઠ પ્રયાસ કર્યો. છોકરીઓને દૂધ પીતી કરવાના અમાનુષી રિવાજનો પણ તેમણે જોરશોરથી વિરોધ કર્યો. આ ઉપરાંત દહેજપ્રથા, બહુપત્નિત્વ, વગેરે કુરૂઢિઓ સામે પણ તેમણે આંદોલન ચલાવ્યું.

૨૭ સપ્ટેમ્બર ૧૮૩૩માં તેમનો દેહવિલય ઈંગ્લેન્ડમાં થયો. સામાજિક, સાંસ્કૃતિક, શૈક્ષણિક, આર્થિક અને રાજકીય ક્ષેત્રોમાં તેમના મહત્વપૂર્ણ પ્રદાનને કારણે તેઓ ‘અર્વાચીન યુગના અરુણ’ તરીકેનું સ્થાન પામ્યા છે. ગુરુદેવ રવિન્દ્રનાથ ઠાકુરે તેમને ‘ભારતીય પુનર્જાગરણના પિતા’ અને ‘ભારતીય રાષ્ટ્રવાદના પ્રવર્તક’ કહી બિરદાવ્યા છે.

➤બ્રહ્મોસમાજનો સમાજસુધારણામાં ફાળો :-

બ્રહ્મોસમાજની પ્રવૃત્તિઓ બંગાળ પૂરતી મર્યાદિત હતી. વળી રાજા રામમોહનરાયના દેહવિલય બાદ અલગ અલગ એવી ત્રણ શાખાઓ ભારતીય બ્રહ્મોસમાજ, સાધારણ બ્રહ્મોસમાજ, આદિ બ્રહ્મોસમાજમાં વિભક્ત બન્યો હતો દેવેન્દ્રનાથ ઠાકોરે આદિ બ્રહ્મોસમાજ સ્થાપ્યો હતો, જ્યારે ‘સાધારણ બ્રહ્મોસમાજ’ ની સ્થાપના શિવાનાથ શાસ્ત્રી અને આનંદમોહન બોઝે કરી હતી.

કેશવચંદ્રસેનનો ભારતીય બ્રહ્મોસમાજ આંતરજ્ઞાતિય લગ્નોમાં માનતો. બીજી બાજુ બંગાળનો સમાજ અતિશય રૂઢિચુસ્ત સમાજ હતો. આ બધા કારણોને લીધે એકેશ્વરવાદની ભાવના કે મૂર્તિપૂજાના વિરોધની બાબતે બ્રહ્મોસમાજ ખાસ કશી નોંધપાત્ર પ્રગતિ કરી શક્યો નહિ. આમ છતાં બ્રહ્મોસમાજે સતી પ્રથાનો ફૂર રિવાજ નાબૂદ કરવામાં, બહુપત્નીત્વ જેવી જુલમી પ્રથાનો અંત લાવવામાં, છોકરીઓને દૂધ પીતી કરવાના રિવાજની નાબૂદીમાં, નાત-જાતના ભેદભાવો દૂર કરવામાં, બાળલગ્નો અટકાવવામાં, સ્ત્રીશિક્ષણ અને સ્ત્રીજાગૃતિ આણવામાં તથા અંગ્રેજી શિક્ષણના પ્રચારમાં નોંધપાત્ર પ્રદાન કર્યું. આમ બ્રહ્મોસમાજે સામાજિક અને ધાર્મિક સુધારણામાં ક્ષેત્રે પાયાનું કામ કરી પછીની સંસ્થાઓને યોગ્ય માર્ગદર્શન પૂરું પાડ્યું હતું.

➤ પ્રાર્થના સમાજ :-

બ્રહ્મોસમાજના પ્રભાવ હેઠળ મહારાષ્ટ્રમાં મુંબઈ ખાતે ૧૮૬૭માં પ્રાર્થના સમાજની સ્થાપના થઈ. તેના સ્થાપક મહાદેવ ગોવિંદ રાનડે હતા. ડો. આર.જી. ભાંડારકર, ડો. આત્મારામ પાંડુરંગ તથા નારાયણ ચંદાવરકર તેના અગ્રગણ્ય સભ્યો હતા. પ્રાર્થના સમાજ પણ બ્રહ્મોસમાજની જેમ સામાજિક તથા ધાર્મિક સુધારણાના ઉદ્દેશથી સ્થાપાયેલ સંસ્થા હતી. આ સંસ્થાએ ધાર્મિક સુધારણાની સરખામણીએ સામાજિક સુધારણા પ્રત્યે વિશેષ લક્ષ્ય આપ્યું. આ દિશામાં પંઢરપુરમાં અનાથાશ્રમની સ્થાપના તથા દલિતવર્ગ સુધારણાનું તેમનું કાર્ય પ્રશંસનીય હતું. તે સાથે વિધવાવિવાહને ઉત્તેજન, સ્ત્રીકેળવણીનો પ્રચાર, જ્ઞાતિપ્રથાનો વિરોધ, મજૂરો માટે રાત્રિ-શાળાઓ, આંતરજ્ઞાતિય લગ્ન અને ભોજન, બાળલગ્નોનો તેમજ બહુપત્નીત્વ, પડદા પ્રથા તેમજ અસ્પૃશ્યતાનો વિરોધ વગેરે જેવી પ્રવૃત્તિઓ પણ આ સંસ્થાએ ઉપાડી હતી. આ સંસ્થાનું કાર્યક્ષેત્ર મુખ્યત્વે મહારાષ્ટ્ર અને પશ્ચિમ ભારત હતું.

પ્રાર્થના સમાજે સામાજિક અને ધાર્મિક ક્ષેત્રે સંસ્થાના વિચારોનો પ્રચાર કરવાના હેતુથી ‘સુબોધપત્રિકા’ નામે એક સામાયિક પણ શરૂ કર્યું હતું. મહાદેવ ગોવિંદ રાનડેએ પૂના ખાતે ‘ડેક્કન એજ્યુકેશન સોસાયટી’ ની સ્થાપનામાં મહત્વનો હિસ્સો આપ્યો હતો. એમણે સ્ત્રીકેળવણી અને સ્ત્રીજાગૃતિમાં પણ મહત્વનું પ્રદાન કર્યું હતું. તેમના પ્રયાસોથી મુંબઈ ખાતે ‘વિધવા લગ્નમંડળ’ ની સ્થાપના થઈ. રાનડેનાં પત્ની રમાબાઈ પણ સામાજિક કાર્યકર હતા. તેમના પ્રયાસોથી ‘આર્ય મહિલા સમાજ’ તેમજ ‘સેવાસદન’ જેવી સંસ્થાઓની સ્થાપના કરવામાં આવી હતી. આ સંસ્થાની

શાખાઓ ગુજરાતમાં અમદાવાદ, સુરત, નવસારી, નડિયાદ, વડોદરા વગેરે શહેરોમાં સ્થપાઈ હતી. આથી ગુજરાતમાં પણ સામાજિક-ધાર્મિક સુધારણાની પ્રવૃત્તિઓને વેગ મળ્યો હતો.

➤ દયાનંદ સરસ્વતી અને આર્યસમાજ :-

૧૮મી સદીના ધર્મસુધારકોમાં સ્વામી દયાનંદ સરસ્વતીનું સ્થાન પ્રથમ હરોળમાં છે. તેમણે ૧૮૭૫માં મુંબઈમાં આર્યસમાજ નામે સુધારક સંસ્થાની સ્થાપના કરી હતી. સ્વીકૃત માન્યતા પ્રમાણે તેમનો જન્મ ૧૮૨૪માં સૌરાષ્ટ્રમાં મોરબી પાસેના ટંકારા ગામમાં થયો હતો. દયાળજી (અથવા દયાશંકર) અને મૂળશંકર એવાં તેમનાં બાળપણનાં બે નામો હતાં. દયાનંદ બાળપણથી જ ધણી તેજસ્વી પ્રતિભા ધરાવતા. તેમની યાદશક્તિ અને સમજશક્તિ આશ્ચર્યજનક હતી. બુદ્ધની જેમ સંસાર કેવળ દુઃખો અને યાતનાઓથી ભરેલો છે એવી તેમને નાનપણથી જ પ્રતીતિ થઈ હતી. આથી તેમનું મન સત્યની ખોજ માટે તલસતું હતું. સંસારનાં બંધનોથી મુક્ત થવાની તાલાવેલી અને પ્રબળ ઈચ્છાશક્તિને કારણે ૧૮૪૬માં ઉનાળાની એક સાંજે બુદ્ધની જેમ દયાનંદે પણ ગૃહત્યાગ કર્યો.

ગૃહત્યાગ પછી તેઓ સત્ય અને જ્ઞાનની ખોજમાં ઠેરઠેર ભ્રમણ કરતા રહ્યા. આખરે મથુરાના સ્વામી વિરજાનંદના વ્યક્તિત્વની તેમના મન પર ઊડી અસર થઈ અને તેઓ તેમના શિષ્ય બન્યા. ભારતના લોકોને ધાર્મિક અંધશ્રદ્ધા અને વહેમોમાંથી બહાર આણવા તેમણે ‘વેદ તરફ પાછા વળો’ નું સૂત્ર આપ્યું હતું. તેમણે જાહેર કર્યું હતું કે વેદમાં મૂર્તિપૂજા, જાતિભેદ અને અસ્પૃશ્યતાની ભાવના નથી. ભારતીય સમાજ અને ધર્મમાં દાખલ થયેલાં અનિષ્ટો સામે પોતાના વિચારોને વાચા આપવા તેમણે ‘સત્યાર્થપ્રકાશ’ નામે ગ્રંથની રચના કરી. આ ગ્રંથ ૧૮૭૫માં પ્રસિદ્ધ થયો હતો. ૧૮૭૫માં મુંબઈમાં ‘આર્યસમાજ’ નામે સંસ્થાની તેમણે સ્થાપના કરી. આર્યસમાજની સ્થાપના ક્રિયાકાંડો, રૂઢિ-રિવાજો અને ધર્મસમાજમાં પેઠેલાં અનેકવિધ અનિષ્ટો સામેનો વિદ્રોહ હતો. દહેજ નાબૂદી, બાળલગ્ન સામે વિરોધ, લગ્નમાં સાદાઈ, વિધવાગૃહો, અનાથાશ્રમો, દવાખાના, કન્યાશાળાઓ, ગુરુકુળો વગેરેની સ્થાપના દ્વારા આ સંસ્થાએ મધ્યમ તેમજ સમાજના નીચલા વર્ગ ઉપર તેનો વિશેષ પ્રભાવ પાડ્યો હતો.

સ્વામી દયાનંદનું અવસાન ૧૮૮૩માં થયું. તેમના અવસાન પછી તેમના અનુયાયીઓએ સંસ્થાની પ્રવૃત્તિઓને ટકાવી રાખી અને તેનો વિકાસ પણ કર્યો હતો. ૧૮૮૯માં

લાલા હંસરાજના પ્રયત્નોથી લાહોરમાં 'એંગ્લોવેદિક કોલેજ' ની સ્થાપના કરવામાં આવી. ૧૯૦૨માં સ્વામી શ્રદ્ધાનંદ દ્વારા હરદ્વાર મુકામે 'કાંગડી ગુરુકુળ' ની સ્થાપના થઈ, જે આજે પણ વિખ્યાત છે.

►સ્વામી વિવેકાનંદ અને રામકૃષ્ણ મિશન :-

રામકૃષ્ણ મિશનની સ્થાપના સ્વામી વિવેકાનંદે ૧૮૮૭માં કરી હતી. તેમનો જન્મ ૧૮૬૧માં કલકત્તામાં થયો હતો. તેમનું મૂળ નામ નરેન્દ્રનાથ હતું. વીસમા વર્ષે કલકત્તા યુનિવર્સિટીમાંથી સ્નાતકની પદવી ગ્રહણ કર્યા બાદ તેઓ સ્વામી રામકૃષ્ણ પરમહંસના સંપર્કમાં આવ્યા. તે સમયે સ્વામી રામકૃષ્ણ કલકત્તાના કાલીમંદિરમાં પૂજારીનું કામ કરતા. રામકૃષ્ણના શુદ્ધ અને પવિત્ર વ્યક્તિત્વની નરેન્દ્રનાથના માનસ પર ઉંડી અસર પડી અને સમય જતાં તેઓ રામકૃષ્ણના પદ્મશિષ્ય બન્યા. તેઓ સન્યાસી બન્યા અને સ્વામી વિવેકાનંદ બન્યા. રામકૃષ્ણ પરમહંસ પરમ સાધક હતા. તેઓ માનવસેવાને પ્રાધાન્ય આપતા અને તેને ઈશ્વરની સેવા સમાન ગણતા. આવા પરમસાધક અને ચિંતકનો ૧૮૮૬માં દેહવિલય થતાં તેમના પદ્મશિષ્ય સ્વામી વિવેકાનંદે ગુરુની પુનિત યાદમાં રામકૃષ્ણ મિશનની સ્થાપના કરી(૧૮૮૭).

સ્વામી વિવેકાનંદે ગુરુના દેહવિલય બાદ ભારતીય ધર્મ, દર્શન અને સંસ્કૃતિનો ઊંડો અભ્યાસ કર્યો. તે પછી ૧૮૯૩માં અમેરિકાના શિકાગો શહેરમાં યોજાયેલ વિશ્વધર્મ પરિષદ માં ભારતના એકમાત્ર પ્રતિનિધિ તરીકે તેમણે હાજરી આપી. આ પરિષદમાં હિંદુ ધર્મ અને સંસ્કૃતિ વિશેનું તેમનું પ્રવચન ખૂબ જ અસરકારક બન્યું. ધર્મ વિશેના સ્વામી વિવેકાનંદના ખ્યાલોમાં સર્વધર્મ સમભાવ અને માનવસેવા એ બે પાયાનાં તત્વો હતાં. તેમને મન 'જે ધર્મ વિધવાના આંસુ લૂછી ન શકે અને ભૂખ્યાંને રોટલો આપી ન શકે તે ધર્મ ન હતો'. આ આદર્શોની સિધ્ધી માટે રામકૃષ્ણ મિશનને તેમણે ગરીબ અને દુઃખી માનવો માટેની સેવાસંસ્થા બનાવી. તેમણે દેશવાસીઓને શારીરિક અને માનસિક તાકાત કેળવવાનો અનુરોધ કર્યો. 'ઉઠો, જાગો અને તમારું ધ્યેય પ્રાપ્ત ન થાય ત્યાં સુધી આગળ ને આગળ ધપતા રહો.' એવો તમનો આદેશ ભારતીય યુવાનો માટે પ્રેરણામંત્ર સમો બની રહ્યો.

સ્વામી વિવેકાનંદના દેહવિલય બાદ તમણે સ્થાપેલ મિશનની પ્રવૃત્તિઓ ચાલુ રહી. રેલ,દુષ્કાળ,ધરતીકંપ અને અન્ય કુદરતી આફતો વેળાએ આજે પણ મિશન દ્વારા સહાયતાનું કાર્ય

ચાલે છે. મિશનનું વડું મથક કલકત્તા પાસે બેલુર મુકામે છે. ટૂંકમાં કહીએ તો લોકસેવાના આદર્શોને મૂર્તિમંત કરતી આ સંસ્થા આજે પણ ભારતીયો માટે ગૌરવરૂપ છે.

➤શિયોસોફિકલ સોસાયટી અને ડૉ. એનીબેસન્ટ :-

ભારતીય ધર્મ અને સંસ્કૃતિની અસર હેઠળ આ સંસ્થાની મૂળ સ્થાપના ૧૮૭૫માં અમેરિકાના ન્યૂયોર્ક શહેરમાં થઈ હતી. એક રશિયન મહિલા બ્લેવેટ્સ્કી એનાં આધસ્થાપક હતા. સંસ્થાની સ્થાપનામાં એક અમેરિકન લશ્કરી અધિકારી કર્નલ આલ્કોટે પણ તેમને સહાય કરી હતી. ૧૮૭૯માં સ્વામી દયાનંદ સરસ્વતીનું આમંત્રણ મળતાં તેઓ બન્ને ભારત આવ્યા અને મદ્રાસ નજીક અદિયાર મુકામે તેમણે ૧૮૮૨માં શિયોસોફિકલ સોસાયટીનું વડું મથક સ્થાપ્યું. ૧૮૮૯માં એક આયરિશ મહિલા ડૉ. એનીબેસન્ટ આ સંસ્થામાં જોડાયાં. ૧૮૯૩માં તેઓ ભારત આવ્યાં અને સમાજસુધારાનું કાર્ય ઉપાડી લીધું. ૧૯૦૭માં કર્નલ આલ્કોટનું અવસાન થતાં ડૉ.એનીબેસન્ટ શિયોસોફિકલ સોસાયટીનાં પ્રમુખ બન્યાં. આ પછી ભારતમાં તેઓ ખૂબ જાણીતા બન્યાં.

ડૉ.એનીબેસન્ટ કુશળ વક્તા અને ઉત્તમ લેખિકા હતાં. ભારતીય ધર્મ અને સંસ્કૃતિ પરના તેમના આદરભાવને પરિણામે ખ્રિસ્તી ધર્મમાંથી તેમની શ્રદ્ધા ડગી ગઈ હતી. આથી વેદ અને ઉપનિષદો તથા સાંખ્ય અને યોગદર્શનનો ઊંડો અભ્યાસ કરી તેનાં ગૂઢ રહસ્યોને બહાર લાવવા શિયોસોફિકલ સોસાયટી દ્વારા તેમણે નોંધપાત્ર પ્રદાન કર્યું. ડૉ.એનીબેસન્ટનું પ્રદાન માત્ર ધાર્મિક ક્ષેત્ર પૂરતું જ મર્યાદિત ન હતું. શિક્ષણ અને સમાજસુધારણાના કાર્યમાં પણ તેમણે નોંધપાત્ર પ્રદાન કર્યું હતું. ગરીબોની સેવા, સ્ત્રીશિક્ષણ અને મજૂર કલ્યાણની પ્રવૃત્તિઓ તેમણે ઉપાડી હતી. ‘સ્કાઉટ’ અને ‘ગર્લ્સગાઈડ’ની પ્રવૃત્તિઓ પણ તેમણે યોજી હતી. બાળલઙ્ગ, કન્યાવિકચ, જ્ઞાતિવાદ અને અસ્પૃશ્યતા જેવા સામાજિક કુરિવાજો દૂર કરવા પણ તેમણે પ્રશંસનીય પ્રયત્નો કર્યા હતા. તેમના પ્રયાસોથી ૧૮૯૮માં બનારસમાં ‘સેન્ટ્રલ હિંદુ કોલેજ’ની સ્થાપના થઈ હતી. આ સંસ્થાનો આગળ જતાં ‘બનારસ હિંદુ યુનિવર્સિટી’ તરીકે વિકાસ થયો. ‘

આમ એક વિદેશી મહિલા ડૉ.એનીબેસન્ટ ભારતીયો માટે પ્રેરણારૂપ બન્યાં હતાં.

➤ઉપસંહાર :-

સ્વરાજ્ય મેળવ્યા પછી ભારતમાં બધા ધર્મો પાળતી પ્રજાને વિકાસની સમાન તકો મળી રહે તે માટેની બંધારણીય જોગવાઈઓ થઈ છે. હવે સૌ પોતાની જાતને ભારતીય કહેવડાવવામાં

ગૌરવ અનુભવે છે. આ ભાવનાએ રાષ્ટ્રીય એકતાને ટકાવી રાખવામા મહત્વપૂર્ણ પ્રદાન કર્યું છે. ધર્મોના સુધારક પ્રવાહોએ સ્થગિત કે પક્ષાઘાતથી પીડાતા ધર્મોમાં નવું ચેતન લાવીને તેમને સમય સંગત બનાવ્યા છે. આવી સુધારણાઓના વિવિધ પ્રવાહોમાંથી સર્વધર્મસમભાવનો મહાપ્રવાહ રચાયો છે.

➤સંદર્ભસૂચિ :-

૧. આધુનિક ભારતનો ઇતિહાસ અને ભારતના સ્વાતંત્ર્ય સંગ્રામો ખંડ 1 અને 2 –
ડૉ. આર. કે. ધારૈયા
૨. રાજા રામમોહનરાય – ઈશ્વર પેટલીકર
૩. ભારતનો ઇતિહાસ – સ્વ. એન. ડી. શેલત

શિક્ષણમાં ગુજરાતી ભાષાનું મહત્ત્વ

ડૉ. જિજ્ઞાસા ચાવડા

શ્રીમતી જ જે કુંડલિયા ગ્રેજ્યુએટ ટીચર્સ કોલેજ, બેડીપરા, સંતકબીર રોડ, રાજકોટ

સારાંશ. પહેલાં ભાષા વિશેનો ખ્યાલ સ્પષ્ટ કરીએ તો ભાષા શબ્દ સંસ્કૃતના 'ભાષ' ધાતુ પરથી બનેલો છે. જેનો અર્થ 'બોલવું' અથવા તો કહેવું એવો થાય છે. એટલે કે ભાષા તેને કહેવાય છે જે બોલી શકાય અને તેના દ્વારા બોલવાના વિચારો, લાગણીઓ, જ્ઞાન કે કલ્પના રજૂ થાય. સમગ્ર પૃથ્વી પર ત્રણ હજાર કરતાં પણ વધુ ભાષાઓ ઉપલબ્ધ છે. માનવ વિકાસમાં ભાષા મહત્ત્વની છે અને ભાષા દ્વારા જ માનવ અન્ય પ્રાણીઓ કરતાં અલગ પડે છે. ભાષા દ્વારા જ વ્યક્તિગત, સાંસ્કૃતિક અને સામાજિક વિકાસ વધુ સારી રીતે થાય છે. ભાષાના માધ્યમથી અનુભવને લાંબા સમય સુધી ટકાવી શકાય. મનુષ્યની ભાષા વિકસિત હોવાથી યુગાંતર સુધી ટકે તેવો એ વિષય છે. ભાષા માનવની ઉચ્ચ કલ્પનાઓનો આવિષ્કાર છે. વિશ્વની અનેક સભ્યતાઓમાં સ્થાનિક ભાષા વિકસી છે. સ્થાનિક ભાષાઓએ જુદા જુદા સમાજનું નિર્માણ કરેલું છે. આવા ખ્યાલથી આપણી સ્થાનિક ભાષા ગુજરાતી એટલે આપણા ગુજરાતી સમાજનું નિર્માણ થયું છે. આ સમાજમાં ભાષા દ્વારા જ દરેક વ્યક્તિ પોતાનામાં રહેલી પ્રતિભાને પ્રગટાવી શકે છે. એટલે આપણે આપણી માતૃભાષા ગુજરાતી દ્વારા જ આપણામાં રહેલી પ્રતિભાને પ્રગટાવી શકીએ. તે માટે ગુજરાતી ભાષાના શિક્ષણનું મહત્ત્વ છે. આપણા શિક્ષણના ક્ષેત્રમાં ગુજરાતી ભાષાનું મહત્ત્વ, ગુજરાતી ભાષા માટે શિક્ષણનો સન્દર્ભ, ગુજરાતી ભાષાના શિક્ષણની ફલશ્રુતિ, ગુજરાતી ભાષાના શિક્ષણ દ્વારા, જ્ઞાનાત્મક, શૈક્ષણિક, ભાષા પ્રાવીણ્ય, વૈચારિક અને સર્જનાત્મકતાનો વિકાસ જેવા મુદ્દાઓ અહીં પ્રસ્તુત છે.

ભૂમિકા. નવા જ્ઞાનને મેળવવા માટે ભાષાનો ઉપયોગ, ભાષાનું મુખ્ય કાર્ય છે. આપણી ભાષા ગુજરાતી છે. એટલે બાલ્યાવસ્થાથી જ નવી સમજ વિકસાવવા માટે ગુજરાતી ભાષાનાં વિવિધ કૌશલ્યો જેવાં કે શ્રવણ, કથન, વાચન અને લેખનની આવશ્યકતા રહે છે. જેના જ્ઞાન થકી ગુજરાતી ભાષાની કુશળતાનો ઉપયોગ કરવાની તક પૂરી પડે છે. કારણ કે આપણે દરેક વિષયમાં શીખવું એ આપણી ગુજરાતી ભાષા પર આધારિત છે. તેથી ગુજરાતી ભાષા અને શીખવાની સામગ્રીને એકીકૃત કરવી જરૂરી બને છે. આટલી ભૂમિકા પછી શિક્ષણમાં ગુજરાતી ભાષાનું મહત્ત્વ વિશેનો લેખ પ્રસ્તુત છે.

ગુજરાતી ભાષાનું શિક્ષણના ક્ષેત્રમાં મહત્ત્વ. આપણા માટે કોઈ પણ વિષયને શીખવા માટે ગુજરાતી ભાષાની એક વિશેષ ભૂમિકા છે. આપણી ગુજરાતી ભાષાનો જેટલો સંબંધ અભિવ્યક્તિ સાથે છે એટલો જ સંબંધ અર્થગ્રહણ સાથે છે. કારણ કે અર્થગ્રહણ વગર અભિવ્યક્તિ શક્ય નથી. તેથી જો વિચાર આધાર છે, તો અર્થગ્રહણ એક પ્રક્રિયા છે અને અભિવ્યક્તિ એક પરિણામ છે. જે આપણે માતૃભાષા ગુજરાતીમાં શીખવાની પ્રક્રિયા વખતે જેવું અર્થગ્રહણ પ્રાપ્ત કર્યું હોય તેવી અભિવ્યક્તિ પ્રગટ થતી હોય છે. રાષ્ટ્રીય અભ્યાસક્રમ રૂપરેખા 2005માં પણ બધા

વિષયોમાં માતૃભાષા કૌશલ્યો પર ભાર મૂકવામાં આવ્યો છે.પ્રાથમિક કક્ષાથી માંડીને ઉચ્ચતર કક્ષાના અભ્યાસ દરમિયાન અધ્યેતાનાના જ્ઞાન નિર્માણમાં માતૃભાષા કૌશલ્યો મહત્ત્વની ભૂમિકા ભજવે છે. રાષ્ટ્રીય શિક્ષણ નીતિ ૨૦૧૯ના પ્રકરણ ૨૨ ના મુદ્દા નંબ ૨૨.૭ પ્રમાણે માતૃભાષા શીખવનાર કુશળ શિક્ષકોની મોટેભાગે અછત છે. ભાષા શિક્ષણને પણ એવી રીતે સુધારવું જોઈએ કે જેથી તે વધુ અનુભવ આધારિત બને અને પ્રત્યાયન કરવાની ક્ષમતા પર ધ્યાન કેન્દ્રિત થાય. પ્રાથમિક શાળાના વિદ્યાર્થીઓ માટે પણ વાચન-લેખન- કથન અભિયાન દ્વારા માતૃભાષા સજ્જતા વધારવાના સઘન પ્રયોગો થતા રહે છે. આમ, અન્ય માધ્યમમાં ભણતા અધ્યેતાઓની સંખ્યા વધી રહી છે, ત્યારે મૂળ પોતાની માતૃભાષામાં શિક્ષણ મેળવતા અધ્યેતાનું વૈચારિક લેવલ ઊંચું લાવી શકાય તે માટે આપણે ત્યાં ગુજરાતી ભાષા શિક્ષણનું મહત્ત્વ છે.

ગુજરાતી ભાષા માટે શિક્ષણનો સન્દર્ભ. અહીં પ્રસ્તુત વિચારો દરેક ભાષા માટે લાગુ પડતા હોવાથી આ લેખ માટે તો માત્ર ગુજરાતી ભાષા શિક્ષણનો સન્દર્ભ જ લેવાનો છે.

આ અભિગમ મૂળ ગ્રેટ બ્રિટનના 'A language for life'નામે એલન બુલોકના અહેવાલમાં ભાષાને શાલેય વિષયો સાથે સાંકળવાનો અને તે માટે શાળામાં ભાષાનીતિ ઘડવાનો વિચાર પ્રસ્તુત કરાયો છે. તેમાં જોવા મળે છે કે આ વિચારને એક ચોક્કસ આકાર અપાયો હોય તેમ જણાય છે. શિક્ષણમાં ભાષા અભિગમ વિષે શિક્ષણ અને પદ્ધતિશાસ્ત્રના સૈદ્ધાંતિક વાર્તાલાપો અંતર્ગત ૧૯૭૦/૮૦ ના દાયકાથી આ અભિગમ વિચારાય રહ્યો છે, પણ શાળાઓમાં તેનું અમલીકરણની નહિવત છે.૧૯૭૫ માં એલન બુલોક જણાવે છે કે, "શિક્ષણમાં ભાષા એ એક એવી નીતિ છે જેમાં વિદ્યાર્થીઓના દરેક શિક્ષક પોતાની જવાબદારીના ભાગ સ્વરૂપે એવું સ્વીકારે છે કે પોતાના વિષય કે પ્રવૃત્તિઓ થકી તેઓ વિદ્યાર્થીના વાચન, લેખન અને કથન કૌશલ્યનો વિકાસ કરાવે કે જેના માટે તેઓ જવાબદાર છે." ફિલિયોનના (૧૯૯૧) મત પ્રમાણે " શિક્ષણમાં ભાષા લોકો કેવી રીતે ભાષા ઉપયોગમાં લેવાની તે શીખે છે.ઉપરાંત તેઓના અનુભવો ગ્રહણ કરે અને તેને સમજવાની સિદ્ધિ પ્રાપ્ત કરવા માટે ભાષાને કેવી રીતે ઉપયોગમાં લે તે છે(શાળામાં પ્રસ્તુત ભાષાના વિષયવસ્તુનો સમાવેશ કરીને) અને ભાષા કેવી રીતે બોધાત્મક વિકાસને અસર પહોંચાડે છે, તેના પર ભાર મૂકે છે." થાઇસ (૧૯૮૪) મત અનુસાર " શિક્ષણમાં ભાષા એ દરેક વિષયના ક્ષેત્રમાં સમજની પૂર્તિને શબ્દબદ્ધ કરે છે.

ગુજરાતી ભાષાના શિક્ષણની ફલશ્રુતિ. વિચારોને કમબદ્ધ કરવા અને વર્ગીકૃત કરીને લખવાનું કૌશલ્ય કેળવાય છે. વિષયને અનુરૂપ ભાષાની અભિવ્યક્તિ કરતા થવાય. જે તે વિષયના શબ્દ ભંડોળમાં વૃદ્ધિ થાય. ભાષા વિશેના નમૂનાનીરજૂઆમ કરવાની આવડત આવે. લેખિત ગુજરાતી ભાષાના ધારાધોરણોને અનુસરવાની ટેવ પડે.ભાષાઅધ્યયનની વિભિન્નતાઓ અને તેની ભૂમિકાઓ પ્રત્યે સંવેદનશીલ બનતા જવાય. આ ફલશ્રુતિ પરથી એટલું સ્પષ્ટ થાય છે કે કોઈપણ વિષયના અર્થબોધ માટે આપણે માતૃભાષા ગુજરાતીનો ઉચિત ઉપયોગ કરતા થઈ શકીએ છીએ.

ગુજરાતી ભાષાના શિક્ષણ દ્વારા જ્ઞાનાત્મક, શૈક્ષણિક, ભાષા પ્રાવીણ્ય, ઉપરાંત વૈચારિક અને સર્જનાત્મકતાનો વિકાસ. ગુજરાતી ભાષા શીખવાની પ્રવૃત્તિઓમાં દરેક વિદ્યાર્થીની ભાષાના વિકાસને ટેકો આપવાથી તે પોતે ભાષા વિકાસ સાધી શકે છે. દરેક અધ્યેતાની શૈક્ષણિક સફળતા માટે શિક્ષણમાં સમર્થન આપવાથી તેનું સ્તર ઉન્નત બને છે. વિદ્યાર્થીમાં ભાષાના ચારેય કૌશલ્યોનો વિકાસ કરવા માટે જરૂર પડ્યે તેનામાં સુધાર લાવવાથી જે તે કૌશલ્યોનો વિકાસ થાય છે. તેથી વિદ્યાર્થીની માનસિક અને ભાષાકીય ક્ષમતા વિકસતી જાય છે. શિક્ષણમાં ગુજરાતી ભાષાનું ધ્યેય માત્ર જ્ઞાનાત્મક, શૈક્ષણિક અને ભાષા પ્રાવીણ્યના વિકાસ પૂરતું સીમિત ન રહેતા, વૈચારિક અને સર્જનાત્મકતાના વિકાસ સુધી વિસ્તરણ છે.

ઉપસંહાર. વ્યક્તિ વ્યક્તિ વચ્ચેના પ્રત્યાયનની પ્રક્રિયાને અસરકારક બનાવતું માધ્યમ એટલે વ્યક્તિની માતૃભાષા. આપણી માતૃભાષા ગુજરાતી અને તેને શીખવાની વિશેષ સામગ્રી એકબીજાના અન્યોન્ય છે. દરેક વિષયને પોતાની આગવી ભાષા હોય છે. દરેક વિષયના પારિભાષિક શબ્દો જેના માતૃભાષામાં અર્થો તે વિશેની ઊંડાણપૂર્વક સમજવામાં સહાય કરે છે. વિષયની સામગ્રીને સ્પષ્ટપણે રજૂ કરવા માતૃભાષાની આવશ્યકતા રહે છે. આપણી ભાષા ગુજરાતી એટલે વિદ્યાર્થીના વિચારોને પ્રબળ રીતે ગુજરાતીમાં રજૂ કરે છે. તેના વડે ભાષા પર પ્રભુત્વ એક કૌશલ્ય છે. ભાષા વિચાર સમૃદ્ધિને પોષે છે. વિદ્યાર્થીને શાબ્દિક રીતે અભિવ્યક્ત થવા માટે ભાષાની આવશ્યકતા રહે છે. તેથી તેની પાસે વધુ શબ્દ ભંડોળ હોય તો તેની અભિવ્યક્તિ પણ વધુ સારી હોય છે. ભાષા વિદ્યાર્થીની સર્જન શક્તિને પોષે છે. માત્ર અભિવ્યક્તિ માટે જ નહીં પરંતુ પોતાના વિષયમાં નવા જ્ઞાનના સર્જન માટે ભાષા સમૃદ્ધિ અતિ મહત્ત્વની ભૂમિકા ભજવે છે. પોતાના વિચારોને વ્યક્ત કરવા માટે ભાષાની જરૂરિયાત રહે છે.

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JOB STRESS BANKING EMPLOYEES-A LITERATURE REVIEW

¹Parmar Ajay Upendrabhai and ²Dr. Dilip B. Joshi

¹Research Scholar and ²Research Guide & Associate Professor,

Smt. PNR Shah Arts and Commerce College, Palitana,

M. K. Bhavnagar University, Bhavnagar.

Email-ID: dilipjoshi808@gmail.com, Emaparmarajay011@gmail.com

Abstract:

Today is the age of technology. In the past, there were a lot of difficulties in life, but with the advent of technology, it is seen to be reduced to a great extent. It is still very difficult to remove one word from the life of every person. And the word is "stress." Such stress can sometimes be acceptable and harmful, negative stress can lead to damage to the unit. "Stress" is especially seen in employees working in the banking sector. Many employees cannot cope with such stress, which in turn affects their ability to work, and customers do not get the benefit of the best banking facility.

The purpose of this research is to find out the underlying consequences of job stress on the performance of employees working in the banking sector, and to suggest that this job stress can be reduced. And the customers of the bank can get better facilities.

Keywords: Banking Sector; Work Pressure; Job Stress, Productivity; efficiency, Technological Change.

1. Introduction:

Stress is a universal element and people from every walk of life have to face one or the other form of stressful situation. The word stress came from a Latin word 'Stringi' which means "to draw tight". "Stress is nothing more than a socially acceptable form of mental illness", which was observed by Richard Carlson. Stress is considered as any psychological and mental injury or illness.

Stress is a negative psychological and physiological response in an individual due to excessive pressure associated with their jobs or sometimes due to inequality between job requirements and the ability to cope with such requirements. Stressful situation is a type of situation wherein a

person feels excess pressure which at a point of time becomes impossible for them to handle. Stress is basically a result of a relation between different individuals and environmental situations. It is totally based upon the individuals how they react to the different environmental situations, which will automatically increase or decrease their stress level.

The Health and Safety Executives (HSE) defines stress as “an adverse reaction people have due to excessive pressures or other types of demand placed on them.” In modern times the level of competition in the market is increasing day by day with increase in stress level of people. There are several reasons of stress but the most common reason is the job stress.

2.Definitions:

Jeeit, S. Chandan, (1995): Stress is a state of mind which reflects certain biochemical reactions in the human body and is projected by a sense of anxiety, tension and depression and is caused by such demands by the environmental forces or internal factors that cannot be met by the resources available to the person.

European Commission, Directorate-General for Employment and Social Affairs (2000): Job stress refers to the emotional, cognitive, behavioral and physiological reaction to aversive and noxious aspects of work, work environments and work organizations. It is a state characterized by high levels of arousal and distress and often by feelings of not coping.

➤JOB RELATED STRESS COMPONENTS:

- Heavy workload
- Job Clarity
- Unclear expectation
- Improper working conditions
- Facing discrimination and harassment
- Social and Management
- Support Quality of Work life
- Job security
- Job satisfaction
- Recognition and Appreciation of Work Participation in decision making

- Pay scale and Benefits

➤ Types of Stress:

Acute Stress: Among all types of stress, it is the most common form of stress as it indicates a reaction to an immediate threat, or pressure of the past or coming future. Generally, this type of stress is short term and does not have sufficient time to do the extensive damage related with long term stress.

Chronic Stress: Chronic stress refers to those stressful situations which are not short lived. It is the most destructive situation wherein an individual does not see any way out and, in such case, and in such case an individual loses hope and stops looking for a solution.

Episodic Stress: Episodic stress is a type of stress which occurs when an employee takes on too many targets, and is unable to meet those targets. Some common effects of episodic stress are short temper, irritation and tension.

3.Objective of the Study:

To study the theoretical aspects of job stress management.

- To know various views of researches in relation with job stress management and Employee performance.
- To examine the effect of stress on efficiency of the bank.

➤ Methodology of the Study

The study based on secondary data. In this way different on-line journals were reviewed and data collected from libraries.

4.Review of Literature:

Literature review which covers way for an understanding of the areas of research which is already undertaken on the potential areas which are yet to be covered. In this way an attempt has made to a brief survey of the work already undertaken on the field of job stress management and employee performance in banking sector.

1. **Bashi. Usman et.al (2010):** They analyzed the relationship between job stress and job performance. The results show that job stress is negatively correlated with job performance,

and researchers have found that job stress significantly reduces employee performance. Stress in the work environment reduces the intention of employees to perform better in the job. It can be concluded that stress management has nothing to do with gender.

2.S. Katyal m. Jain and b. Dhanda (2011): “A Comparative Study of Job Stress and the Personality Types of Employees Working in Nationalized and Non-Nationalized Banks”. These include high neurotic symptoms such as emotional instability, depressive mood, nervous breakdown, hyperactivity, excessive anxiety, frequent workplace changes, etc.

3.A. Sharmila and J. Pornima (2012): In their study on “Employee Stress Management in Selected Private Banks in Salem”, most employees face serious stress related illnesses and a number of psychological problems. Management should take initiative to help employees overcome its destructive effects and managers on how to reduce the stress of such a job, how to keep employees away from it and how to increase its efficiency. Special attention should be paid to that.

4.Tatheer Yawar Ali &Atif Hassan et al. (2013): the bankers are facing high stress in their job and the reasons for this is stress include long working hours, improper reward system, lack of job autonomy, organizational culture, role conflict etc and the main reason is lack of management support to employees. They can notice a number of symptoms indicating high level stress. If these symptoms are not noticed in early stage, they can cause serious health problems among employees such as depression, heart problems, diabetes etc.

5. MA. desola, KO yeniyi, MA deyemi (2013): "An experimental study of the relationship between staff training and job satisfaction among bank employees" The result turned out to be that staff readiness together affects the completion of the work. This means that work experience and ability are closely linked to the performance of bank representatives. Given these findings, it is assumed that the nature of the staff preparing regardless of the gender and interests of the delegates will go a long way in releasing quality assistance and this will reduce the stress on the bank employees. And from this it can be concluded that the recruitment of employees who can cope with stress.

6.Enekwe, Chinedu Innocent & Agu, Charles Ikechukwu, et al. (2014): The study was conducted on the basis of statistical data and the study was performed on women and men

and as a result it was found that job stress is found to be almost the same in men and women. It can be concluded that stress management gender. Not sensitive or gender-centric. This means that the problem of stress is sensitive to both sexes.

7.Rajesh K. Yadav, Nishant Dabhade (2014): “Work Life Balance and Job Satisfaction among the Working Women of Banking and Education Sector – A Comparative Study” In the current situation, balance between fun and serious activities for ladies’ representatives is exceptionally attractive and on the off chance that there is no work fulfillment and consistency throughout everyday life, it can make an issue for working ladies. Balance between fun and serious activities requires accomplishing balance between proficient work and individual work, which thus relies upon various variables. These variables can be identified with work fulfillment or family or both. A relative report is led among the functioning ladies of some Govt. schools and public establishments of Bhopal in instruction area and nationalized banks, running they’re in Bhopal (M.P.) for banking area. The target of this examination is to concentrate on the workplace and ladies' insight about the balance between serious and fun activities and occupation fulfillment, who are working in banking and instruction area. Aside from it, another huge goal is to concentrate on impacts of balance between fun and serious activities on work fulfillment and drives taken by the associations for compelling balance between fun and serious activities and its connection with the big fulfillment.

8.Dr. Vishal Samarth and Dr. Mushtiri Begum, etc. (2014): Stress is inevitable in any business, occupation and job and banking is no exception. The study found that overwork, over-expectation; Inadequate planning in the workplace, frequent changes; Lack of family demands and efficient staff creates more stress in the bank employees and they feel more stress in the work place and it affects their efficiency.

9.Dr. TulseeGiriGoswami(2015) : “Job Stress and Its Effect on Employee Performance in Banking Sector” finding that it has been tracked down that absence of appropriate and solid working conditions drives work pressure among bank leaders. Insufficient assets, nature of work itself, inadequate data and absence of profession possibilities at work place additionally causes low fulfillment and inspiration. Furthermore, low fulfillment also inspiration prompts horrible showing and efficiency.

- 10.Priyanka Das 1, Alok Kumar Srivastava (2015):** From this study they found that banks should manage people at work to improve physical functioning, if banks enhance the psychological well-being and health of employees, increase Toback's income and also retain employees. Because "a healthy employee is a productive employee". They concluded that the level of stress in selected public sector banks was limited and that such a job could reduce stress, if necessary, action was taken.
- 11.Richa Burman (2015) :** The researcher in the research article pointed out the moderate level of work stress in the group or research banks. Employees of different fields or units may have different levels of work stress. Thus, the focus can be on comparative study of work stress among employees in different sectors (manufacturing sector, agriculture-based sector, service sector etc.).
- 12.Dr. P. Kannan & Suma. U (2015):** To manage stress, banks need to promote employee development and initiate training for employees. In particular, training related to policies and policy implementation is a top priority. Stress in the banking sector is largely due to excessive work pressure and imbalance in work life. In addition, excessive working hours, overtime, indefinite working hours, relationships, etc. are responsible.
- 13.B. kishori & B. vinothini (2016):** Researchers have found that efficiency is a decisive factor for success or failure of banks. Stress at Work In an age of highly dynamic and competitive world, an employee faces all sorts of stresses that can affect them in all areas of life. The purpose of this research was to study the effect of occupational stress on the employees of a nationalized bank and how it affects their life and work.
- 14.Dr. TP Renukamurthy, Manjunath MK (2017):** His study "Stress among banking employees" may be a test of the entire banking employee, no burden at work; Stress is found in every situation and in every job. Such stress can be negative in some cases. This indicates that positive pressure is beneficial for efficiency and negative pressure is dangerous for banks. At present there is a certain amount of stress in the working life of banking representatives And then the banking representatives experience significantly more pressure at work. Especially in the banking sector, there is work stress on the employee. Numerous delegates cannot accept such rapid changes in position. The struggle for jobs, the service to

customers, the rapid mechanical change, the absence of customer feedback is an extraordinary exchange of pressure for financial experts. The point of this exam is to get the business stress roots and results on the execution of workers in the financial sector.

15.Kong et al. (2018): Globalization and privatization have influenced the way public and private banks and their group work. As a result of these advances, bank representatives feel pressured when they are working in adverse circumstances as their workload continues to increase. Often such job stress is also due to lack of staff. Therefore, if the employee is stopped at the work place as per the requirement, the stress on the job can be reduced to some extent.

5.Findings:

The main purpose of this study is to identify job stress. The researcher can therefore study stress management and employee performance.

- 1. Bashi. usman et.al (2010):** They have analyzed the relationship between job stress and job performance. employees to perform better in the job. It can be concluded that stress management has nothing to do with gender.
- 2. S. Katyal m. Jain and b. Dhanda (2011):** Employees Working in Nationalized and Non-Nationalized Banks". These include high neurotic symptoms such as emotional instability, depressive mood, nervous breakdown, hyperactivity, excessive anxiety, frequent workplace changes, etc.
- 3. A.Sharmila and J.Pornima (2012):** most employees face serious stress related illnesses and a number of psychological problems. Management should take initiative to help employees overcome its destructive effects and managers on how to reduce the stress of such a job, how to keep employees away from it and how to increase its efficiency. Special attention should be paid to that.
- 4.Tatheer Yawar Ali &Atif Hassan et al. (2013):** Bankers are facing high stress in their jobs and the reasons for this include long working hours, improper reward system, lack of job autonomy, organizational culture, role conflict etc. and the main reason is lack of management support to the employees.

- 5.MAAdesola, KOOyeni, MAAdem (2013):** The result was that the collective readiness of the staff affected the completion of the work. This means that work experience and competence are closely linked to the performance of the bank representatives. Given these findings, it is assumed that the nature of the employees preparing regardless of the gender and interests of the delegates will go a long way in releasing quality assistance and thereby reducing the stress on the bank employees.
- 6.Enekwe, Chinedu Innocent & Agu, Charles Ikechukwu, et al. (2014):** result it was found that job stress is found to be almost the same in men and women. It can be concluded that stress management gender. Not sensitive or gender-centric. This means that the problem of stress is sensitive to both sexes.
- 7.Rajesh K. Yadav, Nishant Dabhade (2014):** In the current situation, the balance between recreational and serious activities is exceptionally attractive for women representatives and in the absence of any work fulfillment and relevance in everyday life, it can be a problem for working women. The balance between recreational and serious activities requires a balance between masterful work and individual work, which thus depends on various variables. These variables can be identified with task fulfillment or family or both.
- 8.Dr. Vishal Samarth and Dr. Mushtiri Begum, etc. (2014):** found that factors such as performance pressure; inadequate planning at workplace, change to adaptability caused more stress among the bank employees.
- 9.Dr. Tulseegiri Goswami (2015):** Insufficient assets, the nature of work, insufficient data and the absence of business possibilities in the workplace also lead to low fulfillment and motivation. In addition, low fulfillment also inspires awesome performance and efficiency.
- 10.Priyanka Das 1, Alok Kumar Srivastava (2015):** Identify that healthy employee is a productive employee. Emmmental (2015) looked into bank secretaries perceived causes of stress its effect on performance and effective strategies for coping with stress.
- 11.Richa Burman (2015):** In the research article, the researcher pointed out the moderate level of work stress in the group or research banks. Employees of different fields or units may have different levels of work stress.

- 12.Dr. P. Kannan & Suma. U (2015):** found that Stress in banking sector is mostly due to excess of work pressure and work life.
- 13.B. kishori & B. vinothini (2016):** found that productivity of the work force is decisive factor for the success of the organization.
- 14.Dr. TP Renukamurthy, Manjunath MK (2017):** Stress in the work place has become the black plague of the present century. The performance of the employee is the most important factor as far as the success of the banking industry. This in turn is dependent on the well-being of the employees. Stress can make an individual, productive, constructive and well managed Positive attitude and meditation will be helpful for coping the stress. There are various ways for managing stress, such as Breathing exercises, Progressive relaxation, stretching exercise, Walking and Sleeping. Hence, it will be successful if it makes distress. It enhances the psychological well-being and health of the employees,
- 15.Kong et al. (2018):** As a result of these advances, bank representatives feel pressured when they are working in adverse circumstances as their workload continues to increase. Often such job stress is also due to lack of staff. Therefore, if the employee is stopped at the work place as per the requirement, the stress on the job can be reduced to some extent.

6.Conclusion:

Thus, from all the studies, it can be concluded that bank employees face job stress in the workplace. Men and women have almost the same stress. It has nothing to do with gender. Causes of such stress include workload, unpredictable working hours, lack of management, job security, frequent relocation. New technology, Family environment etc. Personal factors also work. To reduce this stress, things like yoga, pranayama, etc. have to be done and banks have to stop managing staff, fixed working hours, and frequent rotation of work place and handing over the proper responsibilities. In this way work stress can be reduced.

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**A STUDY ON CONSUMER PERCEPTION TOWARDS MOBILE PHONE SELECTED
CITIES OF GUJARAT**

Shah Nilam Dalchandra and Dr. Suresh P Machhar
PG Student & Reseach Guide
P G Department of Business Studies
S.P University, V V Nagar, Anand
Email ID – nilamdshankhala@gmail.com

Abstract:

Consumer Often buy products not became of their attributes per se but rather because of the ultimate benefits that these attributes provide, in turn leading to the satisfaction of ultimate values. Mobile is an important instrument in today's life. Mobile's have become a necessity during the corona era, everyone from school children to office worker need mobiles. A mobile phone not only fulfills the calling and receiving function but also meets various consumer needs such as internet and social networking, multimedia, health traits, video calling etc. A great number of variable influence mobile phone buyers are purchasing decision. This research describes underlying factors that play a leading role. Mobile phones range and purchase in highly competitive market. Investigators also analyze respondent demographic characteristics. In this technology and competitive era, this study aims to explore the key factor which Consumer Perception towards Mobile phones in selected cities of Gujarat. Further, the reason behind usage of mobile phone is found and to identified consumer attitude towards mobile phone and finally to know the customer's satisfaction level towards mobile phone. In this study data was collected from 535 mobile phone users. The sample was selected on the basis of random sampling to analyse the data.

Keywords: Mobile Phone, Consumer Perception, Marketing Strategy

Introduction

In this global world, technology has become an integral part in our lives. The saying world is at your fingertips' has become predominant nowadays. From desktop to laptops, technology has further minimized to Mobile phones.

Mobile phone is the great invention of modern technology used all over the world. It is very useful source of our daily communications. There are many benefits of it. First Mobile introduce in 1973 martin cooper by Motorola Company. We can carry mobile with us everywhere so we cannot miss any important calls or message in any way. Uses of internet through this device we can quickly do browsing any place. And also we entertainment with this device listen music, play games, take photographs, and the main thing is we can keep in touch with our family friends & Relatives. Now a day's mobile phone is necessity of person.

Mobile phone industry has been booming since 1983. Since then, there have been many large mobile phone companies stepping their foot into the industry. Thus, Mobile phone market in India has huge competition. Each and every brand offers various features and is targeting to different needs of the customer therefore it is important to study the perception of Mobile phone user.

This research is carried to understand the various factors which influence the purchase intension of the consumer and also helps to understand the mindset of different consumers while buying a Mobile phone.

Literature Review

The various literature related to the consumer perception towards Mobile phone were studied for this study some of them are,

- 1.Kumar and Kumar (2012) conducted a research in Erode city. This research showed the reasons which guided the consumers to buy mobile phones. The purchasing behavior of the consumer while buying mobile phones and their satisfaction level towards different branded mobile phones were also a part of study. In case of user's dissatisfaction the cause for it were also inspected. It was found that the consumer purchasing mobile phones which satisfies his needs and are always inclined towards some considerations which take him to select a particular brand or a particular store in comparison to others.
- 2.Jagwinder (2009) according to his research the mobile handset users of age group 50 years and above have given prime importance to 'cost' than that of other age groups. On the contrary, age group of 18-30 years are less cost sensitive than that of other groups; rather they consider

‘physical appearance’, ‘brand’, ‘value added features’, and ‘core technical features’ as the salient factors than users of any other age groups.

3. Eric and Bright (2008) inspected a research in Kumasi Metropolis of Ghana. It was concluded from the results of the study that the principal factor that determined the mobile phone was genuine considerations of the mobile phone brand followed by convenience of using the mobile phone. It was explored in a study administered by Mack & Sharples (2009) that accessibility is certainly important in mobile phone decision. Features, aesthetics and price were observed to be secondarily attributes that impacted the product decision.
4. Malviya et al. (2007) found that people in Indore are buying Smartphones irrespective of its prices. He also added that features like brand, social image, technology and durability are playing major role in buying decisions of consumers in Indore.
5. Rani and Sharma (2006) found that the maximum users purchased the Smartphone for work related purpose. The price, performance, design and quality factors play an important role for smartphone purchase.
6. Kaushal and Kumar (2003) inferred that the consumers are using or want to purchase Smartphone because their social circle is using it and hence they are also motivated and inspired to use Smart phone.
7. Osman et al. (2001) concluded that the selling price is not the most important factor that affects Mobile phone purchasing decision, whereas the consumers perceive other factors such as design, connectivity, and performance to be more important than the price.

Objective of the Study

The main objectives of the study are:

- To study consumer motivation for buying a mobile phone
- To study the consumer preference for brands of mobile phone

Data and Methodology

A Research design provides a scientific framework for conducting research investigation. The study is exploratory in nature. The primary data was collected from the users of Mobile phone who were the students, businessmen, house wife and employee of different age group, background and income level. Primary data was collected through structured questionnaire. The study was conducted with a sample size of 535 Mobile phone users in selected cities of Gujarat. The technique used to identify the respondent is convenient sampling. A structured questionnaire was framed covering details of the respondents, Mobile phone usage pattern and purpose, Mobile phone features and factors perception mobile phone purchase decision. The survey responses were loaded in the SPSS Package 27.

Research Methodology

- Research Design: Survey Research
- Sampling Frame: Mobile phone users of different age group and different profession in selected cities of Gujarat.
- Sampling Method: Convenience Sampling
- Sampling Size: 535 respondents
- Nature of Data: Primary data related to Mobile phone
- Method of Primary - Data Collection: Questionnaire
- Type of Questionnaire: Structured questionnaire with suitable scaling.
- Type of Questions: Closed ended, Likert scale, Ranking questions and multiple-choice questions.
- Software Used: IBM SPSS Statistics 27.0 Package

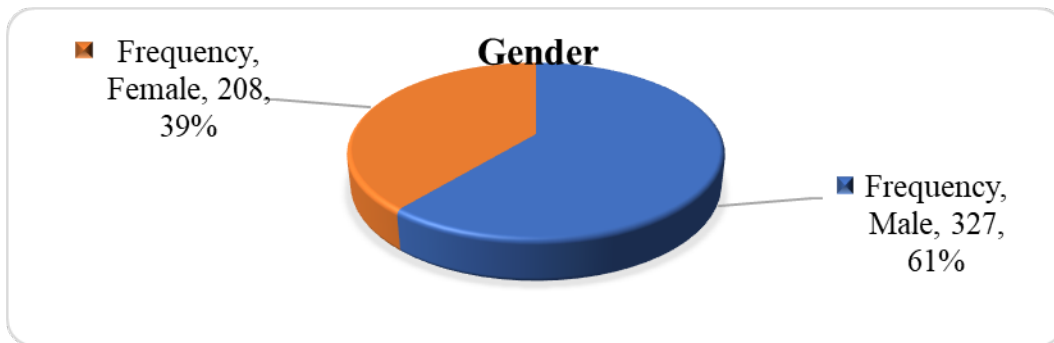
Area of study: Selected cities of Gujarat

Data Analysis
Table No.: 1.1: Gender-Statistics

Gender			
Gender	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Male	327	61.1	61.1
Female	208	38.9	100.0
Total	535	100.0	

(Source: SPSS 27.0)

Graph No.: 1: Gender Statistics



(Source: SPSS 27.0)

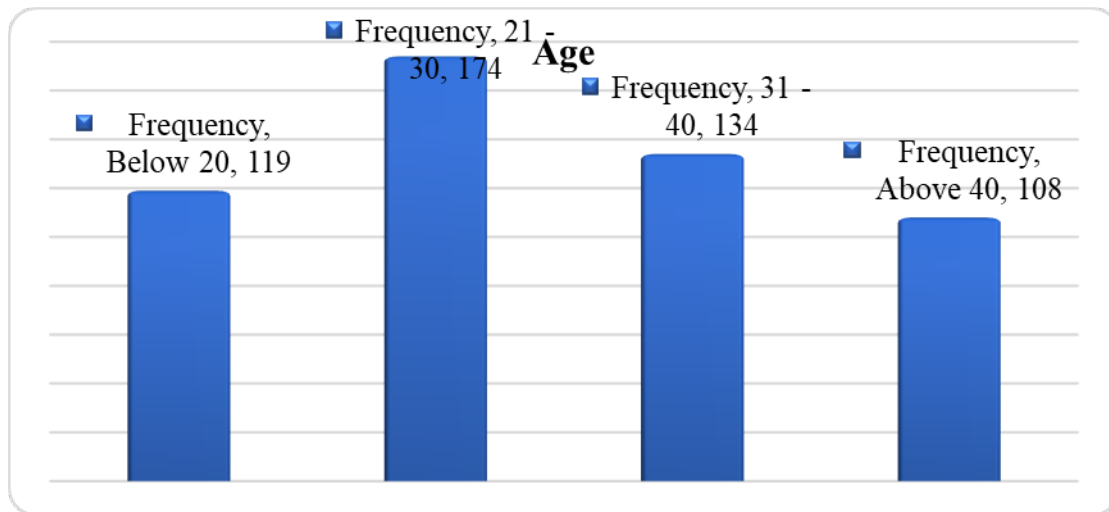
Interpretation: Represent 61.1% of respondent in the survey where male and 38.9% of respondent in the survey where female.

Table No.: 1.2: Age-Group-Statistics

Age			
Age	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Below 20	119	22.2	22.2
21 – 30	174	32.5	54.8
31 – 40	134	25.0	79.8
Above 40	108	20.2	100.0
Total	535	100.0	

(Source: SPSS 27.0)

Graph No.: 2: Age-Group-Statistics



(Source: SPSS 27.0)

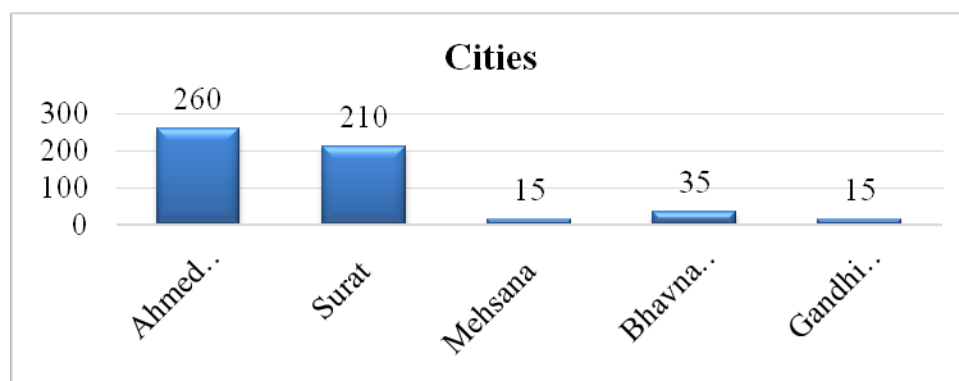
Interpretation: shows 32.5% of respondent in the survey where of age group of 21 -30years age. 25% of respondent in the survey where of age group of 31 – 40 years.

Table No.: 1.3: City-Wise-Statistics

City			
Cities	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Ahmedabad	260	48.6	48.6
Surat	210	39.3	87.9
Mehsana	15	2.8	90.7
Bhavnagar	35	6.5	97.2
Gandhidham	15	2.8	100.0
Total	535	100.0	

(Source: SPSS 27.0)

Graph No.: 3: City-Wise-Statistics



(Source: SPSS 27.0)

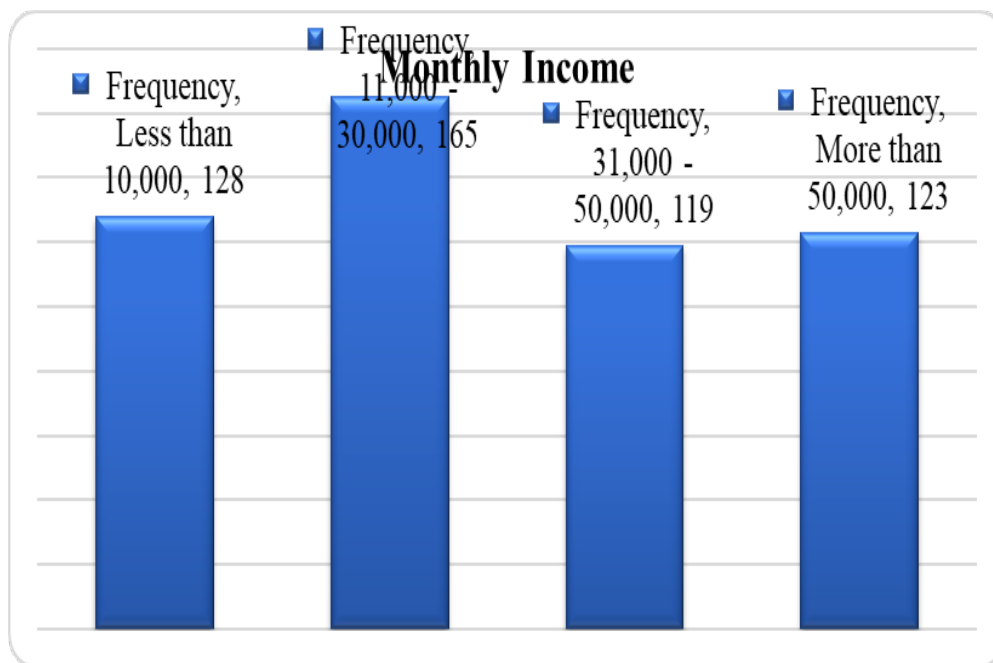
Interpretation: Shows 48.60% respondents are belonging from Ahmedabad City, 39.30% respondents are belonging from Surat City, 2.80% respondents are belonging from Mehsana City, 6.50% respondents are belonging from Bhavnagar City and remaining 2.80% respondents are belonging from Gandhidham City.

Table No.: 1.4: Monthly Income-Wise-Statistics

Monthly Income in Rupees (Family Income in Case of Dependent)			
Monthly Income	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Less than 10,000	128	23.9	23.9
11,000 - 30,000	165	30.8	54.8
31,000 - 50,000	119	22.2	77.0
More than 50,000	123	23.0	100.0
Total	535	100.0	

(Source: SPSS 27.0)

Graph No.: 4: Monthly Income-Wise-Statistics



(Source: SPSS 27.0)

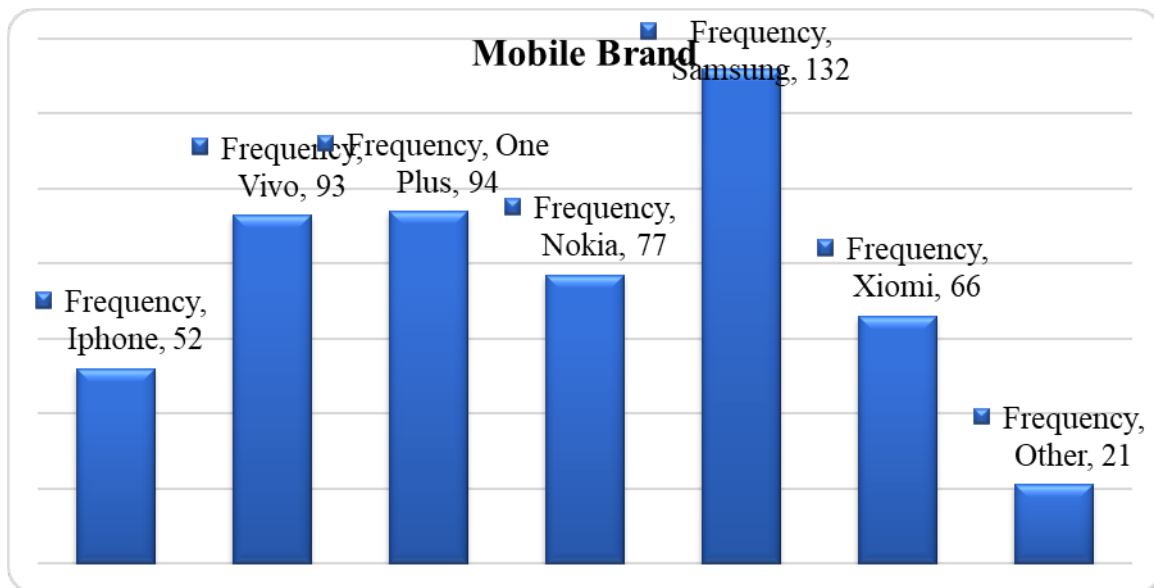
Interpretation: From the above chart monthly income of 30.8% belongs from 10000 to 30000 incomes per month respondent 23.9 % belong from less than 10000 incomes per month respondent 23% belong from 31000 – 50000 income per month respondent and 22.2% belong from more than 50000 income per month respondent.

Table No.: 1.5: Mobile Brand-Wise-Statistics

Brand of Mobile Phone you are Currently Using			
Mobile Brand	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
I phone	52	9.7	9.7
Vivo	93	17.4	27.1
One Plus	94	17.6	44.7
Nokia	77	14.4	59.1
Samsung	132	24.7	83.7
Xioami	66	12.3	96.1
Other	21	3.9	100.0
Total	535	100.0	

(Source: SPSS 27.0)

Graph No.: 5: Mobile Brand-Wise-Statistics



(Source: SPSS 27.0)

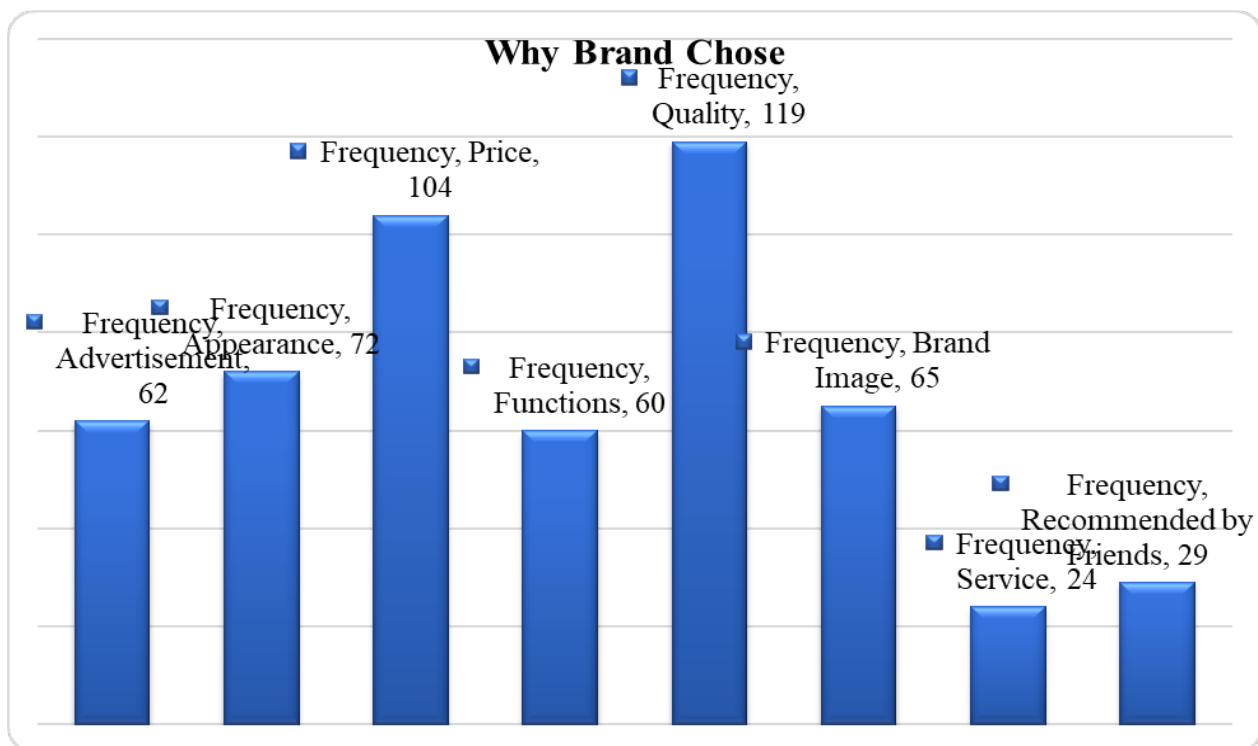
Interpretation: From the above **Table** it is reveals that out of the total no. of consumers are taken for study, there are 52 (9.70%) respondents are using I Phone, 93 (17.40%) respondents are using Vivo Mobile Phone, 94 (17.60%) respondents are using One Plus Mobile Phone, 77 (14.40%) respondents are using Nokia Mobile Phone, 132 (24.70%) respondents are using Samsung Mobile Phone, 66 (12.30%) respondents are using Xioami Mobile Phone and remaining 21 (3.90%) respondents are using other brand of Mobile Phone.

Table No.: 1.6: Way of Choosing a Mobile Brand-Wise-Statistics

Why you like the Brand you Choose Above?			
Why Brand Chose	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Advertisement	62	11.6	11.6
Appearance	72	13.5	25.0
Price	104	19.4	44.5
Functions	60	11.2	55.7
Quality	119	22.2	77.9
Brand Image	65	12.1	90.1
Service	24	4.5	94.6
Recommended by Friends	29	5.4	100.0
Total	535	100.0	

(Source: SPSS 27.0)

Graph No.: 6: Choosing a Mobile Brand-Wise-Statistics



(Source: SPSS 27.0)

Interpretation: From the above **Table & Chart** it is disclosed that out of the total no. of consumers are taken for study, there are 62 (11.60%) respondents are choosing to purchase a mobile phone from Advertisement, 72 (13.50%) respondents are choosing to purchase a mobile phone from Appearance of Mobile Phone, 104 (19.40%) respondents are choosing to purchase a mobile phone from Price of Mobile Phone, 60 (11.20%) respondents are choosing to purchase a mobile phone from Functioning of Mobile Phone, 119 (22.20%) respondents are choosing to

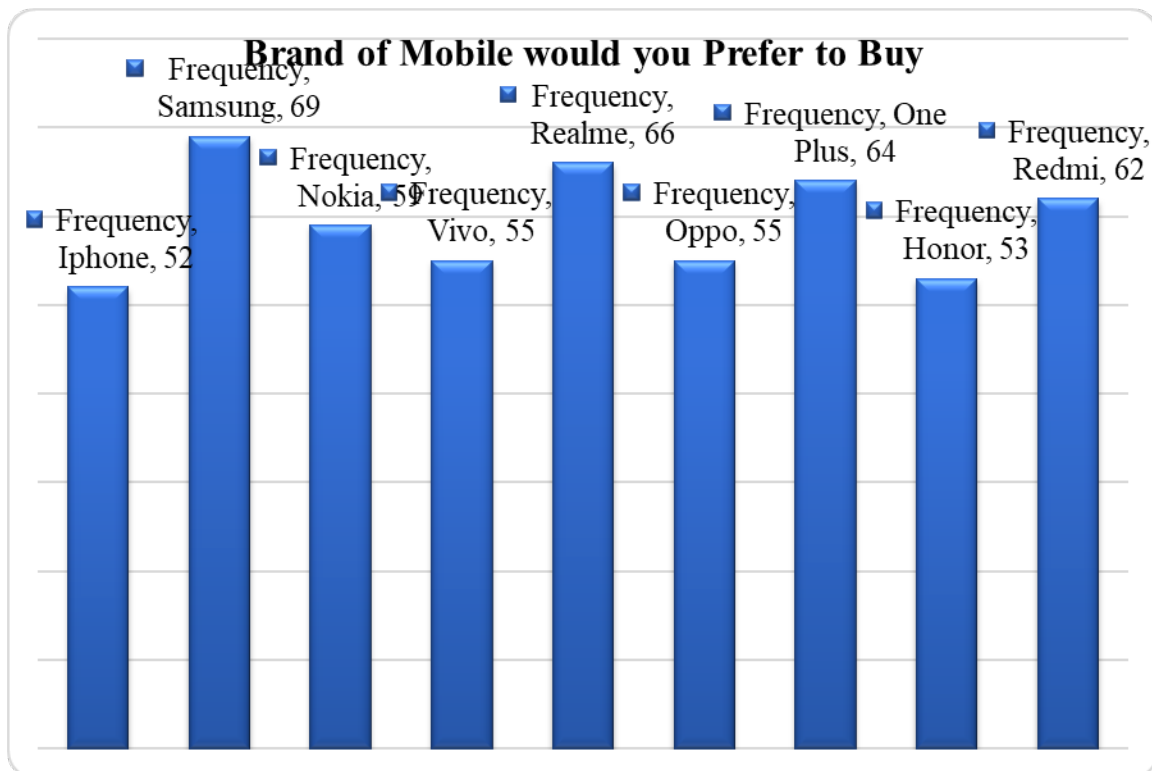
purchase a mobile phone from Quality of Mobile Phone, 65 (12.10%) respondents are choosing to purchase a mobile phone from Brand Image of Mobile Phone, 24 (4.50%) respondents are choosing to purchase a mobile phone from Service of Mobile Phone and remaining 29 (5.40%) respondents are choosing to purchase a mobile phone which is recommended by friends.

Table No.: 1.7: Preferring Brand of Mobile Phone-Wise-Statistics

Which Brand of Mobile would you prefer to Buy?			
	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
I Phone	52	9.7	9.7
Samsung	69	12.9	22.6
Nokia	59	11.0	33.6
Vivo	55	10.3	43.9
Realme	66	12.3	56.3
Oppo	55	10.3	66.5
One Plus	64	12.0	78.5
Honor	53	9.9	88.4
Redmi	62	11.6	100.0
Total	535	100.0	

(Source: SPSS 27.0)

Graph No.: 7: Preferring Brand of Mobile-Wise-Statistics



(Source: SPSS 27.0)

Interpretation: From the above **Table & Chart** it is reveals that out of the total no. of consumers are taken for study, there are 52 (9.70%) respondents are using I Phone, 93 (17.40%) respondents are using Vivo Mobile Phone, 94 (17.60%) respondents are using One Plus Mobile Phone, 77 (14.40%) respondents are using Nokia Mobile Phone, 132 (24.70%) respondents are using Samsung Mobile Phone, 66 (12.30%) respondents are using Xioami Mobile Phone and remaining 21 (3.90%) respondents are using other brand of Mobile Phone.

Item-Total Statistics

Item-Total Statistics					
		Scale Mean If Item Deleted	Scale Variance If Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha If Item Deleted
Involvement to your Purchase Decision for The Current Brand of Mobile	Friends/Family/Reference Group Influenced my Choice	134.8318	61.050	0.316	0.795
	Advertising Provided me Enough Information to Make Final Decision	135.2991	65.858	0.363	0.788
	Screen Display and Screen Size was Imported to me	134.7178	65.345	0.469	0.784
	Presence of Service Center in My City	135.2336	65.164	0.457	0.784
	Looks and Colour	134.6131	66.541	0.299	0.790
	Audio and Video Functions & Sound Quality	134.8280	69.836	-0.008	0.800
	Internet/Wi-Fi Connectivity	134.5701	66.673	0.287	0.790
	Terms of Payment(EMI)	135.4224	62.372	0.468	0.781
	Number of SIM Usage	135.0374	60.635	0.513	0.778
	Battery Backup	134.9645	67.742	0.262	0.792
	Exchange/Discount Offer	135.0262	59.962	0.539	0.776
	Operating System	134.9589	67.084	0.317	0.790
	Processor & RAM/ROM	134.5738	66.784	0.257	0.792
	Brand Image	135.1776	65.907	0.380	0.787
	Price of Mobile	134.6243	67.051	0.236	0.792
	Light Weight	134.9178	69.641	0.006	0.800
Use the Functions on your Mobile Phone	Calling	134.1290	69.813	0.086	0.796
	Video Calling/Conferencing	134.7346	65.105	0.414	0.785
	SMS	134.3701	66.020	0.334	0.789
	Audio/FM/Videos/Movies/Playing	134.9234	64.846	0.384	0.786
	Camera	134.2000	67.407	0.388	0.789
	Application	134.4467	69.304	0.065	0.797
	Document Reading & Editing	134.2206	69.030	0.102	0.796
	Gamming	134.8729	63.100	0.397	0.785
	Calls Recording	134.3477	65.632	0.351	0.788
	Social Networking	134.5477	65.713	0.358	0.788

Reasons to Indicate Level of Post Purchase Satisfaction Level	Maps/GPS	134.3271	65.468	0.369	0.787
	E-Shopping	134.8916	63.404	0.427	0.784
	Fulfillment of Needs	134.6075	69.587	0.015	0.799
	Easy Availability of Accessories	134.8766	68.479	0.138	0.795
	Customer Service Post Purchase	135.1794	67.919	0.131	0.797
	Functionality of Mobile	134.8318	68.998	0.067	0.798

(Source: SPSS 27.0)

Interpretation: From the given above *Table* here we can see that an item-wise statistics analysis was carried out on the perceived task values scale comprising 80 items. Factors are to be considered for item-wise statistics analysis is like that: Involvement to your Purchase Decision for the Current Brand of Mobile, Use the Functions on your Mobile Phone and Reasons to Indicate Level of Post Purchase Satisfaction Level with well-structured questionnaire. Most items appeared to be worthy of retention, resulting a decrease in the alpha if deleted. So, deletion should be considered for getting reliable result.

Conclusion

The overall results proved that the respondents have perceived Mobile phone in a positive manner. The results can be used by Mobile phone manufactures and marketers to know the needs of their target customer and design the product and formulate marketing strategies accordingly. The study shows that the product features like camera, battery life, processing speed & price are the most important factors in purchase decision. Further Product feature, price, peer group and brand image are the key influencing factors to buy the Mobile phone. Though the price of Mobile phone is high the customers are ready to pay and afford it for their social need. From this study it is clear that the Mobile phone has become an essential part of life and it made life easier. Thus, there is sample opportunity and scope for mobile phone brands to get a larger pie in market share as long as they are to innovate in the industry.

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वेदों में वृष्टि विज्ञान

DR. Meeta J. vyas,
Associate Professor & Head
Sanskrit Dpartment, Samaldas Arts College,
Maharaja krishna kumar sinhji Bhavnagar University, Bhavnagar.
Email ID: mvyas9005@gmail.com

वेद वाङ्मय का महत्त्व भारत में सदा से ही चला आ रहा है | महर्षि दायानन्द सरस्वती ने वेदों में अनेक वैज्ञानिक तथ्यों का आविष्कार करके यह सिद्ध कर दिया है की वैदिक संस्कृति और सभ्यता ही समस्त भारतीय आचार विचारों का मूल स्रोत है | ऋषि दयानंद ने "ऋग्वेदादि भाष्य" भूमिका में वेद विषय विचार प्रकरण में वेद के चार विषय लिखे हैं | विज्ञान, कर्म, उपासना और ज्ञान अर्थात् वेद में चार कांड हैं | विज्ञान कांड, कर्म कांड, उपासना कांड और ज्ञानकांड, इनमें पहला विज्ञान विषय सबसे मुख्य है क्योंकि उसमें परमेश्वर से आरंभ करके तृणपर्यन्त सभी विषयों का साक्षात् बोध होता है | महर्षि दयानन्द ने पुनः लिखा है - वेद में दो विद्याएँ हैं | परा और अपरा, अपरा विद्या वह है जिसमें पृथ्वी और तृण से लेकर प्रकृति सभी पदार्थों के गुण का ज्ञान प्राप्त करके ठीक-ठीक कार्य सिद्ध किया जाये | दूसरी परा विद्या है इसमें सर्वशक्तिमान ब्रह्म की यथावत प्राप्ति होती है | इससे पता चलता है की वेद के दो विषय हैं अध्यात्म ज्ञान और भौतिक विज्ञान | अध्यात्म ज्ञान आत्मा परमात्मा का बोध कराता है | भौतिक ज्ञान सभी प्राकृतिक पदार्थों के रहस्य का बोध कराकर प्राकृतिक पदार्थों के उपयोग का बोध मनुष्यों को कराता है |

महर्षि दयानंद ने ऋग्वेद आदि भाष्य भूमिका में विज्ञान के कुछ विषयों - विमानविद्या, नौविद्या, तारविद्या, वैदिकविद्या आदि का संकेत स्पष्ट किया है | विविध विज्ञानों का वर्णन वेद में प्राप्त होता है खनिज विज्ञान, कृषिविज्ञान, पशुपालनविज्ञान, वृष्टिविज्ञान, शिल्प विज्ञान, आयुध पुल बनाना, गृह निर्माण, वस्त्र उद्योग आदि विविध विज्ञानों का विस्तृत संकेत प्राप्त होता है | इस प्रकार वेदों में अध्यात्मके साथ-साथ मानव जीवन से संबंधित सभी प्रकार की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के तथ्य परक साधन मिलते हैं |

वृष्टि विज्ञान वेद का एक प्रमुख विज्ञान है | इस विज्ञान का अंतर्भाव वारुणी विद्या के अंतर्गत है | इस विद्या की निष्पत्ति का आधार भी इसी विद्या का अंग है | वृष्टि का महत्त्व इसलिए है कि इसके बिना पृथ्वी पर जीवन स्थिर नहीं रहा सकता है | वास्तव में जल ताप अपनी अनेक स्थितियों परिवर्तनों एवं रूपों से विश्वका पालन-पोषण करता है | 'आपोव इदमग्न आसीत्' उनिषद का वह वाक्य जल की प्रधानता एवं उसकी प्राथमिकता का द्योतक है | वस्तुतः वृष्टि आनन्दरूपा है | 'शंयोरभि स्त्रवन्तु' के द्वारा भी परमात्मारो सुख की वृष्टि की कामना की जाती है | किन्तु वह वृष्टि तभी तक सुखकारक है | जब तक वह हमारे लिए अनुकूलता संपादक है |

सृष्टि के आरंभ में महासमुद्र के व्याप्त समुद्रीय जल वर्षा का जन्मदाता है | ऋग्वेद में इन्द्र द्वारा वृत्र नामक मेघ का हनन (वध) करके जलवृष्टि का उल्लेख मिलाता है | यजुर्वेद में भी वृष्टि विज्ञान का संकेत उपलब्ध होता है | जिसमें याम्गो के द्वारा मंगलकारी जलवृष्टि हेतु मेघों की स्तुति की गयी है | मित्रावरुण युग्मदेव को वृष्टि का देवता कहा गया है | सायण भाष्य में इसका अर्थ 'प्राण और उड़न वायु प्रतिपादित किया गया है ,ये दोनों गैसों जल के मूल या परमाणु जा सकता है |

वैदिक दृष्टि से वृष्टि के लिए द्युलोक अंतरिक्ष और पृथ्वी इन तीनों का सहयोग अपेक्षित है |

दिवा यान्ति मरुतो भूम्याग्निः

अयं वातो अन्तरिक्षे याति |

आदिभर्याति वरुणः समुद्रे :

युष्मान् इच्छन्तः शवसो नपातः|| - ऋग्वेद १|१६१|१४

समुद्र से प्राप्त जल को पृथिवी अग्नि के द्वारा धूम रूप में उपर भेजती है | अंतरिक्ष में वायु के सहयोग से मेघों की रचना होती है और मरुत वृष्टि के कारण होते हैं | यज्ञ आदि के द्वारा उपर उठा हुआ धूम सूर्य-किरणों के प्रभाव से उपर जाकर विद्युत -कण के रूप में परिवर्तित होता है | और यज्ञ घनीभूत होकर मेघ बनता है |

वस्तुतः यज्ञाग्नि में आहुत द्रव्य विद्युतकणिभूत (**ionised**) हो जाता है | विज्ञान के अनुसार किसी भी द्रव्य का कण (**particle**) यदि थोड़ी सी भी तड़ित् शक्ति (**positive या negative electricity**) वहन करते हुए धूमे तो वही **cnarged particle** ही (**ion**) आयन होता है | किसी भी तरल या वायवीय पदार्थ के कण यदि इसी प्रकार के वाहन बन जाए तो उस तरल या वायवीय पदार्थ को **ionised** (तड़ित् शक्तियुक्त) कहा जाएगा | यज्ञीय अग्निशिखाओं द्वारा दग्ध द्रव्य जब गैस बनकर ऊपर की ओर जाता है तो उसके सूक्ष्मकण (ion) तड़ित् शक्तियुक्त (**charged**) हो जाते हैं | इन कणों में से कुछ 'धन' (**positive**) तड़ित् और कुछ 'ऋण' (**negative**) तड़ित् को वहन करते हुए बाहर निकलते हैं | ये दोनों धनात्मक और ऋणात्मक गैस हि क्रमशः ओक्सीजन और हाइड्रोजन है , जिनके मिश्रण से जल बनता है |

हाइड्रोजन के दो अणु और ओक्सीजन के एक अणु के अनुपात से गैसों को मिलाने पर विद्युत संचार होते ही जल बनता है | आकाश में स्वतः ही दोनों गैसों को मिश्रण का यह क्रम सदैव चलता रहता है और जल तैयार होता रहता है | ऋग्वेद में इन दोनों गैसों के लिए 'मित्र' और 'वरुण' शब्द का प्रयोग हुआ है |

मित्रं हुवे पुतदक्षम् वरुणं च रिशादसम् |

धियं धृताचीं साधन्ता || - ऋग्वेद १ | २ | ७ ||

यजुर्वेद में भी कुछ इसी प्रकार का वर्णन प्राप्त होता है |

मरुतां पृषतीर्गच्छ, वशा पृथिवीर्वा दिवं गच्छ,

ततो नो वृष्टिमावह | - यजुर्वेद २|१६

सूर्य के ताप से समुद्री जल भाप के रूप में वायु (मरुत) के द्वारा उपर जाता ले जाया जाता है और वहां मेघ रूप में परिवर्तित होकर वृष्टि लाता है | इस प्रकार जल के कण भाप के रूप में संगठित होकर मरुत के द्वारा आकाश में ऊपर आते हैं | यजुर्वेद के अनुसार तो पृथिवी (वशा पृथिवी) अपने प्रतिनिधि के रूप में भाप रूप होकर उपर जाती है और वहां से वृष्टि आती है | यजुर्वेद में यह भी कहा गया है - **निकामें निकामें नः पर्जन्यो वर्षतु** | अर्थात् हम जब जब इच्छा करते अथवा हमें जब भी जल की आवश्यकता है तब तब मेघ इसी प्रकार '**पर्जन्यो अभिवर्षतु**' भी सुख और शांति का हेतु है किन्तु यह अन्ति की स्थिति में होने उससे बचने का साधन ढूंढना आवश्यक है | यजुर्वेद के प्रथम अध्याय के १६ में मंत्र में '**वर्ष वृद्धम्**' कहा गया है अर्थात् यज्ञ सृष्टि का वर्धक है | यह वर्षा का मुख्य साधन है | इसी प्रकार दूसरे अध्याय के १६ वे मंत्र में '**मित्रा वरुणो त्वा वृष्ट्यावताम्** |' के द्वारा वर्षा के मूल मित्र तथा वरुण देवताओं को बताते हुए उनके द्वारा वर्णन किया होने और उससे संसार की रक्षा होने का संकेत है | पुनः उन्ही देवताओं को संबोधन करके कहा गया है |

"ततो नो वृष्टि मा वह"

अर्थात् हमारे लिए वृष्टि को प्राप्त कराओ | इसका तात्पर्य है की वर्षा करने लिए वेद मित्र और वरुण देवताओं या दिव्य तत्वों का उपदेश करता है | ये दोनों दिव्य तत्व वर्षा के प्रधानभूत कारण हैं | इसी प्रकार '**मरुतां पृषतीर्गच्छ**' की आहुति के द्वारा वेद वृष्टि विज्ञान की सिद्धि का उपदेश देता है |

यजुर्वेद के १५ वे अध्याय के छठे मंत्र में स्पष्ट उपदेश है की '**विष्टंभेन वृष्ट्या वृष्टिं जिह्य**' अर्थात् वृष्टि के विष्टंभन (विनाश) को रोकने के लिए वृष्टि को जीतो | उसीसे अतिवृष्टि पर नियंत्रण हो सकता है और संसार को सुखी बनाया जा सकता है |

आधुनिक काल में जल हाइड्रोजन और ओक्सीजन दो गैसों का मिश्रण स्वीकार किया जाता है | उसी प्रकार मित्रावरुण देवता मिलकर जल की वृष्टि करते हैं | ऐसा प्रामाणिक माना जा सकता है | अथर्ववेद में (४.१५) चतुर्थ कांड के पन्द्रहवें सूक्त में वृष्टि विज्ञान का विषय रूप वर्णित है |

उदीरयत मरुतः समुद्रतस्त्वेषो अर्को नभ उत् पातयाथ |

महर्षभस्य नदतो नभस्वतो वाश्रा आपः पृथिवीम् तर्पयन्तु ||५||

जल, पवन और प्रकाश द्वारा पृथिवी से मेघमंडल में चढ़ता और फिर पृथिवी पर बरसकर अनेक पदार्थों में उपजता है | [इसी प्रकार सज्जन पुरुष विज्ञान से परिपूर्ण होकर संसार में विद्या फैलाते हैं |]

अभि क्रन्द स्तनयार्दयोदधिं भूमिं पर्जन्य पयसा समङ्गधि ॥६॥

हे मेघ ! तू सभी और गडगड करके गरज समुद्र को हिला दे भूमि को जल से भर दे ।

पूर्व दिशा में स्थित मेघों द्वारा जलवृष्टि का स्पष्ट उल्लेख है । पृथिवी को जलवृष्टि द्वारा अभिषिक्त करने हेतु मरुतों से प्राथना भी की गयी है । आधुनिक समय में समय में भी समुद्र से उठी पूर्वी हवाओं के द्वारा मोनसूनी वर्षा होती है । ऐसा माना जाता है, की गोपथ ब्राह्मण में भी मानसूनी वर्षा का वैज्ञानिक विवरण उपलब्ध होता है । इसी प्रकार समुद्र जल को उपर की ओर प्रेरित कर गर्जना द्वारा जलवृष्टि और सूर्य की किरणों द्वारा सूक्ष्मीकृत करने का विधान भी अथर्ववेद में वर्णित है ।

अथर्ववेद परिशिष्ट नामक ग्रन्थ में सद्योवृष्टि लक्षण विस्तृत रूप से प्रतिपादित है । यहाँ वर्षा वर्णन अथर्ववत् है । साथ ही सूर्य, पर्वत, चन्द्र, आकाश व नक्षत्र के स्वरूप प्रकटित होने पर सद्योवृष्टि के अनुमान का भी विवेचन है । उदाहरणार्थ गोधूलि के समय रक्तवर्ण आकाश, इंद्रधनुष, सूर्य, चन्द्र के परितः मंडल के आधार वृष्टि का अनुमान होता है । इसके विपरीत लक्षणों के उपस्थित होने पर अनावृष्टि का संकेत होता है ।

नीलरश्मि प्ररोहन्तः शाखावन्त इव द्रुमाः ।

यत्र यत्र प्रदृश्यन्ते ध्रुवं तत्र प्रवर्षति ॥

(अथर्ववेद परिशिष्ट ६५/१/११)

मत्स्य, गौओं का क्रीडा करते हुए गृहागमन भी सद्यो वृष्टि का सूचक है । बिल में रहने वाले जलज और अजलज संतानों (पिपीलिका आदि) का अंडाकार संक्रमण जलवृष्टि का सूचक है । अनावृष्टि होने पर पाक यज्ञ विधान द्वारा मरुतों की स्तुति का भी विधान है । अग्नि में अर्क इंधन की आहुति से यज्ञ करने पर पर्जन्य बहुवर्षा देने वाला होता है -

समिधां वैतसीनां तु अग्नावर्केन्धना हुते ।

अहोरात्रिकहोमः स्यात्पर्जन्यो बहुवर्षदः ॥

- अथर्ववेद. परि. ६५/३/३

इसके अतिरिक्त दुर्मिक्ष अनावृष्टि काल में ऐन्द्रि व वारुणी महाशांति यज्ञों का भी प्रावधान है । इस प्रकार अथर्ववेद में हमें वृष्टि विज्ञान का स्पष्टतः वैज्ञानिक एवं विषद रूप देखने को मिलता है । अथर्ववेद में सद्योवृष्टि का पूर्वानुमान एवं वर्षा न होने पर उसके लिए उपर्युक्त व्यभिचारीय प्रक्रियाओंको भी समाहित किया गया है । यहाँ वर्तमान वृष्टि विज्ञान का मूल निहित है । वृष्टि विज्ञान की दृष्टि से अथर्ववेद अत्यन्त उपादेय है ।

ब्राह्मणग्रन्थ और उपनिषदों में भी वृष्टि विषयक विस्तृत सामग्री प्राप्त होती है | शतपथ ब्राह्मण के अनुसार वृष्टि के चार प्रमुख सहायक हैं |

१. पुरोवात (पुर्विहवा)

३. विद्युत (बिजली)

२. अभ्र (बादल)

४. स्तनयित्नु (गर्जन) - शतपथ - १/५/२/१८

बृहदारण्यक उपनिषद् और छान्दोग्य उपनिषद् अग्नि के तीन रूपों का वर्णन करते हुए तीनों लोकों के सहयोग से वर्षा का सांगोपांग वर्णन प्रस्तुत कराती है तीन अग्नि रूप कर्मशः १. द्युलोक में आदित्य (सूर्य) , २. अन्तरिक्ष में पर्जन्य (मेघ, विद्युत) और ३. पृथिवी पर अग्नि है वर्षा के उपकरण वायु, अभ्र, विद्युत, घनगर्जन और सोमिय द्रव्य है | जो की प्रत्येक अग्नि की समिधा, धुम, अर्चिस विस्फुलिंग (लपट), अंगार (चिंगारी) तथा द्रव्य के रूप में वर्णित है | बृहदारण्यक ६/२/९ तथा छान्दोग्य ५/४/५

भाप को मेघरूप में परिवर्तित होने में साढ़े छ महीने अर्थात् 195 दिन का समय लगता है | मेघों के गर्भधान से लेकर प्रसव तक की इस अवधि में मेघ - भ्रूण की सम्यक् परिपाक होने से वृष्टि उत्तम कोटि होती है | अन्यथा गर्भपात व गर्भस्त्राव होने से अवृष्टि, अतिवृष्टि व उपलवृष्टि आदि हानिकारक वर्षा होती है |

उपसंहार -

ऋग्वेद के पर्जन्य सूक्त और अथर्ववेद के वृष्टि सूक्त में भी वर्षा का बहुत सजीव चित्रण हुआ है | इस से वर्षा किस प्रकार होती है | अभि भी इस समस्या का समाधान वैदिक वृष्टि विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में पर्याप्त शोध की अपेक्षा रखता है |

➤ **संदर्भग्रन्थ सूचि :**

१. ऋग्वेदादि भाष्यभूमिका - श्री दयानन्द सरस्वती, आर्षसाहित्य प्रचार ट्रस्ट, दिल्ली -

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६. छान्दोग्य उपनिषद् - भाष्य, संपादक - गौतम पटेल, संस्कृत सेवा समिति, अमदावाद, प्रथम संस्करण, २००६.

७. बृहदारण्यक उपनिषद् - भाष्य, संपादक - गौतम पटेल, संस्कृत सेवा समिति, अमदावाद, प्रथम संस्करण, २०१०.

ANALYTICAL STUDY ON DEVELOPMENT AND APPLICATION OF A STATISTICAL MODEL FOR INVESTMENT IN FINANCIAL MARKET WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SAURASHTRA REGION

¹Mr. Himanshu J. Shah and ²Dr. C. K. Patel

¹Research Scholar and ²Research Guide & Associate Professor,
Smt. K. V. Parekh Science, Matrushree T. K. Arts & Smt. G. S. Parekh Commerce College,
M. K. Bhavnagar University,
Mahuva-Bhavnagar.
E-Mail: hims4334@gmail.com

Abstract:

Every individual earns money and tries to fulfill his various needs though out his life. To fulfill his needs and requirements in the most effective manner over a longer period of time, investment becomes the most significant practices to be conducted. This study will contribute by providing the most effective solution to the various problems related to investment decision. The finding of this research paper will add values to the generalized problem of society and individual investors too. It will also help to financial planners and advisors too, for creating an investment strategy. Here in this paper various research work conducted by research scholar in relation to investment, factors affecting to investment and behavioral aspects of investors in financial market are critically evaluated and the prospective research gap is attempt to be found out. This research paper tries to address the requirement of a statistical model which can be used to prepare the blueprint for taking investment decision in financial market.

1.Introduction:

•Project Title:

“Analytical Study on Development and application of a Statistical model for Investment in financial market with special reference to Saurashtra Region”

•Working Definitions:

1.Statistical Model: A model that shows the mathematical relationship among various variables involved under the study.

2.Investment Decision: The investment Decision is the one that helps to achieve individual's investment objectives in the most effective manner by considering the risk tanking capacity of an investor.

3.Factors affecting Investment Decisions: there are many factors which influence the investment decision of an individual. For this research, five factors are taken into consideration for the study. These factors include age of the person, income of the person, risk taking capability, expected rate of return from investment and liquidity requirement from investment.

4.Financial Market: Financial markets refer broadly to any marketplace where the trading of securities occurs, including the stock market, bond market, forex market, and derivatives market, and others.

•**What is Investment?**

An investment is essentially an asset that is created with the intention of allowing money to grow. The wealth created can be used for a variety of objectives such as meeting shortages in income, savings up for retirement, or fulfilling certain specific obligations such as repayment of loans, payment of tuition fees, or purchase of other assets.

Understanding the investment definition is crucial as well as, it can be difficult too, to choose the right instruments to fulfill person's financial goals. Knowing the investment meaning in a person's particular financial situation will allow a person to make the right choices.

Investment may generate income for a person in two ways.

- 1.If one invests in a saleable asset, he/she may earn income by way of profit.
- 2.If Investment is made in a return generating plan, then he/she will earn an income via accumulation of gains.

In this sense, 'what is investment' can be understood by saying that investments are all about putting our savings into assets or objects that become worth more than their initial worth or those that will help to produce an income over a period of time.

Financially speaking, an investment definition is an asset that is obtained with the intention of allowing it to appreciate in value over time. Generally, investments fall in any one of three basic categories, as explained below.

•**Types of Investment:**

There are various sources in which a person can make investment. Investment avenues include many platforms like Stocks, Certificate of Deposit, Bonds, Real Estate, Fixed Deposits, Mutual Funds, Public Provident Fund (PPF), National Pension System (NPS), Unit Linked Insurance Plan (ULIP), Senior Citizens' Savings Scheme and many more.

This research topic is basically concerned with investment in financial market keeping aside investments in real estate and other assets like jewellery, gold, silver and many more.

So far as investment in financial market is concerned, basically there are two kinds of investment options. The first refers to equity investments, and the second category includes debt instruments. In accordance with the investment objectives, equity investments can offer greater returns and carry relatively higher risk. While debt instruments are less risky, but offer relatively low returns.

Broader sense, the different investment options can be classified as Stocks, Bonds, Mutual funds, Unit Linked Insurance Policy, Public Provident Fund, Derivatives, Commodities and many more.

The list of investment avenues mentioned above is inclusive not exhaustive. Of the above mentioned investment avenues, a person takes an investment decision for fulfillment of his various long term and short term objectives.

•Objectives of Investment:

Before a person decides to invest your earnings in any one of the many investment plans available in India, it's essential to understand the reasons behind investment. While the individual objectives of investment may vary from one investor to another, the overall goals of investing money may be any one of the following reasons...

- 1.To Keep Money Safe
- 2.To help money grow
- 3.To earn steady stream of income
- 4.To minimize the burden of tax
- 5.To save for retirement
- 6.To meet one's financial goals

One can achieve above objectives only if an optimum investment strategy is formulated and executed at the right time in the right format.

•Factors affecting Investment decision:

There are various factors which affect investment decision of an investor. These are the key variable factors which influence the investment of an individual. Some of the factors which played a vital role in taking investment decision can be explained as under.

- 1.Return on investment
- 2.Risk involved in investment
- 3.Safety of an investment in relation to age of person
- 4.Liquidity associated with investment
- 5.Rate of inflation
- 6.Yield and maturity of an investment

This research paper is intended to make an analytical studies based on various researches conducted in past with reference to take an investment in financial market and all other investment related practices. This paper will help the readers to get an idea about understanding the research gap. It will also helpful for understanding the research gap and scope in the mentioned subject in future course of action.

•Objectives of study:

- To make critical evaluation of literatures in relation to investment in financial market
- To make analytical study about research work taken place earlier and to find the future scope of the study.
- To check the possibility of creating “Fundamental Statistical Model” for taking investment decision in financial market.
- To justify the research gap.

2.Review of Literatures and Analytical Studies:

- ❖Dr. S Poornima and Swathiga P. 2017 presented a research paper on “*A study on relationship between risk and return analysis of selected stocks on NSE using Capital Asset Pricing Model*”. This research paper conveys the results that there is positive relationship between risk involved in stock and expected rate of return from the stock. The study measures the relationship between risk and return analysis of selected companies in two sectors listed in NSE. This study states that the risk averse investors should go for less risky securities by sacrificing higher rate of return. While the investors who want to get higher rate of return will have to take proportionate higher risk too.

✓Analytical Study:

From this research paper the relationship between risk and return associated with stock listed on NSE can be understood. This study is based on CAPM model which limits its scope. Other than this, this paper shows only two factors affecting investment which are Risk and Return, and avoids other variables which also affect the investment decision of investor. However it can also be understood that this model helps only to find positive or negative relationship among risk and return but it is silent about “Selection of stock and behavioral aspects of investors”

So looking at this limiting factor of this paper, it can be suggested that there is a need of a statistical model which can be used for taking investment by considering various variables.

- ❖ Mr. Yasmeen Ansari, 2019 presented a research paper on “*Age and investment Patterns – An empirical Analysis.*” The objective of this study was to determine whether investment patterns of the individuals are related with their age or not. The results show a significant relationship between the age and investment avenues, age and investment knowledge, and age and apprehension about investment. The experts in the area suggest that equities and mutual funds give better returns in the long run in comparison to other avenues which are possible only if investment is diversified. Therefore, the financial advisors can take cure and suggest to the investors for making the portfolio in such a way that their investment is distributed in different avenues so as to get the maximum benefit out of it.

✓ Analytical Study

From this research paper it can be found that age is the most important factor which affects the investment decision of an individual. This study concludes that in long run or in short run what rate of return various investment options generate. Again from critical evaluation it can be said that this study is also silent about solving the behavioral issue of investor that it “What investment mixture/portfolio proves to be optimum for an individual at a specific age.”

So considering this limiting factor of this study it can be suggested that there is an opportunity to create a statistical model which can advice investor to decide his/her optimum portfolio at a specific age.

- ❖ Mr. Jörg Gottschlich and Mr. Nikolas Forst, 2014 presented a research paper on “*A formal model for investment strategies to enable Automated Stock Portfolio Management.*” In this paper, a formal model to specify investment strategies in a generic way is developed. Here an

attempt is made to bridge the gap between pure decision support systems, which support a human decision maker who then executes the decision and fully automated trading systems that are closed systems and do not allow for an interactive exploration of strategies by an investor. This model was developed by considering various factors like Risk Tolerance of investor, Rebalancing Frequency, Rebalancing Threshold and Capital Distribution. This paper states the conclusion that by stimulating here mentioned factors, the rate of return from portfolio can be altered.

✓ **Analytical Studies:**

The purpose of this evaluation is not to identify the most profitable parameter settings, but rather show that changes of parameters have an effect on portfolio performance and hence their inclusion in the model is justified. It shows that such statistical model formation which works in an automotive system is possible to be made. However, the search for optimal parameter settings is subject to further research which finds strong support by an automated laboratory environment based on formal strategy model.

From this paper, it can be analyzed that formation of such statistical model which takes into account five variables namely; age of investor, risk taking capacity of investor, liquidity requirement, income of the person and expected rate of return from investors, can be formulated. It can be also understood that by simulating variables related to investment decision, an optimum portfolio can be created.

- ❖ Mr. Matteo Rossi, 2016 presented a research paper “*The Capital Asset Pricing Model – a critical literature review.*” In this paper, he laid out the key ideas of the CAPM, the history of empirical work on the CAPM and the implications of this work on the shortcomings of the CAPM.

✓ **Analytical Studies:**

This study suggests that the predictions/conclusions of the CAPM, have no basis in the real world due to a number of factors, such as incomplete information available in the markets, investing in individual stocks rather than portfolios, and undiversified portfolios held by investors over short observation periods which are not considered in CAPM. The purpose of these studies was to examine the validity of the CAPM in the capital markets and to verify the theory's basic result that higher risk (beta) is associated with higher returns.

3. Research Methodology

- **Type of Research:** For developing the model, *Fundamental research method* will be used. Here for this research paper, *empirical research* is used.
- **Types of Data:** As this research paper is an analytical study of various literatures, secondary data is used.
- **Scope of the study :** Here the study considers investment approach from three perspectives; first from the view point of individual investors' investment approach, second from the view point of financial planners' and experts' approach towards creating investment strategy and third the secondary data of diversified mutual funds will also be considered to study investment strategy.
- **Population:** All the research work carried out for the purpose of taking investment decision in financial market and models for various aspects.
- **Sample Design :**
 - **Sample Unit:** various research papers presented by research scholars.
 - **Sample Size:** As a sample I have taken four research studies four analytical studies.
 - **Parameters of the study :**
 - On the basis of following parameters the study has been conducted
 - ❖ Risk taking capacity of investor
 - ❖ Age of investor
 - ❖ Expected rate of return from investment
 - ❖ Investment strategy models of different asset management entities

4. Findings:

As we know that Indian financial system provides various investment options for different types of investors which are very essential for development of financial market as well as for economy as a whole. Investors always take decisions for investment into different options on the basis of various parameters.

The basic consideration of investor rests into the risk and return associated with the investment. An investor faces many problems in fixing out an investment strategy which perfectly satisfies his needs in context of his risk taking capacity.

From analytical studies of various literatures it can be found that various models like CAPM, age investment model, portfolio creation model and many others are developed in relation to investment variables like expected return or risk involved into the investment. *But there is*

no such model that helps to provide a concrete solution to investors for taking investment decision. So I found it necessary to develop a statistical model that can help investors to create an optimum investment strategy. The basic idea for development of model can be suggested with following hypothetical model.

5.Suggestion in relation to Statistical Model:

Suppose an age of individual investor is 25 years. His total income is assumed to be Rs 5000 per month.

These two variables that are age and income of the person are considered as independent variables.

Now being an individual, problem in relation to investment is faced by investors like

- ✓Where to invest?
- ✓Which is the proper investment avenue to park their money?
- ✓How to create an optimum portfolio?
- ✓Based on age, what should be the proportionate mix of financial assets in portfolio?

How to reassemble the portfolio along with age factor changes?

So based on various factors related to investment decision, a statistical model can be developed which will have potential to solve above questions.

Here another three dependent variables are taken into consideration that is Risk taking capacity, expected rate of return and liquidity will be taken into consideration.

The measurement of risk taking capacity may be calculated based on standard deviation, beta, and variance. Time duration for investment can be taken as measurement of liquidity. And by simulating above variables, the expected return from portfolio can be calculated.

This study is an attempt to give solution to the problem of investors by developing a statistical model. This is assumed that the investors have more risk taking capacity at a younger age as compared to an older age. So here an attempt will be made to give a suitable investment strategy based on his age.

So this study basically will help investors to develop a suitable investment strategy over a long period of time and help him to evaluate various investment options by simulating risk taking capacity of investors.

After considering all above important aspects, all available literature, after taking view from experts in the field of commerce and economics I decide to select this title for the study.

6.Limitations of the study & Further Scope of the Study:

- This research paper only makes an analytical study of various research works which have been carried out in relation to investment practices, factors affecting investment and the behavioral aspects of individual investors in financial market.
- This only addresses the requirement of a statistical/mathematical model which can be used for investment decision but it is silent about the creation and implementation of such model.
- So the further studies in relation to “Development of statistical model for investment decision” can be carried out on the basis of this which opens the scope for further research work in this field.*

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ROLE OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

Bhaliya Mansi Bharatbhai
PG Student,
S. P. University, Anand.

Abstract:-

English is the main language for study all the world. It is important for student as it Broaden their Minds, Develop Emotional Skills, Improve the quality of life by providing job opportunities. English Language plays an essential role in our lives as it helps in communication. Moreover, the use of English as an International Language is growing with time because it is the only medium for communication in many countries. The use of English is clearly increased in the more formal domains. We need English speaking in professional life and education, because, as we know, English became a global language. It has also become a medium of instruction at universities in a large number of countries, A basic means of second language learning and teaching English Language education in India is Vast and complex.

Keywords:-

English Language, Education, International Language, Communication, Professional.

Introduction:-

The increasing demand for English Language in higher education and research over the last decades is often assumed to be, “Parallel and Unavoidable process resulting in improved international academic communication worldwide.”

For Example:-

Gujarati is spoken in Gujarat only, Bhojpuri is spoken only in Bihar and some places of Uttar Pradesh. Punjabi is mainly spoken in Punjab but English is spoken all over the world.

The modern world learning English Language play a major role in Technology, Publishing Books, Travel and Education etc. Nowadays, English plays an important role to get job in any sector. If you want to get job in Private Sector or Government Sector, English plays a major role.

Two types of English Language is most famous:-

1. American Language

2. British Language

“When the English Language get in my way,

I walk over it”

- Billy Sunday

English for Academic and Professional Purposes is aimed at, “Improving the learner’s communication skills in the writing medium in preparation for higher education.” Where there will be a greater demand for producing academic papers in various fields of study.

The Concept of Education:-

Education in its general sense is a “Form of learning in which the Knowledge, Skills, Values, Beliefs and Habits of a group of people are transferred from one generation to next through discussion, Teaching and Research.

In other words,

Education is a process of enlightenment and empowerment through which individuals can develop their skills and abilities to developing and secure a better quality of Human Life. It aims at the growth of body, Change in behaviour and nurtures, Good qualities of Citizenship like Morality, Honesty and Humanity, and on one can deny that without education one can’t perform successfully in my aspect of life.

In other words,

“Education should be a lifetime experience,” not restricted to age to overcome barriers.
“English as a tool for obtaining Global Education.”

It is the most spread and commonly used language among different nations and individuals worldwide for cultural and educational exchange.

Professional Education:-

Role of English Language is added to that,

English becomes the main language of scientific communication and SSH (Social Science and Humanities). It is now dominant in some disciplines, such as Medicine, Mathematics, Science, Computer Science, Psychology, Literature, History and Anthropology. Book to these fields are now available in English in addition to the original versions of the National Language in many countries such as China, India, Malaysia, Indonesia and Turkey.

Internationalization of Higher Education:-

Internationalization means adopting English as an international language in higher education sector. In today's world, with the help of developing technology, English played a major role in many sectors as Medicine, Engineering, Business, Scientific Research, Social Sciences and Humanities, Higher Education, In particular, as medium of instruction.

English for academic purposes (EAP). In addition to, (GE) General English and (ESP) English for specific purposes, courses are taught to meet learner's different needs in many universities worldwide side by side with their natives, as in addition to EU (European Union) countries, such as in Germany, Turkey, China, Republic of Korea, Taiwan, Malaysia, Vietnam, Thailand, Japan, Australia and India.

Conclusion:-

No matter being in which country, what medium of instruction is, or what subjects are studied, English is truly there as an integral part of the studies or education.

English is used as a source of accessing scientific knowledge in the student's major field.

English is more efficient in their jobs, because they could and information from foreign sources, use their websites, Do business, and communicate with other foreign companies.

Reference:

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 - Published: March 2015
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 - Published: 2016

RATIO ANALYSIS OF SELECTED POWER SECTOR COMPANIES

Dr. Bhatt Satyaki J.
Assistant Professor, Nandkunvarba Mahila College,
Devrajnagar, Bhavnagar
Email id – bhattsatyaki1@gmail.com

Abstract:

This paper is analysis the explanatory power of some of the theories that have been proposed in the literature to explain variations in some selected ratios across firms. In particular, this study investigates some basic ratios of Power Sector firms based on from 2017 to 2021 comprising 5 companies. The study is to analyze the effect of Debt- Equity ratios on other ratio. An analysis of determinants of leverage based on total debt ratios may mask significant differences in the determinants of long and short-term forms of debt. Therefore, this paper studies determinants of total debt ratios as well as determinants of short-term and long-term debt ratios. The results indicate that most of the determinants of capital structure suggested by capital structure theories appear to be relevant for firms. But we also find significant differences in the determinants of long and short-term forms of debt. Due to data limitations, it was not possible decompose short-term debt and long-term debt into its elements, but the results suggest that future analysis of capital choice decisions should be based on a more detailed level.

Keywords: Capital Structure, Consumer, Debt-Equity, Ratio.

I. INTRODUCTION

How do firms choose their capital structures? In his answer to this question, Prof. Stewart C. Myers, then President of American Finance Association in 1984 said that “we don’t know”. Despite decades of intensive research, and hundreds of papers after Modigliani and Millers’ seminal work, surprisingly there is lack of consensus even today among the finance experts on this basic issue of corporate finance. In practice, it is observed that finance managers use different combinations of debt and equity. Academicians and practitioners alike have found it difficult to find out how a firm decides its capital structure in the perfect capital markets of the west as well as in the imperfect capital markets, as in India. This has led to an upsurge in

research on company finance, particularly aimed at understanding how companies finance their activities and why they finance their activities in these specific ways. A practical question therefore is: What determines the capital structure? There are three major capital structure theories namely Trade off Theory [Kraus, A., Litzenberger, R. (1973), Kim (1978)], Pecking Order Theory [Myers (1984) and Myers and Majluf (1984)], Agency Cost Theory [Jensen and Meckling (1976)]. This paper undertakes study of firm level data of 3 major companies listed in BSE, taken from aviation sectors and attempts to identify main determinants of capital structure for the period 2004-05 to 2013-14 in the light of the above mentioned theories. My purpose of this exercise is to verify whether any particular theory can characterize Indian corporate behavior in determining capital structure. The central issue I will address is to examine empirically the existence of inter firm and inter industry differences in the capital structure of Indian firms and identify the possible sources of such variation in capital structure. Efforts will be made to find out the factors that determine the financing pattern of capital structure of Indian companies, particularly in the private sector.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

In the light of the vast literature on capital structure issues, we do not try to provide a comprehensive review, and we do not discuss theory in detail. Rather, as a starting ground, we will give a brief outline of the major theoretical ideas and the corresponding empirical implications, and present some empirical studies on capital structure issues. The focus of our discussion is on (subjectively) selected recent empirical studies. Sound financing decisions of a firm basically should lead to an optimal capital structure. Capital structure represents the proportion in which various long term capital components are employed. Over the years, these decisions have been recognized as the most important decisions that a firm has to take. This is because of the fact that capital structure affects the cost of capital, net profit, earning per share, and dividend payout ratio and liquidity position of the firm. These variables coupled with a number of other factors determine the value of a firm. So, capital structure is a very important determinant of the value of a firm. Franco Modigliani and Merton Miller (hereafter called MM) were the first to present a formal model on valuation of capital structure. In their seminal papers (1958,1963), they showed that under the assumptions of perfect capital markets, equivalent risk class, no taxes, 100 per cent dividend-payout ratio and constant cost of debt, the value of a firm

is independent of its capital structure. When corporate taxes are taken into account, the value of a firm increases linearly with debt-equity (D/E) ratio because of interest payments being tax exempted. MM'S work has been at the center stage of the financial research till date. Their models have been criticized, supported, and extended over the last 50 years. David Durand (1963) criticized the model on the ground that the assumptions used by M-M are unrealistic. Solomon (1963) argued that the cost of debt does not always remain constant. Once the leverage level exceeds the accepted level, the probability of default in interest payments increases by which the cost of debt rises. Stiglitz (1969, 1974) proved the validity of the MM model under relaxed assumptions whereas Smith (1972), Krause and Litzenberger (1973), Baron (1974, 1975), and Scott (1976, 1977), supported the M-M model, but only under the conditions of risk free debt and costless bankruptcy.

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

1. Objective of the Study:

The proposed research is intended to examine the trend and pattern of financing the capital structure of Indian companies. The central issue we will address is to examine empirically the existence of inter firm and inter industry differences in the capital structure of Indian firms and identify the possible sources of such variation in capital structure in order to find out the factors that determine the financing pattern of capital structure of Indian companies, particularly in the private sector.

2. Source of Data:

For our study purpose, only secondary data is used which is sourced from the annual reports of the selected companies and websites www.moneycontrol.com and www.bseindia.com. The information relating to nature of industry, size, age, state and region, company background, value of total assets and annual financial statements of sample companies for the period of 2004-05 to 2013-14 have been obtained from the same.

IV. Various ratios :-

1. Interest Coverage Ratio:

A ratio used to determine how easily a company can pay interest on outstanding debt. The interest coverage ratio is calculated by dividing a company's earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT) of one period by the company's interest expenses of the same period.

2. Debt-Equity:

In financial terms, debt is a good example of the proverbial two-edged sword. Astute use of leverage (debt) increases the amount of financial resources available to a company for growth and expansion. The assumption is that management can earn more on borrowed funds than it pays in interest expense and fees on these funds. However, as successful as this formula may seem, it does require that a company maintain a solid record of complying with its various borrowing commitments.

3. Return on Net-worth:

Return on net worth measures how much a company earns within a specific period in relation to the amount that is invested in its common stock. It is calculated by dividing the company's net income before common stock dividends are paid by the company's net worth which is the shareholder's equity.

4. Return on capital employed:

It is a ratio that indicates the efficiency and profitability of a company's capital investments. It should always be higher than the rate at which the company borrows. Otherwise any increase in borrowing will reduce shareholder's earnings.

V. DATA ANALYSIS

The data has been analyzed using various statistical tools like correlation, regression. The data has been also analyzed using different test and statistical tools like SPSS. The figures for the purpose of the analysis have been collected from various available secondary sources like annual reports of the company, journals of the finance, and other periodicals.

Table-1 Interest Coverage Ratio

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
GIPCL	7.44	7.02	9.87	5.74	5.11
Tata Power	7.44	7.02	9.87	5.74	5.11
NTPC	3.05	3.13	3.69	4.10	4.57
J P Associates	0.67	-0.14	0.52	0.73	-0.22
GVK Power	-10,287.50	-61.19	3.70	-0.05	-3.99

The calculated value is 0.50 and table value is 2.21 which is higher than the calculated value. Hence the Null hypothesis is accepted and alternative hypothesis is rejected. Therefore the difference is insignificant.

Table-2 Return on Networth

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
GIPCL	6.29	9.02	6.86	9.94	10.25
Tata Power	5.45	1.07	12.46	-24.25	2.39
NTPC	11.57	8.90	10.93	10.16	9.75
J P Associates	-3.57	-11.40	-8.86	3.41	-58.72
GVK Power	-25.44	-81.44	6.17	-2.08	-15.33

The calculated value is 1.70 and table value is 2.12 which is higher than the calculated value. Hence the Null hypothesis is accepted and alternative hypothesis is rejected. Therefore the difference is insignificant

Table-3 Debt – Equity

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
GIPCL	0.16	0.16	0.19	0.22	0.14
Tata Power	1.20	1.27	1.20	1.07	0.77
NTPC	1.38	1.41	1.26	1.13	1.04
J P Associates	0.59	0.64	0.61	0.54	2.48
GVK Power	0.87	0.46	0.26	0.25	0.05

The calculated value is 1.04 and table value is 2.14 which is higher than the calculated value. Hence the Null hypothesis is accepted and alternative hypothesis is rejected. Therefore the difference is insignificant.

Table 4 Return on Capital Employed

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
GIPCL	9.27	11.16	16.25	12.85	14.62
Tata Power	6.45	9.00	9.06	10.61	9.00
NTPC	8.03	7.75	7.16	7.52	8.35
J P Associates	4.19	-0.85	2.65	4.43	-3.08
GVK Power	-13.57	-54.21	1.99	-0.05	-11.13

The calculated value is 0.11 and table value is 2.12 which is higher than the calculated value. Hence the Null hypothesis is accepted and alternative hypothesis is rejected. Therefore, the difference is insignificant.

Conclusion: -

The study indicates that service sector companies rely more on the equity and less on the debt, and vice versa in case of manufacturing companies. To sum up, Indian companies prioritize their sources of financing (from internal financing to equity) according to the law of least effort, or of least resistance, preferring to raise equity as a financing means “of last resort”. Hence internal funds are used first, and when that is depleted debt is issued, and when it is not sensible to issue any more debt, equity is issued. Equity capital as a source of fund is not preferred across the board. This shows that somewhere or other, the financing pattern of Indian pharma sector companies’ is in line with the pecking order theory as propounded by Myers and Majluf (1984). This gives a redeeming signal about the Indian corporate behavior which is found out to show more dependence on their internally generated funds than on external sources of finance.

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A Case Study on Indian Khadi Market

Vinod K. Parghi and Dhaval A. Zala

Research Scholars,

Department of Commerce and Management,

Bhakta Kavi Narsihn Mehta University, Junagadh.

parghivinod5@gmail.com, dhavalzala787@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Khadi and Village Industries are an important part of India's Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises sector. In India, the Khadi business is overly regulated, with the government controlling the whole production process, sales, distribution, and marketing. Around a century ago, khadi items proliferated during the Independence struggle, demonstrating to the rest of the world that India possessed the "Swadeshi" spirit and did not rely on western products for its industrial development, which was made possible by our resources and power. By the turn of the century, khadi had made its way into the life of the post-independence generation, and it had been applied to a variety of trendy and fashionable items. The purpose of this study paper is to assess KVI's contribution to employment, KVI's performance through time, and the role of KVIC in growing certain sectors. KVIC is experiencing various difficulties as a result of these issues, and it is vital to overcome these obstacles in order to accomplish KVI's overall growth and development. The study analyses the expansion of the Khadi industry in India, highlighting how the government's overregulation of the sector has resulted in inefficiencies. Khadi has therefore been demonstrated to be a transformative product and fabric.

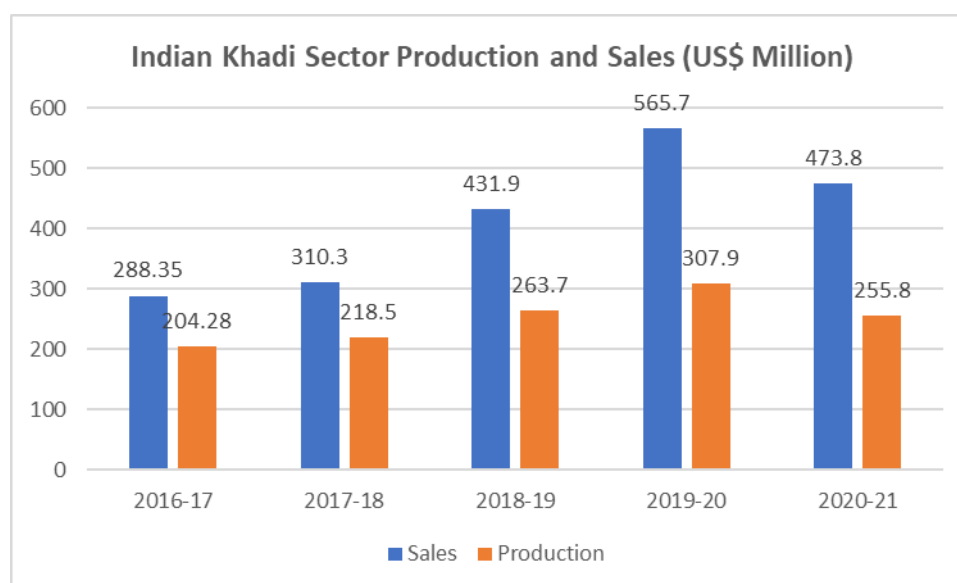
Keywords: Indian Khadi Market, KVIC, Case Study, Vocal for Local, MSME

INTRODUCTION

Khadi also known as khaddar, is an important part of the Indian textile industry. Khadi is a natural fibre textile that is handwoven. Hand-spun and hand-woven yarn from coon, silk, and wool fibres make up the khadi cloth. Because khadi cloth is created and self-textured by craftsmen, each weave is unique. The Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), an organisation under the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in India, promotes khadi (MSMEs). Fabric, clothes, accessories, and home furnishings such as curtains, bedsheets,

and napkins are all produced in India using khadi. Global markets like as the United States, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom, and Germany have increased their demand for Indian khadi items because to their originality and transparent quality. For a long time, Indian khadi items were exported using Indian handloom's harmonised system (HS) designations. Khadi goods, on the other hand, obtained unique HS codes in November 2019, boosting exports to worldwide markets significantly. Indian khadi items, particularly in rural regions, play a key role in providing job possibilities for local craftspeople. Furthermore, the sector's growth helps to national efforts such as 'Make in India,' 'Vocal for Local,' and 'Aatmanirbhar Bharat' (self-reliant India).

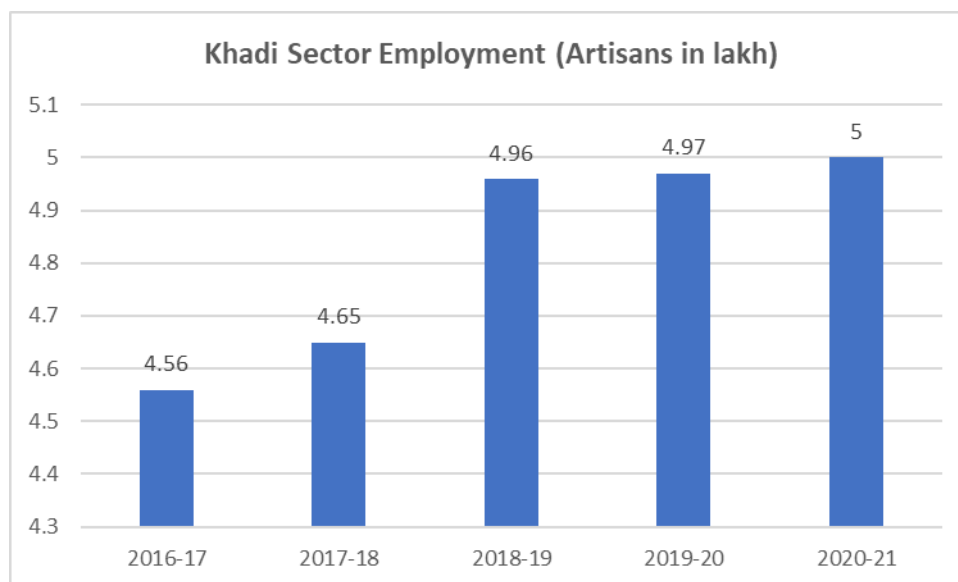
INDIAN KHADI SECTOR: MARKET SIZE



Source: MSME Ministry data; KVIC data

The Indian khadi sector has seen tremendous expansion in terms of production and sales during the previous five years (between FY17 and FY21). According to the MSME ministry, khadi output in India reached Rs. 1,904.5 crore (US\$ 255.8 million) in FY21, up 5.8% from Rs. 1,520.8 crore (US\$ 204.3 million) in FY17. Between FY17 and FY21, Indian khadi sales increased by 13.2 percent to Rs. 3,527.7 crore (US\$ 473.9 million), up from Rs. 2,146.6 crore (US\$ 288.4 million) in FY17.

In addition, employment in the industry grew at a CAGR of 2%, from 4.561 craftsmen in FY17 to an expected 5 lakh artisans in FY21.

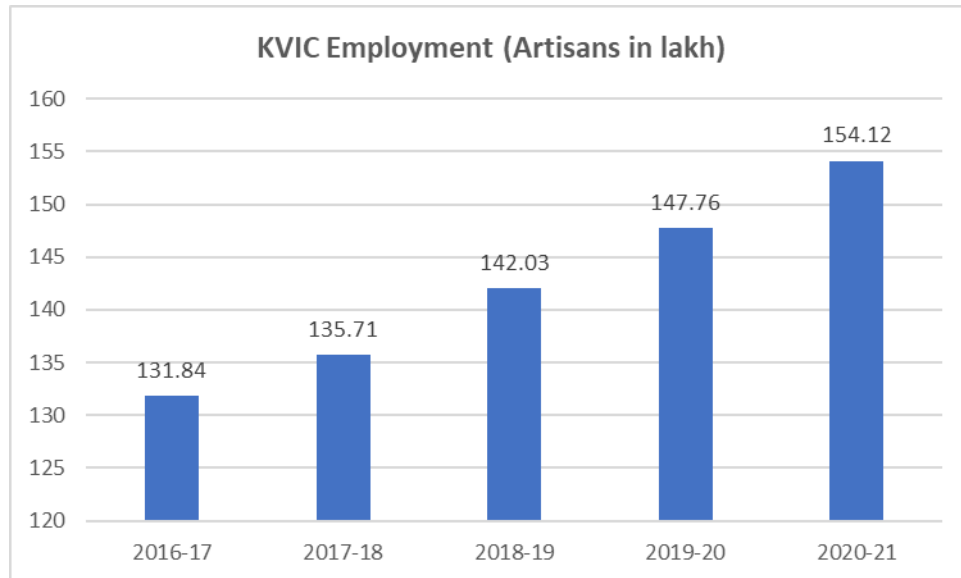


Source: Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) Annual Report 2020-21

The KVIC's active measures toward expanding khadi and village industries to empower rural communities and boost the rural economy have fueled the overall khadi sector's growth. The KVIC is made up of khadi and village industries from six different sectors:

KVIC INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION

The KVIC has actively worked in all of the following industries during the previous five years (between FY17 and FY21), resulting in a rise in job prospects for artisans. Jobs given by the KVIC to craftsmen grew at a CAGR of 4%, from 131.84 lakh artisans in FY17 to a projected 154.12 lakh artisans in FY21.

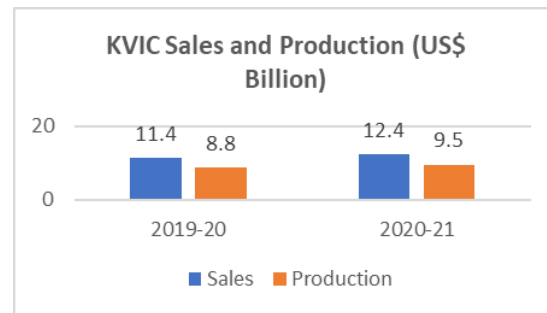
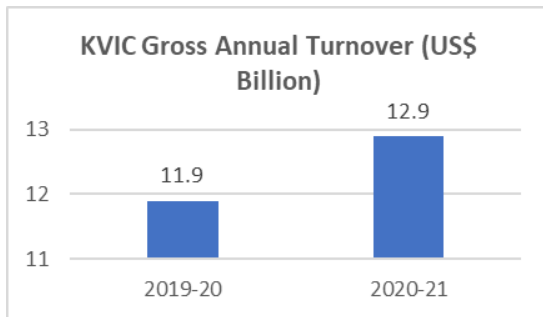


Source: Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) Annual Report 2020-21

KVIC PRODUCTION AND SALES PERFORMANCE

According to figures from the MSME Ministry, the KVIC had a gross annual turnover of Rs. 95,741.74 crore (US\$ 12.86 billion) in FY21, which was the highest ever, compared to Rs. 88,887 crore (US\$ 11.94 billion) in FY20. Despite all khadi plants being closed for almost three months (beginning in March 2020) owing to pandemic-induced lockdown and limitations, the total yearly turnover increased by 8% YoY. The government's extensive attempts to encourage sales of khadi goods fueled the growth. Government orders for khadi were issued in large quantities. During the pandemic, the government also established online khadi sales, which helped the khadi business in India thrive.

According to the MSME ministry, KVIC output in FY21 was Rs. 70,329.7 crore (US\$ 9.5 billion), up 8% YoY from Rs. 65,393.4 crore (US\$ 8.8 billion) in FY20. The KVIC's aggressive efforts to add >527 new khadi institutions and provide >50,000 additional charkhas (to craftsmen) and looms contributed to the increase in output. In addition, smart marketing and promotions to raise awareness and encourage acceptance of khadi goods helped to boost sales across the country. In FY21, KVIC sales increased by 9% YoY to Rs. 92,214.0 crore (US\$ 12.4 billion), up from Rs. 84,675.3 crore (US\$ 11.4 billion) in FY20. The increased demand for khadi masks and the establishment of a khadi e-commerce platform fueled sales growth.



Source: MSME Ministry Data; KVIC Data

KEY INITIATIVES

The KVIC undertook several initiatives to promote khadi products across the country. Key initiatives include the following:

Online Portal

The KVIC launched khadi's e-portal (www.khadiindia.gov.in) in June 2020, bringing 58 categories to its e-commerce marketplace, including garments, footwear, consumables, herbal medications, and spices. In the first eight months after its introduction (between July 2020 and February 2021), the portal generated a gross revenue of Rs. 1.12 crore (US\$ 150.45 thousand), servicing over 10,000 consumers in India. The KVIC received online orders from all states and union territories, including the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, and Jammu and Kashmir, demonstrating its rising popularity and diversity to meet the demands of a wide range of customers.

One of the portal's key features is that it relieves khadi artisans, institutions, and PMEGP (Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme) units of all financial and logistical burdens by providing infrastructure and logistics support such as cataloguing, product photoshoots, online inventory management, product packaging, and delivery of goods to customers' doorsteps. This strategy not only empowers local craftspeople, but it also offers the Aatmanirbhar Bharat (self-sufficient India) movement a big boost.

KVIC INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION

Launch of khadi e-portal	7 July, 2020
Gross online sales (between July 2020 and February 2021)	Rs. 1.12 crore
Number of orders (between July 2020 and February 2021)	10,100
Number of visitors on e-portal	65,000
Average sale per customer	Rs. 11,000
Total quantity dispatched in orders	100,600
Average quantity per order	10
Number of products in online inventory	800
Highest individual sale value	Rs. 1.25 lakh
Maximum orders sent to	Maharashtra (1,785) Delhi (1,584) Uttar Pradesh (1,281)
Online bestsellers	Khadi Masks Honey Herbal Soaps Grocery Spices Fabrics Agarbatti

Source: Press Information Bureau

Khadi Masks

To serve clients in outlying places, the KVIC began selling khadi masks online in July 2020. The production of khadi masks not only meets rising domestic demand, but also creates large-scale jobs for craftsmen and has a beneficial influence on the whole value chain. For example, in August 2020, the Indian Red Cross Society (IRCS) placed a repeat order for 10.5 lakh face masks for Rs. 3.30 crore (US\$ 442.91 thousand) with the KVIC. The order resulted in 50,000 extra man days for khadi craftsmen and a demand for over 1 lakh metres of handcrafted coon khadi fabric, providing craftspeople with economic stability. In 2020, more than 28 lakh masks were sold, with daily sales ranging from 2,000 to 3,000 masks per location.

Khadi Footwear

The KVIC debuted the Khadi fabric footwear in October 2020, which is projected to increase employment and revenue for artisans. The KVIC hopes to attract foreign clients through product diversification and seize the Rs. 5,000 crore (US\$ 671.08 million) potential market.

Khadi Prakritik Paint

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To encourage domestic manufacturing, generate jobs, and build the rural economy, the government released 'Khadi Prakritik Paint' in January 2021, an ecofriendly, non-toxic, cost-effective paint (designed by the KVIC). According to official estimations, the 'Khadi Prakritik Paint' sector has the potential to grow to a value of Rs. 6,000 crore (US\$ 805.30 million). In addition, the paint uses technology to expand the use of cow dung as a raw material for manufacturing environmentally beneficial goods. According to estimations, using this technique will provide farmers/gaushalas with an additional revenue of Rs. 30,000 (US\$ 402.65) per animal each year.

In addition, the government has taken initiatives to encourage young Indian entrepreneurs to start producing cow dung paint. In accordance with this, Mr. Nitin Gadkari, Minister of Road Transport and Highways & MSME, stated in July 2021 that he would become the 'Brand Ambassador' of Khadi Prakritik Paint to promote it across the country and inspire young entrepreneurs to start producing cow excrement paint. He went on to say that the 'Khadi Prakritik Paint' will help to strengthen India's rural and agro-based economies.

Introduction of Several Schemes to Boost Khadi Sector

India's khadi sector was boosted by the government's implementation of important programmes. The following are some of the most important schemes:

Faster implementation of Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)

The administration has also moved to speed up the execution of the Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), which aims to empower aspiring entrepreneurs in the country. In April 2020, the government modified the PMEGP rules in order to speed up the approval process for project proposals. As a result, in 2020, the number of PMEGP projects being implemented increased by 44%.

Particulars	April 1 st , 2019-August 18 th , 2019		April 1 st , 2020-August 18 th , 2020		Growth %	
No. of applications received	168,848		178,003		5%	
No. of applications forwarded by the KVIC to financing banks	71,556		103,003		44%	
	No. of projects sanctioned by banks	Margin money disbursed by KVIC	No. of projects sanctioned by banks	Margin money disbursed by KVIC	No. of projects sanctioned by banks	Margin money disbursed by KVIC
	9,161	Rs. 276.09 crore	11,191	Rs. 345.43 crore	22%	24%

Source: Press Information Bureau

Financing banks approved 11,191 projects between April and August 2020, and the KVIC released Rs. 345.43 crore (US\$ 46.36 million) in margin money to applicants, compared to Rs. 276.09 crore (US\$ 37.06 million) for 9,161 projects during the same time last year. The government's resolve to benefit a larger number of individuals through the scheme and foster self-employment in the country is reflected in the faster execution of PMEGP projects (as demonstrated by the increased number of authorised projects). According to the PMEGP, micro firms are expected to generate 595,000 jobs in 2020-21, and 119,000 jobs in 2021-22. (until July 2021).

The government launched the 'Modified Market Development Assistance' (MMDA) plan to help spinners and weavers across the nation (effective from the third quarter of 2016-17). The government intends to pay 30% incentives on the prime cost of khadi and polyvastra under the initiative.

In FY20 and FY21, the MMDA provided funding to 1,239 khadi institutes and 166,876 craftspeople. In FY21, Rs. 2,91.0 crore (US\$ 38.95 million) was disbursed, up from Rs. 255.38 crore (US\$ 34.19 million) in FY20.

Interest Subsidy Eligibility Certificate (ISEC) Scheme

All registered khadi institutions under the KVIC or Khadi and Village Industries Board (KVIB) executing the khadi and polyvastra programme are covered by the government's Interest Subsidy Eligibility Certificate (ISEC) Scheme. The government gives credit for capital expenditure (CE) and working capital at a rate of 4% per year under the plan (WC). In FY21, 1,370 khadi institutions gained from ISEC funding, compared to 1,239 khadi institutions in FY20. In FY21, Rs. 40.0 crore (US\$ 5.35 million) was disbursed, up from Rs. 38.02 crore (US\$ 5.09 million) in FY20.

Work-shed Scheme for Khadi Artisans

The government provides appropriate space and a pleasant atmosphere to khadi craftsmen as part of the plan, allowing them to work more efficiently and earn more money. The initiative offers financial support for individual work sheds up to Rs. 60,000 (US\$ 803.16) and group work sheds for craftsmen up to Rs. 40,000 (US\$ 535.44). The initiative has assisted 45,245 khadi artists since its commencement in 2008-09 and will continue through December 2020. In FY21, an estimated 833 khadi craftspeople benefitted from the initiative, compared to 1,477 in FY20. Assistance for 'Strengthening of Infrastructure of Existing Weak Khadi Institutions' and 'Assistance for Marketing Infrastructure'

Under the initiative, the government would provide financial assistance to existing khadi institutions to help them improve their infrastructure and expand their reach into local and foreign markets. The government is offering funding in the amount of Rs. 9.90 lakh (US\$ 13.19 thousand) to help weak Khadi institutions resume normal operations. The 'Strengthening of Infrastructure of Existing Weak Khadi Institutions' project helped an anticipated 50 khadi institutions in FY21, while the 'Assistance for Marketing Infrastructure' scheme helped 50 sales outlets with rehabilitation efforts.

Introduction of new SFURTI clusters

The government launched 50 clusters of the Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) across 18 states in February 2021 to assist approximately 42,000 craftsmen working in traditional crafts. These clusters will be developed with government financing of Rs 85 crore (US\$ 11.41 million). Coir, bamboo craft, khadi, honey, stitching and embroidery, handloom, clothing, ceramics, and furniture are among the industries covered by the clusters.

The government has approved 433 clusters since 2014. According to data from the Ministry of MSME, there were 94 clusters commissioned or inaugurated in FY21, up from 17 in FY20.

	2019-20	2020-21
Number of clusters inaugurated/commissioned	17	94
Government spend	Rs. 181.82 crore	Rs. 349.11 crore
Number of artisans benefitted on an annual basis	84,171	62,408

The government provides financial assistance to khadi and village industries in order to implement the Khadi and Village Industries programmes. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) provided the government with financing of US\$105 million to carry out the plan. As of FY21, the KRDP had provided direct reform assistance (DRA) to an estimated 32 clusters (including 30 khadi and 2 rural industries).

Khadi Reform and Development Programme (KRDP)

Through its 35 departmental and non-departmental training centres, the KVIC organises khadi training programmes. People are trained in industry-based skills such as ready-made garment manufacture, agarbatti making, and beekeeping at these training centres. In FY21, the training centres prepared 7,969 people through the Skill Development Programme (SDP) and the Entrepreneurship Awareness Programme (EAP) (until December 2020).

KEY STRATEGIES TO BOOST KHADI SECTOR

The government wants to promote and encourage the use of khadi goods across the country, as part of the 'Aatmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan' (Self-Reliant India) project. In order to expand the reach of khadi across the country, the government used the following strategies:

Leveraging Strategic Partnerships to Promote Khadi Products across the Country

The KVIC leverages strategic partnerships with paramilitary forces and the Ministry of Tribal Affairs to encourage and promote use of khadi products across the country.

KVIC's Agreements with Paramilitary Forces

The KVIC and the Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP), a central organisation for procurement food on behalf of paramilitary soldiers, agreed in January 2021 to deliver 1.72 million khadi

coon durries every year. This resulted in around 1.75 lakh more man days of work for khadi craftsmen.

KVIC's Collaboration with the Ministry of Tribal Affairs

The KVIC and the Ministry of Tribal Affairs signed two memorandums of understanding (MoUs) in January 2021 to create local jobs, empower Khadi craftsmen, and benefit the tribal community. The first MoU calls for the Ministry of Tribal Affairs to purchase >6 lakh metres of khadi fabric worth Rs. 14.77 crore (US\$ 1.98 million) for students at Eklavya Residential Schools in 2020-21. With the government increasing the number of Eklavya Schools every year, the demand for Khadi fabric would rise in lockstep.

The KVIC intends to use the National Scheduled Tribe Finance Development Corporation (NSTFDC), an institution of the Tribal Affairs Ministry responsible for the economic development of Indian tribals, as a partner agency to execute the PMEGP Scheme under the second MoU. The move is likely to broaden the scope of the PMEGP plan to include scheduled tribes (STs) and assist tribal people by involving them in diverse manufacturing activities and providing chances for self-employment.

Focusing on Innovation for Expanding Use of Khadi

The KVIC is working to extend the usage of khadi in various goods, such as khadi paper created by hand. In accordance with this, the KVIC received a patent in August 2021 for its revolutionary plastic-mixed hand-made paper manufactured from recycled waste plastic. Manufacturing waste-plastic mixed handmade paper is projected to have a long-term impact on the environment by recycling plastic waste and creating jobs in the country. The method used by KVIC cuts the cost of paper manufacture by 34%. The KVIC leveraged 40 million tonnes of waste plastic in Jaipur to sell >13 lakh plastic-mixed hand-made paper carry bags, creating revenue of Rs. 1.30 crore (US\$ 174.48 thousand) as of August 2021.

Rising Indian Khadi Trademark Registration in Foreign Countries

To further improve khadi's position in worldwide markets, the KVIC gained trademark registrations in countries such as the UAE, Bhutan, and Mexico in July 2021. The addition of these nations to the list of countries having khadi trademark registrations brings the total number of foreign countries with khadi trademark registrations to nine. The KVIC also applied

for trademark registration in 40 countries, including the United States, Australia, New Zealand, Qatar, Sri Lanka, Singapore, Japan, Italy, and Brazil.

Research and Development

The government wants to make khadi more fashionable in order to meet consumer demand while remaining true to Indian heritage. To put this notion into action, the government plans to establish National Design and Product Development Centres to detect the newest trends and assist khadi institutions in producing contemporary items in order to meet market demand.

In addition, the KVIC is involved in research and development to assure high-quality khadi goods. It aggressively encourages innovation and advanced techniques in order to increase output and improve efficiency. As a result, the Department of Science and Technology actively supports khadi project efforts through reputable scientific institutes to assure quality. In FY21, science and technology supported 27 R&D initiatives (including 8 khadi and 19 rural industries programmes).

Initiatives to Boost Indian Khadi Export

Khadi items from India are exported to over 20 nations. In FY21, India exported khadi valued US\$ 0.2 million, according to Connect2India (an international trade platform) (until November 2020). The KVIC has been working to increase khadi exports from India. Membership in 1,088 khadi and village industries institutions, as well as REGP/PMEGP (Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme) Units to engage in export operations, are among the key objectives. The KVIC also used strategic alliances with leading organisations like the Trade Promotion Council of India, the World Trade Centre (WTC), the Federation of Indian Export Organizations (FIEO), and the Indian Trade Promotion Organisation (ITPO) to expand Khadi exports into new countries.

Due to the increased popularity and demand for Indian khadi in worldwide markets, the government also looked at selling khadi cotton and silk masks to other countries during the pandemic (in 2020). The Indian government intended to sell khadi masks through Indian embassies in significant international countries such as the United States, Dubai, Mauritius, and other European and Middle Eastern nations.

GROWTH OPPORTUNITIES

Khadi is an important component in the creation of Indian textiles and garments. Various khadi goods, such as textile khadi coon, handloom khadi coon, silk khadi, and woollen khadi, are influenced by the apparel and fashion industry's demand and export expansion. As a result, rising demand for textiles and clothing in both local and foreign markets provides a chance for Indian khadi to gain more exposure and market share.

Growing Textiles and Apparel Market

According to the DGCI&S (Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics) and Wazir Analysis, the Indian textiles and apparel market would grow at a CAGR of 10% from an expected US\$ 75 billion in FY21 to US\$ 190 billion in FY26. Between FY20 and FY26, clothing is expected to have the greatest market share of the whole textiles and apparel market, at 70%. Consumer demand for comfort and informal clothing is propelling the apparel business forward. Textile and apparel exports are also expected to grow at an 11 percent CAGR to US\$ 65 billion by FY26, up from an anticipated US\$ 28.4 billion in FY21, according to the research. Exports of coon yarns/made-ups, handloom goods, and other textiles were US\$ 8.6 billion between April 2021 and October 2021, up 74.5 percent YoY from US\$ 4.9 billion between April 2020 and October 2021, according to the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics. Increased demand for Indian textiles and clothing items from worldwide markets such as the United States, China, Japan, and Germany is driving export growth.

KVIC's Initiatives to Boost the Khadi Sector

The KVIC also undertakes other initiatives to boost the sector:

Khadi Agarbatti Aatmanirbhar Mission

In the 'agarbatti' category, India enjoys a trade surplus. Exports of incense sticks reached US\$ 105 million in FY20, while imports totaled US\$ 41 million. From US\$ 47.13 million in FY15 to US\$ 64.52 million in FY20, the trade surplus grew to US\$ 64.52 million. Agarbatti is exported to 150 countries, including the United States, the United Kingdom, the United Arab Emirates, Nigeria, Mauritius, and Malaysia.

According to the KVIC, India's current agarbatti consumption is 1,490 MT per day, while agarbatti output is 760 MT per day. The government wants to increase local production to

satisfy rising demand, minimise reliance on imports, increase rural job possibilities, and make India self-sufficient in the industry. In accordance with this, the government declared in June 2020 that it will ban agarbatti imports and raise the import tariff on 'round bamboo sticks' (used to make agarbatti) from 10% to 25%. Furthermore, in August 2020, the government approved the KVIC's planned employment generating programme to create India Aatmanirbhar (self-sufficient) in this sector.

The Honey Mission

The KVIC is also working to improve the beekeeping sector in order to empower rural people by introducing and promoting the most up-to-date beekeeping practices and creating long-term job and income prospects. In 2018, the Honey Mission initiative was launched to empower rural people, especially farmers and jobless youth, by providing bee boxes, live bee colonies, tool kits, and training. Approximately 8,000 beehives (boxes) with bee colonies were supplied to 800 beekeepers as part of the scheme. By 2020, the mission will have produced 40,000 employments.

CONCLUSION

The government has been actively promoting projects such as "Vocal for Local" and "Swadeshi" (domestic). To promote khadi goods, the KVIC set up display and sales kiosks at 75 key railway stations across India in August 2021. The booths will remain open until August 2022 in train stations. The move is anticipated to empower khadi artists by giving them a place to display and market their work. Along with the government's attempts to enhance khadi product sales, commercial actors in the nation have strengthened their engagement in the drive to boost khadi sales in worldwide markets. Private companies such as Raymond, Aditya Birla Fashion and Retail Ltd. (ABFRL), and Arvind Mill offer Khadi through franchisees in India and abroad (after obtaining KVIC clearance to use the Khadi logo).

To attract more clients, key Indian companies in the sector are concentrating on making khadi trendier by keeping up with the current patterns and trends. The sustainability component of khadi has also aided the industry in drawing more purchasers from all over the world, thanks to the growing trend of eco-friendly living. To raise khadi output and expand rural job prospects, Indian players are working on techniques (for example, the introduction of solar charkha for spinning yarns). The Indian khadi industry is predicted to flourish, empower the rural

population, and contribute to the Atmanirbhar Bharat programme, thanks to government efforts, private sector engagement, and initiatives like as product diversification, R&D for enhanced quality, and fashionable designs.

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EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE OF ENGINEERING AND MEDICAL COLLEGE STUDENTS

Laxmi Thakor
Rehabilitation Psychologist,
Nadiyad Civil Hospital, Nadiyad
Gujarat, India.

Abstract

A total sample of 60 out of which 30 girls and 30 boys college students were collected using simple random method from different departments of engineering of Gujarat University and B. J. Medical college of Ahmedabad to compare emotional intelligence between girls and boys college students using emotional intelligence scale. The result found there is difference in traits emotional intelligence of boys of medical and engineering student but there isn't any difference in girls in this aspect.

Key Words: Emotional intelligence, student of engineering and medical field.

Introduction:

The first use of the term "emotional intelligence" is usually attributed to Wayne Payne's doctoral thesis, A Study of Emotion: Developing Emotional Intelligence from 1985. However, prior to this, the term "emotional intelligence" had appeared in Leuner (1966). Greenspan (1989) also put forward an EI model, followed by Salovey and Mayer (1990), and Daniel Goleman (1995). The distinction between trait emotional intelligence and ability emotional intelligence was introduced in 2000. Compassion is a feeling of deep sympathy and sorrow for another who is stricken by misfortune, accompanied by a strong desire to alleviate the suffering. There is an aspect of compassion which regards a quantitative dimension, such that individual's compassion is often given a property of "depth," "vigour," or "passion." More vigorous than empathy, the feeling commonly gives rise to an active desire to alleviate another's suffering. It is often, though not inevitably, the key component in what manifests in the social context as altruism. In ethical terms, the various expressions down the ages of the so-called Golden Rule embody by implication the principle of compassion: Do to others what you would have them do to you. Self compassion is extending compassion to one's self in instances of perceived inadequacy, failure, or general suffering. Neff has defined self

compassion as being composed of three main components –self kindness, common humanity and mindfulness.

METHODOLOGY

Objective

To study about emotional intelligence in college students of professional courses of medical and engineering.

HYPOTHESIS

- 1) There will be no significant difference between boys student of medical and engineering field on emotional intelligence.
- 2) There will be no significant difference between girls students of medical and engineering field on emotional Intelligence.
- 3) There will be no significant difference between boys and girls of college student on emotional intelligence.

SAMPLE

A total of 60 students were collected out of which 15 are boys engineer students, 15 are girls engineering students, 15 are boys medical students and remaining 15 are girls medical students.

INCLUSION CRITERIA:

1. Boys and girls students of engineering and medical.
2. Those who can give their consent for study.

EXCLUSION CRITERIA:

1. Students who are not studying engineering and medical.
2. Those who can't give their consent for study.

TOOLS USED

Two tools were used for the present study, namely:

1. Emotional Intelligence:

Emotional Intelligence Scale (EIS; Schutte et al., 1998). The EIS is a 33-item, 5-point (1 = strongly disagree to 5 = strongly agree) self-report measure of emotional intelligence based on Salovey and Mayer's (1990) theoretical model of emotional intelligence. This unifactor scale asks respondents to indicate their level of agreement with each item, and the possible range of

scores for the EIS is 33 to 165. The EIS was validated on a sample of participants who were recruited from a variety of settings, including university students and individuals from community settings. In the validation study, the EIS was found to be positively correlated with attention to feelings, clarity of feelings, mood repair, and optimism, and was reported to be negatively related to pessimism, alexithymia, depression and impulsivity (Schutte et al., 1998). Moreover, psychotherapists were found to have higher mean scores on the EIS than a group of girls prisoners and a group of individuals in a substance abuse treatment program. Women in the validation study also scored significantly higher than Boys respondents. The EIS is reported to have good predictive and discriminant validity. Internal consistency reliabilities in the validation sample ranged from .87 to .90, and a test-retest reliability coefficient of .78 was computed (Schutte et al., 1998). In this study, the Cronbach's alpha for the EIS was .87.

PROCEDURE

A total sample of 60 were collected randomly out of which 15 boys and 15 girls were engineering students at the remaining 15 boys and 15 girls were medical students. After taking permission from authorities of University and College samples were collected from different departments of engineering of Gujarat University Ahmedabad and medical College, ahemdadanad. All the participants were given consent form to read before participation in the study. They were administered emotional intelligence scale to assess their overall domains of emotional intelligence.

Statistical Analysis:

Statistical analysis was done with the help of statistical methods of mean, standard deviation, and t- test.

RESULTS:-

Table 1:- .Mean and SD on Trait Emotional intelligence of the sample on Emotional Intelligence.

Group	EI (Boys)			‘t’	EI (Girls)			‘t’
	N	M	SD		N	M	SD	
Engineering Student	15	4.99	0.97	2.16*	15	4.06	0.48	1.38 ^{NS}
Medical Student	15	4.03	0.79		15	4.27	0.70	

* 2.16 SIGNIFICANT IN .05 LEVEL

In table 2 the comparison was drawn between Boys and Girls of engineering & Medical streams on the basis trait emotional intelligence. The Mean score of Boys in engineering stream was 4.99 and SD was 0.97 and Mean of Girls in engineering stream was 4.6 and SD 0.48. The Mean score of Boys of medical stream was 4.3 and SD 0.79. The Mean of Girls of medical stream was 4.27 and SD 0.70. The t value of Boys groups of both the groups came out to be as 2.16 and of Girls it was 1.38. On the basis of comparing the t value with the help of t value table the result came out as Significant for Boys groups of both the streams. This means that there is difference between the trait emotional intelligence of Boys group. But the result of girls' group of both the stream came out to be as non-significant, indicating that there is no difference in emotional intelligence of girls in stream groups.

Table: - 2 MEAN and SD on Trait Emotional intelligence of the students.

Group	EI			't'
	N	M	SD	
Girls Student	30	4.43	0.59	1.05 ^{NS}
Boys Student	30	4.65	0.88	

In table 4 the difference between Boys and Girls of both the streams was drawn on the basis of their Trait Emotional Intelligence. The Mean of the boys of both the stream groups came out to be 4.65 and SD 0.88. The Mean value of girls came out to be as 4.43 and SD 0.59. The t value was 1.05 indicating result as Non-significant. This means that there is no difference in trait emotional intelligence of Boys and Girls of both the streams.

DISCUSSION:

The purpose of the study was to assess the emotional intelligence in college students, the population selected in the study was engineering and medical students (Boys & Girls).

The trait emotional intelligence (EI) is a constellation of emotional self-perceptions located at the lower levels of personality hierarchies. In other words, it defines trait EI, not as a cognitive ability, but as a collection of personality traits concerning people's perceptions of their emotional abilities.

Fernandez, Alisa (2007). Attitudinal, Behavioral, and Emotional Intelligence Skill Characteristics of College Student-Parents. The study examined Hispanic college student-parents' emotional intelligence (EI) skills, children's behaviors, and parental attitudes and behaviors. Common issues and problems they faced were also examined. The subjects of the

study included 14 college student-parents from a selected college in South Texas. The results of the study suggested that college student-parents were dealing with problems and issues related to family, health, children, discipline, college, and work. Time and stress relating to their multiple, conflicting roles also seemed to affect them in various ways. Without help, student-parents are at risk of dropping out of classes or college altogether. Group and individual sessions with the experimental group showed positive results. Teaching EI and parenting skills can help student-parents learn to deal with their children's behaviors, improve their own behaviors and parental attitudes, become role models for their children, and help them teach their children valuable skills to impact their lives positively

The hypothesis in the study are that there will be a difference between Boys and Girls students on Emotional Intelligence, there will be a difference between Boys and Girls students engineering and dental student on emotional intelligence, there will be a difference between Boys & Girls students engineering and dental student on self.

CONCLUSION

From the above study results it was concluded that there is difference in trait emotional intelligence of boys of medical and engineering but there isn't any difference in girls in this aspect. There is also no difference in trait of emotional intelligence of girls and boys of medical and engineering streams.

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ગુજરાત બજેટ: ૨૦૨૨-૨૩ એક ઉડતી નજરે

ડૉ. જીતેન્દ્રકુમાર ખીમજીભાઈ ગજેરા,

અધ્યક્ષ, અર્થશાસ્ત્ર વિભાગ,

એમ.બી.કોલેજ ઓફ કોમર્સ એન્ડ શ્રી જી.એમ.એન. લાલજી આર્ટસ કોલેજ, દેહગામ

ગુજરાત સરકારના નાણામંત્રી દ્વારા ૨૦૨૨-૨૦૨૩ નું બજેટ રજુ થયું. કુલ બજેટની રકમ રૂ. ૨,૪૩,૯૫૬ કરોડની છે. આ બજેટ ૫૬૦ કરોડની પુરાંત વાળું છે. ૨૦૨૧-૨૦૨૨ ના વર્ષનું બજેટ ૨,૨૭,૦૧૯ કરોડનું હતું. ૨૦૨૧-૨૦૨૨ ના વર્ષના બજેટની તુલનાએ ૨૦૨૨-૨૦૨૩ના વર્ષનું બજેટ ૧૬,૯૪૬ કરોડ વધારે છે. ૨૦૨૨-૨૦૦૩ ના વર્ષના બજેટમાં ગ્રામીણક્ષેત્ર પર વિશેષ ભાર અપાયો છે, જેમ કે ખેડૂતો, પશુપાલકો, માછીમારો, ગરીબ બાળકો, એસ.સી.-એસ.ટી. લાભાર્થીઓ, રેશનકાર્ડ ધારકોને વધારાની ૨,૭૨૦ કરોડની રહતો આપવામાં આવી છે, તેમજ શહેરી-ગ્રામીણ આવાસ, આરોગ્ય-પરિવાર કલ્યાણ, મહિલા સશક્તિકરણ અને સામાજિક ન્યાય અને અધિકારીતા વિભાગ ઉપર પણ વિશેષ ધ્યાન આપવામાં આવ્યું છે. કિશાન સૂર્યોદય યોજનાના માધ્યમથી ખેડૂતોને રાત્રીને બદલે દિવસે વીજળી પૂરી પાડવા માટે આંતરમાળખાકીય સુવિધા ઊભી કરવા ૧,૪૦૦ કરોડની ફાળવાણી કરવામાં આવી છે. તેમજ ૧૧,૯૯૯ સુધીના પગારદારોને પ્રોફેશનલ ટેક્સમાંથી મુક્તિ અપાશે. ૨૦૨૨-૨૦૨૩ના વર્ષના બજેટમાં મહેસુલી આવક રૂ. ૧,૮૨,૦૪૫.૪૬ કરોડ થવાનો અંદાજ છે, જ્યારે મહેસુલી ખર્ચ રૂ. ૧,૮૧,૦૩૯.૬૦ કરોડનો અંદાજ છે. મહેસુલી આવક અને મહેસુલી ખર્ચ જોતા જાણવા મળે છે કે ૨૦૨૨-૨૦૨૩ વર્ષના બજેટમાં ૫૬૦.૦૬ કરોડની પુરાંત છે.

૨૦૨૨-૨૦૨૩ વર્ષના બજેટની વિભાગવાર ફાળવણી

ક્રમ	વિભાગ	રકમ (કરોડમાં)
૧	શિક્ષણ	૩૪,૮૮૪
૨	ઊર્જા અને પેટ્રોકેમિકલ્સ	૧૫,૫૬૮
૩	શહેરી વિકાસ	૧૪,૨૯૭
૪	આરોગ્ય પરિવાર કલ્યાણ	૧૨,૨૪૦
૫	માર્ગ અને મકાન	૧૨,૦૨૪
૬	પંચાયત અને ગ્રામ વિકાસ	૯,૦૪૮

૭	કાયદો-વ્યવસ્થા-ગૃહ વિભાગ	૮,૩૨૫
૮	કૃષિ-ખેડૂત કલ્યાણ તથા સહકાર	૭,૭૩૭
૯	ઉદ્યોગ અને ખાણ	૭,૦૩૦
૧૦	નર્મદા યોજના	૬,૦૯૦
૧૧	પાણી પુરવઠા	૫,૪૫૧
૧૨	જળ સંપત્તિ	૫,૩૩૯
૧૩	મહિલા અને બાળવિકાસ	૪,૯૭૬
૧૪	સામાજિક ન્યાય અધિકારીતા	૪,૭૮૨
૧૫	મહેસુલ	૪,૩૯૪
૧૬	આદિજાતિ વિકાસ	૨,૯૦૯
૧૭	સામાન્ય વહીવટ વિભાગ	૨,૧૪૫
૧૮	શ્રમ, કૌશલ્ય વિકાસ અને રોજગાર	૧,૮૩૭
૧૯	વન અને પર્યાવરણ	૧,૮૨૨
૨૦	અન્ન નાગરિક પુરવઠો	૧,૫૨૬
૨૧	બંદરો અને વાહન વ્યવહાર	૧,૫૦૪
૨૨	ભાડભૂત બેરેજ યોજના	૧,૨૪૦
૨૩	ક્લાઈમેન્ટ ચેન્જ	૯૩૧
૨૪	મત્સ્યોદ્યોગ	૮૮૦
૨૫	કૃષિ યુનિવર્સિટી	૭૫૭
૨૬	સાયન્સ અને ટેકનોલોજી	૬૭૦
૨૭	રમત ગમત- યુવા સાંસ્કૃતિક બાબતો	૫૧૭
૨૮	સુક્ષ્મ સિયાઈ	૫૦૦
૨૯	પ્રવાસન યાત્રાધામ અને નાગરિક ઉક્રયન	૪૬૫
૩૦	બાગાયત	૩૬૯
૩૧	ઉચ્ચ ટેકનીકલ શિક્ષણ	૩૫૦
૩૨	પશુપાલન	૩૦૦
૩૩	માહિતી પ્રસારણ	૧૯૯
૩૪	કામધેનું યુનિવર્સિટી	૧૩૭

૨૦૨૨-૨૦૨૩ વર્ષના બજેટની ગુજરાત રાજ્યની મહત્વની અને કલ્યાણકારી નવી યોજનાઓ:

•ખેડૂતોને રવી તેમજ ઉનાળુ પાક માટે પણ વ્યાજ રાહત યોજના.

- પશુપાલકો તથા માછીમારોને કૃષિ સમકક્ષ ટૂંકી મુદતનું ધિરાણ પર વ્યાજ રાહત યોજના.
- ગૌ-શાળા અને પાંજરાપોળ નિભાવ તથા જાળવણી માટે ૫૦૦ કરોડની ગૌ-માતા પોષણ યોજના.
- વિશ્વ બેંકના સહયોગથી ૧૦,૦૦૦ કરોડના રોકાણ સાથે સ્કૂલ્સ ઓફ એક્સેસન્સ પ્રોજેક્ટ હાથ ધરાશે.
- સગર્ભા તથા ધાત્રી માતાઓને આહારમાં ૧૦૦ દિવસનું કરિયાણું.
- પીએમ ગતિ શક્તિ કાર્યક્રમ હેઠળ ૧૦૦ લાખ કરોડના વિવિધ પ્રોજેક્ટ આગળ ધપાવાશે.
- ગિફ્ટ સિટીમાં બુલિયન માર્કેટ શરૂ થશે.
- કૃષિ ક્ષેત્રમાં ડ્રોનના ઉપયોગને ધ્યાન રાખીને ડ્રોન સંશોધન તથા વિકાસ કેન્દ્ર શરૂ કરાશે.
- પ્રાકૃતિક ખેતીને વેગ આપવા માટે ગુજરાત પ્રાકૃતિક ખેતી વિકાસ બોર્ડની રચના.
- માછીમારોને રાહત આપવા હાઈસ્પીડ ડીઝલ વેટ રાહત યોજના માટે ૨૩૦ કરોડ.
- સૌરાષ્ટ્રમાં સૌની યોજના માટે ૭૧૦ કરોડ.
- દક્ષિણ ગુજરાતમાં નદીઓ ઉપર મોટા ચેકડેમ, બેરેજ, વિયર, માટે ૫૦૦ કરોડ.
- દરિયાઈ ખારાશ અટકાવવા માટે ૨૫૦ કરોડની યોજના.
- હર ઘર જલ યોજના હેઠળ રાજ્યના ૩,૦૪૦ કરોડ સાથે ૫,૫૪૦ કરોડની યોજના.
- વાપીમાં ૧૦૦ બેડની નવી સબ ડીસ્ટ્રીક્ટ હોસ્પિટલ બનાવશે.
- બોટાદ, જામ ખંભાલીયા તથા વેરાવળમાં નવી મેડીકલ કોલેજ શરૂ કરાશે.
- ૫૦ જ્ઞાન શક્તિ રેસીડેન્સીયલ સ્કૂલ્સ સામાજિક ભાગીદારી ધોરણે શરૂ કરાશે.
- માઈન્ડ ટુ કન્સેપ્ટમાં ૧,૦૦૦ સંસ્થાઓ અને ૧૦,૦૦૦ સ્કૂલોમાં ૫૦ લાખ વિદ્યાર્થીઓને પ્રોત્સાહિત કરાશે.
- આદિજાતિ વિસ્તારોમાં ૫૦૦ નવા મોબાઈલ ટાવર ઊભા કરવા ૧૦૦ કરોડ ખર્ચાશે.
- સ્વર્ણિમ જયંતિ મુખ્યમંત્રી શહેરી વિકાસ યોજના હેઠળ ૫,૨૦૩ કરોડ.
- સુરતના તાપી નદીકાંઠા ડેવલપમેન્ટ માટે વર્લ્ડ બેંક સહાયિત ૧,૯૯૧ કરોડના પ્રોજેક્ટને મંજૂરી.
- પીએમ મિત્ર યોજના હેઠળ વાંસ-બોરસી(નવસારી) ખાતે ટેક્સટાઈલ પાર્ક સ્થાપશે.
- ટેક્સટાઈલ વેલ્યુ ચેઈન પૈકીના ખાસ ક્ષેત્રને મજબૂત કરવા ૧,૪૫૦ કરોડ.
- મોરબી ખાતે ૪૦૦ કરોડના રોકાણ સાથે સિરામિક પાર્ક સ્થાપશે.

- સ્ટાર્ટ અપ ઇકો સિસ્ટમને મજબૂત કરવા માટે ૧,૦૦૦ કરોડનું ફંડ ઊભું કરાશે.
- સુરતના ભીમરાડ ખાતે પર્યટન સ્થળ વિકસાવવા માટે ૧૦ કરોડનું આયોજન.
- એસટી નિગમ દ્વારા ૫૦ ઇલેક્ટ્રિક બસો સાથે ૧,૨૦૦ નવી બસો ખરીદાશે.
- ડ્રોન ટેકનોલોજીના ઉપયોગથી પ્રોપર્ટી કાર્ડ આપવા સ્વામિત્વ યોજના.
- ૧૦ જિલ્લાઓમાં સ્પોર્ટ્સ સંકુલ સ્થાપવા માટે ૪૭ કરોડ.
- ગુજરાત પ્રાકૃતિક કૃષિ વિકાસ બોર્ડ રચાશે.
- નવજાત બાળકો, માતાને ઘરે પહોંચાડવા નવા ૯૦ ખિલખિલાટ વાહન ખરીદાશે.
- ૬૦ થી ૮૦ વર્ષના નિરાધાર વૃદ્ધોને ૭૫૦ ને બદલે ૧,૦૦૦ નુ માસિક પેન્શન અપાશે.
- ૮૦ વર્ષથી ઉપરના લાભાર્થીને ૧,૨૫૦ નુ પેન્શન અપાશે.
- રાષ્ટ્રીય દિવ્યાંગ પેન્શન, સંત સૂરદાસ દિવ્યાંગ પેન્શન યોજનાના લાભાર્થીને મહિને ૧,૦૦૦ નું પેન્શન અપાશે.
- પ્રાથમિક શાળામાં અભ્યાસ કરતા અનુ. જાતિ, વિકસતી જાતિ, લઘુમતિ અને આર્થિક રીતે પછાત વર્ગના વિદ્યાર્થીઓને ગણેવશ માટે રૂ. ૬૦૦ ને બદલે રૂ. ૮૦૦ આપવામાં આવશે.
- ડો. સવિતા આંબેડકર આંતરજ્ઞાતિય લગ્ન સહાય યોજના હેઠળ હવે ૧ લાખને બદલે ૨.૫ લાખ સહાય અપાશે.
- સામાજિક ભાગીદારીથી ૨૫ બિરસા મુંડા જ્ઞાનશક્તિ નિવાસી શાળા શરૂ કરાશે.
- આદિજાતિ ક્ષેત્રમાં નવી ૮ એમએસએમઈ જીઆઈડીસી એસ્ટેટ રચવામાં આવશે.
- ગ્રામ પંચાયતોના વિકાસ માટે મુખ્યમંત્રી ગ્રામ અસ્મિતા યોજના શરૂ કરાશે.
- સ્વર્ણિમ જયંતિ મુખ્યમંત્રી શહેરી વિકાસ યોજના ૨૪ સુધી લંબાવાઈ.
- ઉર્જા ક્ષેત્રે નગરપાલિકાઓને આત્મનિર્ભર બનાવવા માટે કેપ્ટીવ સોલાર, વીન્ડ એનર્જી પાર્ક સ્થાપવામાં આવશે.
- ગિફ્ટ સિટીમાં આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય આર્બિટ્રેશન સેન્ટરની સ્થાપના કરાશે.
- ડ્રોન સ્કીલ ઈન્સ્ટીટ્યૂટની સ્થાપના કરવામાં આવશે.
- શ્રમિક અન્નપૂર્ણા યોજના હેઠળ રૂ. ૧૦ ને બદલે રૂ. ૫ માં ભોજન અપાશે. આ યોજના તમામે તમામ જિલ્લામાં લાગુ કરાશે.
- આદિજાતિ વિસ્તારમાં ગામથી શાળા અને પ્રાથમિક આરોગ્ય કેન્દ્ર સુધી પાકા રસ્તા બનાવાશે.

- સાપુતારાથી શબરીધામ, ઝરવાણી ધોધ થઈને સ્ટેચ્યુ ઓફ યુનિટી સુધીના ૨૧૮ કી.મી.ના રોડને ૧૦ મીટર પહોળો કરાશે.
- ભરૂચ બાયપાસ પર શ્રવણ ચોકડી ખાતે ૨ કિલોમીટરનો છ માર્ગીય એલીવેટેડ કોરીડોર બનાવાશે.
- વાહન વ્યવહાર નિગમ દ્વારા ૫૦ ઈલેક્ટ્રીક બસ ઉપરાંત બીએસ-૬ ધોરણની કુલ ૧,૨૦૦ બસ ખરીદાશે.
- સુરત અને વડોદરા આરટીઓમાં વધારાનો ટેસ્ટ ટ્રેક બનાવાશે.
- સુરત-ગીફ્ટ સિટીમાં નવા પોલીસ સ્ટેશન બનાવાશે.
- કચ્છના ધોરડો, હાજીપીર, ગાગોદરા આઉટપોસ્ટને પોલીસ સ્ટેશનમાં ફેરવાશે.
- વલસાડ, ગીર સોમનાથ, બોટાદ, દ્વારકા, મોરબી, મહીસાગર, અરવલ્લી, સુરત અને નવસારી જિલ્લામાં જિલ્લાકક્ષાના સ્પોર્ટ્સ સંકુલ બનાવાશે.
- અમરેલી, વલસાડ અને સુરતમાં માહિતી વિભાગની કચેરી બનાવાશે.
- ગુજરાતી ફિલ્મોને પ્રોત્સાહન આપવા ૨૦ કરોડની ફાળવણી કરવામાં આવી છે.
- વ્યારા ખાતે સિન્થેટિક એથ્લેટીક ટ્રેક સાથે ફુટબોલ ગ્રાઉન્ડ બનાવાશે.
- સુરતમાં આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય કક્ષાની રમતો માટે સેન્ટર ફોર એક્સેલન્સ બનાવાશે.
- બોટાદ, જામખંભાળિયા, વેરાવળમાં નવી મેડીકલ કોલેજ શરૂ કરાશે.
- સુરેન્દ્રનગર ખાતે આર્યુવેદ કોલેજ શરૂ કરાશે.
- સુરતમાં ખોરાક અને ઔષધ નિયમનતંત્ર હેઠળ ટેસ્ટીંગ લેબોરેટરી સ્થાપવામાં આવશે.
- માછીમારોને અપાતા દરેક સ્તરના ડિઝલમાં ૨ હજાર લીટરનો વધારો કરાશે.

બજેટની ખાસ જાહેરાતો પર એક નજર

- સૈનિક શાળાઓની જેમ રક્ષા શક્તિ શાળાઓ શરૂ કરાશે.
- ૩લાખ વિદ્યાર્થીઓને નમો ટેબલેટ અપાશે.
- દિવ્યાંગો માટે ૨૪ કલાક વીડિયો હેલ્પલાઈન શરૂ કરાશે.
- લિંબાયત, જસદણ, બગસરા, પાલીતાણા, વરાછા, સંતરામપુર માં નવી સરકારી કોલેજો શરૂ થશે. સુરેન્દ્રનગર ખાતે આયુર્વેદિક કોલેજ બનાવવામાં આવશે.
- આદિવાસી વિસ્તારોમાં ૫૦૦ નવા મોબાઈલ ટાવર આગામી ૨ વર્ષમાં બનાવાશે.

- ગ્રામ્ય કક્ષાએ સારી કનેક્ટિવિટી માટે ફી વાઈ ફાઈની સુવિધા અપાશે, પ્રથમ તબક્કામાં ૪ હજાર ગામોમાં ફી વાઈફાઈ અપાશે.
- દરેક પ્રાથમિક શાળા સીસીટીવીથી સજ્જ કરાશે.
- ૧૧ લાખ વિદ્યાર્થીઓને એસટીનો મફત પાસ અપાશે.
- આંતરજાતિય લગ્નમાં સહાય ૨ લાખ ૫૦ હજાર રૂપિયા અપાશે.
- સુરેન્દ્રનગર ખાતે આયુર્વેદિક કોલેજ, નવસારી જિલ્લાના બિલિમોરામાં સરકારી આયુર્વેદિક હોસ્પિટલ ઉભી કરાશે.
- મોરબીમાં ૪૦૦ કરોડના ખર્ચે વૈશ્વિક કક્ષાનો ઇન્ટરનેશનલ સિરામિક પાર્ક સ્થાપવામાં આવશે.
- પીએચડી કરતા વિદ્યાર્થીઓને રૂ. ૧ લાખની સહાય.

કરવેરા અંગેની નાણામંત્રીની જાહેરાત :

- કરવેરાના વર્તમાન માળખામાં કોઈપણ ફેરફાર નહિ.
- નવા કોઈપણ કરવેરાની જાહેરાત નહિ.
- ૧૧,૯૯૯ સુધીના માસિક પગાર પર પ્રોફેન્શલ ટેક્સમાંથી મુક્તિ.
- ૧૫ લાખ કરદાતાઓને મળશે આ રાહત.
- પ્રોફેશનલ ટેક્સ નાબૂદ કરતા સરકારે ૧૯૮ કરોડની આવક જતી કરવી પડશે.

માર્ગ વાહન-વ્યવહાર વિકાસ માટે ૧૨,૦૨૪ કરોડની જોગવાઈ

- રેલવે કોસિંગ પર ઓવરબ્રિજ માટે ૪,૧૦૦ કરોડની ફાળવણી.
- ૭૮ રેલવે લાઈન પર ઓવરબ્રિજ.
- દરિયાકાંઠાના વિસ્તારના વિકાસ માટે ૨,૪૪૦ કરોડની ફાળવણી.
- બગોદરા-રાજકોટ હાઈવેને ૩,૩૫૦ કરોડના ખર્ચે ૬ લેન કરાશે.

ઘરના ઘરનું સપનું થશે સાકાર

- ગ્રામીણ ક્ષેત્રમાં પ્રધાનમંત્રી આવાસ પર વધારે ફોકસ કરાશે.
- સરકાર આગામી વર્ષમાં ૪,૦૦,૦૦૦ નવા આવાસો ઉભા કરાશે.
- આ જાહેરાત માટે રૂ. ૯૩૩ કરોડની ફાળવણી કરવામાં આવી.

મુખ્યમંત્રી ગ્રામ અસ્મિતા યોજના

- ૪,૦૦૦ ગામોને વિનામૂલ્યે વાઈફાઈની સુવિધા પૂરી પાડવામાં આવશે.
- મફત વાઈફાઈ માટે ૭૧ કરોડની ફાળવણી કરવામાં આવી.

બેરેજ માટે બજેટમાં ફાળવણી

- સાબરમતી નદી હીરપુરા, વાસણા બેરેજ માટે ૩૫ કરોડની જોગવાઈ.
- દક્ષિણ ગુજરાતની નદીઓ પર ચેકડેમ, બેરેજ યોજના માટે ૩.૫ કરોડની જોગવાઈ.
- અમદાવાદના નળકાંઠાના વિસ્તારોને સિંચાઈનું પાણી આપવા માટે ૨૫ કરોડની જોગવાઈ.

શિક્ષણ ક્ષેત્ર માટે ૩૪,૮૮૪ કરોડની જોગવાઈ

- ગત વર્ષે સરકારે ૩૨,૭૧૯ કરોડની ફાળવણી આ વિભાગ માટે કરી હતી.
- શિક્ષા ક્ષેત્રના બજેટમાં વાર્ષિક ૭%નો વધારો.
- મિશન સ્કૂલ ઓફ એક્સેલન્સ પ્રોજેક્ટ માટે ૧,૧૮૮ કરોડની ફાળવણી.
- સુરેન્દ્રનગર જિલ્લામાં આયુર્વેદિક કોલેજ માટે ૧૨ કરોડની જોગવાઈ.

મહિલા અને બાળવિકાસ માટે ૨૦૨૨-૨૦૨૩ માટે ૪,૯૭૬ કરોડની ફાળવણી

- ગત વર્ષે આ વિભાગ માટે ૩,૫૧૧ કરોડની થઈ હતી ફાળવણી.
- સુપોષિત માતા, સ્વસ્થ બાળ યોજના હેઠળ ફાળવણી.
- સગર્ભાઓ મહિલાઓને ૧,૦૦૦ દિવસ સુધી પોષણક્ષમ ખોરાક આપવાની સરકારની નેમ.
- વિધવા સહાય પેન્શન યોજના માટે ૯૧૭ કરોડનું બજેટ.
- માસિક ધર્મ જાગૃતિ સેનેટરી પેડની ઉપલબ્ધિ માટે ૪૫ કરોડની જોગવાઈ.
- ૯૦ નવી ખિલખિલાટ વાન માટે પણ અલગ ફાળવણી.

કૃષિ વિભાગ માટે

- નાણામંત્રીએ નવા વર્ષ માટે કૃષિ વિભાગ માટે રૂ. ૭,૭૩૭ કરોડની ફાળવણી કરી છે.
- રાજ્યમાં પ્રાકૃતિક કૃષિ વિકાસ બોર્ડની રચના કરાશે.
- ડાંગ રાજ્યનો પ્રથમ પ્રાકૃતિક ખેતી કરતો જિલ્લો બન્યો.
- મુખ્યમંત્રી ગૌમાતા પોષણ યોજના માટે ૫૦૦ કરોડની ફાળવણી.
- રખડતા પશુઓથી મુક્તિ મેળવવા ૧૦૦ કરોડની જાહેર જોગવાઈ કરાઈ.

સગર્ભાઓ મહિલાઓને ગુજરાત સરકારની ભેટ

- સગર્ભાઓ મહિલાઓને ૧,૦૦૦ દિવસ સુધી પોષણક્ષમ ખોરાક આપવાની સરકારની નેમ.
- પ્રેગનેન્સી દરમિયાન મહિલાઓને ૧ કિલો ચણા, ખાદ્યતેલ આપવામાં આવશે.

શિક્ષણને ગુણવત્તાસભર બનાવવાનો નિર્ણય

- સરકારે નવા વર્ષમાં શાળા શિક્ષણને વધુ ઉચ્ચતમ સ્તર પર લઈ જવાની યોજના ઘડી.
- સ્કૂલ ઓફ એક્સેલન્સ પ્રોજેક્ટ લોન્ચ.
- આ યોજના હેઠળ સરકારે ૫૦૦ કરોડનો ખર્ચ કરવાની તૈયારી દર્શાવી.
- ૭૦ લાખથી વધુ વિદ્યાર્થીઓને ગુણવત્તાયુક્ત શિક્ષણ મળશે.
- બોટાદ, જામખંભાળિયા વેરાવળમાં શરૂ થશે નવી મેડિકલ સરકારી કોલેજ

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- (૨) <https://tv9gujarati.com/gujarat/gujarat-budget-2022-live-update-gujarat-state-budget-to-present-today-in-assembly-session-by-finance-minister-kanu-desai-latest-news-444009.html>
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महाराजा भोज विरचित युक्तिकल्पतरु का राष्ट्र निर्माण में योगदान

गोहिल शक्तिसिंह अजितसिंह
महाराजा कृष्णकुमारसिंहजी युनिवर्सिटी, भावनगर
मार्गदर्शक : जे. बी. गोहिल
शामणदास आर्ट्स कॉलेज - भावनगर

सारांश :

वेदों की संस्कृत संसार के सब मनुष्यों, पूर्वजों एवं प्राचीन ऋषियों की मातृभाषा थी। और ईश्वर की प्रथम पीढ़ी एवं उनके बाद के सभी मनुष्यों की भाषा थी। वेदों का राष्ट्र उन्नति का ज्ञान देने वाली माता सिद्ध होती हैं। संस्कृति, साहित्य, ज्ञान-विज्ञान एवं अन्य विषयों की तरह राष्ट्रनिर्माण के बारे में बहुत सारा वाड्मय हमें प्राप्त होता है।

राजा भोज का परिचय :

परमार वंशीय राजाओं ने मालवा के एक नगर धार को अपनी राजधानी बनाकर ८ वीं शताब्दी से लेकर १४ वीं शताब्दी के पूर्वार्ध तक राज्य किया था। उनके ही वंश में एक परमार वंश के सबसे महान अधिपति महाराजा भोज ने धारा में ई. १० वीं शताब्दी में शासन किया, भोज धारा नगरी के सिन्धुल नामक राजा के पुत्र थे और इनकी माता का नाम सावित्री था। भोज के साम्राज्य के अंतर्गत मालवा, कोकण, खानदेश, भिलसा, डूंगरपुर, बांसवाड़ा, चित्तौड़ एवं गोदावरी घाटी का कुछ भाग शामिल था। उन्होंने उज्जैन की जगह अपनी नई राजधानी धार को बनवाया। राजा भोज को उनके कार्यों के कारण उन्हें 'नवसाहसाक' अर्थात् नव विक्रमादित्य भी कहा जाता था। राजा भोज स्वयं बहुत बड़े विद्वान थे। और कहा जाता है कि उन्होंने धर्म, खगोल विद्या, कला, कोशरचना, भवन निर्माण, काव्य, औषधशास्त्र आदि विभिन्न विषयों पर पुस्तकें लिखी हैं। उन में से युक्तिकल्पतरु पुस्तक में भोज ने राष्ट्रनिर्माण के बारे में सविस्तार बताया है। कहा जाता है :

अद्य धारा सदाधारा सदात्मबा, सरस्वती ।

पण्डिता मण्डिता: सर्व भोजराजे भुवि स्थिते ॥

युक्तिकल्पतरु का परिचय :

धाराधीश विद्याव्रती परमार राजा के विविध विषयक अनेक ग्रन्थ हैं। साहित्य, साहित्यशास्त्र, दर्शन, व्याकरण, कोष, ज्योतिष, धर्मशास्त्र, नीति, आयुर्वेद, शिल्प, राजनीति, अश्वशास्त्र इत्यादि विषयक उनके अनेक ग्रन्थ प्रकाशित हैं। जो अपने-अपने क्षेत्र में अद्वितीय एवं निरंतर उल्लेखनीय हैं। प्रस्तुत ग्रन्थ 'युक्तिकल्पतरु' राजा भोज के समस्त ग्रन्थों में अद्वितीय है। इस एक ग्रन्थ में अनेक विषयों का समाहार है। राजनीति, वास्तु, रत्नपरिक्षा, विभिन्न आयुध, अश्व, गज, वृषभ, महिष, मृग आदि पशु-परिक्षा विभिन्न प्रकार के खण्डों का सर्वाधिक विवरण इस पुस्तक में ही प्राप्त होता है।

स्वयं ग्रन्थकार भोज के अनुसार इस कल्पतरु का मूल दण्डनीति और राष्ट्र उन्नति है। अन्य विद्याएँ शाखा और पृष्प हैं। भाजी उसका फल है और रस उसका अमृत है। राजा और मन्त्रियों का उपास्य है यह कल्पतरु। इस कल्पवृक्ष

का आधार लेकर और अन्य शास्त्रों को देखकर राजवर्ग को राष्ट्र निर्माण करना चाहिएँ। अर्थ या लक्ष्य की मंत्रणा करे। इस में बृहस्पति, उशनश सहित विभिन्न मुनियों के ग्रन्थों का सार लिया गया है। राजनीति एवं राष्ट्र निर्माण के विभिन्न विषयों की भोज ने प्रायः पाँच सौ श्लोकों में समेट कर सार प्रस्तुत किया है।

दण्डनीतिर्यस्य मूलं ज्योतिषशास्त्रं प्रकाण्डकम् ।

दृष्टार्था इतरा विद्याः शाखा पुष्पं तथेतराः ॥

यहां कहा गया है कि राजा को स्वयं युद्ध में नहीं जाना चाहिए और भोज सम्बन्धी अभिलेखों से भी इसकी पृष्टि हो जाती है। कोष राजा का जीव है। राजा भोज ने राष्ट्र की अर्थव्यवस्था, कृषि पर निर्भर बतायी है। जो सार्थक है यदि हमें एक शक्तिशाली, उन्नत राष्ट्र निर्माण करना है तो किसानों को विशेष संरक्षण देना चाहिए। क्योंकि उनसे ही समस्त सम्पदाएँ प्राप्त होती हैं, इस प्रकार युक्तिकल्पतरुं भोजकृत एसी रचना है जो न केवल प्राचीन काल में उपयोगी थी अपितु उसका अधिकांश राष्ट्र निर्माण में आज भी विविध विषयक ज्ञान के लिए उतना ही उपयोगी है।

मुख्य शब्द : नीतियुक्ति, अर्थयुक्ति, उध्यमयुक्ति, दण्डयुक्ति, कृषियुक्ति

सदाचारः कुशलधीः सर्वशास्त्रार्थ-पारगः ।

नित्यनैमित्तिकानां च कार्याणां कारकः शुचिः ॥

महाराजा भोजने कहा है कि गुरु ऐसे महापुरुष को बनाएँ जिसमें ये विशेषताएँ हों। वह सदाचारी हो, बुद्धि में कुशलता या चतुराई हो, समस्त शास्त्रों का अर्थ जानता हो, नित्य और नैमित्तिक कार्यों को सम्पन्न करता हो, पवित्र हो, पर्व छोड़कर मैथुन करने वाला हो, पिता तथा पूर्वज एवं देवताओं की पूजा में निरत हो, गुरुभक्त हो, जिसने क्रोध को जीत लिया हो, सदा ब्राह्मणों का हित करता हो, दयालु हो, शील सम्पन्न हो, श्रेष्ठ कुल का हो, महामति या विवेकशील हो, ब्राह्मण हो हमारे सभी वैदिक गुणों से सम्पन्न हो।

आज हमारे समाज में एक सही राज्य निर्माण करने के लिए हमारे सामने आदर्श यानि कि ऐसा एक गुरु होना चाहिए। जिस के पाससे हमें महाराजा भोजने बताएँ हुए गुण मिलें। हमारा राष्ट्र महापुरुषों, सज्जनों एवं संतों के नाम से पहचाना जाता है। लेकिन आज के समय में हमारी युवा पीढ़ी के पास ऐसे आदर्शों को रखा जाई तो उसमें वह सभी गुण पाये जाएँगे। यदि हम हमारी शिक्षण संस्थाओं में भारत कि महान गुरु परंपरा एवं महापुरुषों का चरित्र पढाएँगे तब हमारा भविष्य एक उत्तम एवं गौरवशाली बनेगा और हमारा एक आदर्श राष्ट्र निर्माण होगा।

उत्पन्नार्थ-व्ययकरो योऽभविष्युद्धनाशया ।

स तादात्मिक आख्यातः कल्याणी तस्य नायतिः ॥

कोष सम्पन्न राजा को चाहिए कि विपत्ति के समय में उपयोग के लिए कोष की सदा रक्षा रके। धन से कुल प्रभावशील होता है। धन से धर्म का प्रवर्तन होता है। धन रहित धर्म नहीं होता, अधर्म से धन उर्चित न करे। ऐसा धन दूसरे को काम आता है या तो नष्ट हो जाता है। और स्वयं पापका भागी होता है। जैसे हाथी के वध से सिंह पापी होता है। (जैसे लाभ दूसरे उठाते हैं।)

आज हमारे समाज में लोग धन को अधिक महत्व देने लगे हैं, आज के समय में भी एक मझबूत राष्ट्र निर्माण करने में धन का बहुत महत्व है। भोज राजा बताते हैं धन का व्यय नहीं संचय करना चाहिए। हमें श्रीमद् भगवद्गीता में भी यह उपदेश बताया गया है कि मूल्यवान वस्तु को बचाकर रखना चाहिए। वर्तमान समय में धन एक प्रमुख साधन है, राष्ट्र में सुख सुविधाएँ, शिक्षा यदि धन से ही प्रदान होती है। क्योंकि धन के बिना भौतिक जीवन की कल्पना ही नहीं की जा सकती है। हमारे देश में हर प्रकार की राष्ट्र सेवाओं बढ़ाने के लिए एवं जीवन निर्वाह के लिए धन की सब से ज्यादा जरूरत पड़ती है। यदि अनुशासन करने वाले हमारे नेताओं यदि धन का सोच समझकर उपयोग करे तो हमारा देश एक उत्तम और आदर्श राष्ट्र बन सकता है।

राज्ञोपायेन संरक्षया ग्रामे ग्रामे कृषीबला : ।

तेभ्यः कृषिस्ततश्चार्था अर्थेभ्यः सर्व्वसम्पदः ॥

घरती की गुणवत्ता से राष्ट्र की वृद्धि होती है। और वह वृद्धि ही राज्य को दृढ़ता एवं महत्व प्रदान करती है इस लिए एक राजा को हर उपाय से गाँव-गाँव के किसानों को संरक्षण प्रदान करना चाहिए। क्योंकि उन किसानों से कृषि है। कृषि से अर्थ है और अर्थ से समस्त राष्ट्र सम्पदाएँ हैं। जैसे शरीर के श्रम से प्राणीओं के प्राण क्षीण हो जाता है। कमजोर हो जाता है, उसी प्रकार बरसों तक बार बार खेती करने से हमारी धरती की उत्पादन क्षमता क्षीण हो जाती है। यदि हम राजा भोज के बताए रास्ते पर चले तो वर्तमान समय में हरितक्रांति के रूप में हम एक शक्तिशाली राष्ट्र निर्माण कर सकते हैं। क्योंकि भारत एक कृषि प्रधान देश माना जाता है। भारत में आज भी ६८ प्रतिशत जनसंख्या कृषिक्षेत्र में रोजगार प्राप्त कर रही है। हमारे देश की अधिकतर पूंजी कृषि में लगानी चाहिए। महात्मा गांधी भी कृषि को 'भारत की आत्मा' मानते थे। नहरूजी ने भी इस लिए कहा था 'कृषि को सर्वाधिक प्राथमिकता देने की आवश्यकता है।' भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था के आर्थिक विकास कृषिक्षेत्र की सफलता देश को आर्थिक प्रगति के मार्ग की ओर अग्रसर करती है।

दण्डः संरक्षते धर्मं तथैवार्थ विधानतः ।

कामं संरक्षते यस्मात्त्रिवर्गो दण्ड उच्यते ॥

दण्ड धर्म की सुरक्षा करता है, नियम से अर्थ की रक्षा करता है और काम का भी संरक्षण करता है। इस लिए दण्ड धर्म-अर्थ-काम परक होता है। राजदण्ड के भय से पापी पाप नहीं करते हैं। और लोग परलोक के भय और यम दण्ड के भय से पाप नहीं करते हैं। भोज बताते हैं कि एक सुसंस्कृत राष्ट्र निर्माण करने में सही दण्ड नीति अपनाना बहुत जरूरी है। जैसे की सुधारात्मक सिद्धांत का अभिप्राय अपराधी को सुधारना है, उसका ईलाज करना है। अपराधी को अच्छा व्यक्ति बनना है। अनुशासन के लिए दण्ड देना आवश्यक है दण्ड मनुष्य के अंदर भय उत्पन्न करता है। भय उसे गलत कार्यों करने से रोकता है।

प्राचीन भारतीय ऋषि परम्परा में न्यायिक क्षेत्र में दण्ड व्यवस्था को महत्वपूर्ण स्थान प्राप्त था। तत्कालीन समाज में जीवन के क्रिया-कलापों में भी दण्ड का प्रमुख योगदान था। यदि हम वर्तमान समय में दण्ड नीति का महत्व समझकर उसे अपनायेगे तो हमारा एक आदर्श राष्ट्र निर्माण हो सकता है। इसी दृष्टिकोण से यह कहना उचित ही है कि दण्ड का न केवल मानव जीवन में बल्कि समाज एवं राष्ट्र निर्माण उन्नयन में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका रही है। न्यायिक दृष्टिकोण से भारत के

सांस्कृतिक एवं धार्मिक इतिहास का अगर हम प्रतिबिम्बित होता है की मनुष्य के जीवन में प्रारंभ से ही एक आदर्श एवं मर्यादा की स्थापना की गई थी ।

उत्साह से लक्ष्मी प्राप्त होती है, इसलिए हमारे धार्मिक पुस्तकों में अगर पढ़ा जाये तो उद्यम का बहुत महत्व बताया गया है । उत्साह से ही महान यश प्राप्त होता है इस लिए समस्त बुराईओं से रहित नित्य विशुद्ध उत्साह का आचरण करना चाहिए । भगवान कृष्ण ने भी गीता में बताया है कि मनुष्य को सतत परिश्रम करना चाहिए और सतत परिश्रम से ही हम हमारी संस्कृति की महानता सब के सामने रख सकते हैं । भोज बताते हैं की उत्साह हिनता राजा के व्यसन के बिना घर कहा गया है । जो परिश्रमी न हो, आलसी हो, इश्वर या भाग्य पर विश्वास करने वाला हो, उतावलापन या घोर अपराध या हिंमतवाला न हो उसे लक्ष्मी उसी प्रकार नहीं अपनाना चाहती जैसे वृद्ध पति को उन्नत यौवन स्त्री

यदि हमें भारत को महान बनाने के लिए हमारी ऋषि संस्कृति एवं सनातन संस्कृति में बताये गये हमारे महान राजाओं और महापुरुषों का चरित्र विद्यालयों में पढ़ाया जाये तो हमारा वर्तमान एक उत्तम राष्ट्र बन सकता है । यदि हम भारत की मूल संस्कृति में बताएँ गई दण्डनीति अपनाएँ और हमारी शिक्षा व्यवस्था प्राचीन गुरुकुल परम्परा से जोड़ें तभी एक गौरवशाली राष्ट्र निर्माण कर पायेंगे । ऐसा बोध हमें महाराजा भोज रचित युक्तिकल्पतरु का सर्वदर्शी अध्ययन करने से मालूम होता है । हमें ऐसा समाज निर्माण करना है तो सतत अपने आदर्शों को साथ रखकर परिश्रम करना चाहिए । हमें समझना चाहिए कि सोते हुए सिंह के मुख में हिरण स्वयं ही प्रवेश नहीं करता उसके लिए सिंह को प्रयास करना पड़ता है । हमारे समाज में बहुत लोग यह मानते हैं कि एक सुसंस्कृत राष्ट्र निर्माण करने के लिए ईश्वर आयेंगे या तो वह कोई अपना फरीस्ता भेजेंगे तो महान भारत निर्माण होगा । लेकिन यहां भोज बताते हैं कि ईश्वर उन्हीं की मदद करते हैं जो अपनी सहायता स्वयं करते हैं, परिश्रमी समाज, देश ही सफलता प्राप्त करता है । जहाँ ध्येय है वहा कर्म है और जहाँ कर्म है वहा एक उत्तम राष्ट्र है ।

A STUDY ON SUICIDAL TENDENCY AMONG CANCER PATIENTS

¹Komal J. Kaliya and ²Prof. (Dr.) S.M. Makavana¹Research Scholar and ²Professor & Head,
Department Of Psychology,
Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidhyanagar

ABSTRACT

The main object of the researcher is to know any difference male and female cancer patients suicidal tendency. **Objective:** To study the suicidal tendency among cancer patients.

Hypothesis: Suicidal tendency questionnaire is in four parts so here researcher use t test individual four parts of questionnaire here is hypothesis be like...1. There is no significant difference in suicidal tendency -personality characteristics of male and female cancer patients. 2. There is no significant difference in Suicidal Tendency - Emotional Disturbance of male and female cancer patients. 3. There is no significant difference in Suicidal Tendency - Conflicting thoughts of male and female cancer patients. 4. There is no significant difference in Suicidal Tendency - Self harm tendency of male and female cancer patients.

Sampling: For present study researcher use 240 samples cancer patients 120 male cancer patients and 120 female cancer patients. (Gujarat only) **Tools:** for data collection researcher used personal data sheet and suicidal tendency scale by Dr. D. J. bhatt and Dr. R. G. Meghnathi (2004). **Result:** 1. there is significant difference in suicidal tendency -personality characteristics of male and female cancer patients. 2. There is significant difference in Suicidal Tendency - Emotional Disturbance of male and female cancer patients. 3. There is significant difference in Suicidal Tendency - Conflicting thoughts of male and female cancer patients. 4. There is significant difference in Suicidal Tendency - Self harm tendency of male and female cancer patients.

Keywords: suicidal tendency, gender, cancer patients, Gujarat

SUICIDAL TENDENCY:

Suicide is a serious public health problem worldwide. In fact, it is the main cause of violent death in the general population. Cancer is also a leading cause of death throughout the world and its incidence is increasing. Cancer is a devastating illness with substantial psychological

distress, associated psychiatric symptoms (particularly depression), and increased risk of suicide. Indeed, cancer is considered a factor contributing to suicide.

Given that physical and psychological stressors are associated with suicidal behavior in the general population, understanding these factors and their association with suicidal behavior in cancer patients.

DEFINITION:

The term “Suicide” is derived from the Latin word “Suicidium” means “to kill oneself”. Sir Thomas Browne was the first person who used the term suicide in his “Religio Medici” in 1642. Suicide is an act of self killing, self destruction or self murder. Suicide is defined as the intentional taking of one's own life. Prior to the late nineteenth century, suicide was legally defined as a criminal act in most Western countries. In the social climate of the early 2000s, however, suicidal behavior is most commonly regarded and responded to as a psychiatric emergency.

There is word ‘suicide’ in English, which has been derived from Latin words ‘sui’ and ‘cideo’. The meaning of ‘sui’ is ‘one’s own self’ and ‘cideo’ means ‘to kill’. Thus as per meaning of word ‘suicide’ means to kill one’s own self. Gujarati word ‘Atmhatya’ also have the same meaning, ‘Atma’ means ‘self’ and ‘hatya’ means ‘to kill’. Thus, Atmhatya means to kill one’s own self. As per Oxford English Dictionary, suicide means the act of killing one’s own self.

“Suicide is Work with a warning against notions vulgates, together with an insistence that our first task must be to determine the order of facts to be studied under the name of suicide”.

-Durkheim (1997)

Suicidal Tendency is the propensity for a person to have suicidal ideation or to make suicide attempts. It may also refer to suicide, crisis, suicidal ideation, Para suicides, and failed suicide attempt.

CANCER:

Cancer is a term used for diseases in which abnormal cells divide without control and spread to other parts of the body through the blood and lymph systems.

The body is made up of many different types of cells, such as skin cells, muscle cell and blood cell. Many normal cells are continually dividing in our body to create new cell. Normal cells have an internal system that knows when the cell is getting old and should die to make room for a new cell.

When an error occurs in the making of new cell, that cell can become a cancer cell in addition to the cell, cancer cells do not have the internal system that causes the cell to die after a certain time. This causes a buildup of the abnormal cells. When this occurs, it can form

into a mass tissue, called a tumor, or it can crowd out the good, healthy cells, like with leukemia or other cancers that affect the blood. If cancer cells leave their original site and move to other parts of the body this is called metastasizing cancer types can be grouped into categories, which describe where the cancer originally started from. There are more than 250 different types of cancer.

The main categories of cancer are:

- **Carcinoma:** This is the most common kind of cancer and is generally known by the place in the body where the cancer begins, such as the lung, breast, or colon.
- **Sarcoma:** Cancer found in supporting tissue, such as bone, muscle, or fat.
- **Leukemia:** Cancer that starts in the blood or bone marrow; an abnormal production of blood cells.
- **Lymphoma:** Cancer that starts in immune system cells within the lymphatic system.
- **Central nervous system cancers:** Cancer that starts in the brain or spinal cord.

Within these categories, there are many different types of cancer. It is very important to know the cancer type (the primary location) and cancer stage (how far the cancer has spread) before making treatment decisions.

SUICIDAL TENDENCY AND CANCER:

A diagnosis of cancer can be devastating, even if the cancer is early stage and largely curable. For this reason, anyone who has been given the diagnosis of cancer is at risk. It is important to emphasize that the risk is highest soon after diagnosis, before treatment has even begun and when symptoms may be mild. If someone you love appears suicidal, even if the reason seems insignificant to you, take them seriously. The majority of people who kill themselves have a treatable mental health condition.

Gender: Men with cancer are much more likely to commit suicide than women with cancer.

Timing: The first year after diagnosis is the period of greatest risk. A large study in Sweden found that the relative risk of suicide was almost 13 times higher than those without cancer during the first week after diagnosis, dropping to 3.3 times more likely during the first year. Another recent study found that half of the suicides in cancer patients occurred in the first two years following diagnosis. **Cancer type:** Suicide is more common among people with lung, prostate, pancreatic, esophageal, stomach, and head and neck cancers (such as pharyngeal (throat) cancer and laryngeal (voice box) cancer). One study found that male patients with pancreatic cancer had a suicide risk 11 times that of the general population. A Korean study found that suicide in women occurred most commonly in those with lung cancer. A 2017 study by the American Thoracic Society found that of all cancers, those with lung cancer have the highest risk of suicide. In that study, the risk of suicide for all cancers combined was 60% higher than for those without cancer. Among those with lung cancer, the risk was 420% higher than average.

Objective:

1. To study the suicidal tendency among cancer patients.

Hypothesis:

Suicidal tendency questionnaire is in four parts so here researcher use t test individual four parts of questionnaire here is hypothesis be like...

1. There is no significant difference in suicidal tendency -personality characteristics of male and female cancer patients.
2. There is no significant difference in Suicidal Tendency - Emotional Disturbance of male and female cancer patients.
3. There is no significant difference in Suicidal Tendency - Conflicting thoughts of male and female cancer patients.
4. There is no significant difference in Suicidal Tendency - Self harm tendency of male and female cancer patients.

Independent variables:

Gender

(Male and Female) cancer patients

Dependent variables:

Suicidal tendency questionnaire in four parts score

Sample:

For present study researcher use 240 samples cancer patients. 120 male cancer patients and 120 female cancer patients the all cancer patients belong to Gujarat's different cities like Rajkot, surendranagar, morbi, Ahmadabad, Jamnagar etc.

Tools:**1. Personal datasheet:**

Researcher had prepared personal data sheet for cancer patients. The data sheet container the information about gender, age, and more than collect information at that time in present research.

2. Suicidal tendency:

The Scale was developed by Dr. D. J. Bhatt and Dr. R. G. Meghnathi (2004). To measure the suicide tendency. Suicidal tendency scale has presented in a simple and understandable style. Moreover, 40 data were accommodating in that moreover marks are giving to these 40 data by four options. In this scale scoring is as per the four divisions. In each division, minimum 10 score and maximum 40 score is available. In this scoring the more the score the more is the suicidal tendency. In addition, the less the score the less is the suicidal tendency. It interpreted this way. In this way in all the divisions minimum score 40 and maximum score 160 is available.

Result and discussion:

Table no 1: There is no significant difference in suicidal tendency -personality characteristics of male and female cancer patients.

Gander	N	Mean	t value	Sig. level
Female	120	23.73	-3.31	0.05
Male	120	26.60		

Significant level

0.05=1.98

Hear t test was applied to check the impact of suicidal tendency among cancer patients. If we can see table no.1 revels that the mean score of suicidal tendency personality characteristics female mean score was 23.73 and male score was 26.60 and t test result is -3.31 which is statistically significant on 0.05. So the hypothesis is rejected there is significant difference in suicidal tendency -personality characteristics of male and female cancer patients.

Table no 2: There is no significant difference in Suicidal Tendency - Emotional Disturbance of male and female cancer patients.

Gander	N	Mean	t value	Sig. level
Female	120	22.60	-4.76	0.05
Male	120	26.83		

Significant level

0.05=1.98

Hear t test was applied to check the impact of suicidal tendency among cancer patients. If we can see table no.2 reveals that the mean score of suicidal tendency personality characteristics female mean score was 22.60 and male score was 26.83 and t test result is -4.76 which is statistically significant on 0.05. So the hypothesis is rejected there is significant difference in suicidal tendency - Emotional Disturbance of male and female cancer patients.

Table no 3: There is no significant difference in Suicidal Tendency - Conflicting thoughts of male and female cancer patients.

Gander	N	Mean	t value	Sig. level
Female	120	21.65	-5.14	0.05
Male	120	26.03		

Significant level

0.05=1.98

Hear t test was applied to check the impact of suicidal tendency among cancer patients. If we can see table no.3 reveals that the mean score of suicidal tendency personality characteristics female mean score was 21.65 and male score was 26.03 and t test result is -5.14 which is statistically significant on 0.05. So the hypothesis is rejected there is significant difference in suicidal tendency - Conflicting thoughts of male and female cancer patients.

Table no 4: There is no significant difference in Suicidal Tendency - Self harm tendency of male and female cancer patients.

Gander	N	Mean	t value	Sig. level
Female	120	19.21	-2.63	0.05
Male	120	21.94		

Significant level

0.05=1.98

Hear t test was applied to check the impact of suicidal tendency among cancer patients. If we can see table no.3 reveals that the mean score of suicidal tendency personality characteristics female mean score was 19.21 and male score was 21.94 and t test result is -2.63 which is

statistically significant on 0.05. So the hypothesis is rejected there is significant difference in suicidal tendency - Self harm tendency of male and female cancer patients.

Hence the null hypothesis was rejected. Thus the result shows that type of gender has significant effect on suicidal tendency.

Conclusion:

- There is significant difference in suicidal tendency -personality characteristics of male and female cancer patients.
- There is significant difference in Suicidal Tendency - Emotional Disturbance of male and female cancer patients.
- There is significant difference in Suicidal Tendency - Conflicting thoughts of male and female cancer patients.
- There is significant difference in Suicidal Tendency - Self harm tendency of male and female cancer patients.

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FRUSTRATION AMONG THE SCHOOL TEACHERS CONCERNING ADJUSTMENT DURING COVID PANDEMIC: A PSYCHOLOGICAL STUDY

Dr. Viral B. Jadav
Associate Professor & Research Supervisor
CoE, IITE Gandhinagar
B.Sc., LLB., M.Ed., M.A.(Edu.)
M.A.(Soc.), PhD (Edu.)

Naiya Shashikant Sajjan
Research Scholar
M.Com., M.Ed., M.Phil., LLB.
Naiya.sajjan@gmail.com

Abstract

A teacher is someone who becomes through many years of training and experience in the field. A teacher carries a big responsibility in his/her classroom. One reason is that all the students of the classroom depend on her/him. Teachers are responsible for social behaviour in the classroom. The teacher's profession differs basically from other professions, while other professions have to deal with nonliving things of a less group of people, but the teaching profession has a wide dealing with living beings. It is difficult to determine teachers' real value, especially when comparing them against another profession. However, teachers are also human and no matter how patient they might be occasions arise when they feel frustrated. Teachers may have to face various challenges and problems while giving education through the internet; Technical problems, as well as psychological problems, maybe create such challenges. lead to frustration or stress among the teachers. In this particular paper, the researcher had attempted to study the various factors which may cause frustration among secondary school teachers while giving education through the internet. For this purpose, the researcher had selected 100 secondary school teachers (50 male and 50 female) who are giving education by using the internet in the Gandhinagar district of Gujarat. The researcher had adopted an exploratory research design and used the random sampling method for selecting the population of the study. The result of the study revealed that both psychological, as well as technological and educational problems, are greatly responsible for developing frustration among secondary school teachers.

Keywords: Frustration, Psychological Problems, Technological Problems, Education, Internet.

Introduction:

Education begins at home with parents and continued till life an educated person understands hard work and patience as well as opportunities to find income sources and the ultimate goal

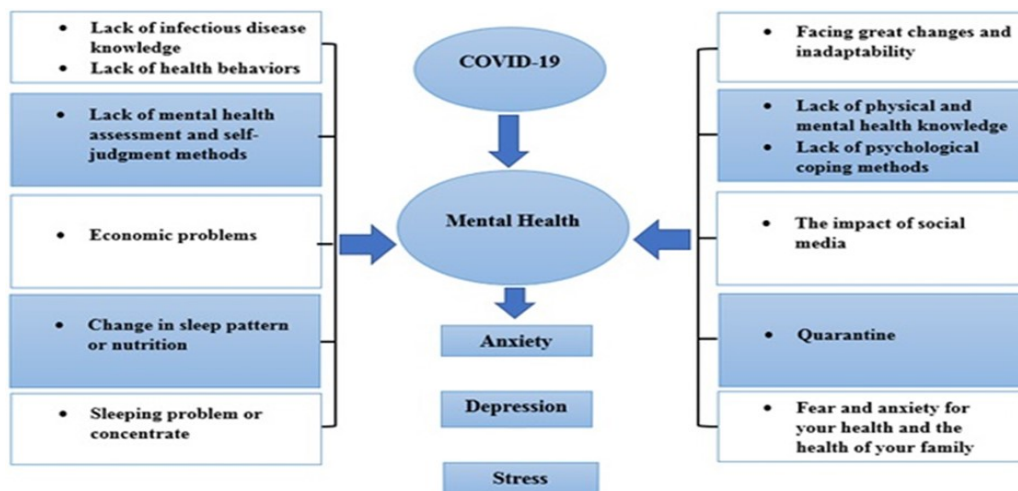
of life. Education places a significant role in the process of the human race. Educated people are responsible for the better future of society and the country. An Educated person not only get the platform of various opportunities for success but builds a strong nation. Education enhances our knowledge, development, confidence and helps to discover our skills. Education is the need of Today. Without Education, a person cannot hope for a developed country.

Education depends on two main pillars; one is the student and the other is a teacher. These three valuable factors Teacher, Student and Education creates the whole society mentally healthy and successful. The Teacher is a great source of knowledge, personality and enlightenment by which anybody can be benefited. Early in the twentieth-century Sigmund Freud received interest in frustration with his psychodynamic theory of neurosis, in which frustration referred both to external barriers to goal attainment and internal obstacle blocking need satisfaction.

Covid 19 Pandemic has made all the educational schools across the world adopt online teaching. Courses are conducted online, examinations are conducted online, assignments are submitted through email. Countries like India has so many difficulties with fewer educational tools, but as well as a great opportunity to strengthen internet connectivity across rural India. Every town and city and also some villages in India should be digitally connected for better interaction between the students and teachers. Institutes like IITs and IISc have “a sort” of infrastructure to connect students. During the pandemic, every student couldn’t get a good opportunity for education. So, lots of students couldn’t get continuous and stable Education due to various reasons like internet connectivity, lack of instruments and many others. Some of the students are quick to adapt to this system and some take a little longer time to acquaint with this system. India should establish a good infrastructure for online education. Covid-19 has forced most educational institutions around the world to migrate to online learning in an emergency mode for the study to students during the pandemic. Ultimately the whole burden comes on teachers and schools and institutions. This sudden migration to online learning has created multi-dimensional demands on students as well as on teachers. The purpose of this study is to measure the Teachers’ frustration over online study. The home which previously has been a place for personal life has been invaded by academic activities.

About frustration:

Every work done by a human is Aim and need biased. To fulfil those aims and needs gives genesis to another goal. However, each aim cannot be satisfied, while achieving goals and aims gives satisfaction and not achieving creates bad feelings and also produces a sense of deprivation in the person. This feeling may result in frustration and this frustration is a natural and unavoidable feature of humans. Frustration causes harm to both, humans and organisms. When the fulfilment of the needs is obstructed, a person feels frustrated. Frustration may be defined as an Annoyance or irritation of the fulfilment of a bunch of goals or aims though some barriers or obstruction frustration is defined as irritable distress in response to limitations exclusions and failure. Dispositional or temperamental frustration is generalized across contexts and has pervasive social consequences. [Ekman (2007); Kappen & van Mechelen (2007); Spector (1978)] Frustration is also prospectively associated with internal and external psychological thought in every stage of life. [J. Ormel, B. Jeronimo's, (2017) Teachers' frustration arises from several sources related to three goals also from student's misbehaviour and contravention of rules, difficult circumstances reasons outside the classroom that make it difficult to teach well, and behaviour of family members or colleagues who do not follow appropriate behaviour. [Edu Gyan; frustration and conflicts: various forms of Defense mechanism]

**Six basic elements influence the quality of education.**

- The teacher and teaching methods.
- Educational content.
- Learning environment.
- School management.

- Preconditions for pupils.
- Funding and organization.

Education Technology Today and technical issues during a pandemic

- Budget Limitations.
- Lack Of Professional Training.
- Poor Network Infrastructure (Internet-Connection).
- Resistance To Change.
- No Systems in Place to Utilize Technology in Curriculum.
- Unreliable Devices and Software.
- Administrators Don't See the Need for More Technology. (2020)

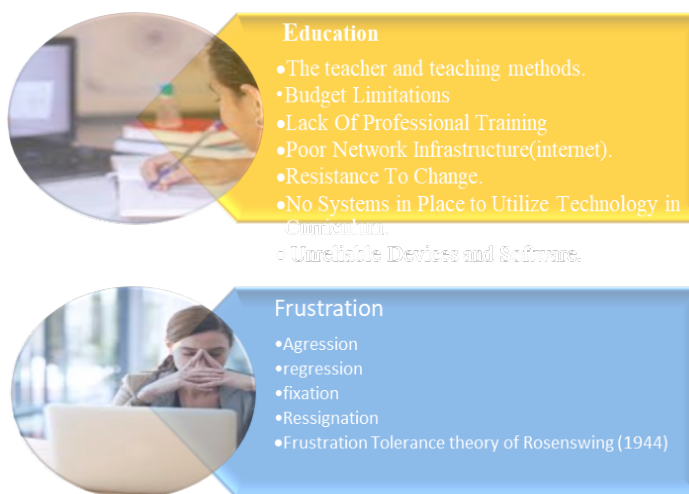
Frustration of teachers

- “Frustration is the feeling of sadness, hopelessness, worthlessness, and guilt of self-repack”- Rozen Field
- Frustration is a psychological disorder involving an intense feeling of sadness lack of energy and feeling of helplessness and despair. – Robert Baran.

Components of frustration: -

Frustration Inventory: This inventory is based on different theories of frustration like,

- Rosenswing frustration theory
- Frustration Aggression {Yale Institute} Mc. Duggal, Frude, Doralld (1939)
- Frustration Regression (Maire's)
- Frustration Fixation Theory
- Frustration Tolerance theory of Rosenswing (1944)



we may perish to frustration and sense emotional, aggravated, and furious. Commonly, the better significant the purpose, the bigger the frustration and results resentment or loss of enthusiasm. Frustration is not certainly terrible since it can be a helpful pointer of the difficulties in someone's life and, as an impact, it can work as a motivator to alter. Nonetheless, when it yields in irritation, petulance, anxiety, hostility, sadness, or a winding down where we have an emotion of concession or abstaining, frustration can be harmful. (Mrs. pooja Sorong, 2021)

Objectives of the study: -

- To study and find the frustration and adjustment of school teachers during the covid-19 Pandemic.

Hypothesis: There is no significant difference between male and female school teachers' frustration and Adjustment of School Teachers.

Sample: The study was confined to 100 School Teachers (both male and female) of the Gandhinagar District. The sampling technique has been adopted for this study was the random sampling technique.

Tool used:

The researcher has used both secondary data and primary data to meet the estimated requirements. With the help of different inventories like

1. Reaction to Frustration Scale (RFS) by Dr. B.M. Dixit and D.N. Srivastava (1971).
2. Dr N.S. Chauhan & Dr Govind Tiwari (1972) the researcher made an inventory for teachers.
3. An inventory by "Bell" in 1934 Bell *Adjustment Inventory*

A self-structured questionnaire has been developed by the researcher. The questionnaire consisted of 20 questions. The researcher has used the 5-point Likert scale for collecting answers from Teachers. The data are distributed and collected manually. t value analysis was done by using Microsoft excel. The unstructured telephonic interview schedule is also used for collecting some relevant and authentic data and information given by the teachers, and heads of the institutions. The reliability of the questionnaire has been estimated by

conducting a pilot study on another 20 secondary school teachers from different schools in the Gandhinagar district. Cronbach Alpha method has been used for checking the reliability of the relevant study.

Results and Conclusion:

Frustration inventory						
t-Test: Two-Sample Assuming Unequal Variances						
		281	321		t value	0.828406
Mean	300.6364	307.8571				
Variance	1857.655	6277.143				
Observations	11	7				
Hypothesized	0					
df	8					
t Stat	-0.2212					
P(T<=t) one-tail	0.415239					
t Critical one-tail	1.859548					
P(T<=t) two-tail	0.830478					
t Critical two-tail	2.306004					

Adjustment inventory						
t-Test: Two-Sample Assuming Unequal Variances						
		178	356			
Mean	294	294.4285714				
Variance	3031.6	714.6190476		t value	0.417514	
Observations	11	7				
Hypothesized	0					
df	15					
t Stat	-0.022052426					
P(T<=t) one-tail	0.491348409					
t Critical one-tail	1.753050356					
P(T<=t) two-tail	0.982696818					
t Critical two-tail	2.131449546					

Out of the four dimensions of frustration, the relationship of Adjustment of school teachers with three dimensions of frustration i.e., aggression, resignation, fixation and total frustration are significant and negative. However, no significant relationship was found between the frustration and the Adjustment of School Teachers.

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कोविड -19 और मनोवैज्ञानिक समस्याएं (Covid-19 and Psychological Problems)

Dr. MAYUR VASURBHAI BHAMMAR

Assistant Professor,
Department of Psychology,
Government Arts College,
Email: dr.mayurbhammar143@gmail.com

शोध लेख सारांश (Abstract)

कोविड-19 महामारी ने समग्र विश्व की नींव को जड़ से हिला डाला है। चीन के वुहान शहर से 2019 में उत्पन्न हुए कोविड-19 ने समग्र विश्व को प्रभावित किया है। कोविड-19 के प्रकोप से सामाजिक, आर्थिक और मनोवैज्ञानिक संकट की स्थिति का निर्माण हुआ है। विशेष तौर से साधारण जनसमुदाय मनोवैज्ञानिक समस्याओं का शिकार हुआ है। कोविड-19 के प्रकोप से तनाव, चिंता, अवसाद, दुर्भित्ति, निराशा, अनिश्चितता जैसे परिणाम सामने आये हैं। कोविड-19 के प्रसार को कम करने के लिए लॉकडाउन और सामाजिक दूरी जैसे उपाय किये गए हैं। जिसके चलते लोगों की मनोवैज्ञानिक समस्याओं में बढ़ोतरी होने लगी है। जिससे सामान्यीकृत भय और व्यापक सामुदायिक चिंताएं बीमारी के साथ जुड़ गई हैं। मनोवैज्ञानिकों ने इस महामारी में तनाव को मुख्य कारण बताया है। इसलिए कोई भी व्यक्ति महामारी बारे में सुनकर ही तनाव में आ जाते हैं। कोविड-19 की बीमारी एक दूसरों को छूने से फैलती है। इसलिए लोग परिवार में किसी व्यक्ति के संक्रमित होने पर उसकी रक्षा और देखभाल करने से डरते हैं। इस बीमारी के डर से लोग अकेलेपन और अवसाद के शिकार हो रहे हैं। खास तौर से कोविड-19 के दौरान जनसमुदाय अफवाह के कारण मौत का डर, अवास्तविक चिंता, घबराहट, चिड़चिड़ापन, संवेगात्मक नियंत्रण का अभाव जैसी मनोवैज्ञानिक समस्याओं के शिकार हुआ है। इंडियन सायकेट्रिक सोसायटी के अध्ययन अनुसार कोविड-19 के कारण देश में मानसिक रोगों के मरीजों की संख्या में 15 से 20 प्रतिशत की बढ़ोतरी हुई है। मानसिक तनाव में दिन-प्रतिदिन बढ़ोतरी होने से उसे कम करना आवश्यक बन पड़ा है। WHO अनुसार कोविड-19 दौरान लॉकडाउन, आइसोलेशन, सामाजिक दूरी, सेनेटर आदि जैसे शब्द कई तरह की दूसरी समस्याओं को बढ़ावा देते हैं। कोविड-19 की स्थिति में लॉकडाउन के दौरान कुछ प्रमुख मनोवैज्ञानिक प्रभाव दिखाई पड़ते हैं। जैसा कि सीखी गई असहयता, संक्रमण होने का डर, मनोग्रस्तता-बाध्यता, अवसाद, न्यून सामाजिक अंतःक्रिया आदि। भले ही आज कोविड कम हुआ हो, पर उनका प्रभाव आज भी बरकरार है।

□Key Words: Covid-19, Psychological Problems, Stress, Anxiety, Psychology

□पूर्वभूमिका (Introduction):

हम जानते हैं कि कोविड-19 महामारी ने समग्र विश्व की नींव को जड़ से हिला डाला है। चीन के वुहान शहर से 2019 में उत्पन्न हुए कोविड-19 ने समग्र विश्व को प्रभावित किया है। कोविड-19 के प्रकोप से सामाजिक, आर्थिक और मनोवैज्ञानिक संकट की स्थिति का निर्माण हुआ है। विशेष तौर से साधारण जनसमुदाय मनोवैज्ञानिक समस्याओं का शिकार हुआ है। कोविड-19 के प्रकोप से तनाव, चिंता, अवसाद, दुर्भित्ति, निराशा, अनिश्चितता जैसे परिणाम सामने आये हैं। इसीलिए तो कोविड-19 के प्रसार को कम करने के लिए लॉकडाउन, होम कोरन्टाइन, मास्क पहनना और सामाजिक दूरी जैसे उपाय किये गए हैं। जिसके चलते लोगों की मनोवैज्ञानिक समस्याओं में बढ़ोतरी होने लगी है। जिससे सामान्यीकृत भय

और व्यापक सामुदायिक चिंताएँ बीमारी के साथ जुड़ गई हैं। मनोवैज्ञानिकों ने इस महामारी में तनाव को मुख्य कारण बताया है। इसलिए कोई भी व्यक्ति महामारी बारे में सुनकर ही तनाव में आ जाते हैं। कोविड-19 की बीमारी एक दूसरों को छूने से फैलती है। इसलिए लोग परिवार में किसी व्यक्ति के संक्रमित होने पर उसकी रक्षा और देखभाल करने से डरते हैं। इस बीमारी के डर से लोग अकेलेपन और अवसाद के शिकार हो रहे हैं। खास तौर से कोविड-19 के दौरान जनसमुदाय अफवाह के कारण मौत का डर, अवास्तविक चिंता, घबराहट, चिड़चिड़ापन, संवेगात्मक नियंत्रण का अभाव जैसी मनोवैज्ञानिक समस्याओं के शिकार हुआ है। इंडियन सायकेट्रिक सोसायटी के अध्ययन अनुसार कोविड-19 के कारण देश में मानसिक रोगों के मरीजों की संख्या में 15 से 20 प्रतिशत की बढ़ोतरी हुई है। मानसिक तनाव में दिन-प्रतिदिन बढ़ोतरी होने से उसे कम करना आवश्यक बन पड़ा है। WHO अनुसार कोविड-19 दौरान लॉकडाउन, आइसोलेशन, होम कोरन्टाइन, सामाजिक दूरी, सेनेटर आदि जैसे शब्द कई तरह की दूसरी समस्याओं को बढ़ावा देते हैं। कोविड-19 की स्थिति में लॉकडाउन के दौरान कुछ प्रमुख मनोवैज्ञानिक प्रभाव दिखाई पड़ते हैं। जैसा कि सीखी गई असह्यता, संक्रमण होने का डर, मनोग्रस्तता-बाध्यता, अवसाद, न्यून सामाजिक अंतःक्रिया आदि भले ही आज कोविड-19 कम हुआ हो, पर उनका प्रभाव आज भी बरकरार है।

□कोविड-19 वायरस क्या है? (What is Covid-19?)

वास्तव में कोविड-19 एक जैविक वायरस है। जिसने पूरी दुनिया में हाहाकार मचा रखा है। यह एक जैविक आक्रमण है। यह हमला हथियारों का नहीं, किन्तु जीवाणुओं का है। कोविड-19 की उत्पत्ति चीन के वुहान प्रान्त से हुई है। मार्च 2020 में विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन (WHO) द्वारा कोविड-19 को वैश्विक महामारी घोषित की गई है। कोविड-19 कोरोना वायरस के एक प्रकार SARS CoV-2 के कारण होने वाली बीमारी है। कोविड-19 के लक्षणों में तेज बुखार, खाँसी, साँस लेने में कठिनाई, आलस, थकान, शरीर दर्द, बहती नाक, गले में खराश, न्यूमोनिया, उलटी आदि का जैसे लक्षणों का समावेश होता है। कुछ लोग गंध और स्वाद संबंधी अपनी इन्द्रियों की क्षमता को खो देते हैं या तो उन्हें दस्त होते हैं।

कोविड-19 बहुत आसानी से फैलता है। खास तौर से जब कोई कोविड-19 संक्रमित व्यक्ति खाँसता है, छींकता है, हँसता है, बातचीत करता है तब कोविड-19 की छोटी छोटी बूंदें निकट स्थित व्यक्ति के मुँह, नाक, आँखों या शरीर के कोई भी अंश पर गिरती हैं। जिससे व्यक्ति कोविड संक्रमित होता है। विशेष रूप से दो मीटर के भीतर स्थित लोगों पर इसका सबसे ज्यादा खतरा रहता है। कोविड-19 सबसे ज्यादा वहाँ आसानी से वहाँ फैलता है जहाँ लोग एक छोटी सी जगह या पर्याप्त वायु संचार के बिना एक क्षेत्र में सीमित होते हैं।

□कोविड-19 से उत्पन्न प्रभाव (Effects From Covid-19):

कोविड-19 एक ऐसी महामारी है कि जिसने पूरे विश्व को तबाह कर दिया है। कोई देश ज्यादा तो कोई कम, परंतु उनके प्रभाव की लहर में सभी देशों को प्रभावित होना पड़ा है। कोविड-19 से उत्पन्न प्रभावों में निम्नलिखित प्रभाव महत्वपूर्ण माने गए हैं।

1. शारीरिक प्रभाव
2. मनोवैज्ञानिक प्रभाव
3. सामाजिक प्रभाव
4. आर्थिक प्रभाव

5. शैक्षिक प्रभाव
6. सांस्कृतिक प्रभाव
7. अन्य प्रभाव

कोविड-19 के उपरोक्त प्रभावों में से हम कुछ मनोवैज्ञानिक प्रभावों की चर्चा करेंगे।

□कोविड-19 से उत्पन्न मनोवैज्ञानिक समस्याएं

(Psychological Problems arising from Covid-19):

वैसे तो कोविड-19 कई मनोवैज्ञानिक समस्याओं को उत्पन्न करता है। सभी मनोवैज्ञानिक समस्याओं की सूची बनाये तो बहुत लम्बी सूची हो सकती है। किन्तु हम कुछ महत्वपूर्ण समस्याओं की ही चर्चा करेंगे। कोविड-19 के कारण उत्पन्न कुछ महत्वपूर्ण मनोवैज्ञानिक समस्याएं निम्नानुसार हैं।

1.तनाव (Stress):

तनाव की परिस्थिति व्यक्ति में घातक आशंका के भाव उत्पन्न करती है। व्यक्ति जब वातावरण की आवश्यकताओं या मांगों को पूरा करने में असमर्थता का अनुभव करता है, जब वैसी परिस्थितियाँ जो उसे शारीरिक या मनोवैज्ञानिक स्तर पर हानि पहुँचाने के लिए धमकी देती हैं, तब वह अपने में तनाव और असुखाकारी भाव का अनुभव करता है। इसका तात्पर्य यह हुआ कि व्यक्ति अपने में तनाव का अनुभव कर रहा है। विशेष तौर से कोविड-19 की स्थिति में तनाव ज्यादा मात्रा में बढ़ जाता है। व्यक्ति की निर्णय लेने की क्षमता कम हो जाती है।

2.चिंता (Anxiety):

कोविड-19 एक ऐसी शारीरिक बीमारी है कि जो व्यक्ति को अविरत चिंता करवाती है। चिंता के कारण व्यक्ति का किसी भी चीज में मन नहीं लगता है। चिंता व्यक्ति के शारीरिक स्वास्थ्य पर नकारात्मक प्रभाव उत्पन्न करती है। एक कहावत अनुसार 'चिंता चिंता सामान होती है'। जो जीते जी व्यक्ति को मार डालती है। चिंता के समय व्यक्ति की विचार प्रक्रिया कुंठित हो जाती है।

3.अवसाद (Depression):

अवसाद वस्तुतः एक मानसिक स्थिति होती है। जिसमें व्यक्ति लम्बे समय तक नाखुश रहता है। उसकी जिन्दगी से रुचि खत्म होने लगती है और दैनिक कामकाज में मन लगता नहीं है। अवसाद एक मनोदशा विकृति है, जो लगातार उदासी और किसी भी चीज से कोई लगाव न होने के कारण होता है। कोविड-19 के कारण अवसाद उत्पन्न हो सकता है। यह एक लम्बे समय तक चलने वाली बीमारी है। जिसका औसत 6 से 8 महीने तक का हो सकता है। कोरोना वायरस की वजह से कई लोग अवसाद के शिकार हुए हैं। अवसाद दो प्रकार के होते हैं। अवसादी भाव एवं अवसादी मनोविकृति।

4.दुर्भीति (Phobia):

दुर्भीति एक प्रकार का अयथार्थ भय है। जब व्यक्ति किसी वस्तु, जीव या परिस्थिति से काफी डरता है, जिससे वास्तव में डरने की कोई बात नहीं होती, तो इसे दुर्भीति कहा जाता है। दुर्भीति एक प्रकार का अतार्किक या असामान्य भय है, क्योंकि इसमें रोगी तो यह समझता है कि विशिष्ट वस्तु या परिस्थिति के प्रति यह भय व्यर्थ है, किन्तु फिर भी वह इस प्रकार के भय से अपने को मुक्त करने में असमर्थ होता है। खास तौर से कोविड-19 के दौरान व्यक्ति ऐसे विकृत भय के शिकार होते हैं। जिसे हम 'फोबिया' के नाम से भी जानते हैं।

5.निराशा (Frustration):

कोविड के दौरान व्यक्ति जब अपने लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने में विफल हो जाता है, तब वह निराशा का अनुभव करता है। खास तौर से जो व्यक्ति कोरोना संक्रमित हैं और इस्पताल में दाखिल किया हुआ हैं, तब वो त्वरित वहाँ से मुक्त होना चाहता है। किन्तु जब डाक्टर उसे मुक्त करने से मना कर देता है, तब मरीज निराशा का अनुभव करता है। कई बार देखा गया है कि समय पर औषध (दवा), ओक्सिजन के सिलेंडर न मिलने पर भी व्यक्ति निराशा का अनुभव कर रहे थे। व्यक्ति जल्द से जल्द इस बीमारी से मुक्त होने के लिए प्रयत्न करता है, पर वो सफल नहीं हो पाता, तब उसे निराश होना पड़ता है।

6. अनिश्चितता (Uncertainty):

कोविड काल में सभी तरह की अनिश्चितता का समूह सामने आता है। व्यक्ति किसी भी बात पर निश्चित होकर कुछ भी कह नहीं सकता। कब, क्या और क्यों होता है, उसका उसे कोई पता नहीं होता। किसी भी समय कुछ भी हो सकता है। बिल्कुल साधारण लगने वाले मरीज की आकस्मिक मृत्यु हो जाती है। व्यक्ति कब इस स्थिति से बाहर आएगा? उसे पता नहीं होता। क्योंकि इस बात पर व्यक्ति निश्चित नहीं है।

7. सामान्यीकृत भय (Generalized Fear):

सामान्यीकृत भय जो आम तौर पर कोविड की बीमारी के प्रकोप से जुड़ा होता है और नए मामलों के बढ़ने के साथ साथ अपर्याप्त, चिंताजनक जानकारी के साथ ओर बढ़ता है। जो मीडिया द्वारा प्रदान किया जाता है। क्योंकि मीडिया में जो बात दिखाई जाती है, लोग उसे सच मानकर इसे सामान्यीकृत कर लेते हैं। विशेष तौर से अवास्तविक तथ्यों का सामान्यीकरण करना बेहद गंभीर बात बन सकता है। इसीलिए ऐसे विकृत सामान्यीकरण से लोगों को बचाना चाहिए।

8. व्यापक सामुदायिक चिंता (Extensive Community Concern / Anxiety):

कोविड की स्थिति में व्यक्ति व्यापक सामुदायिक चिंता का अनुभव करता है। कोविड संक्रमित व्यक्ति अविरत सोचता रहता है कि मेरी तरह पूरा परिवार और समुदाय भी संक्रमित हो जायेगा। उन सभी की देखभाल कौन करेगा, उनकी स्वास्थ्य और सुरक्षा कौन करेगा आदि। सामुदायिक चिंता के कारण व्यक्तियों के मानसिक एवं शारीरिक स्वास्थ्य पर विपरीत प्रभाव पड़ता है।

9. अकेलेपन (Loneliness):

साधारणतः कोविड संक्रमित होना ही लोगों की नजर में बहुत बड़ा अपराध किया हो, ऐसा लगने लगा है। कोविड-19 की बीमारी एक दूसरों को छूने से फैलती है। इसलिए लोग परिवार में किसी व्यक्ति के संक्रमित होने पर उसकी रक्षा और देखभाल करने से डरते हैं, उनसे दूर भागते हैं। इसी वजह से व्यक्ति खुद को अकेला महसूस करने लगता है। यहाँ तक की इस्पताल में भी मरीज को अकेला छोड़ दिया जाता है। उनकी देखभाल करने वाले लोग भी कोविड रक्षात्मक कपड़ों (कोविड कीट) पहनेकर आते हैं। उनके नजदीकी रिश्तेदारों भी उनसे मिलने एवं बात करने से इतराते हैं। इसीलिए व्यक्ति अकेलेपन जैसी मनोवैज्ञानिक समस्या का शिकार होता है।

10. मौत का डर (Fear of Death):

हम अच्छी तरह जानते हैं की कोविड की स्थिति में व्यक्ति को सबसे ज्यादा सताने वाली कोई बात हो तो वो है: मौत का डर। खास तौर से टेलीविजन और सोशल मीडिया में कई तरह की बेबुनियाद खबरें फैलाई जाती हैं कि आज इतने लोग संक्रमित हुए, आज इतनी मौत हो गई... आदि। इस बेबुनियाद खबरों की वजह से व्यक्ति सोचने लगता है कि मैं भी कोरोना संक्रमित हूँ। मेरी भी मौत हो जायेगी। अगर व्यक्ति इस्पताल में दाखिल है और इस्पताल में किसी की मौत हो जाती

हैं तो व्यक्ति सोचने लगता है की अब मेरी बारी है। इससे बिल्कुल अवास्तविक एवं अतार्किक ख्याल व्यक्ति में विकसित हो सकता है। जो उसे मानसिक रूप से विकृत बना सकता है।

11.अवास्तविक चिंता (Unrealistic Anxiety):

कोविड-19 एक ऐसी शारीरिक बीमारी है कि जिसके कारण व्यक्ति सतत अवास्तविक चिंता का अनुभव करता है। चिंता का अनुभव होना सहज है, किन्तु जब व्यक्ति की अवास्तविक चिंता बढ़ जाती है, तब वह मानसिक विकृति की ओर अग्रसर हो जाता है। क्योंकि अवास्तविक चिंता में व्यक्ति काल्पनिक बात या चीज को लेकर ज्यादा चिंतातुर हो जाता है। जिसके कारण व्यक्ति में अनिद्रा, आहार अरुचि, व्यामोह जैसी समस्याएं प्रगट होती हैं। जो व्यक्ति को वास्तविकता से दूर ले जाती हैं।

12.घबराहट (Nervousness):

कोविड-19 एक ऐसी बीमारी है कि जिसके कारण व्यक्ति सतत घबराहट का अनुभव करता है। इस हालत में व्यक्ति का मानसिक स्वास्थ्य बिखर जाता है। अपनी शारीरिक बीमारी के कारण व्यक्ति को श्वास लेने में कठिनाई होती है। साथ ही व्यक्ति का ऑक्सीजन स्तर भी कम हो जाता है। इसीलिए व्यक्ति घबराहट का अनुभव करता है। इतना ही नहीं, व्यक्ति अपनी इस बीमारी से मुक्त हो पायेगा की नहीं? इस बात को लेकर भी घबरा जाता है। टेलिविज़न की खबरे, सोशल मीडिया की अफवाहें आदि से व्यक्ति की घबराहट ओर भी बढ़ जाती है। घबराहट एक मानसिक बीमारी है। जो व्यक्ति के जीवन को अस्तव्यस्त करने के लिए काफी है।

13.चिड़चिड़ापन (Irritability):

कोविड-19 की स्थिति में कोविड संक्रमित व्यक्ति के स्वभाव में चिड़चिड़ापन आ जाता है। व्यक्ति किसी की बात को सही ढंग से समझने में असमर्थ बन जाता है। छोटी छोटी बातों में उलझ कर व्यक्ति के स्वभाव में परिवर्तन आता है। जो कि यह परिवर्तन व्यक्ति के लिए हानिकारक सिद्ध होता है। अपने चिड़चिड़े स्वभाव के कारण व्यक्ति के अन्य व्यक्तियों के साथ उचित व्यवहार नहीं हो सकता। धीरे धीरे व्यक्ति की अन्य लोगों से दूरी बढ़ती जाती है। उसे किसी की मदद की जरूरत पड़ने पर भी लोग उसके स्वभाव के कारण मदद नहीं करते।

14.संवेगात्मक नियंत्रण का अभाव (Lack of Emotional Control):

विशेष तौर से कोविड-19 की स्थिति में संवेगात्मक नियंत्रण का अभाव देखने को मिलता है। व्यक्ति अपने संवेगों पर से नियंत्रण खो देता है। ज्यादातर कोविड संक्रमित व्यक्ति का स्वभाव क्रोधित, भयभीत, भीरु, चिंताग्रस्त, आनंद का अभाव, प्रसन्ता का लोप जैसी सांवेगिक स्थिति वाला हो जाता है। सांवेगिक नियंत्रण के अभाव में व्यक्ति अपने वर्तन में सांवेगिक परिपक्वता को प्रदर्शित नहीं कर सकता। इसी वजह से उनके अन्य लोगों के साथ सुखद आन्तरवैयक्तिक संबंधों में कमी आती है।

15.मनोदैहिक विकृतियाँ (Psychosomatic Disorder):

मनोदैहिक समस्याओं का सम्बन्ध दैहिक आधार से होता है। इससे पीड़ित व्यक्ति अपने को किसी लम्बी दैहिक बीमारी से पीड़ित समझता है। लेकिन उसका कोई आंगिक आधार नहीं होता है। वास्तव में रोगी अपने सांवेगिक संघर्षों एवं चिंता की अभिव्यक्ति वास्तविक शारीरिक लक्षणों के रूप में करता है। परन्तु उनका कारण मनोवैज्ञानिक होता है। इसीलिए इसे मनोदैहिक विकृति कहा जाता है। व्यक्ति कोविड-19 से संक्रमित होने के बाद अपने आपको शारीरिक रूप से बीमार समझने लगता है। धीरे धीरे व्यक्ति में मानसिक विकृति के साथ शारीरिक विकृतियों के लक्षणों विकसित होने लगते हैं।

कुल मिलाकर कहा जा सकता है कि कोविड-19 के संक्रमण के कारण उपरोक्त जैसी कई मनोवैज्ञानिक समस्याओं का उद्भव होता है। तदुपरांत व्यामोह, विभ्रान्ति, विषाद, मनोदशा विकार जैसी मनोवैज्ञानिक समस्याएं भी प्रगट हो सकती हैं।

□कोविड-19 से उत्पन्न मनोवैज्ञानिक समस्याओं के गंभीर परिणाम / प्रभाव

(Severe Effects / Results of Psychological Problems arising from Covid-19):

हम जानते हैं कि कोविड-19 महामारी ने आज समग्र विश्व को प्रभावित कर रखा है। आज विश्व के कई शक्तिशाली देश भी कोविड-19 के सामने संघर्ष कर रहे हैं। भारत भी इस संघर्ष में शामिल है और विश्व के अन्य देशों की मदद में भी लगा हुआ है। इस स्थिति में भारत में भी लॉकडाउन और सामाजिक दूरी के नियम लागू कर दिए गए। कोविड-19 ने दुनिया की सारी व्यवस्था को तहस नहस कर दिया है। जनसमुदाय की आर्थिक, सामाजिक, राजनैतिक, वैज्ञानिक तथा स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं सब लगभग ध्वस्त हैं। इन पर पड़ने वाले प्रभावों का आकलन आने वाला समय करेगा।

फिलहाल तो लॉकडाउन के चलते अपने घरों में परोक्ष रूप से कैद लोगों पर पड़ने वाले मनोसामाजिक प्रभावों का समय रहते अध्ययन किया जाना चाहिए और समय समय पर यथोचित उपाय किये जाने चाहिए। कोविड-19 और लॉकडाउन के चलते पड़ने वाले कुछ प्रमुख मनोवैज्ञानिक प्रभाव जिनकी सम्भावना ज्यादा है, जो निम्नानुसार हैं।

1.सीखी गई असह्यता (Learned Helplessness):

जानेमाने मनोवैज्ञानिक **मार्टिन सेलिंगमैन** ने अधिगम पर आधारित अपने शोध के दौरान सीखी गई असह्यता की अवधारणा को प्रस्तुत किया है। **सेलिंगमैन** अनुसार प्राणी ज्यादा देर तक किसी ऐसी परिस्थिति में रहा हो, जिससे उसे बाहर निकलने का कोई उपाय नहीं मिल रहा हो तो प्राणी में एक विशेष प्रकार की असह्यता विकसित हो जाती है। जिसके कारण बाद में उसको दूसरी परिस्थिति में जहाँ से उस कष्टदायक परिस्थिति को नजरअंदाज किया जा सकता है, उसे स्वीकार कर लेता है। साधारणतः प्राणी अपनी सीखी गई असह्यता के कारण किसी भी प्रकार का प्रयास करता नहीं है। खास तौर से लॉकडाउन में लोग अपने घरों में बंद हैं, चाह कर भी बाहर नहीं निकल सकते, उनमें ऐसी स्थिति उत्पन्न होने की संभावना बढ़ जाती है। लॉकडाउन खुलने के बाद कुछ दिनों तक उसकी वजह से उन लोगों को फिर से सामंजस्य स्थापित करने में कठिनाई हो सकती है।

2.संक्रमण होने का डर (Fear of being infected):

हम जानते हैं कि कोविड-19 से उत्पन्न संक्रमण का स्वरूप कुछ ऐसा है कि लोगों को संक्रमण होने का एक डर लगा रहता है। संक्रमण से बचने के लिए सरकार की ओर से मीडिया, सोशल मीडिया आदि में बार बार हाथ धोना, मास्क पहनना, सामाजिक दूरी बनाए रखना इत्यादि की सलाह दी जाती है। जो हमें संक्रमण से बचने में मददगार हो सकती है। अपने घरों में कैद लोगों के मन में यह बात बैठ सकती है कि उनको संक्रमण हो सकता है। जब तक यह डर उनकी दैनिक दिनचर्या को प्रभावित ना करे, तब तक तो ठीक है, लेकिन जब इस डर का स्तर इतना अधिक हो जाए की आम दैनिक दिनचर्या को प्रभावित करने लगे वहीं से समस्या उत्पन्न होने लगती है।

3.मनोग्रस्तता-बाध्यता (Obsessive Compulsive):

कोविड-19 से उत्पन्न संक्रमण के स्वरूप के कारण समग्र विश्व में हाथ को साबुन या सैनिटाईजर से साफ़ करना, स्वच्छता का विशेष ख्याल रखना, घर से बाहर आने जाने पर हाथ को मुँह या चेहरे पर लगाने से पहले साबुन या सैनिटाईजर से साफ करने के लिए बार बार सन्देश प्रसारित किया जाता है। जिससे लोग अपनी आदतों के अलावा हाथ धोने तथा सफाई

पर विशेष ध्यान दे रहे हैं। परिणाम स्वरूप लोगों में मनोग्रस्तता-बाध्यता के लक्षणों विकसित होने लगते हैं। जिसमें व्यक्ति ना चाह कर भी मन में सफाई और गंदगी संबंधित विचारों को रोक नहीं पाते। उन विचारों के कारण विशेष प्रकार का व्यवहार करने को व्यक्ति बाध्य हो जाता है।

4. अवसाद (Depression):

कोविड-19 से उत्पन्न संक्रमण के समय में अवसाद के लक्षणों की तीव्रता तथा आवृत्ति दोनों के बढ़ने की सम्भावना अधिक हो जाती है। लॉकडाउन के कारण लोग अपने घरों में कैद हैं और परिस्थिति पर उनका कोई नियंत्रण नहीं है। दूसरी ओर सामाजिक दूरी से सामाजिक अंतःक्रिया की सम्भावना न्यून हो गई है। इसीलिए लोगों की अवसाद संबंधित शिकायतें बढ़ गई हैं। अवसाद व्यक्ति के मानसिक स्वास्थ्य के लिए बहुत ही हानिकारक होता है। इसी तरह लम्बे समय तक अवसाद की स्थिति अगर बनी रहती है तो व्यक्ति आत्महत्या की ओर अग्रसर हो सकती है।

5. न्यून सामाजिक अंतःक्रिया (low Social Interaction):

कोविड-19 से उत्पन्न संक्रमण की वजह से सबसे ज्यादा लोगों की सामाजिक अंतःक्रिया प्रभावित होती है। कोविड-19 के संक्रमण के डर से सामाजिक अंतःक्रिया विशेष प्रभावित होती है। लॉकडाउन के चलते लोगों सामाजिक दूरी का अनुकरण कर रहे हैं। लॉकडाउन खत्म होने के बाद भी लोगों के मन में एक डर सा बना रहता है। लोगों के मन में एक तरह की शंका बनी रहती है। जो उनकी सामाजिकता को प्रभावित कर सकती है।

□ उपसंहार (Conclusion):

कुल मिलाकर कहा जा सकता है कि कोविड-19 एक शारीरिक बीमारी होने के साथ साथ इनके कई मनोवैज्ञानिक, सामाजिक, आर्थिक, शैक्षिक, राजनैतिक प्रभाव भी देखने को मिले हैं। कोविड-19 के दौरान सबसे ज्यादा मनोवैज्ञानिक प्रभाव के कारण जनसमुदाय अनेक मनोवैज्ञानिक समस्याओं के शिकार हुआ है। जिसने लोगों के जीवन पर विनाशकारी प्रभाव पैदा किया है। कोविड-19 के दौरान जनसमुदाय सामाजिक अफवाह के कारण मौत का डर, अवास्तविक चिंता, घबराहट, चिड़चिड़ापन, संवेगात्मक नियंत्रण का अभाव जैसी मनोवैज्ञानिक समस्याओं का शिकार हुआ है। इस मनोवैज्ञानिक समस्याओं के कई गंभीर प्रभाव भी साधारण जनसमुदाय पर दिखाई पड़ रहे हैं। खास तौर से व्यक्ति के मानसिक स्वास्थ्य को गंभीर नुकसान हो सकता है, जिससे बचना चाहिए।

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IMPACT OF SOCIAL MEDIA IN MARKETING SECTOR

Sarvaiya Ravirajsinh M
Research Scholar,
Department Of Statistics, Saurashtra University, Rajkot
Dr.G.C. Bhimani
Research Guide, Head of Department of Statistics, Saurashtra University, Rajkot

ABSTRACT

What is online media advertising? I realize that sounds like a rudimentary inquiry, yet it truly merits some conversation. There are a few aspects to an incredible web-based media promoting system as well as its entwined relationship to other channel methodologies like substance, search, email and versatile.

How about we return to the meaning of showcasing. Advertising is the activity or business of exploring, arranging, executing, advancing and selling items or administrations. Online media is a correspondence medium that empowers clients to make content, share content or take part in long range interpersonal communication. Web-based media as a medium is altogether different from conventional media for two reasons. In the first place, the movement is to a great extent open and open to advertisers for research. Second, the medium considers bi-directional correspondence - both immediate and roundabout

Developing notoriety of web-based media constrained the advertisers to contemplate this media alongside conventional practical areas of promoting. Online media is based fundamentally on web or phone based applications also devices to divide data between individuals. The number of online media user's is more than the number of inhabitants in some of the nations today. Effect of online media on advertising can be decided by contrasting promoting previously the online media and promoting after the presentation of online media and kind of advancements utilized in web-based media

INTRODUCTION

Web-based media has developed over the long haul and its user's base has expanded much more than the number of inhabitants in a portion of the nations. During 1930's newspapers and magazines was the media decision. P&G was the principal organization to utilize print media notice. 1950's is known as TV advertisement age which prompts marketer's tendency

towards electronic media commercials. In 1960's corporate social obligation idea appeared. During 1970's PC was conceived and logo, Visa and direct showcasing, media research, finance, visa card and expert cards and so forth track down the application. Satellite TV was presented during 1980's and it has changed the scene of publicizing media. With the sendoff of World Wide Web for example www. AT&T was first organization to utilize current media for promoting.

A solid web-based media showcasing methodology should consolidate both the particular highlights of web-based media as well as influence the techniques by which a brand can be observed and advanced. That implies that having a methodology to push 2 tweets a day is definitely not a completely enveloping online media technique. A total system consolidates instruments and techniques to:

- Statistical surveying - Collecting data to all the more likely exploration and comprehend and speak with your crowd.
- Social Listening - Monitoring and responding to coordinate solicitations from your crowd, including client care or deals demands.
- Notoriety Management - Preserving and working on your own or image notoriety, including audit observing, assortment, and distributing.
- Social Publishing - arranging, planning, and distributing content that gives mindfulness and worth to your possible clients, including how-to, tributes, thought authority, item surveys, news, and even diversion.
- Informal communication - effectively captivating in systems that develop your span to powerhouses, possibilities, clients, and workers.
- Social Promotion - Promotional systems that drive business results, including publicizing, offers, and backing. This can reach out to finding and recruiting powerhouses to stretch out your advancements to their organizations.

Business results don't constantly need to be the genuine buy, yet they can be building mindfulness, trust, and authority. Truth be told, online media in some cases is certifiably not an ideal medium to drive direct buys.

Online media is basically web or PDA based applications and devices to divide data between individuals. It assists discussion and association among individuals. It incorporates famous systems administration sites, similar to confront book and twitter; as well as bookmarking destinations like Dig or Redittfurthermore utilizes website page innovation. At first web-based media might have started for social commitment, however the business esteem before long became evident and it has turned into the marketer's new closest companions well. As web-based media utilize become famous and number of web-based media clients has expanded more than the populace of a portion of the nations, advertisers have needed to genuinely change their strategy to take this change in the media scene into account. The business is changing its regular methodologies and changing the essential crusading structure. Web-based media once without any business content altogether affects the advertising business

LITERATURE REVIEW

AbhaniDhara K (2019)write paper on "A study on impact of social media over youth of India "This analysis shows how influential social media is in India, how social media can be used in daily life and how young people, especially the future generation of India, use social media and how influential social media is on youth. To get the information, the researcher created a questionnaire and asked different types of social media and related questions in the questionnaire. That social media proves to be very helpful and blessed for education

OluseyiAdegbola et al (2018) focused on "Using Instagram to Engage with (Potential) Consumers: A study of Forbes Most Valuable Brands' Use of Instagram" In this article, Instagram is being used in business as well as in public disclosures. Information on show usage of Instagram also shows that more than 800 million people are using instagram every month and its analysis shows that instagram is becoming even more popular as a marketing application

WaseemAkram (March 2018) write paper on "A Study on Positive and Negative Effects of Social Media on Society" There are positive and negative aspects of all things when social media is being used all over the world as well as there are positive and negative aspects of social media. These positive and negative aspects are discussed in this research paper and especially what social media is. It also discusses the impact of social media, especially the impact of social media on health care education and society and youth.

Marijke De Veirman et al (Jul 2017) review on "Marketing through Instagram influencers: the impact of number of followers and product divergence on brand attitude "The findings from the two research papers are as follows: Instagram is seen as a more popular application in which Instagram is widely used in the field of marketing as well as for exchanging video photos.

Monica Faraoni et al (February 2017) explain that "Social Media Strategy in the Italian Fashion Industry: A New Model of Analysis" The Internet is widely used and the advantages and disadvantages of the Internet are discussed. The highest use of the Internet is found in social media which is used in social media and in two ways in which social media is used in marketing as well as socially. As shown

Research Gap: Researcher has reviewed many research paper from very renowned database like Scopus, web of science and google scholar. There are plenty of researches being carried in western world. But very few researches have been carried in India. Therefore, researcher has selected this topic for research.

Title: The researcher has selected title "IMPACT OF SOCIAL MEDIA IN MARKETING SECTOR"

Research Methodology

The researcher has used structure questionnaire for data collection. There are 50 respondents selected for the study. The researcher has used Likert scale for preparing questionnaire. The study period was March-2022. The researcher has used statistical tools like descriptive statistics, correlation matrix and multiple regression. The researcher has also collected data from website, newspaper, magazines and books.

Table-1: Descriptive Statistics

	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std. dev.	Var.	Skewness		Kurtosis	
	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic	Std. Error
Age	50	0	2	1.24	.744	.553	-.424	.337	-1.058	.662
Education	50	0	2	1.24	.744	.553	-.424	.337	-1.058	.662
Gender	50	0	1	.54	.503	.253	-.166	.337	-2.057	.662
Useful for earning money	50	1	5	3.80	1.385	1.918	-.730	.337	-.859	.662
Useful in relation building	50	1	5	4.20	1.088	1.184	-1.704	.337	2.678	.662
Useful educational tool	50	1	5	3.06	1.361	1.853	-.113	.337	-1.284	.662
Useful tool for marketing	50	1	5	4.00	1.370	1.878	-1.041	.337	-.314	.662

Table-2: Correlations

		Age	Education	Gender	useful educational tool	useful in relation building	useful tool for marketing	Useful for earning money
Age	Pearson Correlation	1	1.000**	.791**	-.921**	-.666**	-.761**	-.804**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
Education	Pearson Correlation	1.000**	1	.791**	-.921**	-.666**	-.761**	-.804**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
Gender	Pearson Correlation	.791**	.791**	1	-.882**	-.686**	-.680**	-.808**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000		.000	.000	.000	.000
useful educational tool	Pearson Correlation	-.921**	-.921**	-.882**	1	.832**	.875**	.926**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000		.000	.000	.000
useful in relation building	Pearson Correlation	-.666**	-.666**	-.686**	.832**	1	.904**	.907**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000		.000	.000
useful tool for marketing	Pearson Correlation	-.761**	-.761**	-.680**	.875**	.904**	1	.957**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000		.000
Useful for earning money	Pearson Correlation	-.804**	-.804**	-.808**	.926**	.907**	.957**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).								
b. Listwise N=50								

Hypothesis:**Ho: There is no effect of social media on education****Ha: There is effect of social media on education****Table-3: Model Summary^b**

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.941 ^a	.885	.875	.263	1.160
a. Predictors: (Constant), Useful for earning money, useful in relation building, usefull educational tool, useful tool for marketing					
b. Dependent Variable: Education					

Table-3.1: ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	24.013	4	6.003	86.934	.000 ^b
	Residual	3.107	45	.069		
	Total	27.120	49			
a. Dependent Variable: Education						
b. Predictors: (Constant), Useful for earning money, useful in relation building, usefull educational tool, useful tool for marketing						

Table-3.2: Coefficients

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	2.304	.166		13.893	.000
	usefull educational tool	-.678	.074	-1.240	-9.198	.000
	Useful in relation building	.235	.086	.344	2.746	.009
	useful tool for marketing	-.113	.099	-.208	-1.139	.261
	Useful for earning money	.124	.126	.231	.986	.330
a. Dependent Variable: Education						

Hypothesis:**Ho: There is no effect of social media on age.****Ha: There is effect of social media on age.****Table 4: Model Summary^b**

Mode	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.941 ^a	.885	.875	.263	1.160

a. Predictors: (Constant), Useful for earning money , useful in relation building , usefull educational tool , useful tool for marketing

b. Dependent Variable: Age

Table 4.1: ANOVA^a

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1 Regression	24.013	4	6.003	86.934	.000 ^b
Residual	3.107	45	.069		
Total	27.120	49			

a. Dependent Variable: Age

b. Predictors: (Constant), Useful for earning money, useful in relation building, useful educational tool, useful tool for marketing

Table 4.2: Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta	
1	(Constant)	2.304	.166		.000
	useful educational tool	-.678	.074	-1.240	.000
	useful in relation building	.235	.086	.344	.009
	useful tool for marketing	-.113	.099	-.208	.261
	Useful for earning money	.124	.126	.231	.330

a. Dependent Variable: Age

Hypothesis:**Ho:** There is no effect of social media on gender**Ha:** There is effect of social media on gender**Table 5: Model Summary^b**

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.927 ^a	.859	.847	.197	.865
a. Predictors: (Constant), Useful for earning money, useful in relation building , useful educational tool , useful tool for marketing					
b. Dependent Variable: Gender					

Table 5.1: ANOVA^a

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1					
Regression	10.671	4	2.668	68.646	.000 ^b
Residual	1.749	45	.039		
Total	12.420	49			
a. Dependent Variable: Gender					
b. Predictors: (Constant), Useful for earning money, useful in relation building, useful educational tool , useful tool for marketing					

Table 5.2: Coefficients ^a

Model		Un-standardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	1.361	.124		10.939	.000
	useful educational tool	-.319	.055	-.862	-5.769	.000
	useful in relation building	.016	.064	.034	.247	.806
	useful tool for marketing	.357	.074	.970	4.795	.000
	Useful for earning money	-.352	.095	-.969	-3.723	.001
a. Dependent Variable: Gender						

Findings

From the above ANOVA table 3.1 we may reject the null hypothesis Therefore researcher can concluded that there is significant effect of gender on social media. So researcher developed the following model present in table 3.2 to interpret effect of gender on social media.

From the above ANOVA table 4.1 we may reject the null hypothesis Therefore researcher can concluded that there is significant effect of gender on social media. So researcher developed the model present in table 4.2 to interpret effect of age on social media.

From the above ANOVA table 5.1 we may reject the null hypothesis Therefore researcher can concluded that there is significant effect of gender on social media. So researcher developed the following model present in table 5.2 to interpret effect of gender on social media.

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આંતરગૃહ સ્પર્ધામાં ભાગ લેતી ખેલાડી બહેનોની ચિંતાનો તુલનાત્મક અભ્યાસ

પરાક્રમસિંહ બ. ગોહિલ

ABSTRACT: આ સંશોધનનો હેતુ મ.દે. શા. શિ. મહાવિદ્યાલની બહેનોની આંતરગૃહ સ્પર્ધામાં ભાગ લેતી બહેનોની ચિંતાનો તુલનાત્મક અભ્યાસ જાણવાનો હતો. આ સંશોધન અભ્યાસ માટે મ. . શા. શિ. મહાવિદ્યાલય B.P.Ed. અને M.P.Ed. ની બહેનોને વિષયપાત્રો તરીકે પસંદ કરવામાં આવ્યા છે. પસંદ કરેલ વિષયપાત્રો પાસે રૂબરૂ મુલાકાત દ્વારા પ્રશ્નાવલિ ભરાવી આંકડાઓનું એકત્રીકરણ કરવામાં આવ્યું હતું. ત્રણે ગૃહોના વિષયપાત્રોના મળેલ આંકડા પર સરાસરીને ધ્યાનમાં લેવામાં આવી હતી. તેના પરિણામો બતાવતા હતા કે આંતરગૃહ સ્પર્ધામાં ભાગ લેતા ખેલાડી બહેનોની ચિંતાની તુલનામાં કોઈ હકારાત્મક ચિંતા જોવા મળી ન હતી.

પ્રસ્તાવના : INTRODUCTION :

માનસશાસ્ત્ર એટલે કે માનસિક બીમારીનું શાસ્ત્ર, માનસ શાસ્ત્રીય પદ્ધતિથી આજના સ્પર્ધાત્મક યુગમાં ખેલાડીઓને પ્રશિક્ષણ આપવામાં આવે, હકારાત્મક અભિસંધાન કરવામાં આવે તો સ્પર્ધામાં સુંદર પરીણામ લાવી શકાય.

‘ચિંતા’ નામનો માનસિક રોગ પ્રત્યેક ક્ષણે વાયરસથી ફલાતા રોગની જેમ વધતો જ જતો હોય તેમ જણાય છે. તેના મુખ્ય કારણોમાં અતિ સ્પર્ધાત્મક યુગમાં પ્રતિષ્ઠા જાળવી રાખવી ભૌતિકતા કે ગાંડીઘેલી આધુનિકતા છે. મનનો શરીર પર અદ્ભુત કાબુ છે. અતઃમન પર દબાણ સર્જાય ત્યારે શરીરના તમામ તંત્ર પર અસર પડે છે.

કોઈ પણ રમત વોલીબોલ હોય કે કબડ્ડી ચિંતા એ એક એવું પરિબળ છે. કે જેનાથી સારા અને ખરાબ પરિણામો આવવાની શક્યતા રહે છે. ચિંતા એક હકારાત્મક પ્રેરણાના રૂપમાં ખેલાડીને પોતાના દેખાવને સુધારવા અને નવા ઉદ્દેશ્ય નિર્ધારિત કરવા માટે વધારે મહેનત કરવા પ્રેરિત કરે છે. એક વોલીબોલ ખેલાડી પોતાના આત્મવિશ્વાસને વધારવા માટે ચિંતાને હકારાત્મક પ્રેરણાના રૂપમાં ઉપયોગ કરે છે. ચિંતાના કારણે ખેલાડી પોતાની ભૂલ સુધારવા અને કમજોરી દૂર કરવા પ્રયત્નશીલ રહે છે. ચિંતા એક પ્રેરણાબળ બની શકે છે. આ એક સળ દેખાવની સાથે સંબંધ સ્થાપિત

કરી શકે છે. ચિંતા એક હકારાત્મક પ્રેરણાબળના રૂપમાં ખેલાડીને મહેનત કરવા, પોતાના દેખાવને સુધારવા નવો રસ્તો શોધવા અને લક્ષ્ય પામવામાં મદદ કરી શકે છે.

વર્તમાન સમયમાં ખેલાડીઓની માનસિક ક્ષમતા વધારવા મનોવિજ્ઞાનની આધુનિક તાલીમ પદ્ધતિઓની માનસિક રીતે તૈયાર કરવામાં આવે છે. તાલીમ પદ્ધતિઓની નવી-નવી ટેનિક અને નવા-નવા ઉપકરણો વિકસીત થઈ રહ્યા છે. ઘણી નવી મનોવૈજ્ઞાનિક પ્રયોગશાળા અસ્તિત્વમાં આવી રહી છે. તેથી જ દરેક ખેલાડીઓની માનસિક ક્ષમતા ઉપર વધુ ધ્યાન આપી શકાય છે. આથી ખેલાડીઓમાં દરેક પ્રકારની કાર્યકુશળતામાં નોંધપાત્ર સુધારો જોવા મળે છે.

પદ્ધતિ : Method and Materials :

આ અભ્યાસનો હેતુ મહાદેવ દેસાઈ શારીરિક શિક્ષણ મહાવિદ્યાલય, સાદરાની આંતરગૃહ સ્પર્ધામાં ભાગ લેતી ખેલાડી બહેનોની ચિંતાનો તુલનાત્મક અભ્યાસ જાણવાનો હેતુ સંશોધકે રાખેલ હતો.

વિષયપાત્રોની પસંદગી : SUBJECT :

આ અભ્યાસના હેતુ માટે ગુજરાત વિદ્યાપીઠ અમદાવાદ સંચાલિત મહાદેવ દેસાઈ શારીરિક શિક્ષણ મહાવિદ્યાલય સાદરાની બી.પી.એડ. અને એમ.પી.એ માં અભ્યાસ કરતી બહેનો જે કબડ્ડી, ખો-ખો અને વોલીબોલ રમત જૂથમાં આંતરગૃહ સ્પર્ધામાં ભાગ લેતી ૧૨-૧૨ ખેલાડી બહેનોને વિષયપાત્રો તરીકે પસંદ કરવામાં આવી હતી.

માપનના ધોરણો : COLLECTION OF DATA :

ઉત્કલ્પનાની ચકાસણી માટે નીચે મુજબનાં માપનોનાં ધોરણો પસંદ કરવામાં આવ્યા હતા.

ચિંતાના અભ્યાસ માટે (S.C.A.T) સ્પોર્ટ્સ કોમ્પેટિશન એઝાયટિ ટેસ્ટ પ્રશ્નાવલિને માપન તરીકે પસંદ કરવામાં આવી હતી.

આંકડાકીય પ્રક્રિયા : STATISTICAL TECHNIQUE

સ્પર્ધા સમયની ચિંતાનું સ્તર જાણવા માટે ‘t’ રેશિયોનો ઉપયોગ કરવામાં આવ્યો હતો.

અભ્યાસના પરિણામો : RESULTS

અહલ્યાબાઈ અને રાણી લક્ષ્મીબાઈ ગૃહની બફી રમત જૂથમાં અહલ્યાબાઈ ગૃહના ખેલાડીઓની કસોટીનો મધ્યક ૨૧.૭૫ અને રાણી લક્ષ્મીબાઈ ગૃહના ખેલાડીઓની કસોટીનો મધ્યક ૧૮.૫૮ તેમજ બન્ને જૂથ વચ્ચેનો મધ્યક તફાવત ૩.૧૭ જોવા મળેલ હતો. જ્યારે 't' રેશિયો ૧.૨૦ જોવા મળેલ હતો. જે સાર્થકતાની કક્ષા ૦.૦૫ (૨૨) = ૨.૦૭ એ ચકાસતા સાર્થકતાને અનુસરતો ન હતો.

અહલ્યાબાઈ અને રાણી લક્ષ્મીબાઈ ગૃહની ખો-ખો રમત જૂથમાં અહલ્યાબાઈ ગૃહના ખેલાડીઓની કસોટીનો મધ્યક ૨૧.૦૮ અને રાણી લક્ષ્મીબાઈ ગૃહના ખેલાડીઓની કસોટીનો મધ્યક ૨૦.૦૮ તેમજ બન્ને જૂથ વચ્ચેનો મધ્યક તફાવત ન જોવા મળેલ હતો. જ્યારે 't' રેશિયો .૪૬ જોવા મળેલ હતો. જે સાર્થકતાની કક્ષા ૦.૦૫ (૨૨) = ૨.૦૭ એ ચકાસતા સાર્થકતાને અનુસરતો ન હતો.

અહલ્યાબાઈ અને રાણી લક્ષ્મીબાઈ ગૃહની વોલીબોલ રમત જૂથમાં અહલ્યાબાઈ ગૃહના ખેલાડીઓની કસોટીનો મધ્યક ૨૨.૪૧ અને રાણી લક્ષ્મીબાઈ ગૃહના ખેલાડીઓની કસોટીનો મધ્યક ૧૮.૫૮ તેમજ બન્ને જૂથ વચ્ચેનો મધ્યક તફાવત ૨.૮૩ જોવા મળેલ હતો. જ્યારે 't' રેશિયો ૧.૬૫ જોવા મળેલ હતો. જે સાર્થકતાની કક્ષા ૦.૦૫ (૨૨) = ૨.૦૭ એ ચકાસતા સાર્થકતાને અનુસરતો ન હતો.

તારણો

આ અભ્યાસના પાયામાં જે મર્યાદાઓ રાખવામાં આવી હતી તેના આધારે નીચેના તારણો તારવી શકાય.

- અહલ્યાબાઈ અને રાણી લક્ષ્મીબાઈ ગૃહ કબડ્ડી જૂથના ખેલાડીઓમાં ચિંતાના સ્તરમાં સાર્થક તફાવત જોવા મળેલ ન હતો.
- અહલ્યાબાઈ અને રાણી લક્ષ્મીબાઈ ગૃહ ખો-ખો જૂથના ખેલાડીઓમાં ચિંતાના સ્તરમાં સાર્થક તફાવત જોવા મળેલ ન હતો.
- અહલ્યાબાઈ અને રાણી લક્ષ્મીબાઈ ગૃહ વોલીબોલ જૂથના ખેલાડીઓમાં ચિંતાના સ્તરમાં સાર્થક તફાવત જોવા મળેલ ન હતો.

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English Language and Indian Classrooms Today

Dr. Darshita G. Tank

Assistant Professor

Government Arts College, Ranavav Dist-Porbandar (Gujarat)
(Affiliated to Bhakta Kavi Narsinh Mehta University, Junagadh)

Email ID: darshi.smile@gmail.com

Abstract:

Teaching and learning of a foreign language has never been an easy task. This is an area that requires policy, tact and competence on the part of the teacher, and positive attitude and a desire to learn on the part of the student. But there are some other factors too that considerably influence the teaching of a language which is not native. In this paper I have tried to highlight various factors responsible behind poor condition of English in Indian classrooms. Many Indians are still believing that English is a language of British or rather a language of slavery. One cannot change the mentality of society but one can try to improve the level of English in Indian Classrooms. Here I have made an effort to present some causes behind the failure of English learning and tried to show certain suggestions for improvement. Of course, this topic is quite deep and comprehensive but this paper surely discusses some of the key factors responsible for this tragedy.

Keywords: English for Indians, Causes of the failure of teaching English in India: Lack of Proper Background, Inappropriate Teaching Method, Overcrowded Classes, Lack of Speaking Practice, Incompetent Syllabus, Inappropriate Examination System, Lack of Teachers' Proficiency, Lack of Special ELT Training Program, and Suggestions for Improvement.

Teaching and learning of a foreign language has never been an easy task. This is an area that requires policy, tact and competence on the part of the teacher, and positive attitude and a desire to learn on the part of the student. But there are some other factors too that considerably influence the teaching of a language which is not native.

An average Indian wants to read, write and speak English with fluency, yet he fears the assumed 'difficulty' of this language. Indians believe that English is a difficult language, mastery over which is very difficult to achieve. This negative mental attitude towards English makes Indian student surrender rather than strive to learn the language. The idea that English is a superior language makes every Indian crave to have fluency in English but the same idea

frightens him. When an average Indian student starts his primary education under this ideological influence, this assumed idea of superiority, and hence difficulty, of English settles somewhere in his mind and leads to the development of a kind of prejudiced attitude in his mind, of which he is never able to get rid of. This idea keeps on clinging to him even after years of study of English in schools at Primary, Middle, and Higher levels. English Language Teaching in Indian Classroom whether it is virtual or real class is always a challenge. In this paper I have tried focus on the ground reality of the Indian Classrooms. What I am going to present in this paper is just my general observation and opinion. There might be some exception in my observation.

There are many causes of the failure of teaching English in India as:

Lack of Proper Background

A great section of Indian population that goes for primary education belongs to the middle class, subcategorized into upper middle, middle, and lower middle. People belonging to the upper middle are able to send their children to public schools where the medium of instructions is English, whereas those belonging to middle and lower middle send their children to government schools or government aided schools where the medium of instruction is either the regional language or the national language. Students of public schools get ample opportunities to converse in English, and they do get to a large extent, the atmosphere conducive to the proper learning of English. On the other hand, students in government or government aided schools do not get proper exposure to the language. As a result, their practice of the language remains weak and so becomes their knowledge of the language.

When these students get themselves enrolled for higher education, those from public schools face no problem in English while those from government schools or government aided schools fail in this matter because of their faulty background. A student belonging to middle or lower middle class generally does not find atmosphere appropriate to the learning of the language even at his home. The newspapers and magazines subscribed in his house are generally in regional language. This also prevents his exposure to English.

Inappropriate Teaching Method

Another thing that adds to the failure of English teaching in India is the absence of appropriate teaching skills. The teaching skills that are used for teaching of English in India

especially in primary classes are not suitable for students, keeping in mind their poor history of knowledge of English language. Teachers generally employ the same strategies to teach English that are applied to teach other subjects and that too, on all the students without considering their background. Generally, it is taken for granted that students must know the basics, and then further teaching is carried out as a routine process. As for giving exercises, there is no time because the teacher is always in a hurry to complete the syllabus which he/she thinks is his/her first duty towards the students. If we look into the previous methods and approaches of teaching English like Grammar Translation Method or Structural Method or Communicative Approach or even the Functional Approach which is applied today in Indian classrooms failed to improve the level of students in English. What I believe that no particular method or approach is perfect. Each has its merits and demerits so rather following any one method a teacher should teach by blending all the methods by keeping in mind the level of students.

Overcrowded Classes

The Act of free and compulsory primary education has led to crowding in the government schools. In many government primary schools students-teachers ratio does not match. The number of the students has increased but the number of teachers required teaching these students efficiently have not been increased proportionately. It becomes difficult for the teacher to pay attention on each student, and special attention to the weak students, in a class of more than 40 or 50 students, in a period of 40 to 45 minutes. If he tries to pay attention towards the weak students more, those good in the subject suffer, and if he does not do so, the weak, suffer. If he decides to create a balance by going slow, the syllabus suffers. Now a day's privatization in education has made this situation vice versa. Today we find that the enrollment ratio in private school is increasing day by day and problem of overcrowded classrooms shifted from Government to Private sector.

Lack of Speaking Practice

The process of learning involves four steps: listening, speaking, reading and writing. But in the formula that is adopted in our teaching of English, writing and reading are given preference earlier over listening and speaking. Even the teacher in the class does not speak English as much as he speaks the local language. Sure, the circumstances force him to do so as a number of students find themselves uneasy in English, but as long as students do not hear

English sufficiently, they will not be able to speak, and hence read or write, it properly. The first aim of teaching a language is not to provide the knowledge of the language to the learner; it is to enable him to communicate in that language. When speaking- the actual practice of the language- is not given proper scope, the purpose of learning the language, as well as the effort to learn the language fails.

Today the curricula are also based on communicative and functional approach which aimed at 'using English' rather than 'knowing English'. There are practically many exercises that might make them good at speaking English. Of course, one needs to know the rules of grammar in order to speak the language correctly but only rules can never make one learn a language completely. Thus the lack of speaking practice creates lots of hindrances for Indians.

Incompetent Syllabus

The syllabi of primary classes are drafted by NCERT who practically do not teach in primary classes. While drafting the syllabus, primary teachers who really teach the classes are practically never taken into confidence or are not consulted practically. The outcome is an ineffective syllabus. Students who fail to spell even their name and address properly, who do not know even the most basic rules of English grammar, who cannot tell the meanings of simple English words are expected to understand and to do exercises in auxiliary verbs and dangling modifiers, countable and uncountable nouns and also many more. Of course, a level of syllabus matching to the standards of the Primary School needs to be maintained but perhaps the first thing that needs to be considered is the level of the majority of the students because it is the students for whom the syllabus is framed and teaching carried out.

Not just this, sometimes the syllabus is so vast that the teacher fails to do justice with it. His first concern is to cover the syllabus and so much time is spent in covering the long syllabus that no time is left for practice on the part of students or for taking feedback, and teaching of English is reduced to only one way traffic, that is only teaching, without checking or caring for understanding.

One more thing that can be mentioned here is that despite repeated recommendations by different education commissions constituted by the Government of India, the position of English in the curriculums and methods of teaching have always been in a state of flux. Till

recent years, the teaching of English is introduced from 5th class in Government schools of Gujarat so how can we expect the expertise in English?

Inappropriate Examination System

Faulty examination system is one of the key reasons of this problem. In our examination system total emphasis in case of English is on written than on spoken English. This system checks only the written expression of the student, and the student being aware of this thing, manages the things to be written. Multilingual help books/guides which contain solutions in English, Hindi and regional language- three languages- are at students' service. Student mugs up the answers to the different questions told as important either by his teacher or 'Sure-short' or by 'Guess-Paper' type cheap books. In this way most of the students manages to pass the paper which is his only aim. Thus English in India is become exam oriented only.

Hardly any attempt is made by our examination system to check the spoken expression of the student. Today in pandemic situation online examination was in high demand but again MCQ test is not enough to check students' level in English.

Lack of Teachers' Proficiency

The question of teachers' proficiency is equally indispensable one. Government of Gujarat has started to take primary tests such as TET/TAT for recruitment of teachers since 2011. Such type of eligibility or ability tests for teachers' recruitment proved quite fruitful but not sufficient. The problem remains the same regarding the proficiency of the teachers in English language. In many of the schools teachers appointed through TET/TAT have to teach other subjects along with their own special subjects. So, it's very factual that how can a single teacher have proficiency in all the subjects they are teaching in the class. Same thing happens with English subject. So naturally the problems of teachers' proficiency cause the main hurdle.

Once teachers are appointed in the Government schools then no timely evaluation of the teachers have been taken place. Timely assessment of teachers' progress is not done at all in the education system in India. As a result teachers' become unaware of their level of proficiency.

Lack of Special ELT Training Program

In India, the Government is doing lots of efforts and providing various grants for various training programs but the output after such training program is not much satisfactory. There are many reasons behind such a bareness of training programs like timing and schedule of training during vacation period, teachers' disinterest, lack of proper material, sometimes lack of expertise and many more.

Lack of a Definite Policy

It is an unfortunate thing that till this date no proper policy for the teaching of English has been drafted. Attempts in this regard are known to us but these attempts have in fact not yielded any significant result. Though syllabi is based on communicative approach many teachers still emphasis more on grammatical rules and structures. As two study groups established in 1967 and 1971 in their reports also emphasized on the teaching of communication skills and this view has been endorsed and pleaded a number of times in various seminars and discussions.

Suggestions to Improve the Effectiveness of Teaching of English

The debate for improvement in the teaching of English leads to various opinions. Given below are certain suggestions to improve the level of English in India.

1. The mental attitude of an average Indian cannot be changed overnight. Such a mental attitude is a product of a 250 year long rule of the British and it will take time to go. But students must be informed that English is not at all difficult. If it is, it is only as difficult as the vernacular is.
2. Overcrowded classes should be prevented. Smaller groups, at least of students weak in English, should be made so that the teacher may pay due attention to each student.
3. Instead of teaching each and every thing, students should be promoted towards self-study. They should be given assignments to prepare which the teacher will be able to check if the sections are smaller.
4. Teacher too should be provided with knowledge of how to teach English language. For this purpose special ELT training programs should be run from time to time.

5. Students should be inspired, and provided opportunities inside and outside the class, to converse in English. This can help those students who do not find around them proper atmosphere conducive to the learning of English.
6. While drafting the syllabus for the subject of English for primary classes, teachers who actually teach these classes should necessarily be consulted.
7. There is a need to review our examination system also. Rather than checking only the theoretical knowledge of the students in the field of the language, their practical abilities, that is spoken expression, should also be tested. For this matter, a full practical paper focused on spoken English should be introduced. Students can be asked to create bits of conversation on given situations, or to understand pieces of spoken English from audio and video clips. A kind of oral test can also be introduced. This kind of paper is included in the syllabi for Functional English or Communicative English etc.
8. A definite policy should be adopted regarding the things to be taught. The number of communicative activities should be not more than three in every unit covering all the basic language skills. So that teachers can also guide in all the activities and reduce the scope of skipping.
9. The use of audio-visual aids for the teaching of English should be made popular. Teachers should invent ways in which learning can be made more interesting.
10. The use of grammar books as well as good dictionary among the students should be encouraged as these books are very helpful for the creativity and knowledge of the language.
11. Teachers should motivate the students to be active in the class and should generate two way communications. So that the class can become live.
12. In the era of internet English language learning becomes quite handy. Through various websites, applications and YouTube channels students can learn English at their ease.

These are a few measures which can be helpful in improving and enhancing the total output of English teaching in India. The question of English teaching in India is a very crucial one and it cannot be ignored. As English has become an international language and the world is rapidly undergoing globalization, we need to make our future generations good at this language, in order to bring them in a competent position. Missing this aim will be something

unforgivable. More research needs to be undertaken in this matter because primary education is the base of everyone's life.

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‘Silence – the only language’ in *THAT LONG SILENCE* by Shashi Deshpande

Ruchi Vinodbhai Joshi
Assistant Professor
CDC Department
Parul University, Vadodara
Email ID: ruchivjoshi101@gmail.com

Abstract:

To re-travel, the issue of silence in Deshpande's *That Long Silence* work is no easy stuff. Indeed, one can speak of cultures rather than languages, and of voices rather than voices, implying that language is extremely important. Of course, *That Long Silence* is repeatedly near the silent language and the multifarious silences of Protagonist character Jaya. One of the prominent factors that groups these languages, voices and silences together is the universal question of gender, which makes the main hinge of Deshpande's *That Long Silence* work from her novel to the present. Yet, these two elements: language and socio-cultural aspects are unable to be destroyed when one speaks of Jaya, not only as a writer but also as a woman overlapping two worlds, perhaps with surety! Shashi Deshpande affirms in *That Long Silence* "A woman can never be angry; she can only be neurotic, hysterical, frustrated." (Deshpande, *That Long Silence*) And the problem is even if she tries to come out of there no language at all. This research paper endeavours to study the tormenting as well as frustrating Silence- which is the ultimate language in which these two things work in this particular literary piece. No matter how many articles and research papers have been written, the peculiarity of present research papers is that it does not accept silence as silence only but sees it as a challenge and rebellion.

Key Words: Silence, women, *That Long Silence*, Language of silence.

The representation of women in literature is a form of 'socialisation'. This line forces us to rethink that Are women really the architectures of society!! The present research paper seeks to question not just patriarchy but also emphasises upon women's own acceptance of social norms and responsible facts along with factors too. Even those women with higher qualifications, have the right and higher positions in society and even if they are under a culture that speaks for the equality and freedom of women but the struggle is not over or has just changed and transformed only! Now one might argue that this is something that has already been discussed and is often proved by researchers then why this should be discussed

again. With this in mind, the present paper reads and thoroughly researches the language of silence.

This paper examines the line ‘Remember that sometimes silence is the best answer.’ Why this is *sometimes* directly removed from the social order of women. Almost everyone is so used to the silence of women which they ignore it. “ What becometh a woman best, and first of all? Silence. What second? Silence. What third? Silence. What fourth? Silence. Yea, if a man should ask me till Domes daie I would still crie silence, silence. “

(Wilson, Arte of Rhetorique (1560))

There is a list of researchers which has studied Silence, especially Jaya’s Silence and female marginalisation in *That Long Silence* yet what is interesting to read in this research paper is that, Jaya's silence is not silent throughout the novel.

To think that a woman should be silent today could lead to a lot of laughter, surprise, anger, or sadness, yes, of course. The basic human right to free expression, on the other hand, looks unreachable to women who have internalised the assumption that this is the only acceptable position for them in society, directly or indirectly. They may have to become acquainted with or develop other forms of language in order to reach this place, putting their names outside, or within the confines of understanding and ambiguity. This study examines those women who, despite their sense of exclusion, have sought out or established a space in which they may speak freely. They may have had to adapt or construct other forms of language to have access to this area, which has placed their words outside, or on the boundary of intelligibility. There are many tricks to silence women or to make sure we do not say the wrong thing and this is what is accepted not only by the society but also by women. In *That Long Silence* Jaya’s silence is preassumed positive for the majority of time. Silences are interpreted differently depending upon the culture, the status of people involved and the particular situation. Generally Jaya’s silence is looked up as positive only but one angle of close reading of literary text *That Long Silence* proves that Jaya’s silence is not healthy silence, happy silence but for survival only and forces us to think the resounding silence of Jaya is more often a tragic silence, it’s rather a silence of denial just as “NO” is a complete sentence in the Bollywood film *Pink*.

In Jaya's personal life also, her silence is not just simply the power of pretending but power to shape and control the talk. Jaya's breaking out of silence within the language of silence only means, it is more than being empowered to speak or write, it also means controlling the form as well as content of her own communication, the power to develop and to share her own unique voice and way. Family hierarchy, double shifts, and patriarchal language are three prominent factors which play a vital role when it comes to accepting the norm of silence from women's silence. The ways Jaya is breaking out of silence have listed and discussed only a part of ongoing struggle for momentous communicative change, a revolution in the way Jaya speaks and writes.

Shashi Deshpande has vigorously tried to paint the humiliating and suffocating environment where women feel themselves fettered. Through the character of Jaya, Shashi Deshpande has protested against the several types of exploitation of women.

Dr Maninder Kainth interestingly argues in the research paper 'Silence' in Shashi Deshpande's *That Long Silence*, 'In *That Long Silence*, silence has been used as a metaphor.' (Kainth, 'Silence' in Shashi Deshpande's *That Long Silence*) Silence is used as a patriarchal symbol with this patriarchal symbol only Jaya resists too. A girl is socialised to be silent, likewise Jaya too, as being eloquent and loud are not the traits that society deems fit for them. Consequently they keep on being silent and bear everything with this weapon but gradually this very silence eats away the very vitals of their existence but its exact opposite side also applies equally.' Jaya's husband - Mohan's ideas about womanhood move around the women of his family where they are trained to perform their well defined roles ordained to them by the society.

For example,

Anger, according to Mohan, renders a woman 'unwomanly.' He even uses his mother's silent sorrow as a source of strength, despite her husband's persecution., "My mother never raised her voice against my father however badly he behaved to her". But Jaya feels the silence is the result of despair: "I saw despair so great that it would not voice itself. I saw a struggle so bitter that silence was the only weapon. Silence and surrender" (Deshpande, *That Long Silence*)

Here, these lines prove that Jaya's silence is symptomatic of alienation and apprehension rioted in every woman's soul in different forms – a silence which is often misunderstood by men as a symbol of woman's contentment.

Jaya's regular schedule has been thrown off. As she confesses, her role as a wife and mother, painstakingly performing all home tasks, does not offer her with any intellectual or emotional fulfilment., "Mohan's wife, Rahul's and Rati's mother, not myself" (69). Eventually with the passing of time Jaya becomes dwarfed and begins to lose her actual identity. "I had learnt it at last no questions, no retorts, only silence"(143). These sentences depict a housewife's harsh and debilitating life circumstance as she travels from ignorance to knowledge through hardship. In *That Long Silence*, the only character, Jaya, is the polar antithesis of the educated creature with prudence.

Writer Deshpande interestingly writes in her article on 'How to Read – or Rather, How Not to Read the Writing of Women' rightly puts, "Jaya decides to continue with her marriage, it is not because she is accepting the traditional role of a wife; on the contrary, she has rejected all the traditional ideas of roles in the course of her thinking. As she says, she has begun to see the world differently. And therefore, she goes back into the marriage a changed person, knowing her life can never be the same again". (Deshpande, *How to Read – or Rather, How Not to Read the Writing of Women* 2004)

Jaya became detached from everything and became petrified about her career, about her writing. It is noted that Mohan could not understand her emotions as a result she was torn from within and also he was not an empathetic listener which caused Jaya to feel unaccompanied and desperate and it forced Jaya to remain silent only but this silence was not quite but it was itself a war through which Jaya was suffering and resisting it with her silence. Her silence was mistakenly interpreted as consent, which it was not. Moreover, there was no meaningful relationship between them because Mohan always thought of Jaya as inferior and there was no exchange of innermost thoughts and desires. Jaya, the protagonist, is so much puzzled about the total set up and the actions around her that she adopted the silence as a mode of her way of communication.

Another example to prove Jaya's silence is a kind of roar is, she could break her silence after the support of Kamat but decides to keep silence and surrender. But is it really so?! Of course, Jaya is well aware that violence is not the answer to the problems; to effect change,

one must wait and be hopeful. The novel's title expresses the novelist's goal to unveil the feminine mind during Jaya's quest for self-discovery, and this psychology does not simply follow submission.

Jaya remarks, "...As we grew into young women, we realized it was not love, but marriage that was the destiny waiting for us. and so, with young man, there was the excitement of thinking will this man be my husband? It had been our parents who had taken vague desires of ours and translated them into hard facts. It was like the game we had played as children on our buttons tinker, tailor, soldier, sailor...." (Deshpande, *That Long Silence*)

As a result, whatever Jaya's feelings had been at the time, she had never expressed them to Mohan. It appears to have been imposed upon her, but it somehow transcends her acquiescence. She hadn't just accepted it but also chosen to not use that language which is completely unable to break that perfect frame of imperfections! In fact, it had been as if the experience was erased each time after it happened, it never existed in words. The only words between us had been his question! Silence or no absence of words!

Jaya met her next-door neighbour Kamat, who encouraged her to think and act independently about her writing by liking and enjoying it. He motivates and encourages her to take things seriously, to be honest and genuine to herself. She regained her lost self-confidence as a result of this. He also makes her free to speak openly about sex. What she couldn't say to Mohan, she could say to Kamat. It causes her to become aware of her own 'self.' Slowly and steadily, she enables herself to break 'long silence' but it's just surface level which gets broken. Jaya now resolves to assert her individuality by breaking 'that long silence', On the other hand, it is also possible that Jaya is tired of either language or silence and puts down on paper that in her entire seventeen years of silence she had suppressed her desires. Ultimately it forces the reader to think as there is a scope that 'there is that long silence, there was that long silence and there will be long silence only because there is nothing else worthy which can exist actually from her side!

In this aspect, the feminist movement has accomplished a great deal. The tragic plight of women in a male-dominated society in general, and in the institution of home in particular, is explored in feminist writings in Indian literature. In order to achieve social peace, family harmony must first be established. Discrimination against women based on their gender must

come to a stop. In this universe, there is no greater gender. Gender equity, justice, and equality all play a role in achieving gender development so that family connections can be peaceful, harmonious, and loving.

Jaya's traditional role of a woman, wife and mother has suppressed her existential self. Though she has a happy home with his well earning husband and two children-Rati and Rahul and material comforts, she feels fed up with the monotony and fixed pattern of her life "worse than anything else had been the boredom of the unchanging pattern, and unending monotony".(Deshpande, *That Long Silence*) In her attempt to rediscover her true self, she finds herself as an unfulfilled wife, a disappointed mother and a failed writer. Pushpa Iyenger while reviewing the novel for the 'Times of India', observes that "Jaya caught in an emotional eddy, endeavors to come to terms with her protean roles, while trying albeit in vain, to rediscover her true self, which is but a ephemera of unfulfilled wife, a disappointed mother and a failed writer" (Pushpa, "Girls in Salem are Born to Die." *The Times of India*)

Jaya's decision to assert her rights is commendable. She wants to be free by honouring her emotions and wishes. "Jaya is forced to find inner resources that will allow her to return and engage more fully in her life and marriage," Thus, it can be said, as she seeks to escape from the struggle of everyday life and is forced to find inner resources that will allow her to return and engage more fully in her life and marriage. Again this is not real engagement out of happiness which is supposed to be for Jaya's positive outlook on life, which believes that anything is possible, reveals the transformations she has undergone. Shashi Deshpande encourages women to fight for their rights first in this story. Women's enslavement can only be ended if, as in the instance of Jaya, women break their long silence, but keep in mind again.... Silence too speaks! Always!

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A study of emotional intelligence among college students

¹Baraiya Yogita Dilipbhai & ²Rita Lodariya

¹Student of T.Y.B.A & ²Guide, Assistant professor,
Gopinathji Mahila Arts and commerce College Sihor.

Abstract :

The purpose of present study was investigation of Emotional Intelligence among college students. The scope of research of the present study was education and psychology . The sample was taken by randomly method .Total 50 students . boys are 25 and girls 25 were taken among arts students .Tool was used constructed by Dr. Arun Kumar Sinha and Dr. Shauti narain(2013) and this scale transsated in Gujati language and adapted by Dr. Dinesh A. Dhadhanai and Rita Lodariya (2019).It consists of 31 items. Data collected by only arts students in Sihor. The data analysis by 't' statistical techniques. The result of shown that this study of level 0.05 and 0.01 and there is significant difference between arts and commerce college students. The result Could be said that the arts students have high emotional intelligence than the commerce students.

Key words: Emotional intelligence, arts and commerce students

Introduction

Emotional intelligence is the intelligence which Helps humans learn to recognize and evaluate one's own and Other people's emotions, and helps reflect the emotional in for Emotional intelligence is as important as intelligence question For an individuals success the concept of EI has gained popularity As in accounts for successful lives and careers that cannot Be explained by IQ alone Peter salovey and John Mayer in 1990, defined EI as the sunset of social intelligence and emotions to discriminate amog them and to use this information to guide one's thinking and actions. After covid -19 12th studets very penfull

What is Emotional Intelligence?

- Ability to understand and manage our emotions.
- Ability to understand and in turn influence the emotions in Other.
- There is a strong co-relation between students emotional Intelligence and their classroom behavior.
- Lack of skills to communicate of manage their emotions appropriately

What is Emotional Intelligence?

Emotional intelligence refers to the ability to perceive, Control, and evaluate emotions. Some researchers suggest that emotional intelligence can be learned and strengthened while others claim it's an inborn characteristic.

How Emotional Intelligence Is Measured

A number of different assessments have emerged to measure Levels of emotional Intelligence. Such tests generally fall into one of Two types : Self report tests and Ability test.

Brief History of emotional Intelligence

- 1930 - Edward Thorndike described the concept of "social intelligence" as the ability to get along with other people.
- 1940s - David Wechsler suggested that affective components of
- 1950s- Humanistic psychologists such as Abraham Maslow described how people can build emotional strength.
- 1975- Howard Gardner publishes the Shattered Mind, which introduced the concept of multiple intelligence.
- 1985- Wayne Payne intelligence in his doctoral dissertation entitled "A Study Of Emotion: developing emotional intelligence; self- intelligence; relating to fear, pain and desire (theory, structure of reality, problem -Solving, contraction / expansion, tuning in / coming out/ letting go) "
- 1987-in an article published in Mensa magazine, Keith Beasley used the term "Emotional Question " it has been suggested that this is the first published use of the term, although Revuebaron claims to have used the term in an unpublished version of his graduate thesis.
- 1990-psychologists Peter Salovey and John Mayer published their landmark article " Emotional Intelligence " In the journal Imagination, Cognition and Personality.
- 1995-The concept of emotional Intelligence was popularized after publication of Psychologist and New Yorker Times science writer Daniel Goleman's book Emotional Intelligence. Why it can matter more than - IQ.

Models of Emotional Intelligence

In reviewing the literature related to emotional intelligence, the definitions and its components are broadly varied, and each of them bears little resemblance on their own. early

theorists such as thorn dike, Wechsler and Gardner paved the way for the current experts in the field of emotional intelligence. among all the theories about emotional intelligence ; the models Proposed by Mayer and Salovey, bar- on and Goleman have generated the most interest in terms of research and application in other fields. each of their Theoretical framework conceptualise emotional intelligence to one of two Perspectives : as a form of pure intelligence consisting of mental ability (Mayer & Salovey, 1990) or as a mixed intelligence consisting of both mental ability and personality characteristics like optimism, adaptability and well - being. Till now, the only ability model of emotional intelligence is that proposed by John Mayer and peter Salovey. The two mixed model distingvish from each other ; the differences in which are attributed to the varying beliefs of what constirutes emotional Intelligence (bar- on 1997 : Goleman, 1998) reuven bar - on conceptualised a model with npersonality dimensions emphasizing the co- dependence of the ability aspects of emotional intelligence with personality traits and their application to well - being on the other hand, Daniel Goleman prososed a mixed model in terms of performance by combining an individual's abillities and personality implementing their corresponding effects in the workplace (Goleman,2001)

Goleman's Model Of Emotional Intelligence

Daniel Goleman is being credired for popularizing the concept of emotional intelligence in 1995 when he wrote the landmark book emotional Intelligence he described emotional Intelligenceas " abilities such a being able to motivate oneself and survive in the Face of frustrations, to control impulse and delay gratification to manage one' s moods and keep distress from swamping the Abillity to think ; to control impulse and delay gratification; to manage one's moods and keep distress from swamping the ability to think ; to empathize and to hope " There for emotional Intelligence is defined as " the capacity for recognizing Our own feelings and those of other for motivating ovrselfesand for managing emotions well in ovrselfes and in our relationship (Goleman, 1998, p 317) Goleman's model ovtlines the four main constructs of emational intelligence the first, self - awareness, is the ability to identify one's emotions and recognize their impact while using gut feelings to guide decisions self - management, the second costruct, involves controlling one's emotions and impulses and adapting to changing circumstances. the third conctruct social awareness controlling one's emotional while using gut feelings to guide decisions. Self - management, the second construct, involves Controlling one's emotional and impules and adapting to changing circumstances. the third construct, social awareness consists of the ability to sense, and

erstand, and react to other's emotions While comprehending social network, finally, relationship management the fourth contrast, entails the ability to inspire, influence, and develop others while managing conflict (Goleman 1998).

Bar- on : Mixed Model Of Emotional Intelligence

Bar- on (1998) introduced the term emotional quotient EQ in his doctoral dissertation as an analogue to intelligent quotient (IQ) his model of emotional intelligence can be viewed as mixed intelligence, as " an consisting of cognitive ability and aspects of personality, health and well - being. He defined emotional intelligence as an array of non - cognitive capabilities, competencies and skills that influence one's ability to succeed in coping with environmental demands and pressures (bar - on, 1997 p. 14) in nutshell, it includes any ability that is not specifically cognitive. The definition encompasses a number of areas like emotional self -awareness, assertiveness self - regard, self - actualization independent, empathy, interpersonal relationship, social responsibility problem solving, reality testing flexibility, stress tolerance, impulse control, happiness and optimism Bar -on's model of emotional intelligence relates to the potential for performance and success, rather than performance or success itself and is considered process oriented rather than outcome oriented (bar - on 2002)

Literature Review

The Relationship Between Emotional Intelligence And Gender Amongst University Student :

It has been reported that there are more similarities rather than difference between males and females the difference that exist between males and females relate more to unique strengths that exist such as emotional self - management and self -confidence (Dearlove, 2003). Women in relation to men tend to have more interpersonal skills, to have more interpersonal skills, they are more aware of their emotions, show more empathy, are more socially responsible and relate better to their emotions, show more empathy, are more socially responsible and relate better to others interpersonally men on the other hand tend to have a higher interpersonal capacity ; they are more adaptable, solve issues better, are more flexible, cope better with stress and are more optimistic (Jopi Van Rooyen and Partners, n. d.) Robbins (2003) suggest that gender differences have been found relating to EQ and the ability to lead others. He specifically emphasises that women have greater ability to emotionally express themselves than men demonstrating a greater need for social approval and thus being able to lead more effectively. further studies show that EQ is closely related to

IQ with gender differences (Furnham & Martin, 2004). Evidence also indicates that participants provided higher self-estimates of their mother's EQ compared to their father's EQ and this related to both genders. This finding is consistent with most research that was conducted previously empathetic and socially skilled than their counterparts.

•The Relationship Between Emotional Intelligence and Race Amongst University student:

Historically, the concepts of race imply that whole human groups are distinct and different from all other groups in relation to origin (Coon, 1982). This definition minimises the reality of individual variation within groups as well biological features across groups. Race could be defined as a population which differs significantly from other human populations with regards to the genes it possesses. It is an arbitrary matter which relates to genetics (Boyd, 1950).

There is a general agreement that a race is a breeding population, largely, if not entirely isolated reproductively from other breeding population. The measure of race is a reproductive isolation, arising commonly but not exclusively from geographical isolation (Fan, 1960). Races are defined populations differing in genes, but actually exchanging them (Dobzansky, 1944).

Research Problem

The problem of present a study of Emotional Intelligence Among college student

Objectives

The main objectives of study were as under :

1. To investigate the mean difference of Emotional Intelligence of college students.

Null Hypothesis

To related objectives of this study, hypothesis were as under :

1. There is no significant difference in Emotional Intelligence between arts and commerce girls.

Participants

According to the purpose of present study total 50 participants has been selected. There were 25 arts girls and 25 commerce girls students were taken as a sample from particular area of Sihor city (Gujarat).

Tool

For this purpose the following scale tools were considered with their reliability, validity and objective manuals. In present study one questionnaires used in research.

Emotional Intelligence Scale

Emotional Intelligence scale by developed by. Dr. Arun kumar sinhna and Dr. Shauti narain (2013) and this scale transsatated in Gujarati language and adapted by Dr. Dinesh A. Dhadhanian and Rita Lodariya (2019) . It consists of 31 items.

Result and Discussion :

The main objective of present study was to measure the Emotional Intelligence in college students. In this study t_ test statistical. method was used. Result discussions of present study are as under:

1.Table -1 shoving the mean, SD and t- value of Emotional Intelligence between arts and commerce girls.

Type of stream	N	Mean	SD	T	Sig
Arts Girls	25	47.43	10.30	2.54	0.01
Commerce Girls	25	50.56	12.44		

We have seen the table – 1 significant difference between college students for testing of hypothesis No.1 .t_ value can be seen 2.54 in above table. This value is significant at 0.01 level. Null hypothesis is rejected. Mean score can be seen arts girls. Which is 47.43 and S.D. 10.30 This score compared with commerce girls mean score 50.56 and S.D. 12.44. It means there is significant.

Conclusion:

We can conclude by data analysis as follows:

For testing of hypothesis, " There is no significant difference is Emotional Intelligence between arts and commerce girls." We have used t- test and got the result is 2.54 and it is significant 0.01 level. and it is significant at 0.01. level as well as we can see at above table - 1 that arts girls 47.43 Commerce girls 50.56 students. Mean score arts girls. We clearly say that commerce girls is low of emotional intelligence.

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THE IMPACT OF DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION ON EDUCATION

Dr. Nisha Raninga
Asst.Professor,
Smt.J.J. Kundaliya Graduate Teachers' College

Abstract

Digital Transformation in schools is not about innovation or technology, it's more a matter of culture. Through a digitalization of the learning experience, both teachers and students are able to improve their skills, with a common goal: to create a more engaging and effective education process. Educational institutes have started to realize the significance of digital transformation in education industry with the increased use of online classes and video conferencing solutions. It is the right time to implement and build technology solutions that will transform the way learning is offered to students. One of the major reasons for the inclusion of digital technologies in education transformation is the development of more personalized content with greater access to courses for skill development. However, digitalization will only be effective if the technology is used as a tool to drive systemic and institutional changes to impart knowledge and develop job skills and not merely to automate and fast track the process of learning.

Key words: Digital Transformation, AI-based analysis of students, Boosting Digital Equity, Adaptive Learning.

1.0 Introduction

Immediate action is thus imperative by all stakeholders including academic leaders and policymakers to enable more efficient and responsive integration of technology in academia. The need is to identify meaningful and relevant use of digital technologies to improve students' overall learning. management system. Digital transformation of our education system will require commitment from all stakeholders. There is a growing need to integrate the smart use of digital technologies to enhance the teaching-learning experience. New technologies in education such as cloud computing, MOOCs, smart boards etc. are already impacting the teaching-learning process in a big way.

Leadership support will play a crucial role to make digital transformation in education is effective in schools and colleges. Academic leaders need to adopt new working

ways and approaches that involve the use of innovative technology. Adoption of new educational technologies will enable teachers to make drastic improvements in academic delivery and students' assessment process. It can enable a better learning experience for students and improve job prospects.

One of the major reasons for the inclusion of digital technologies in education transformation is the development of more personalized content with greater access to courses for skill development. However, digitalization will only be effective if the technology is used as a tool to drive systemic and institutional changes to impart knowledge and develop job skills and not merely to automate and fast track the process of learning.

Digital Transformation in schools is not about innovation or technology, it's more a matter of culture. Through a digitalization of the learning experience, both teachers and students are able to improve their skills, with a common goal: to create a more engaging and effective education process.

2.0 Digital Transformation in Education

Digital Transformation means enhancing an organization's core business operations to meet customer requirements efficiently by leveraging data and technology. In the education industry, the target customer can be student, faculty, staff and alumni and digitizing the education sector can benefit both students and faculty. Digital Transformation aimed at enhancing the student experience might include:

- Allowing students to register for admission via mobile app or web app
- Providing a wide array of online learning options
- Using technology to track student progress and run intervention protocols
- Allowing faculties to organize online classes.

3.0 Benefits of Digital Transformation in Education

3.1 Boosting Digital Equity. Digital equity in education means that all students can have access to learning resources in an easier and less expensive way than the traditional one. Thanks to the digital transformation, students can check out only one device – a smartphone, a tablet or a laptop – to access many different contents at school, at home, wherever they are and regardless of their economic status. With digital transformation, there is no more need to stop by the library to collect so many

heavy books, that most of the time were already taken by someone else. Also, there will be no more need to choose which paper book to buy among those in the long list of suggested course books. Digital contents are less expensive and they can be shared among students and teachers in a click. And let's not forget about the burst of free and open content and tools, through which schools can guarantee equal access to learning resources while saving money. Last but not least, digital equity allows lifelong learners to continue to pursue an education while growing up and meeting work or family commitments.

3.2 A Worldwide Audience. Digital learning platforms are literally breaking the geographical and cultural boundaries, allowing teachers to bring the knowledge beyond the classroom, potentially to a worldwide audience. Other children and young students from all around the world can attend and contribute to lessons, creating global conversations through so many different points of view on the same topic, with the result of an enriched educational experience.

3.3 Asynchronous classrooms allow students to “go to school” whenever they need. This gives graduate students the opportunity to access advanced information for their thesis and researches in the exact moment when they need it the most, while undergraduate students can benefit from the flexibility – a brand new concept for the traditional education – that allows them to stay updated with the school agenda while doing other important experiences such as internships or temporary study abroad.

3.4 Modular Learning. One of the most powerful and positive impact on education provided by the digital transformation in schools is the possibility to build learning modules in a faster way. Educators can prepare their courses and programmes using the best content previously developed by other colleagues, from their same department but also from other institutes. Thanks to this “*digital abstraction*” of content, educators can solve the struggle to create a variety of effective learning materials that have to satisfy a broad range of needs for different competencies, difficulty levels, roles and departments. Furthermore, thanks to digital tools, educators can measure how students learn most effectively, adjusting the learning modules to new evidence-based aspects.

3.5 High-quality Educators. Teachers’ training is fundamental to the success of digital transformation in schools. It needs prepared educators who feel empowered by the use of digital tools and want to use them in the most efficient way, without

missing any possible opportunity given by the new education technologies. Teachers can join online professional learning communities to ask questions and share tips with the colleagues, staying connected and animating the common goal to create an evolved, high-quality standard of education.

4.0 Main areas of Digital Transformation in Education

Digital Transformation in Education does not only mean improving students' experience; it also focuses on enhancing campus environment, teaching and learning methods. Therefore, we have classified the digital transformation in education sector into three categories:

- Transformation in Campus environment
- Transformation in Learning Methods
- Transformation in Teaching Methods

4.1 Digital Transformation in Campus Environment

Following are some of the technologies and applications that can help transform the environment at school/university premises:

Thermal Screening at Entry. Authorities at schools can use thermal imaging equipment to detect if a student's or teacher's body temperature is normal or above the normal range. In case, the body temperature is found to be high; authorities should not allow that student or teacher to enter the school and suggest them to visit a doctor for the treatment. The essential data of students and teachers captured by thermal equipment can be sent to the cloud using which educational institutes can identify if that person came in contact with anyone at the campus and trace all contacts to contain the spread of the virus.

Contactless Attendance. Schools/Universities need to replace the biometric attendance systems with contactless attendance to avoid the risk of the spread of the virus. Using a contactless attendance system does not require setting up new hardware equipment. Instead, you can use your existing IP or CCTV cameras that will capture a person's face and mark their attendance by identifying them with facial recognition. IP cameras can be installed at the entrance of the institute and classes that will capture the faces of teachers and students and add their face data along with time log to the attendance record in real-time. It will reduce the risk of infection exposure.

Social Distancing Alert System.

Many educational institutes are open now; however, there is a need that both teachers and students should adhere to guidelines provided to contain the risk of COVID-19. Students and teachers both need to follow social distancing and should maintain a specific distance so that infection does not spread from one person to another. But there is a solution to monitor people by using a social distancing alert system. Face Mask Detection System. To ensure the safety of students and staff, face mask detection systems can be used at schools and universities. Wearing a face mask can save lives and help contain the spread of the virus. Using face mask detection can help you create a safe environment for students and staff when schools/universities will reopen.

4.2 Digital Transformation in Learning Environment

Educational institutes have started to realize the significance of digital transformation in education industry with the increased use of online classes and video conferencing solutions. It is the right time to implement and build technology solutions that will transform the way learning is offered to students.

Video Conferencing Solutions for Overseas Studies. The crisis currently impacts international education, and students are unable to go abroad and pursue their higher studies. Delaying courses or studies is not an option. Online assessments can be done and universities can facilitate virtual on boarding and admission of students. Schools/universities can integrate video conferencing solutions into their app or website to allow students in different countries to continue their studies. They can attend online classes and webinars and attend physical classes once international traveling is permitted.

Adaptive Learning. Using Adaptive Learning Technologies, educational institutes can personalize content and educational experiences in innovative ways. Adaptive Learning involves using specific teaching devices to handle interaction with learners. It is used to deliver custom solutions to meet the learning needs of particular individuals. Adaptive Learning is also defined as an educational system based on data analysis that facilitates faculties to monitor students' performance and adjust programs to every learner's needs. For example, Quizalize is a learning platform that helps teachers convert boring tests into interactive and fun games. The platform differentiates learning automatically depending on the student's performance.

4.3 Digital Transformation in Teaching Methods

Educational institutes are looking at technology as an opportunity to build teaching methods and connect with students efficiently. Everyone nowadays owns smart devices, including smartphones, computers, laptops and tablets. Learning to transform teaching methods by using technology is a significant way to bring better learning experiences for students.

Smart Class. Whether it is an online classroom or physical classroom, the digital whiteboard can help you engage students effectively with interactive learning methods. While teaching via digital whiteboard, teachers are not restricted to only use one or two colors. Instead, they can use different colors shapes like circle, rectangle or star to explain complicated concepts more quickly and interactively.

AI-driven Online Assessments. The evolution from the pen-and-paper approach to an online and automated platform acts as a cornerstone in the education sector. As colleges and schools are shut down, educational institutes have shifted to online teaching methods. However, the challenge for education providers is how to administer tests and assessments and determine learning outcomes. Artificial Intelligence has made it possible for educational institutes to conduct online examinations with the help of the internet and computer network.

AI/ML-based assessment system is trained to process and analyze images of the examinee captured during the test with provided candidate information and flag discrepancies to prevent impersonation. AI-based online assessment system can also lock down the app where assessment is being taken, thereby restricting the navigation of students away from the assessment. It is possible to conduct different types of examinations, whether it is multiple choice questions, paragraph type questions, typing and coding simulators or video and audio input. With online assessment tools, you can roll out examination online in a hassle-free manner.

AI-based analysis of students. Universities and schools nowadays have to face a lot of challenges, including high dropout rates, the ineffectiveness of a traditional “one-size-fits-all” approach and disengaged students. However, AI and big data analytics can help create personalized learning experiences and resolve these challenges. A personalized learning experience allows students to enjoy a unique educational approach that is completely tailored to individuals’ needs and abilities. It can enhance

student's productivity and reduce their chances of dropping out. With data analysis of students' behavior using AI, professors can get a better understanding of each student's learning ability that could allow them to teach more efficiently.

AI-enabled remote proctoring. Remote proctoring is a technology that allows educational institutes to conduct online examination that prevents students from involving in any unfair means. You can enable online proctoring with a combination of integrated web camera and AI-powered facial recognition algorithm. It offers massive opportunities for online evaluations. It does not require manual invigilators to keep an eye on students during the examination. With AI-enabled online proctoring, you can record every single examination from beginning to end, not just via video; it can also capture the desktop screen, images and chat logs. It can also monitor the complete examination session, including non-standard occurrences, for example, a student leaning away from their webcam or leaving the room. AI-assisted facial recognition and tracking system allows a student to be tracked remotely and the contents of their computer. Therefore, online examination or assessment is no more a concern for educational institutes if they have an AI-enabled assessment system.

5.0 Conclusion

Instead of learning to memorize facts and figures, students need to 'learn how to learn' and how to solve problems. We should bring the working world into education a lot earlier and take education into the working world. Digital transformation is a process that aims to improve an entity by triggering significant changes to its properties through combinations of information, computing, communication, and connectivity technologies is generally taking place in all spheres of our life and affecting everyone from babies till the elderly. Digital Transformation in schools is not about innovation or technology, it's more a matter of culture. Through a digitalization of the learning experience, both teachers and students are able to improve their skills, with a common goal: to create a more engaging and effective education process.

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A REVIEW ON WEB-BASED TEACHING METHODS USING MALL IN AN ENGLISH LANGUAGE CLASSROOM

¹Yesha Bhatt and ²Dr. Anasuya N. Chaudhari

¹Research scholar (Ph. D), ²Shri K. H. Madhvani College, Porbandar
Bhakta Kavi Narsinh Mehta University, Junagadh

Abstract:

During the pandemic Covid 19, the education system has upgraded through the use of various digital platforms and technological devices. Earlier mobile phones were not allowed in schools and colleges, but the pandemic made these devices necessary for the learning and teaching process. The most useful device in the process of teaching during the pandemic was the mobile phone and the medium to reach these mobile phones was the internet. Teachers were making lectures available on mobile phones through the internet. MALL is a Mobile Assisted Language Learning system in which teachers and students use mobile phones for academic purposes and to make learning happen. This paper deals with the use of the MALL teaching method in English language classrooms and how it works. The paper also presents a review of web-based teaching methods and how the internet can be used for teaching the English language and how teachers can generate web based activities. The paper also contains reviews of teachers and students regarding the process of integrating technology in teaching and learning through mobile phones and web resources. Online platforms and mobile devices are different from face-to-face learning and teaching processes, it requires digital literacy on part of teachers and learners. The paper also examines the effectiveness of digital tools and its comparison with traditional classroom and face-to-face chalkboard teaching methods.

Key Words: MALL, Digital tools, Web-based teaching.

Introduction:

MALL stands for Mobile Assisted Language Learning. This can get connected with CALL which is Computer Assisted Language Learning and can collaborate with web-based learning. As per the excessive use of mobile phones this learning method has emerged and became popular. The method has its pedagogical benefits with pedagogical challenges. During Covid 19 mobile phones along with other digital devices were the only options to continue the education process and allow teachers to teach and students to learn. Teachers

have used Googlemeet, Zoom, MSTeams, Google classroom and other digital platforms to continue the teaching process and majority of students have used mobile phones to operate these platforms or mediums.

MALL can be considered as a large term which includes authentic communication, cultural artefacts, metalinguistic tools, peer facilitation, information and linguistic resources, language-in-action activities and makes learning interesting and interactive. (Palalas, 2011) MALL includes various mobile technologies with applications like MP3 players, personal digital assistant, phones with this, there are methodological approaches like, behavioristic, teacher-centred, instructional, innovative constructivist, collaborative and learner-centred instruction. (Jack Burston) MALL is supported with technology and can make foreign language teaching easy. From nearly the last four decades there were various pedagogical approaches to teach English language, but MALL is applying such methodologies which supports teachers and students both. (Jack Burston, 2014)

MALL still has enough potential but teachers and learners are still focused upon its learning method or medium which is technology. MALL has more than technology. Researches can help the system to improve and overcome the incapacities of the method. Students and teachers have to choose the comfortable devices for their use and can add features which can help them in learning and teaching process. (Palalas, 2011) MALL accelerates web-based learning because computer assisted language learning is not possible for all except they are using computers in their teaching institutes, but mobile is a common device among people these days because it is a medium of communication with internet connection and facilities of applications. MALL is easier than CALL and through internet services, this method can help learners to learn a second language interestingly.

Research Objectives:

- To explore the **effectiveness of MALL** in an English language classroom.
- To explore the **approach of teachers** and students on MALL method in an English language classroom

Research questions:

- Why MALL** in Language classroom?

- **Why web-based** learning in an English language classroom?
- **Is MALL effective** in an English language classroom?

What is MALL?

Mobile Assisted Language learning has a system working nearly from last two decades with computed assisted language learning and helping foreign language to be learn by various learners. In comparison with computers, mobile phones are less expensive and easy to operate. (Burston, 2014) There was a wave in learning pedagogy as “learning anywhere, anytime” and this was collaborated with mobile assisted language learning. The research started from 1994 and after conducting many studies, the outcome was quite impressive as researchers have found many benefits in these devices like MP3 players, dictionaries, audio dictionaries and mobile phones. (Burston, 2014, #)

After starting to apply the technology in teaching and learning environments, there were several MALL applications which supported the development of MALL among academic spaces. These practices may provide face-to-face mode or online mode. Teachers were able to prepare a schedule and were able to share that through the internet or they are able to set a schedule in the inbuilt calendar of the mobile device which can remind students of the lecture timings. These days the same facilities can be identified into google calendar and its directly linked up with gmail and google classrooms. A teacher has to set up a role of mobile, then they have to generate activities which can help in learning language and then these applications can be applied. In the process, technologies and further emphasises focusing on the learner ahead of the technology. (Salaberry, 2001) with the use of MALL teachers can also argue against "technology-driven pedagogy," suggesting that despite their revolutionary status, it is not clear that any modern technology like television, radio or computer have the same pedagogical benefits as traditional second language instruction. (Chinnery, 2006)

(Beatty, 2003) offers a further caveat that "teachers need to be concerned about investing time and money in unproven technology". (Thornton & Houser, 2003) developed an English idiom website, including definitions, illustrative videos and animations, and multiple-choice quizzes, specifically for mobile technologies. In their study, students accessed these web pages using either PDAs or mobile web and video phones, and then evaluated their usability. Scores were generally positive—and similar—for both media, but PDA users rated their video quality higher than the mobile phone users, likely due to larger screen size and higher

resolution. All students expressed difficulty with the listening tasks, though the authors note that neither headphones nor earphones were used in the study, and that none of the actors or writers were native English speakers. This can create hurdles in the process of learning as equipment is not sufficient or if some devices are missing then that can create a problem in learning language. When a learner is learning any language at that time pronunciations are needed in clear utterance then only the learner would be able to speak it correctly. Lack of some devices can harm the learning process.

(Colpaert, 2004) observes that in the history of CALL, periods of professional development have been followed by periods of amateur development—coincident with periods of hype—by teachers and researchers, and further portends that "if this prevails, the mobile hype will burst out as soon as tools become available allowing teachers and researchers to develop their own mobile applications and tools". This has happened also, as new smart devices have come and technologies have arrived, these smartphones started taking the place of computers and made learning enough easy and entertaining. But with these benefits it has its limitations too as these devices have brought some distractions with it too. Some non-learning or non-academic applications have been proved as distractions and learners are entertained with the applications which are there for fun only. Teachers are also sometimes not creative enough to generate activities which can help students to develop practices on tense, active-passive, idiom-phrases, adjectives, word-drills and other language practices. On the other hand, smart and digital screens are harming the eyes of students and teachers both. This can create an issue of weak-eyesight from a very young age in students and teachers too. Screen time is developing as a major issue these days.

Web-based methods using MALL in English language classroom:

Web-based learning has many benefits on the part of teachers as well as students as it helps them to save time, money and human hours which can be used creatively in other activities. Teachers can develop various learning environments for students by using technology and applications which can facilitate the learning process. The use of multimedia can help students to make their learning process effective and students can integrate in the learning process. Web-based learning also includes softwares, applications and a collaborative operating system which provides open access to both teachers and learners. (Scigliano & Levin, 2000)

(Yamaguchi, 2005) recapitulates: "A computer is better than a mobile phone for handling various types of information such as visual, sound, and textual information, but a mobile phone is superior to a computer in portability. The day when the internet has got connected to mobile phones, a new scenario of academic activities has started, as teachers and students have found mobile devices more comfortable to move and flexible as far as learning is concerned. "Technology is all-pervading, touching almost every part of our walk of life. Besides, the requisite of the devices to access mobile networks are relatively economically low cost compared to desktop and laptop computers. Some of the salient features of Mobile Assisted Language Learning are: Inventiveness of knowledge acquaintance Mobility of learning setting Interactivity of the learning process Integration of instructional content Immediate and urgent need of learning." (Yedla, 2013)

"... World is changing at a fast speed. Reason behind is ICT which provides fast access to reliable information anytime, anywhere. ICT enabled teaching learning process encompasses a variety of resources, tools and technologies aimed at improving the quality and effectiveness of the teaching-learning process. There are a variety of resources like projects, multimedia, self-learning modules which enhance the understanding of students. For this, the conventional classrooms have to be transformed into Smart Classrooms (PP.: 115- 117). (Yedla, 2013)

Web-based teaching methods need something to execute its activities and mobile phones can give a good platform to put forward the creativity done by teachers and students. It carries a variety of applications and software including media players and audio players which helps in developing LSRW skills in learners. By media players students can develop their listening and speaking skills and with reading activities and drills activities like fill in the blanks, dialogue completion and repeat the word, students can develop their reading and writing skills. Ultimately web-based teaching and mobile assisted language learning has a viceversa approach. Students can gain flexibility and a learner-centred approach to facilitate the learning process. Web provides a medium to reach mobile phones and mobile provides a familiar platform for teachers and students to reach each other. M-learning strategies have always not worked and the internet is also something which may have connectivity issues in developing countries like India. There are some places where still electricity has not reached us and we cannot imagine internet and M-learning there. Thus, M-learning still has many

miles to go and make its place and yet many challenges to face to survive in the academic field.

Conclusion:

As per the above research, the conclusion can be that there are many uses of MALL and if we take technology as just medium, the device can be integrated as the best tool to get indulged in language learning practices. Web-based teaching provides vast space for learning and creating activities which are unique and mobile devices can be operated as the common device of use by which those activities can be done properly. Mobile devices are less complicated and friendly to operate than computers which can be considered as the best plus point of it and these devices are less expensive too. Thus, internet connected in a smartphone can help students to learn effectively and help teachers to develop activities which are interesting and effective in learning the English language. Thus, web-based learning and MALL can work hand-in-hand to cultivate collaborative learning environment.

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PROBLEM AND CHALLENGES OF FARM LABOUR WOMEN

Miral R. Jasani

lecture in Gopinathji Girls Arts & Commerce college – Sihor, Bhavnagar
jasanimiral19991@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The image of India all over the world has been dependent on agriculture. Most of the villagers i.e., 70% of the people are engaged in agriculture and its ancillary occupations. In which women are mostly seen working. Instead of hard work, in today's age of technology, the position of women in the field of farm labour has improved. The study presented in this article has tried to show the problems and challenges that arise in this regard.

Keywords: Farm labour, women, questions challenges

Introduction:

India is an agricultural country people make their subsistence by farming. In India out of 130 crores population 70% people living in the village and in village farming is people main occupation in which participation of males and females is more in comparison with males. Females do more work and they are exploited more than males

According to the World Bank in Bangladesh 30.5%, in Sri Lanka 33.7% and in Indian in 2005 26%. Which is less 20.3% in 2019.

If you look at the percentage of women's labour participation in Gujarat it was 19.67% in the year 1981. In the year 1991, it was 25.63%. In this way an attempt has been made to present the participation of females in a book study article.

Objectives

- Check family problems of women who working in the fields.
- Check health-related problems of women who working in the fields.
- Check economic status of women who working in the fields.

Methodology

The present study articale is organized in descriptive and qualitative form in which the textbook approach is introduced as a library method. A reference guide has been used to read the reference text and to meet some women farm labourers.

Sample

In the present study, the 30 Farm Working Women of Sanosara Village of Bhavnagar district have been selected on the basis of random demonstration.

Problems of labour women:

- This type of women is exploited due to low level of education
- In agriculture women work the same to men but are not paid as mush the women's salary has to be low, or she will be paid low.
- She has faced some family related problems. She can't give full time to her children. She does not have the right to make decision in family. She has to play a role in both housework and farming.

The problem Showed in the Research

- 1.A dare role has emerged at the family level
- 2.Lake of employment for many months
- 3.Sexual harassment to some extent in agriculture
- 4.Children's socialization questions
- 5.Salary less than men
- 6.Negative beadle little
- 7.Found traditional beliefs

Statistical Analysis

India is an agriculture counrty farming is main occupation in rural areas. Most of the population of India is engaged in agriculture and agribusiness. In investigation the percentage of women engaged in farm labor was seen 48.18% in 1981, 43.56% in 1991 and 38.8% in 2001. On the basis of this it can be said that in a decrease of 20 years. There was a decrease of 10.10%. Especially in saurashtra area women are doing this business when they get opportunity to stick, stone on sari, diamond industry etc.

From the point of view of population the number of female worker in agriculture in the year 1961 was 857 pre thousand which has been seen 774 in the year 1999-2000 on the basis of which it can be said that in the last 40 years the number of female worker has decreased by 112. Given this it can be said that women may be involved in other occupation.

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GENDER AND FAMILY IN SINGLE PARENT

Miss. KIRTIBA H.JADEJA

Research scholar(Ph.D)

Department of sociology, Gujarat University, Ahmedabad

પ્રસ્તાવના: -

આપણા ભારતીય બંધારણમાં એક નાગરિક તરીકે સ્ત્રી અને પુરુષ વચ્ચે સમાનતા દાખવવામાં આવી છે તેમ છતાં જેન્ડર ને ભારતીય સંસ્કૃતિ સાથે સાંકળી એ તો ઘણા જુદા આચારો જોવા મળે છે જેમાં ભારતીય સમાજમાં લગ્ન જીવનમાં સંતાનના ઉછેરમાં માતા કે પિતા તરીકે સ્ત્રીઓ માટે વિવિધ પાસાઓ માં આવેલ પરિવર્તન નોંધનીય છે કે ભારતીય સમાજમાં પરંપરાથી સામાજિકરણ ના મુખ્ય એજન્ટ તરીકે કુટુંબમાં સ્ત્રીઓની ભૂમિકા અગ્રનીય રહી છે. પરંપરાગત રીતે કૌટુંબિક બાબતોમાં નિર્ણયો લેવાની સત્તા સ્ત્રીઓ પાસે ન હતી પરંતુ આજે જીવનસાથી પસંદગી થી લઈને સંતાન જન્મ સુધી અને એટલું જ નહીં સંતાનોના જન્મ બાદ ઉછેર, શિક્ષણ,... વગેરે ની પરવાનગી સાથે સ્ત્રીની પણ ભાગીદારી આપવામાં આવી છે આ ઉપરાંત પણ એકલ પરિવારમાં આપણે જોઈએ તો એકલ પિતા કરતાં એકલમાતા પરિવાર ની સંખ્યા વધુ જોવા મળે છે.

વ્યાખ્યાઓ:-**Oakely (Ann-1985)**

‘Gender is a matter of culture,it refers to the social classification of man and women in to masculine and feminine,

The encyclopaedic of children's health

‘Single parents families are families with children under age 18 headed by a parent who is widowed or divorced and not remarried or by a parent who never married,

સંશોધન નો હેતુ :-

કૌટુંબિક કાર્યોમાં સંતાનો સાથે રહેતા એકલ માતા કે પિતાના લિંગ ની અસર જાણવાનો સંશોધકનો મુખ્ય હેતુ છે.

સંશોધન પદ્ધતિ:-

માનનીય સંબંધના અભ્યાસમાં વાલીપણા ની તકનિકો અથવા કુટુંબીક મુદ્દાઓ પ્રાયોગિક રચનાઓ નહિવત છે.કારણ કે તેમાં ચલો ના નિયંત્રણની જરૂર છે જે માત્ર કુદરતી વિજ્ઞાનમાં શક્ય છે વળી સમય ની મર્યાદા ના લીધે પ્રસ્તુત વર્તમાન અભ્યાસ મુલાકાત તથા નિરીક્ષણ પદ્ધતિ નો ઉપયોગ કરી સહભાગી બનીને અભ્યાસ કરવાનો પ્રયાસ કરવામાં આવેલ છે.

એકલ માતા કે પિતાના કૌટુંબિક કાર્યમાં જેઠર:-

આપણે સૌ કોઈ જાણીએ છીએ કે ઇતિહાસમાં એકલ માતા પિતા માત્ર જીવનસાથીના મૃત્યુની જોવા મળતા હતા અને તેમાં પણ તેઓ પોતાના સંયુક્ત પરિવાર સાથે વસવાટ કરતા હતા મોટાભાગે વિધવા માતા હતી. પુરુષને પુનઃ લગ્નની પરવાનગી હતી પરંતુ સ્ત્રીઓને ન હતી. પરંતુ વર્તમાન સમયમાં એકલ માતા તરીકેની વિચારસરણીમાં પરિવર્તન આવ્યું છે આજે વિધવા માતા પોતાના સંતાનોને પોતાની જાતે ઉછેર કરવા સ્વતંત્ર બની છે આપણા પુરુષ પ્રધાન સમાજમાં સંતાનના નામની પાછળ માત્ર તેના પિતાનું નામ લાગતું હતું પરંતુ હવે આજે સંતાનની માતા નામનો ઉલ્લેખ થાય છે.

ગાર્ડ, બર્નર ના મંતવ્ય અનુસાર પિતૃસત્તાક સમાજ વ્યવસ્થાને ટકાવી રાખવામાં અને ઊંચનીચના ભેદભાવો ઉભા કરવામાં કુટુંબ જ આગવી અને મહત્વની ભૂમિકા ભજવે છે તે લખે છે કે પરિવાર માત્ર રાજ્યના કાયદા નું પ્રતિબિંબ દર્શાવી બાળકોને કેળવ તેનું અનુસરણ કરવાના પાઠ જ જણાવતું પણ સાથે સાથે તે કુટુંબની વ્યવસ્થા ને જાળવી રાખી તેનું પુનઃ સ્થાપન પણ કરે છે.

પરંપરાગત રીતે એકલ માતા પોતાના પરિવારના ભરણપોષણ માં અન્ય સભ્યો ઉપર આધાર રાખવો પડતો હતો અને જો એકલ માતા દ્વારા આર્થિક ઉપાર્જન કરવામાં આવે તો સમાજ તેને અલગ દ્રષ્ટિકોણથી જોતો હતો પરંતુ આજે એકલ માતા ના દ્રષ્ટિકોણમાં પરિવર્તન આવ્યું છે. આજે એકલ માતા પોતાના અને પોતાના સંતાનના ઉછેરની જવાબદારી એકલા હાથે કોઈપણ ની સહાયતા વિના કરવા સક્ષમ અને સ્વતંત્ર બની છે. આજે સમાજમાં વિધવા માતાઓની પરિસ્થિતિ પહેલા જેટલી દયાજનક નથી વિધવા માતાઓ ચાર દીવાલ પૂરતી સીમિત કરવામાં આવતી નથી તેની સામેના બંધનો નબળા પડ્યા છે. તેઓને પુનઃ લગ્ન ની પરવાનગી સાથે લગ્ન સ્વીકૃતિ સાથે સ્વતંત્રતા પ્રાપ્ત થઈ છે એટલું જ નહીં પહેરવેશની બાબતોમાં પણ આજે તેઓને મોકળું મેદાન પ્રાપ્ત થયું છે.

પરંપરાગત પરંપરાગત હિંદુ લગ્ન સંસ્કાર ગણાતો હોવાથી અપવાદરૂપ કિસ્સામાં જ છૂટાછેડા મળી આવતા અને તેમાં પણ મોટાભાગે પુરુષ દ્વારા છૂટાછેડા લેવામાં આવતા હતા સ્ત્રી છૂટાછેડા લે તો તેનું સમાજમાં સ્વીકાર્ય ન હતું પરંતુ આજે પુરુષો જ નહીં સ્ત્રી પણ પોતાના પતિ સાથે સ્વેચ્છિક અથવા તો બંધારણ ના ૧૯૫૫ના હિન્દુ લગ્ન ધારા અનુસાર છૂટાછેડા લઈ શકે છે અને સંતાનોની કસ્ટડી પણ એક માતા તરીકે પ્રાપ્ત કરી શકે છે તે ઉપરાંત સંતાનનું સામાજિકરણ એક પિતા કરતા એક માતા વધુ સારી રીતે કરી શકે છે તેવી દ્રષ્ટિ એ કાયદાકીય રીતે પણ એકલ માતા તરીકે સંતાનની કસ્ટડી પ્રાપ્ત કરે શકે છે અને આત્મનિર્ભર બની પોતાનું અને પોતાના સંતાનનું ભરણપોષણ જેઠર વિચારતા થી દૂર રહીને કરતી થઈ છે.

સમાપન:-

આજે વર્તમાન સમયમાં એકલ પરિવારની સંખ્યામાં વધારો થતો જાય છે યુરોપ, કેનેડા, અમેરિકા, ઓસ્ટ્રેલિયા, જાપાન, ચીન,.....વગેરે દેશોમાં એકલ માતા કે પિતા ઇતિહાસમાં પહેલેથી જ અસ્તિત્વમાં હતા. પરંતુ પરિવર્તન સમાજ નો નિયમ છે અને વિકાસ તેનું માધ્યમ, જેમ જે વિજ્ઞાન ટેકનોલોજીનો વિકાસ થતો ગયો તેમ તેમ લોકોની વિચારસરણીમાં પરિવર્તન આવતું ગયું ને આજે આપણા ભારત દેશમાં પણ એકલ માતા અને પિતા ઓ જોવા મળે છે.

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EMPLOYEES VIEW ON WORK FROM HOME POLICY WITH REFERENCE TO BHAVNAGAR CITY

Dr. Sameer B. Solanki
Asst. Professor,
Mahdi Mahila Commerce College, Bhavnagar

Abstract

Many sectors are implementing work from home policy as it is one of the effective ways to avoid physical contact among workers and to control the spread of COVID-19. Amidst the stressful pandemic, working from home poses a different kind of stress among both the employers and employees. Numerous studies have found positive and negative consequences of working from home. With or without the pandemic, working from home has become a new way to work. Some industries cannot function well with their employees working from home. Many are finding ways to make work from home a success. The findings in the study reveal that one of the positive outcomes from working from home is the workers appreciate the functional flexibility. Respondents felt that they can achieve work-life balance when they are given the freedom and authority to reduce shift focus weightage for work to family's needs and vice versa and still do well in both. With or without the pandemic, working from home has become a new way to work. Measures should be taken by employers to ensure productivity does not suffer. Measures must be taken by employees to make sure they work with integrity.

Keywords: Work from home, motivation, productivity, and COVID-19 pandemic.

Introduction

The word motivation comes from the word motive, which refers to any idea, need, or feeling that motivates a person to take action. Whatever man's actions may be, there is some restoring involved. The motivation of the person who has to be restored is crucial. Studying his needs and desires can reveal his motivation.

Motivation is the process of directing a person's inner urges and actions toward certain goals, as well as putting these goals into action. It entails a series of events. It's the process of

getting employees to want to work toward organizational goals again. The work manager is a good example of motivation.

Motivation is an important function that every manager performs in order to motivate employees to work toward common goals. A manager must use motivation effectively to persuade employees to follow them. Effective motivation achieves not only the acceptance of an order, but also the determination to see that it is carried out effectively.

One of the most essential aspects in determining organizational effectiveness is motivation. Every leader in the organization must inspire his or her employees to engage in the appropriate behaviours. The capacity to motivate people in the workplace is critical to their success. In the hands of management, motivation is a powerful tool for motivating employees.

A person's efficiency is determined by two factors: first, his or her competence to perform a task, and second, his or her willingness to perform the task. So, whereas the first factor can be obtained through knowledge and training, the second factor can be developed through motivation. A person may have a variety of wants and requirements. Only really felt wants are transformed into motives. As a result, motives are the result of needs and desires.

There is no universal theory that can explain the factors that influence the motivations that guide man's actions at any given time. In general, various incentives function at different times and impact different people's behavior.

Many sectors are implementing (WFH) policy as it is one of the effective ways to avoid physical contact among workers and to control the spread of COVID-19. Work from home precludes the transmission of the virus as it precludes large presence of workers in the workplace.

As WFH offers flexibility of work, employees can decide their own working time and place that is convenient for them to do their tasks, therefore, it helps them in increasing their performance in work. In addition, telecommuting saves time for commuting to work as most of the workers travel one hour or more to work. Hence, the workers become less stressed and more relaxed since they do not have to travel to work and face the traffic. While working from home, employees can reduce their expenses on travelling, food and childcare. It also

benefits the employers in operating cost reduction related to renting cost, water, and electricity bills when people work remotely.

However, when people are working from home, positive work experience is not always visible, thus affecting employee's motivation to work. The unrealistic performance expectations and abundance of online meetings along with high work pressure to meet deadlines has caused higher levels of stress among workers when telecommuting.

About Covid-19 Impact:

The Corona Virus Disease COVID-19 was first reported in Wuhan in December 2019. China's central Hubei province is home to this city. WHO is the United Nations' World Health Organization (WHO). Along with Chinese authorities, they began collaborating. Novel Corona Virus was created to establish a new virus. Observing the situation WHO labelled the outbreak a Public Health Emergency in a number of countries where it had spread.

Coronaviruses are a group of viruses that cause worldwide concern. RNA viruses that are enclosed Mammalian pathogens are the most common in humans, they can cause mild upper respiratory tract infections and, on rare occasions, they can be fatal. Spreading to a larger human population, resulting in a pandemic.

The worldwide economy was disrupted by the lockdown, which resulted in the suspension of services and products, leaving multinational corporations with no choice but to operate from home in order to stay afloat.

Organizations have had no choice but to work from home in order to keep their operations running during the shutdown. While many businesses were unable to cope, other organisations, in accordance with WHO and government health-care recommendations, imposed mandatory work from home during the lockdown.

Literature review

From below literature survey I got the idea of my research area that it is very important to know about "Motivating Factor for Employees Working from Home"

A publication of the Center of Business and Economics, In December 2016, an article was published regarding "Working from Home – What is the Effect on Employees' Effort?"

Kira Rupietta and Michael Beckmann studied how working from home affects employees' work effort. Employees, who have the possibility to work from home, have a high autonomy in scheduling their work and therefore are assumed to have a higher intrinsic motivation. Thus, we expect working from home to positively influence work effort of employees. The more often employees work from home, the higher is the work effort they provide.

A publication on International Journal of Asian Social Science , Vol. 11, No. 8, 388-398., In August 2021, an article was published regarding “A STUDY OF WORK FROM HOME MOTIVATION AMONG EMPLOYEES

Nur Fadzilah & Madaha Hanafi studied that many sectors are implementing work from home policy as it is one of the effective ways to avoid physical contact among workers and to control the spread of COVID-19. Amidst the stressful pandemic, working from home poses a different kind of stress among both the employers and employees. Numerous studies have found positive and negative consequences of working from home.

A publication on [researchgate.net/publication/344266773](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/344266773), September 2020, an article was published regarding “A Study on Work from Home, Motivation & Productivity of Employees in Indian Population during COVID-19 Pandemic.”

Rani B Seema & Prettysha Curtis studied that Novel Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19) pandemic resulted in lockdown affecting all businesses globally. Employees of multi-national companies were forced to work from home leading to challenges in productivity and motivation. 50% of the responders agreed to an increase in their productivity, while 26.7% had a decline in work productivity, 56.7% of the responders mentioning time management as the motivating factor in increasing productivity during lockdown.

A publication on Becker Friedman Institute, An Economic at Uchicago, JULY 2021, WORKING PAPER · NO. 2021-56, an article was published regarding “Work from Home & Productivity: Evidence from Personnel & Analytics Data on IT Professionals”

Michael Gibbs, Friederike Mengel, and Christoph Siemroth studied productivity before and during the working from home [WFH] period of the Covid-19 pandemic, using personnel and analytics data from over 10,000 skilled professionals at a large Asian IT services company. Hours worked increased, including a rise of 18% outside normal business hours. Average output declined slightly, thus productivity fell 8-19%. We then analyze determinants of

changes in productivity. Employees with children at home increased work hours more and had a larger decline in productivity than those without children.

A publication on Karlstad Business School Karlstad University SE-651 88 Karlstad, an article was published regarding “The Influence of Working from Home on Employees' Productivity Comparative document analysis between the years 2000 and 2019-2020”

Esra Thorstensson studied that More public and private organisations offer working from home as an alternative way of working for their employees. The study results indicate that working from home has an influence on productivity of the employees. While influences of some of the factors are either positive or negative, the influence of some of the factors depend on the characteristics and attitude of the employees and the circumstances.

Research Methodology

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The main objectives of the study are:

- To study the employee satisfaction from working from home
- To study about work life balance when working from home
- To study about feel productive during working from home
- To study about effect of working from home

3.2.4 RESEARCH DESIGN

Research design is the arrangement of conditions for collection and analysis of data in manner that aims to combines relevance to the research purpose with economy in procedure. In this study, Descriptive research design is selected for the research.

3.2.5 DATA COLLECTION TOOLS

Primary Data Collection:

Data is collected through structured Questionnaire from respondents working from home in Bhavanagar city.

Secondary Data Collection:

Data is collected from available books, related articles, related magazine, Government Agencies Reports, journals etc.

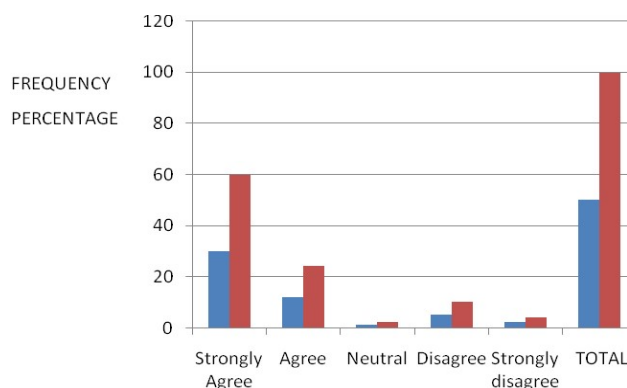
3.2.6 SAMPLING PLAN & SAMPLE SIZE

In order to measure motivational factors in work from during this pandemic situation, non-probability convenience sampling had been used for the study from respondents. For the study 50 respondents has taken as population from different selected areas of Bhavnagar City. Selected respondents working from home have been considered as sampling unit.

DATA ANALYSIS & INTERPRETATION

Adequate communication from
teammates and team leaders

PARAMETER	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Strongly Agree	30	60
Agree	12	24
Neutral	1	2
Disagree	5	10
Strongly disagree	2	4
TOTAL	50	100

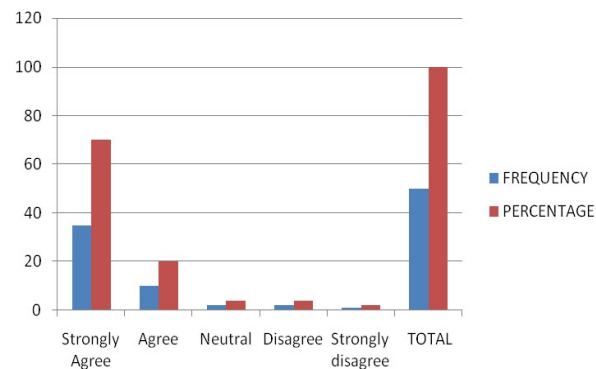


As per the above table it is found that 60% of respondents strongly agree with the statement about adequate communication from teammates and team leaders . 24% of respondents agree with adequate communication from teammates and team leader whereas 2% of respondents are neutral with this statement. While Only 10%of respondents strongly disagree regarding

Adequate communication from teammates and team leader and 4 %of respondents disagree regarding adequate communication from teammates and team leader.

Satisfaction with the frequency of communication from leadership

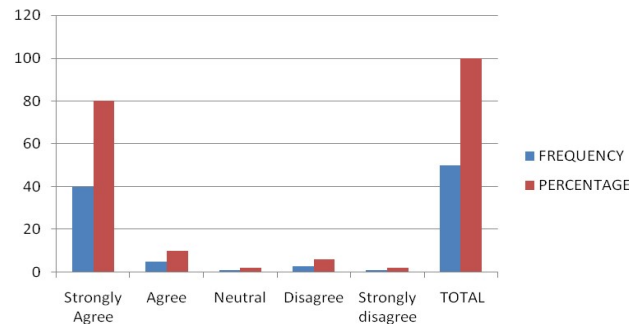
PARAMETER	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Strongly Agree	35	70
Agree	10	20
Neutral	2	4
Disagree	2	4
Strongly disagree	1	2
TOTAL	50	100



As per the above table it is found that 70% of respondents strongly agree with the statement about satisfaction with the frequency of communication from leadership. 20% of respondents agree with satisfaction with the frequency of communication from leadership whereas 4% of respondents are neutral with this statement. While Only 4%of respondents strongly disagree satisfaction with the frequency of communication from leadership and 2 %of respondents disagree regarding satisfaction with the frequency of communication from leadership.

Feel supported and trusted by your team leader

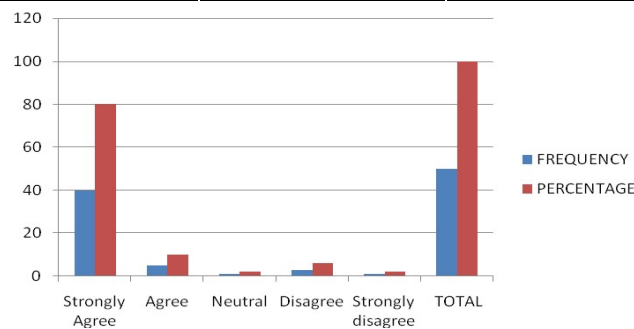
PARAMETER	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Strongly Agree	25	50
Agree	15	30
Neutral	5	10
Disagree	3	6
Strongly disagree	2	4
TOTAL	50	100



As per the above table it is found that 50% of respondents strongly agree with the statement about feel supported and trusted by your team leader. 30% of respondents agree with satisfaction with the feel supported and trusted by your team leader whereas 10% of respondents are neutral with this statement. While Only 6%of respondents strongly disagree feel supported and trusted by your team leader and 4 %of respondents disagree regarding feel supported and trusted by your team leader.

have a good work-life balance

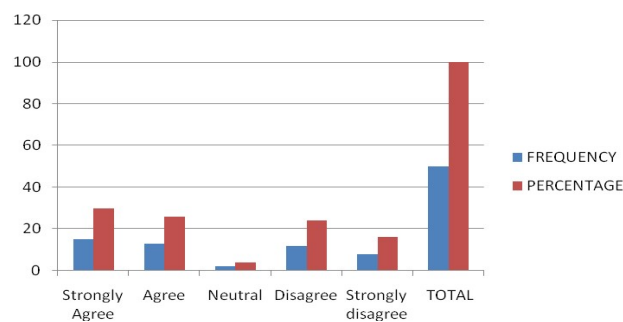
PARAMETER	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Strongly Agree	40	80
Agree	5	10
Neutral	1	2
Disagree	3	6
Strongly disagree	1	2
TOTAL	50	100



As per the above table it is found that 80% of respondents strongly agree with the statement about have a good work-life balance. 10% of respondents agree with satisfaction with the have a good work-life balance whereas 2% of respondents are neutral with this statement. While Only 6%of respondents strongly disagree have a good work-life balance and 2 %of respondents disagree regarding have a good work-life balance.

Have a separate and suitable space at home for work

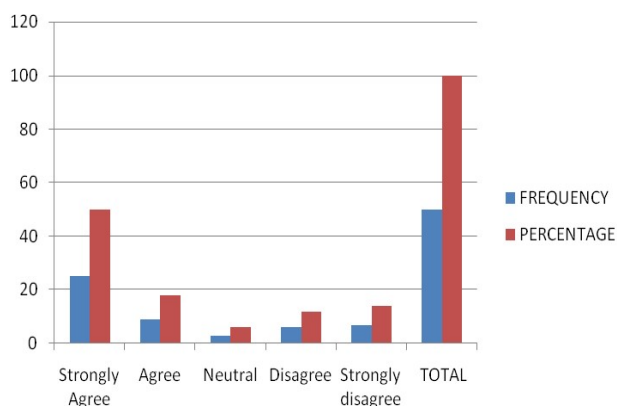
PARAMETER	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Strongly Agree	15	30
Agree	13	26
Neutral	2	4
Disagree	12	24
Strongly disagree	8	16
TOTAL	50	100



As per the above table it is found that 30% of respondents strongly agree with the statement about have a separate and suitable space at home for work. 26% of respondents agree with satisfaction with have a separate and suitable space at home for work whereas 4% of respondents are neutral with this statement. While Only 24%of respondents strongly disagree have a separate and suitable space at home for work and 16 %of respondents disagree regarding have a separate and suitable space at home for work.

feel productive while working from home

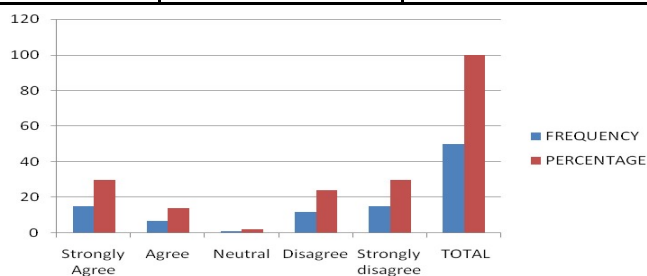
PARAMETER	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Strongly Agree	25	50
Agree	9	18
Neutral	3	6
Disagree	6	12
Strongly disagree	7	14
TOTAL	50	100



As per the above table it is found that 50% of respondents strongly agree with the statement about feel productive while working from home. 18% of respondents agree with satisfaction with feel productive while working from home whereas 6% of respondents are neutral with this statement. While Only 12 % of respondents strongly disagree feel productive while working from home and 14 %of respondents disagree regarding feel productive while working from home.

connected to other team members while working from home

PARAMETER	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Strongly Agree	15	30
Agree	7	14
Neutral	1	2
Disagree	12	24
Strongly disagree	15	30
TOTAL	50	100

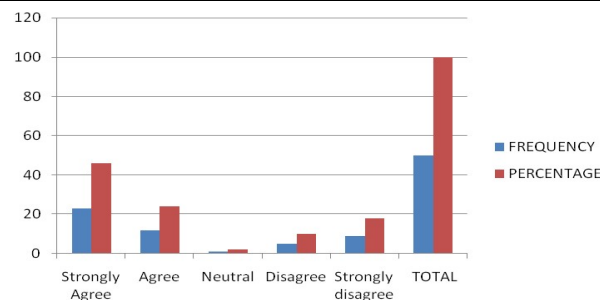


As per the above table it is found that 30% of respondents strongly agree with the statement about connected to other team members while working from home. 14% of respondents agree with satisfaction with connected to other team members while working from home whereas 2% of respondents are neutral with this statement. While Only 24 % of respondents strongly

disagree connected to other team members while working from home and 30 % of respondents disagree regarding connected to other team members while working from home.

Able to effectively structure my day while working from home

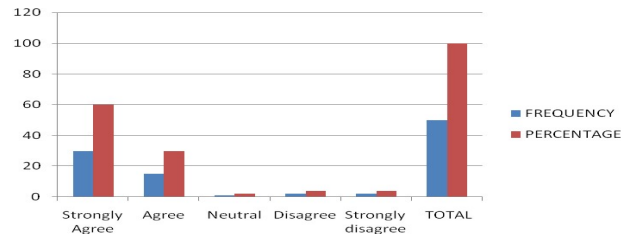
PARAMETER	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Strongly Agree	23	46
Agree	12	24
Neutral	1	2
Disagree	5	10
Strongly disagree	9	18
TOTAL	50	100



As per the above table it is found that 46% of respondents strongly agree with the statement about able to effectively structure my day while working from home. 24% of respondents agree with satisfaction with able to effectively structure my day while working from home whereas 2% of respondents are neutral with this statement. While Only 10 % of respondents strongly disagree able to effectively structure my day while working from home and 18 % of respondents disagree regarding able to effectively structure my day while working from home.

able to take breaks and recharge during my workday

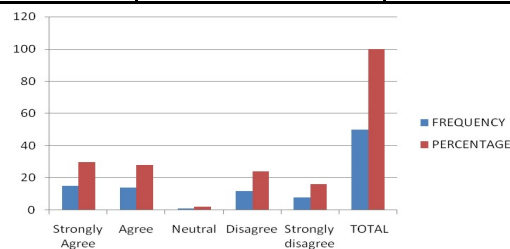
PARAMETER	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Strongly Agree	30	60
Agree	15	30
Neutral	1	2
Disagree	2	4
Strongly disagree	2	4
TOTAL	50	100



As per the above table it is found that 60% of respondents strongly agree with the statement about able to take breaks and recharge during my workday. 30% of respondents agree with satisfaction with able to take breaks and recharge during my workday whereas 2% of respondents are neutral with this statement. While Only 4 % of respondents strongly disagree able to take breaks and recharge during my workday and 4 % of respondents disagree regarding able to take breaks and recharge during my workday.

Working from home does not have a negative impact on teamwork

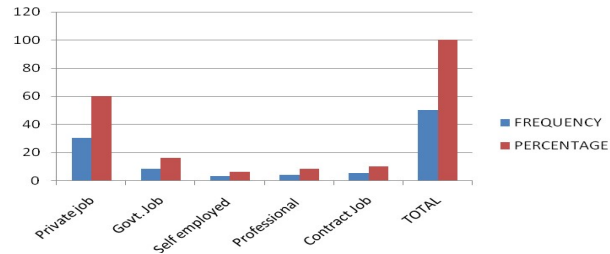
PARAMETER	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Strongly Agree	15	30
Agree	14	28
Neutral	1	2
Disagree	12	24
Strongly disagree	8	16
TOTAL	50	100



As per the above table it is found that 30% of respondents strongly agree with the statement about working from home does not have a negative impact on teamwork. 28% of respondents agree with satisfaction with working from home does not have a negative impact on teamwork whereas 2% of respondents are neutral with this statement. While Only 24 % of respondents strongly disagree working from home does not have a negative impact on teamwork and 16 % of respondents disagree regarding working from home does not have a negative impact on teamwork.

Occupation

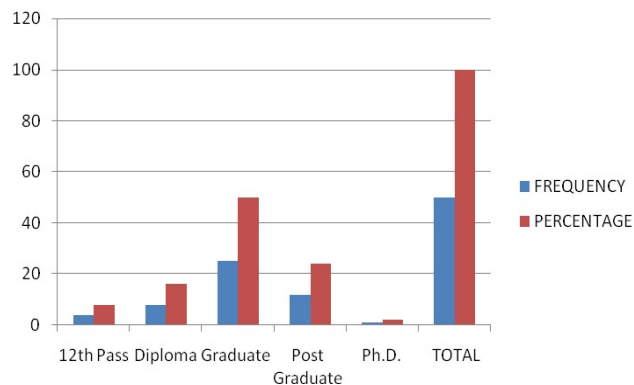
Occupation	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Private job	30	60
Govt. Job	8	16
Self employed	3	6
Professional	4	8
Contract Job	5	10
TOTAL	50	100



As per the above table it is found that 60% of respondents are doing private job. 16% of respondents are doing government job, whereas 6% of respondents are self employed. While Only 8 % of respondents are doing government job and 10 % of respondents are working on bases of contract.

Educational Qualification

Occupation	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
12th Pass	4	8
Diploma	8	16
Graduate	25	50
Post Graduate	12	24
Ph.D.	1	2
TOTAL	50	100



As per the above table it is found that 8% of respondents are 12th pass. 16% of respondents are having diploma degree, whereas 50 % of respondents are Graduate, While 24 % of respondents are Post graduates and 2 % of respondents are Ph.D.

Findings

- 1.60% of respondents strongly agree with the statement about adequate communication from teammates and team leaders. 24% of respondents agree with adequate communication from teammates and team leader
- 2.70% of respondents strongly agree with the statement about satisfaction with the frequency of communication from leadership. 20% of respondents agree with satisfaction with the frequency of communication from leadership
- 3.50% of respondents strongly agree with the statement about feel supported and trusted by your team leader. 30% of respondents agree with satisfaction with the feel supported and trusted by your team leader
- 4.80% of respondents strongly agree with the statement about have a good work-life balance. 10% of respondents agree with satisfaction with the have a good work-life balance
- 5.30% of respondents strongly agree with the statement about have a separate and suitable space at home for work. 26% of respondents agree with satisfaction with have a separate and suitable space at home for work
- 6.50% of respondents strongly agree with the statement about feel productive while working from home. 18% of respondents agree with satisfaction with feel productive while working from home
- 7.24 % of respondents strongly disagree connected to other team members while working from home and 30 % of respondents disagree regarding connected to other team members while working from home
- 8.46% of respondents strongly agree with the statement about able to effectively structure my day while working from home. 24% of respondents agree with satisfaction with able to effectively structure my day while working from home
- 9.60% of respondents strongly agree with the statement about able to take breaks and recharge during my workday. 30% of respondents agree with satisfaction with able to take breaks and recharge during my workday

10.24 % of respondents strongly disagree working from home does not have a negative impact on teamwork and 16 % of respondents disagree regarding working from home does not have a negative impact on teamwork

Suggestions

- 1.24 % of respondents strongly disagree working from home does not have a negative impact on teamwork and 16 % of respondents disagree regarding working from home does not have a negative impact on teamwork. So some of employees are thought that working from home create negative impact on team work, so there would be certain kind of arrangement where objective of teamwork can be achieved.
- 2.24 % of respondents strongly disagree connected to other team members while working from home and 30 % of respondents disagree regarding connected to other team members while working from home. Due to working from home disconnect the communication of employees so organisation should carries out certain activities through so that employees can be connected.
3. Most of the respondents are satisfied with this option of working from home. So organisation should thing to arrange some days in month for working from home. It will boost morale of employees also.

Conclusion

The findings in the study reveal that one of the positive outcomes from working from home is the workers appreciate the functional flexibility. Respondents felt that they can achieve work-life balance when they are given the freedom and authority to reduce shift focus weightage for work to family's needs and vice versa and still do well in both. With or without the pandemic, working from home has become a new way to work. Measures should be taken by employers to ensure productivity does not suffer. Future researchers could interview both parties-employers and employees-on their hope and fear about working from home.

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COVID 19 AND CLEANING STAFF

¹Ravindra Shivilal Balar and ²Dr. Ila M. Mecwan¹Ph.D. Scholar and ²Guide & Professor & Head,
Department Of Sociology, Sardar Patel University V.V. Nagar

ABSTRACT

The global epidemic of Covid 19 posed many challenges and questions to the world and had a profound effect on the economic and social affairs of the world. In Merton's terminology, the functional and defective effects of any event arise. In the present study, the work of janitors, who have traditionally held a low position in Indian society in particular, has been effective during the Koro period, their work has been appreciated all over the world which has improved their social and economic problems.

Keywords: Covid 19, cleaning staff, social status, social security.

Introduction

The first case of coronavirus was reported in India in the last days of January. According to government figures, 80% of corona cases were found in five states, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Delhi, Gujarat, and Madhya Pradesh. And even among those infected with the corona, the mortality rate was higher among people over 60 years of age. The epidemic posed a global problem and posed a threat to the economic, social, and human existence of the entire human society. At the time of the epidemic, India had made a name for itself by providing new laws, health care, economic protection, and food aid for the safety and security of its citizens.

In traditional India, the status of the fourth class employee was very low, socially deprived of his rights and entitlements. Among the occupations decided based on caste, the Shudras had no choice but to choose a profession, due to which the social and economic position could not be improved. The practice of hand-cleaning the dirt, garbage, human feces, urine, etc. of the society by the Shudra cleaners were seen in earlier times, the Shudras were not even provided with the tools for cleaning, as well as exploiting people of other classes who are living a painful life that makes this work disgusting to the society. As they borrowed money at interest to meet their needs, the sweepers could never get out of the cycle of

usurpers. In short, these employees continued to be exploited financially, mentally, and physically.

The effects of Corona have had a positive effect on this employee, especially as the Government of India has positioned him as Corona's Warriors, enhancing his social respect, and launching the CM COVID-19 Warrior Welfare Scheme. So not only his economic status but also his social status has changed.

A face-to-face study article has been presented to some of the cleaners after experiencing face-to-face discussions with them to find out their social status after covid-19.

Objectives

- Checking the historical status of the cleaning staff.
- The purpose the study is to investigate whether the social status of cleaning staff has improved due to Corona.
- Investigate whether social security and safety have increased among cleaning staff.

Methodology

In the present study article, information has been obtained on the basis of interview guidelines and information has been obtained from library visits, government reports, and related research papers.

Sample

In the present study article, the cleaners who are working in the government hospital of Sihor town of Bhavnagar district and 30 male employees working in the private hospital have been selected on the basis of random demonstration.

1. Improving social status:-

Breaking the chain of covid 19 epidemics means adhering to social distance, not leaving the house but at this time doctors, police and cleaners have to go out as part of their duty. Don't they have corona? But to maintain the business, these people had to go out of the house as part of their duty at this time. This whole process, on the one hand, endangered his life and on the other hand, those in the society who looked at him with disgust started looking at

him with respect. The interrelationship with it increased. Socially their position improved. Respect also increased at the national level.

2. Increase in social security and safety:-

Under the special welfare scheme for the Corona 19th and its warriors, financial provision has been made by the government for those who die in a life-threatening period as part of their financial security. Equipment with modern technology for cleaning was provided. Provision was made to receive this amount in addition to the amount to be received as part of the duty. The sweeper was also provided with all the tools so that he would not fall victim to Corona.

Conclusion:-

From a structural point of view, social structure can only survive when there is harmony between its various aspects. In traditional Indian society the work of the fourth class employee and their social status is neglected, which is not after the corona.

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**FEMININE PERSPECTIVE IN SHASHI DESHPANDE'S THE BINDING
VINE**

Zarna H. Bhatti,
Lecturer in Gopinathji Girls Arts & Commerce College – Sihor, Bhavnagar
Zarnabhatti10@gmail.com

Abstract:

Indian women novelists in English have been dealing with sorrows and sufferings, pain and agony, suppression and oppression of an Indian woman who is born and destined to suffer all through her life in the name of gender discrimination and marriage in Indian patriarchy. Shashi Deshpande, a well-known name in the field of Indian English Fiction, started her literary career with the publication of her first short story in 1970. Her collection of short stories was published in 1978 whereas her first novel, *The Dark Holds No Terrors*, that brought her a lot of praise and admiration, came out in 1980. Her novel, *That Long Silence*, published in the UK in 1988, and India in 1989, won her the Sahitya Academy Award and Nanjangad Thirumlamaba Award. The aim of present writing this article is to highlight the theme of helplessness on the part of a woman. Whether she is a mother, daughter, sister or wife, the society always desires that she should be passive, timid and submissive. Through this particular novel Deshpande is trying to highlight the change towards which our society is moving but still millions of miles need to be covered for this change to be visible.

Key words: Submissive, Discrimination, Suppression, Society.

Introduction

The status of woman all over the world, particularly in India, has been undergoing a rapid change in the recent decades. So the image of woman in Indo-English novel is based on the traditional ancient literature of India, which showed woman as a devoted wife or a devoted mother. The imaginative and creative responses of the writers are related to the changing world view and the questioning attitude thereby developed by it. The attitude to women has changed in recent times. Their writings are based not only on observations of external behavior but also on the internal journey in the psychological realm of the feminine sensibilities. A few women novelists like Anita Desai, Shashi Deshpande, Manju Kapur make straight journey into the psyche of their women characters that are torn on account of the

tensions generated by the discord between the individual and the surroundings. They have started trying to understand Indian women and portray her in their novels. Shashi Deshpande 'The Binding Vine' is very much similar to her earlier novels, as it sketches her middle-class female protagonist predicament in a male-dominated world, where she has very little scope to give voice to her concerns. Although the story in this particular novel at the superficial level appears to be very identical to her other novels, but if one explores it deeply he can easily sense the peculiarity in it. In all other novels we find that the protagonist is of paramount importance and all the other characters are used to feature her concerns and feelings. But in this novel the minor characters play a very significant role; the protagonist Urmi plays the role of anchor, it is she who is used by the novelist very cleverly to expose the sufferings of women from different sections of our society.

Women in the Binding Women

The Binding Vine deals with the multi-facetedness of its central character Urmi. Urmi is an intelligent, educated middle-class wife, who is employed as a lecturer in a college. Urmi's vision towards life is quite different from other women of our society. She is one who affirms her independence and freedom in each and every judgment of her life. Urmi united in marriage with the man whom she preferred but is desperate in her married life because of her ego and to some extent Kishore her husband is accountable for it. The problem with Urmi is that she is brimming with confidence, as is financially independent and well settled in her life. Due to this economic stability she has developed a kind of super ego in herself which makes her reluctant to submit before her husband. Moreover, she cannot tolerate the submission of Vanaa (her sister-in-law) and her mother before their spouses. From the initial days of her marriage Urmi starts feeling that the bond between her and her husband is not that of love and there is lack of emotional support and understanding. Although Urmi knows that for a woman to change in a totally new world, love and compatibility on part of a husband is very essential, but on the other hand Urmi's husband Kishore is the true reflection of the conventional Indian husband, regardless of being an educated Merchant Navy officer. Every time when Urmi tries to reveal her emotional insecurity, whenever Kishore goes away from her, he asserts himself sexually rather than understanding that her desire is not physical what she needs is something else. Urmi is leading an economically and socially secure life like a normal human being even without the support her husband. But sometimes she feels erotic

feelings growing within her because she is deprived of true love and she finds it hard to control her wishes.

Urmila is the primary figure in the novel which connects all the threads, in the plot - the stories of Mira, Kalpana, Shakutai, Sulu, Vanaa, Priti and Inni. It is Urmila's anguish, who mourns over the death of her one-year old daughter which intertwines all emotions and themes into one. It is Anu's death that sensitizes Urmi towards the pains and agony of others. Thus her narrative is encompassing of all the three tales broadly - one about Kalpana who is a rape victim, Mira, a victim of marital rape, who is Urmi's mother-in-law, and Shakutai who is Kalpana's mother. The most assertive tale which closely weaves all these tails together is that of Urmi herself, Urmila starts to battle with her loss, with unanswered questions of the past, and an introspection of herself and her marriage to Kishore after she comes across her mother-in-law Mira's poems and after her involvement with Kalpana who had been savagely raped. Urmi finds it almost impossible to get out of the memories of her dead infant daughter. She fights with the reminiscences of her daughter but also realizes that forgetting is unfaithfulness: "I must reject these memories, I have to conquer them. This is one battle. I have to win if I am to go on living. And yet my victory will carry with it the taint of betrayal. To forget is to betray"

She also realizes her accountability and responsibility towards her son who desires her love and affection and watches her anxiously. The novelist has very sensibly laid bare the fear, anger, helplessness and anguish of Shakuntala. When Urmi escorts Shakutai to her home that night she comes to know about Kalpana from her. What we as reader find that she has kind of mixed feelings for her daughter, that is sometimes she is full of praise and love for her daughter but the very next moment she condemns her for her present condition. The point which Deshpande is trying to make is that it is not the victim who is responsible, but it is society at large which is to be made accountable for such savage acts against woman. Shakutai is the most unfortunate out of the whole lot, soon after her marriage her husband leaves her in her father's house with an assurance of earning a better livelihood. Even after a lapse of period of six months he did not return, so Shakutai decides to join him in Bombay. But very soon she comes to terms with reality and realizes that he is passive and worthless. Meanwhile she gives birth to three children after which she decides to work for the sake of wellbeing of her children. Despite of all her hard work and efforts to sustain her relationship, her husband deserts her for some other woman. Since her husband has left her she is the one

who is to be blamed for anything that goes wrong in the family. The reason being in our society if a marriage fails it is always the woman who is held responsible for such collapse. Shakutai's sister, Sulu, has her own tragic life. She is very supportive, affectionate and caring and helps her sister a lot who is living a unhappy life. She was even ready to take the responsibility of bringing up Kalpana but that seemed beyond the bounds of possibility because her husband Prabhaker had a strong desire for Kalpana. The result was similar to what these ladies thought; Kalpana took her own decision not to marry him the result being she was cruelly raped by the man whom she discarded. Sulu who is a personification of love and obedience commits suicide after she comes to know about her husband's fateful deed. Yet another tale of submission, grief and unhappiness is that of Mira, who Urmi's mother-in-law is. When the novel opens Mira is already dead we come to know about her through her writings. Urmi becomes familiar with her when (Akka) Kishore's step mother gives Urmi her writing masterpieces. After reading and interpreting them Urmi comes to know that arranged marriage did not work for Mira. It is Akka who tells how Kishore's father saw Mira at a wedding and felt in love with her. Since then he had "single-minded pursuit of an object;

Marrying Mira". At last their marriage was arranged and approved. But from the starting itself there had been no place for Mira's sentiments and emotions as a consequence her encounter with her husband becomes rape within the institution of marriage. Mira's diary is a glaring revolution of her extreme dislike of the sexual act with her husband, a physical repulsion for the man she married. Taken collectively, her poems and the diary entries pointed out molestation in marriage. When she came to her in-law's house she was christened Nirmala-the first estrangement from her individuality. This brings about how marriage is a loss of self hood and identity for women. Mira's dairy further tells about her meeting with Venu a poet, who later became a grand old man of Indian literature. When Mira gave him some of her poems to read, he said, "Why do you need to write poetry? It is enough for a young woman like you to give birth to children. That is your poetry; leave the other poetry to us men". These views of Venu are quite insightful of the handicaps and hardships that women writers have to face in a male-chauvinist society.

The poem of Mira haunts Urmi so much that she decides to bring her thoughts back to life by getting her poems published. But when Vanaa Urmi's sister in-law who is an archetypal Indian pativrata comes to know about this she is infuriated. She feels that this stride of Urmi will destroy and demolish the honor of her family. In fact in our society the women are

brought up in such a way that they start looking at the world and interpreting it from the male point of view. Their own individuality, perception and thought process is marred by their own conventional female counterparts. Urmi, however, appears to be the most rebellious of Deshpande's female protagonists. Being acutely aware of the injustices and inequalities prevailing in the society against women, she makes an effort to set things right. She strongly fights on behalf of the rape victim Kalpana and resolves to translate and publish her long-dead mother-in-law Mira's Kannada poems. She also admonishes Vaana, who is a meek and submissive wife, and encourages her to be more assertive. The novel celebrates women's coming together with other women as friends and companions and sharers of life rather than as rivals for approval by men. Though independent to some extent, Shashi Deshpande's women characters are firmly bound by the shackles of tradition and seek fulfillment only within the orbit of family and tradition. The Binding Vine presents a female world in which women come together in a feeling of fellowship.

Women in the Binding Vine:

The status of woman all over the world, particularly in India, has been undergoing a rapid change in the recent decades. So the image of woman in Indo-English novel is based on the traditional ancient literature of India, which showed woman as a loyal wife or a loyal mother. The imaginative and creative responses of the writers are related to the changing world view and the questioning attitude thereby developed by it. The attitude to women has changed in recent times. Their writings are based not only on observations of external behavior but also on the internal journey in the psychological realm of the feminine sensibilities. A few women novelists like Anita Desai, Shashi Deshpande, Manju Kapur make straight journey into the psyche of their women characters that are torn on account of the tensions generated by the discord between the individual and the surroundings. They have started trying to understand Indian women and portray her in their novels.

Shashi Deshpande's *The Binding Vine* (1993) is very much similar to her earlier novels, as it sketches her middle-class female protagonist predicament in a male-dominated world, where she has very little scope to give voice to her concerns. Although the story in this particular novel at the superficial level appears to be very identical to her other novels, but if one explores it deeply he can easily sense the peculiarity in it. In all other novels we find that the protagonist is of paramount importance and all the other characters are used to feature her concerns and feelings. But in this novel the minor characters play a very significant role; the

protagonist Urmi plays the role of anchor, it is she who is used by the novelist very cleverly to expose the sufferings of women from different sections of our society. The Binding Vine deals with the multi-affectedness of its central character Urmi. Urmi is an intelligent, educated middle-class wife, who is employed as a lecturer in a college. Urmi's vision towards life is quite different from other women of our society. She is one who affirms her independence and freedom in each and every judgment of her life. Urmi united in marriage with the man whom she preferred, but is desperate in her married life because of her ego and to some extent Kishore her husband is accountable for it. The problem with Urmi is that she is brimming with confidence, as is financially independent and well settled in her life. Due to this economic stability she has developed a kind of super ego in herself which makes her reluctant to submit before her husband. Moreover, she cannot tolerate the submission of Vanaa (her sister-in-law) and her mother before their spouses. From the initial days of her marriage Urmi starts feeling that the bond between her and her husband is not that of love and there is lack of emotional support and understanding.

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THE NARRATION OF TRANSGENDER IN LITERATURE

Dave Avniben Jitendrabhai
Assistant Professor,
Gopinathji Mahila College, Sihor Bhavnagar.
Email Id avni.dave1998@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The subject of the transgender is subjugated in many ways, the gendered study is what to by masculine or feminine or third gender. This third gender does have not have any own identity in this society and world. Therefore the word emerged ' transgender' issued use for those who have not in male or female identity. This discipline close connection to queer theory. That is why the topic is emphasis how the situation of this community suffered and they have not their own identity. Literature is the best way to reflect to show the reality of this entire world, this is the fact that how genderqueer people existence in what way. That is the aim isto bring into perspective the dilemma of the third gender. Moreover there its title is regarded as The Plight of the Third Gender: Quest for Identity. The chief endeavor is to create awareness amidst people of the objections of the third gender. The present study explores the factual side of the story of the third gender community and their social status. The exploration is the outcome of queer analysis based on third gender narratives. It outlines the objective of the work and brings out the findings of the study.

Keywords: queer, identity, third gender, hijra, nirvana, guru, chela, LGBT.

The classification of human being in three ways, in a way the research aim is how literature narrates the third gender and its perspective. Masculine, feminine and third gender, how it's identified in a way, or existence of this humanity. Human behavior or behavior on its own presents its unique identity for existence. The proportion of marginalization of the third gender manifests itself in various social and cultural norms. In Indian society, the assimilation of the third gender is not a current manifestation; it has developed from prehistoric sometimes third gender individuals have been marginalized, in the hegemonic system of the binaries of being masculine and feminine. It is the social construction based on the personal expectations of an individual. It is not something a person is born with but it is something it feels about himself/herself.

Butler is well known and he theorized about power, gender, sexuality, and identity. Judith Butler argues that sex is neutral and comes first. Gender is perceived as a secondary construct that is imposed over the top of this natural difference. Gender discrimination and bigotry change by born, and attempt to redefine the sexual identity. Gender bias indefinite various literature and exposes the inequality to produce discrimination. By sexuality and homophobia are factual sides of another world, society dislikes and also abandoned the third gender. Being a male or female or somewhere in between those identifies, the terms sex and gender are not synonyms but often linked together.

Queer theory can be summarized as a human being norms as would have or note, the exploration of the oppressed the sexual norms, Queer theory analysis in a binary opposition and distinction to man or woman, white or black, straight or gay, these all are community navigating in a world. Queer, hijra, third gender, transgender, LGBT, they all are profound in a way to the existence of these communities which real estate on the world. Many social theorists assert that gender identity is one of the most fundamental means by which individuals are recognized both by others & by themselves. The term "gender" and "sex" are not correspondent but often linked together. The substantive words "genre" and "genero" refer to the idea of the sort, kind, and class. In English, "gender" has been used in this "generic" understanding since at least the fourteen century. The concept of gender became popular in the early 1970. Simone de Beauvoir's *The Second Sex* makes the distinction clear between sex and gender in gender studies. Beauvoir defines that sex as a biological category and gender is the cultural interpretation of sex.

The supreme court's determination to decriminalize homosexual posture provides equal status and rights to the LGBT community in India. it further opens doors for communities to claim their right to marry, adopt and have a family. As the judgment only dealt with the criminalization aspect of section 377.

Importance of *Being Earnest* by Oscar Wilde Wilde himself produces as an 'Earnest' or being Earnest. Wilde himself was homosexual, he kept his secret. The play is an ironic way, Algernon, and Jack is rewarded in the end for theirs. Jack has two personalities, their one has Jack, and another one is Earnest. And Jack identifies his dual attitudes in this being Earnest. Earnestness is more often equated with sincerity or earnestness is not only displayed in the title but is the main theme of Wilde's work and using a satire, the playwright shows the

hypocrisy of the morally upstanding, and the inability of the elite & poor class of Victorian England to be Earnest.

Virginia Woolf's novel Orlando there also signifies gender and transgender. Vita Sackville and Woolf are both in relations, Vita also liked sex. In the portrayed of this novel the protagonist shifts sex from man to woman and who lives over four hundred years. Orlando was also subjugated to transgender and homosexuality, in way of modern queer fiction.

Other several kinds of literature are described in the transgender study or queer. In also collections of lots of books are regarding gender identity and portrayal of the existence of the third gender. Also A Great Gatsby by F. Scott Fitzgerald, at some point regarding the queer theory Nick love with him, he does not love Gatsby, catastrophes are there Gatsby is as repressed as Nick, each chasing an unavailable woman to avoid admitting what he truly desires.

Literature occurs in a worldwide reflection, then it is described in real images of harsh reality. Many movies are related to this binary opposition and queer theory, which are movies like 'Bomgay', 'Kanchana', 'Aligarh', also one and only Gujarati movie 'Meghdhanushya', literature is in any way to represent the thought fullness and produced to another or new way to the thinking process. That is also necessary to come out to modernism naturally acceptance of this LGBT community.

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शिरषक :- संस्कृत वांगमये योगमनोविज्ञान

Barad Vajubhai Pratapbhai

Research Student (P.hd.)
Saurashtra Uni. Rajkot.

"तपस्विभ्योऽधिको योगी

ज्ञानिभ्योऽपि मतोऽधिकः।

कर्मिभ्यश्चाधिको योगी

तस्माद्योगी भवार्जुन।।"

भगवद्गीता अ. ६ - ४६

योगीओ तपस्वीओ से श्रेष्ठ है। शास्त्रज्ञोसेभी श्रेष्ठ है, और सकाम कर्मों से भी श्रेष्ठ है, इसलिए है अर्जुन! तुम योगी बनो।

□योग क्या है ?

जैसे भौतिक जगतके अभ्यास के लिए अनेक विज्ञानशाखाओका निर्माण हुवा है, इस तरह परम चैतन्यका अनुभव के लिए इसकी संप्राप्ति के लिए कोई साधनमार्ग है ? हा, इस लक्ष्य तक पहुचानेका मार्ग को ही योग कहते है।

योग का उपदेश सर्वप्रथम हिरण्यगर्भ ब्रह्मा ने सनकादिकों को, पश्चात विवस्वान (सूर्य) को दिया। बाद में यहा दो शाखाओं में विभक्त हो गया। एक ब्रह्मयोग और दूसरा कर्मयोग। ब्रह्मयोग की परम्परा सनक, सनन्दन, सनातन, कपिल, आसुरि, वोढु और पञ्चशिख नारद-शुकादिकों ने शुरू की थी। यह ब्रह्मयोग लोगों के बीच में ज्ञान, अध्यात्म और सांख्य योग नाम से प्रसिद्ध हुआ।

दूसरी कर्मयोग की परम्परा विवस्वान की है। विवस्वान ने मनु को, मनु ने इक्ष्वाकु को, इक्ष्वाकु ने राजर्षियों एवं प्रजाओं को योग का उपदेश दिया। उक्त सभी बातों का वेद और पुराणों में उल्लेख मिलता है। वेद को संसार की प्रथम पुस्तक माना जाता है जिसका उत्पत्ति काल लगभग १०००० वर्ष पूर्व का माना जाता है। पुरातत्त्ववेत्ताओं अनुसार योग की उत्पत्ति ५००० ई.पू. में हुई। गुरु-शिष्य परम्परा के द्वारा योग का ज्ञान परम्पागत तौर पर एक पीढ़ी से दूसरी पीढ़ी को मिलता रहा।

भारतीय योग जानकारों के अनुसार योग की उत्पत्ति भारत में लगभग ५००० वर्ष से भी अधिक समय पहले हुई थी। योग की सबसे आश्चर्यजनक खोज १९२० के शुरूआत में हुई। १९२० में पुरातत्त्व वैज्ञानिकों ने 'सिंधु सरस्वती सभ्यता' को खोजा था जिसमें प्राचीन हिंदू धर्म और योग की परंपरा होने के सबूत मिलते हैं। सिंधु घाटी सभ्यता को ३३००-१७०० बी.सी.ई. पुराना माना जाता है।

१) योगः कर्मसु कौशलम्। भगवद्गीता अ. २ - श्लोक - ५०

२) समत्वं योग उच्यते। भगवद्गीता अ. २ - श्लोक - ४८

३) दुःखसंयोगवियोगं योगसंज्ञितम्। भगवद्गीता अ. ६ - श्लोक - २३

(दुःखके संयोग से मुक्ति को योग कहते है। सांसारिक सुख और दुःख दोनों विवेकीजन के लिए दुःख ही है। "दुःखमेव सर्व विवेकिनः।")

४) योगः संनहनोपायः ध्यानः संगति युक्तिषु। (अमरकोश)

यहाँ पे अमरकोषकार योग के पर्यायवाची शब्द देते हैं। तैयारीयौं (अध्यात्मकी तैयारीयौं), उपाय (आध्यात्मिक विकासका उपाय), ध्यान, संगति और युक्ति। इस व्याख्या के मुताबिक आध्यात्मिक विकास के लिए शरीर, प्राण, मन और बुद्धिसे जो भी करते हैं उसे योग कहते हैं।

५) योगः समाधिः।- योगसूत्रपातंजल - व्यासभाष्य

६) योगश्चित्तवृत्तिनिरोधः। - योगसूत्र - १ - २

●योग यानि चित्तकी वृत्तिओका निरोध।

●योग यानि अध्यात्मका दर्शन, विज्ञान और कला।

●योग को विज्ञान होनेका बहुमान मिला है उस के पीछे राजयोग और हठयोग की शास्त्रीय पद्धतियाँ का योगदान अद्वितीय है।

७) "यस्मादृते न सिध्यति यज्ञो विपश्चितश्चन। स धीनां योगमिन्वति।।" - ऋग्वेदसंहिता मंडल-१, सुक्त-१८, मंत्र-७।

अर्थात्-योग के बिना विद्वान का भी कोई यज्ञकर्म सिद्ध नहीं होता। वह योग क्या है? योग चित्तवृत्तियों का निरोध है, वह कर्तव्य कर्ममात्र में व्याप्त है।

८) "स घा नो योग आभुवत् स राये स पुरं ध्याम। गमद् वाजेभिरा स नः।।" - ऋग्वेदसंहिता मंडल - १, सुक्त - ५, मंत्र - ३।

अर्थात् वही परमात्मा हमारी समाधि के निमित्त अभिमुख हो, उसकी दया से समाधि, विवेक, ख्याति तथा ऋतम्भरा प्रज्ञा का हमें लाभ हो, अपितु वही परमात्मा अणिमा आदि सिद्धियों के सहित हमारी ओर आगमन करे।

९) उपनिषद् में इसके पर्याप्त प्रमाण उपलब्ध हैं। कठोपनिषद् में इसके लक्षण को बताया गया है "तां योगमिन्वन्त्यन्ते स्थिरोमिन्द्रिय धारणम्"।

□योगिक मनोविज्ञान :-

योगाभ्यास का प्रामाणिक चित्रण लगभग ३००० ई.पू. सिन्धु घाटी सभ्यता के समय की मोहरों और मूर्तियों में मिलता है। योग का प्रामाणिक ग्रंथ 'योगसूत्र' २०० ई.पू. योग पर लिखा गया पहला सुव्यवस्थित ग्रंथ है। हिंदू, जैन और बौद्ध धर्म में योग का अलग-अलग तरीके से वर्गीकरण किया गया है। इन सबका मूल वेद और उपनिषद् ही रहा है।

वैदिक काल में यज्ञ और योग का बहुत महत्व था। इसके लिए उन्होंने चार आश्रमों की व्यवस्था निर्मित की थी। ब्रह्मचर्य आश्रम में वेदों की शिक्षा के साथ ही शस्त्र और योग की शिक्षा भी दी जाती थी। ऋग्वेद को १५०० ई.पू. से १००० ई.पू. के बीच लिखा गया माना जाता है। इससे पूर्व वेदों को कंठस्थ कराकर हजारों वर्षों तक स्मृति के आधार पर संरक्षित रखा गया।

भारतीय दर्शन के मान्यता के अनुसार वेदों को अपौरुषेय माना गया है अर्थात् वेद परमात्मा की वाणी हैं तथा इन्हें करीब दो अरब वर्ष पुराना माना गया है। इनकी प्राचीनता के बारे में अन्य मत भी हैं। ओशो रजनीश ऋग्वेद का करीब ९० हजार वर्ष पुराना मानते हैं। ५६३ से २०० ई.पू. योग के तीन अंग तप, स्वाध्याय और ईश्वर प्राणिधान का प्रचलन था। इसे क्रिया योग कहा जाता है।

जैन और बौद्ध जागरण और उत्थान काल के दौर में यम और नियम के अंगों पर जोर दिया जाने लगा। यम और नियम अर्थात् अहिंसा, सत्य, ब्रह्मचर्य, अस्तेय, अपरिग्रह, शौच, संतोष, तप और स्वाध्याय का प्रचलन ही अधिक रहा। यहाँ तक योग को सुव्यवस्थित रूप नहीं दिया गया था।

पहली दफा २०० ई.पू. पतंजलि ने वेद में बिखरी योग विद्या का सही-सही रूप में वर्गीकरण किया। पतंजलि के बाद योग का प्रचलन बढ़ा और यौगिक संस्थानों, पीठों तथा आश्रमों का निर्माण होने लगा, जिसमें सिर्फ राजयोग की शिक्षा-दीक्षा दी जाती थी।

भगवान शंकर के बाद वैदिक ऋषि-मुनियों से ही योग का प्रारम्भ माना जाता है। बाद में कृष्ण, महावीर और बुद्ध ने इसे अपनी तरह से विस्तार दिया। इसके पश्चात पातंजलि ने इसे सुव्यवस्थित रूप दिया। इस रूप को ही आगे चलकर सिद्धपंथ, शैवपंथ, नाथपंथ वैष्णव और शाक्त पंथियों ने अपने-अपने तरीके से विस्तार दिया।

योग परम्परा और शास्त्रों का विस्तृत इतिहास रहा है। हालाँकि इसका इतिहास दफन हो गया है अफगानिस्तान और हिमालय की गुफाओं में और तमिलनाडु तथा असम सहित बर्मा के जंगलों की कंदराओं में।

जिस तरह राम के निशान इस भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप में जगह बिखरे पड़े हैं उसी तरह योगियों और तपस्वियों के निशान जंगलों, पहाड़ों और गुफाओं में आज भी देखे जा सकते हैं। बस जरूरत है भारत के उस स्वर्णिम इतिहास को खोज निकालने की जिस पर हमें गर्व है। चित्तमे अनगिनत वृत्तिओका प्रवाह सतत बहता रहता है। यौगिक मनोविज्ञानमे चित्तके पाँच कलेश माना जाता है।

- १) अविधा :- अनित्य, अशुद्ध, दुःखरूप और अनात्म वस्तु मे नित्य, शुद्ध, सुखरूप और आत्मवस्तुका ख्याल वो अविधा है।
- २) अस्मिता :- पुरुष और बुद्धिकी अेकरूपताका भान।
- ३) राग :- सुखोपभोग के बाद फिरसे उनकी ईच्छाहोनी।
- ४) द्वेष :- दुःखानुभव के बाद ऐसी परिस्थितिओको दूर रखनेकी ईच्छा।
- ५) अभिनिवेश :- मुख और बुद्धिमान सब मे दिखता जिवन जिने का आग्रह।

योग षड्दर्शन (सांख्य-कपिलमूनि),(योग-पतंजली),(न्याय-गौतम),(वैशेषिक-कणाद),(मीमांसा-जैमिनी) और (वेदान्त-बादरायण) मे से एक दर्शन है।

योग आध्यात्मिक मनोविज्ञान है। भारतीय दर्शनकी कोई भी सारवा से ज्यादा योग मनोविज्ञान का विकास हुवा है। इसीलिए कई लेखकोने योगसूत्र को 'भारतीय मनोविज्ञान' एसा नामकरण किया है। मनका स्वरूप, मनकी समस्यायें और उपाय, साधनामे आते विक्षेप, उसके निराकरण का उपाय ये सब की मनोवैज्ञानिक समझ साथक को मुश्किली मे बचाता है।

समग्र जगत दो तत्वोका बना हुवा है। पुरुष और प्रकृति। "प्रकृतिं पूरुषं चैव।" भगवद्गीता अ. १३ - श्लोक - १७

पुरुष चेतन और प्रकृति जड है। प्रकृति का प्रथम सर्जन चित है ये मूणभूत दर्शन पर यौगिक मनोविज्ञान खडा है। सभी यौगिक साधनाओ आखीरमे कोईना कई रूप से चितवृत्तिके निरोध की तरह ही ले जाती है। क्युकि चितवृत्ति के निरोध के बिना आत्मदर्शन संभव नही है। चितकी वृत्तियाँ हजारो है किन्तु पतंजलि उसको पांच विभागमे बांटता है। वृत्तिया इस प्रकार है "प्रमाण-विपर्यय-विकल्प-निन्द्रा-स्मृतयः।"

योगसूत्र - १ - ६

योग मात्र बौधिक तत्वज्ञान नही है किन्तु जिवनके यथार्थ स्वरूपका दर्शन है। जिवन की मूलभूत समस्याओको समझाने वाला मनोविज्ञान और इस समस्याका निराकरण करने वाला साधनपथ है। यौगिक मनोविज्ञान चितके कलेशो को कुछ इस तरह समझाते है।

"अविधास्मितारागद्वेषाभिनिवेशाः क्लेशाः।" – (अविधा, अस्मिता, राग, द्वेष, अभिनिवेश ये पाँचो क्लेश हैं।) – योगसूत्र – २ – ३

अष्टांग योग-यम, नियम, आसन, प्राणायाम, प्रत्याहार, धारणा-ध्यान-समाधि ये सभीका मनोवैज्ञानिक अभिगम से अभ्यास, व्यक्ति के विकासमें सहायक हुवाँ है।

आज आधुनिक मनोविज्ञान भी व्यक्तिमें रही मूलभूत प्रेरणाये समझनेका प्रयत्न करता है। इसने समजाए हुए सभी मूलभूत प्रेरणाओको भगवान पतंजलि राग, द्वेष और अभिनिवेशमां समावेश करता है। और उससे भी ज्यादा अंदर जाके अस्मिता और अविधाको ईसका मूल कारण के रूपसे समझाते है।

दुःखमात्रका कारण अविधा है और अविधा मुक्तिसे दुःख मुक्ति शक्य है। योगिक मनोविज्ञानके एस सिध्दांत तक पहुचने में आधुनिक मनोविज्ञानको अभी समय लगेगा। और एस तरह से ज्यादा से ज्यादा कुछ कार्य कर सकते हैं। और ईस क्षेत्रमें कुछ ज्यादा सोच भी सकते हैं।

□ संस्कृत साहित्य में कोरोना के समय योग की आवश्यकता

ब्रिटिश जर्नल ओफ स्पोर्ट्स मेडिसिन में प्रकाशित एक अध्यापन में भी कहा गया है कि जो लोग खुद को फिट रखने के लिए नियमित तौर पर एक्टिविटी करते हैं, उनमें कोविड – १९ से संक्रमण के कारण गंभीर रूप से बीमार होने का खतरा कम हो सकता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, शरीरिक रूप से कम सक्रिय रहने वाले लोगों में मोटापा, डायबिटीज, हृदय रोग सहित जीवनशैली से जुड़ी कई समस्याएं देखी गई हैं, जिनका सीधा संबंध कोविड – १९ के संक्रमण और इससे मरीजों की स्थिति बिगडने तथा उनकी मौत से है।

योग – एक्सरसाइज को अपनी दिनचर्या में शामिल करने वाले लोग भी इसकी अहमियत बताते रहे हैं कि अगर इसे रोजाना व नियमित तौर पर किया जाए तो यह कितना सकारात्मक प्रभाव हमारे शरीर के साथ-साथ मन-मस्तिष्क पर भी डालता है। एक्सरसाइज हमारे शरीर को चुस्त-दुरुस्त रखता है तो मांसपेशियों को मजबूत बनाता है। नियमित तौर पर एक्सरसाइज करने से शरीर के सभी अंग एक्टिव रहते हैं, जो हृदय रोग, डायबिटीज जैसी बीमारियों से जूझने में मददगार होता है।

कोरोना काल हो या सामान्य परिस्थिति योग – एक्सरसाइज स्वस्थ जीवनशैली का अहम हिस्सा रहा है। अब एक स्टडी में सप्ताह में कम १५० मिनट के योग – एक्सरसाइज को स्वस्थ जीवनशैली के लिए अहम बताया गया है। इसी के आधार पर अमेरिकी नियामक संस्था सीडीसी ने अपने नागरिकों के लिए फिजिकल एक्टिविटी गाइडलाइंस जारी की है, जिसमें वयस्कों के लिए सप्ताह में मध्यम तीव्रता वाले कम से कम १५० मिनट के एरोबिक एक्सरसाइज गतिविधि को अहम बताया है। वहीं अगर कोई भारी-भरकम एक्सरसाइज करता है वह सप्ताह में ७५ मिनट तक ऐसा कर सकता है।

□ फिट रहने के लिए एक्सरसाइज जरूरी

ब्रिटिश जर्नल ओफ स्पोर्ट्स मेडिसिन में प्रकाशित एक अध्ययन में भी कहा गया है कि जो लोग खुद को फिट रखने के लिए नियमित तौर पर फिजिकल एक्टिविटी करते हैं, उनमें कोविड – १९ से संक्रमण के कारण गंभीर रूप से बीमार होने का खतरा कम हो सकता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, शरीरिक रूप से कम सक्रिय रहने वाले लोगों में मोटापा, डायबिटीज, हृदय रोग सहित जीवनशैली से जुड़ी कई समस्याएं देखी गई हैं, जिनका सीधा संबंध कोविड – १९ के संक्रमण और इससे मरीजों की स्थिति बिगडने तथा उनका मौत से है।

योग-एक्सरसाइज को अपनी दिनचर्या में शामिल करने वाले लोग भी इसकी अहमियत बताते रहे हैं कि अगर इसे रोजाना व नियमित तौर पर किया जाए तो यह कितना सकारात्मक प्रभाव हमारे शरीर के साथ – साथ मन – मस्तिष्क पर भी डालता है। एक्सरसाइज हमारे शरीर को चुस्त-दुरुस्त रखता है तो मांसपेशियों को मजबूत बनाता है। नियमित तौर पर एक्सरसाइज करने से शरीर के सभी खंग एक्टिव रहते हैं, जो हृदय रोग, डायबिटीज जैसी बीमारियों से जूझने में मददगार होता है।

योग-एक्सरसाइज को डिप्रेशन को दूर रखने में भी कारगर समझा जाता है, जिसकी चपेट में इन दिनों बहुतेरे लोग आ रहे हैं। कोरोना संक्रमण कई तरह से लोगों को मानसिक आघात पहुंचा रहा है, जिसमें कई तरह के योग कारगर समझे जाते हैं।

॥ अस्तु ॥

संदर्भसूची :-

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• **OTHER CONTACT**

D-19/220, Nandanvan Apartment, Nr. Bhavsar Hostel,
New Vadaj, AHMEDABAD-380013.