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श्रीलालबहादुरशास्त्रीराष्ट्रीयसंस्कृतविश्वविद्यालयः

नवदेहली-110016

प्रकाशकः

श्रीलालबहादुरशास्त्रीराष्ट्रीयसंस्कृतविश्वविद्यालयः

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सूचना:- शोधपत्रलेखकैः स्वशोधपत्रे दूरभाषाङ्काः अवश्यं लेखनीयाः

मुद्रकः - गणेशप्रिंटिंगप्रेसः, कटवारियासरायः, नवदेहली-16



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कुलपतिः

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सम्पादकः

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शोधविभागाध्यक्षः

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सम्पादकमण्डलम्

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प्रो. हरेरामत्रिपाठी

प्रो. भागीरथिनन्दः

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सहसम्पादकः

डॉ. ज्ञानधरपाठकः

शोधसहायकः

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मुद्रणसहायकः

डॉ. जीवनकुमारभट्टराई

शोधप्रभा
श्रीलालबहादुरशास्त्रीराष्ट्रीयसंस्कृतविश्वविद्यालयस्य
अनुसन्धान-प्रकाशन-विभागीया शोध-पत्रिका

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- ◆ पत्रिकासम्बन्धी सर्वविधः पत्रव्यवहारः 'सम्पादक' शोध-प्रभा' श्रीलाल बहादुर शास्त्री राष्ट्रीय संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय (केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय), कटवारिया सराय, नई दिल्ली- 110016 इति सङ्केतेन विधेयः।

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REPERCUSSIONS OF BLACK SWAN EVENT ON THE INDIAN STOCK MARKET- A CASE STUDY OF DOMESTIC INVESTORS

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ABSTRACT

As the stock market is constantly changing and is dependent on a wide range of unpredictable variables, predicting its behaviour is one of the most difficult tasks in the time-series prediction domain. Black Swan occurrences, which are very rare but sometimes deadly, can have a significant impact on the market. The stock market, like other financial markets, is vulnerable to what are known as 'Black Swan' occurrences, which are sudden and unexpected yet have a profoundly detrimental effect. If the successful stock trend can be forecast, regulators and investors may improve their trading tactics, lowering investment risk while increasing profits. First, this study examines the effect of the black swan event on the stock of the listed firms in which our sample of respondents invests, and then it compares the effect of the varied risk handling of many prominent enterprises on the stock price recovery. A more rapid reaction to risk occurrences means early processing time and less vulnerability to black swans.

Keywords: Stock, Price, Risk, Black swan, Investors.

INTRODUCTION

Stock markets throughout the globe have dropped or risen by several percent in a single day due to unpredictable occurrences, or 'Black Swans.' The purpose of this research, inspired by Estrada and Vargas's (2012) work, is to determine whether or not the mean reversion assumption may be used to provide a larger return than the market index by taking advantage of unexpected occurrences on the Swedish Stock Exchange (SSE) (OMXS30). For this thesis, I will be making some adjustments to Estrada and Vargas's technique, focusing on price movements rather than beta. "A monthly return change for the OMXS30 of 5% or more is considered a Black Swan." Our investment technique entails purchasing equities with the least amount of change in return after a negative Black Swan and selling them after a good Black Swan.

What is a 'black swan' event?

The term 'black swan' is used to describe an extreme outlier that causes widespread disruption. It is believed that there are three main features that set exceptional occurrences apart: (1) they are highly unusual and beyond the sphere of ordinary expectations; (2) they have a significant effect after they strike; and (3) they seem likely in retrospect when reasonable explanations surface.

The black swan idea was initially proposed by author and investor Nassim Nicholas Taleb in 2001, and then popularised in his 2007 book - The Black Swan: The Impact of the Highly Improbable. The work was deemed one of the 12 most important books published after WWII by The Sunday Times.

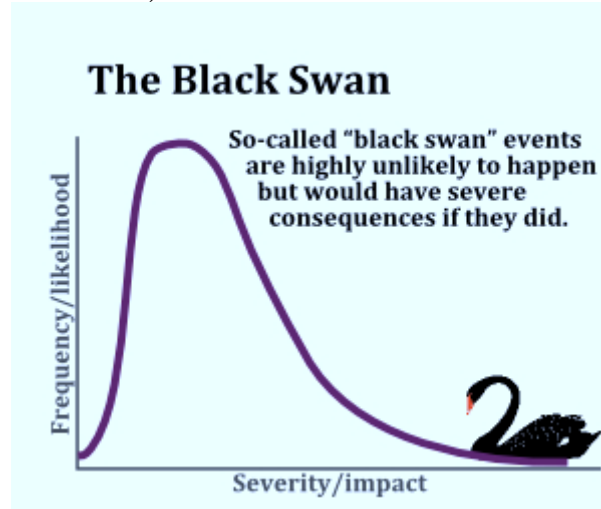


Figure 1: Graph showing Black Swan Event

A black swan event in the stock market is often a market crash that exceeds six standard deviations, making it exceedingly rare from a probabilistic standpoint. Some have argued that stock prices are 'fat-tailed' and that such events are, in reality, more frequent than the statistics would let on.

Later in 2007, his book, 'The Black Swan: The Impact of the Highly Improbable', made the theory well-known. This book focuses on developing such systems and methods that will help deal with the events in resisting their effects on society.

Taleb listed three elements that the event must possess to be known as a Black Swan Event. Every black swan event must:

- i) Have the ability to exhibit drastic, and wide-reaching consequences
- ii) Have a nature of unpredictability and unexpectedness, and
- iii) Usually accompanied by hindsight biases, which means that once the event has passed, many individuals think that the event was predictable. This is only because now they are aware of the event and the likely outcomes.

EARLIER BLACK SWAN EVENTS THAT SUNK SENSEX

Sensex and Nifty, domestic stock market indices, have dropped by about 35 percent from their January 2020 highs of 42,273 and 12,430, respectively. Following a worldwide sell-off as the coronavirus spread, the Indian stock market began its own precipitous decline. The stock market's reaction to the coronavirus's potential economic consequences is nothing new; in the previous three decades, four other big 'Black Swan' occurrences have caused Sensex drops of up to 58%. (Musgrave, G. 2009).

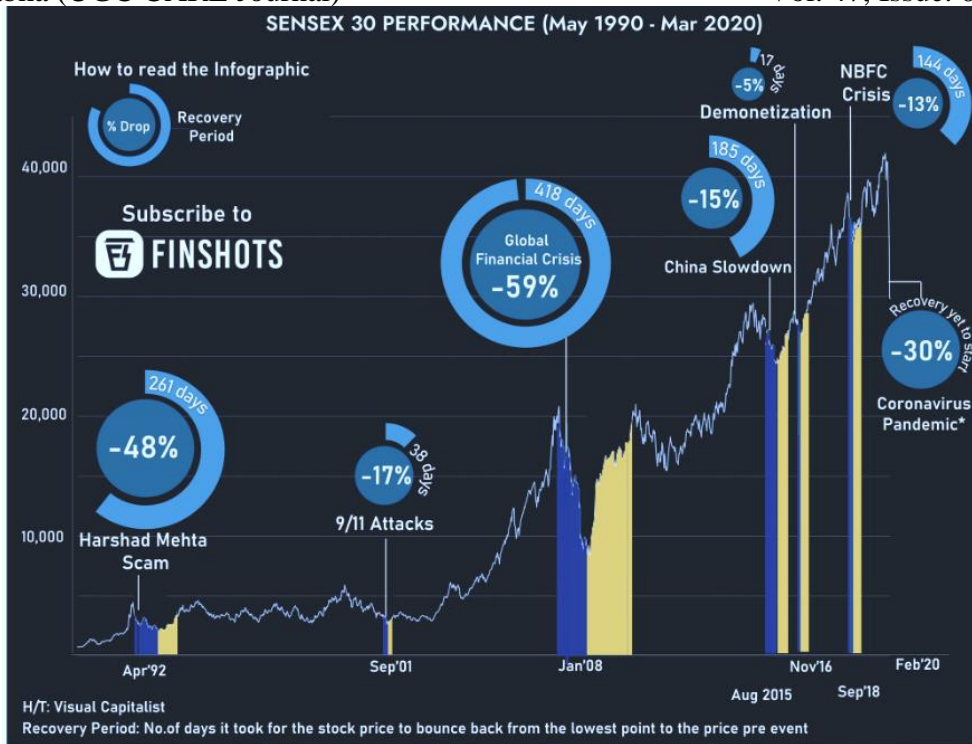


Figure 2: Black swan events from the history of Indian stock Market

Harshad Mehta scam: The country's economy was severely harmed by the Harshad Mehta scandal. Mehta, a stockbroker, was implicated in the major stock manipulation scam that occurred during the Securities Scam of 1992, which was estimated to be worth roughly Rs 4,500 crores. His company acted as a middleman in financial deals. "The BSE Sensex fell 45 percent that year, and it took the index 18 months to recover."

9/11 Terrorist attacks, 2001– In 2001, 19 militants associated with Al- Qaeda hijacked airlines and coordinated four suicide attacks destroying the World Trade Centre. It was the deadliest terrorist attack in American history. Around 2700 people were killed in New York, 40 in Pennsylvania, and nearly 184 in Pentagon. More than 400 police officers and firefighters were martyred, and all 19 terrorists died.

The first hijacked plane crashed on the north tower of the World Trade Centre in New York, and the second plane soon followed 19 minutes later and crashed on the south tower of the center. Now everyone knew that America was under attack.

Global Financial Crisis, 2008– In 2008, the US housing market crashed, which led to a severe global economic crisis. It started in 2006 when the housing prices started to fall for the first time after many decades. At first, the realtors were happy about this situation but the borrowers were failing to repay the loans to banks. In 2007, banks started panicking about the losses, and to control this, they stopped lending to each other (Sakthive et al., 2014).

As a result, consumer demand dropped and had a devastating effect on the economies of the industrialised world. Black swans may have good or neutral outcomes. The Indian government's 1991 move to significantly liberalise its economy was yet another example of a Black Swan. It's safe to say that if you randomly polled analysts and economists back then, very few of them would have predicted the success of liberalisation on such a big scale. The liberalisation of the Indian economy and the Indian markets in 1991 was a watershed moment that had far-reaching consequences over the following quarter of a century.

COVID-19 IN SECURITIES MARKET IN INDIA AS A BLACK SWAN EVENT WHICH AFFECTS INVESTORS

Janata Curfew was declared by the Government of India (GOI) on 22nd March 2020 and closure strategy to keep up societal removing exercise to hinder the episodes from 24th March 2020. As the GOI declared such a closure strategy, different financial exercises have been halted out of nowhere. The monetary market of India is seen sharp unpredictability because of the interruption of the worldwide imprint. Because of dropping in the worldwide monetary marketplace, the Indian securities exchange likewise observer's severe unpredictability. It has likewise stood the impact of the Corona Virus epidemic (R Ravi 2020).

The 2 significant securities files in India-Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE), Sensex, and Public Stock Exchange (NSE), Nifty. In the occurrence of it, there were fall in the B S E 13.2% on March 23, 2020. This was the most noteworthy sole day fall next to the Harshad Mehta Scam, in 1991 (Mondal, 2020). Likewise, NSE Index has moreover weakened to practically 29% throughout this time. A few financial specialists have deliberated the consequence of Coronavirus on the BSE and NSE as a 'Black Swan Event' for example the occurrence of an exceptionally unexpected occasion with an incredibly terrible effect. Because of the lockdown strategy embraced by the Indian government, the processing plant has diminished the extent of workforce just as creation level which disturbed the inventory network. In light of the vulnerability winning among humankind, individuals additionally decrease their utilization propensities prompting request side stun. Studies have too discovered that the whole past pandemic had influenced just the interest chain. However, this Corona Virus epidemic has influenced both the interest series and inventory network. Regardless of the serious impact of corona virus on the securities exchange of the whole economy, there is restricted examination on it particularly on account of an arising economy.

India's Stock Market is encountering a significant expansion in its instability, as appeared by the VIX list ascending by around multiple times its typical movement, with business sectors stopped twice in March 2020 because of lower circuit channel. During the countrywide lockdown, the ordinary normal number of exchanges and the quantity of offers traded in the value money market section expanded fundamentally. NSE subsidiary market volume information shows a fall (20%) in the normal number of day-by-day subordinate agreements exchanged March 2020 contrasted with the earlier months (Sansa A N, 2020).

On 20 March 2020, SEBI took measures to screen unpredictability and check hypothesis by diminishing position cut-off points to practically 50% of what was recently allowed in certain stock fates, restricting short-selling of list subsidiaries, expanding the edge on those offers. The COVID-19 had pushed the Indian benchmark file to a level that was seen during the Universal Monetary Crisis of 2008. The list had plunged in excess of 30% from their ongoing high in January. A few enterprises, for example, the travel industry, and hospitality have been unfavourably influenced and loads of these organizations have fallen by over 40%. The slow economic development, less employment creation, high obligation and credit crisis among NBFC and others have exceptionally contributed, notwithstanding that the episode of COVID-19 and expansion of lockdown have profoundly affected the economy of India. RBI and the Government of India have thought of a progression of changes in light of the current disorder, for example, repo rate decreases, administrative unwinding by broadening ban, and different strides to improve liquidity on the lookout. Conceded installments, stale credit development, developing instances of awful advances, and feeble economic situations have frustrated monetary action development and wellbeing.

HOW DOMESTIC INVESTORS SHOULD HANDLE THE BLACK SWAN EVENT?**How to invest**

Duration blindness is one of the most challenging issues for an investor to deal with during a financial crisis. It's hard to predict when a crisis will occur because of the unpredictability of such situations (Barber, B. M., & Odean, T. 2008). "An investor may make advantage of a range of expert opinions while yet leaving space for forecasting mistake." An effective strategy is to spread out the investment over a long time frame. Each investor will have their own rationale for choosing a horizon. To ensure a comfortable buffer zone, it's best to invest for the long haul.

What to invest in

Stock and other investment markets are affected by all types of events. Black Monday, the stock market fall of 1987, and the.com boom of 2000 were all downturns or crashes that were reasonably 'model-able,' while the September 11 attacks and the COVI19 pandemic were not (Bogle, J., 2008). Not many people at the time believed Enron would fail. One might make the case that there were warning signs about Bernie Madoff's Ponzi scheme.

The premise is that everyone would benefit from knowing the future, yet such knowledge is unavailable to everyone. Problems arise on both a mental and a physical level because of our limited ability to model and forecast certain phenomena, including black swan occurrences.

Even if we properly foresee some elements that affect the stock and other financial markets, such as election outcomes and the price of oil, other occurrences, such as a natural catastrophe or war, may overrule the determinable factors and throw our plans completely off. What's more, incidents of this kind may occur at any moment and continue for as long as they want to.

- ***Stay inside the circle of competence:*** *In these exchanges, buyers use a screening tool to find the equities that have dropped the greatest. When prices are historically high, investors may feel compelled to invest in companies they haven't followed before. The potential for financial loss increases with the degree of ignorance around the item being purchased. One should never go above their level of expertise.*
- ***Avoid companies with high financial leverage:*** *Liquidity problems are common for organisations that use leverage. In order to provide returns for the investor, these companies must weather the current economic storm. Furthermore, a big return is required to switch to risky equities even when excellent firms are available at reasonable values. High-debt enterprises should be avoided unless the earnings trend can be seen clearly.*
- ***Buy robust business models:*** *During a bull market, businesses with weak profiles or negative cash flow might easily attract investors. A buyer of such stocks after a market meltdown is more likely to switch to those with a solid business plan and balance sheet. The appropriate business will have positive cash flow and return on capital employed (RoCE), the capacity to scale, a strong brand franchise, and competent management.*

PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

The study cited a plethora of national and international reports on epidemics from a wide range of organisations. In the midst of the lockdown, it was not able to walk outside to gather data. Data about Black Swan was collected from a variety of authoritative sources, including websites, journals, and electronic material. Covid-19 Happenings and Their Impact on India's Stock Markets

Sample

Total 50 investors are selected who invests in 3 different firms are find appropriate for this study.

Measuring predicted and abnormal returns

Abnormal stock returns are often examined in an event study, with cumulative abnormal return measurement being the method of choice (CARs). "The general idea is to put a number on how much the stock market would have moved differently if the event or occurrence in question had never happened, and how much it really moved after the fact." Predicted returns should be somewhat consistent with actual returns if the event is not informative. Therefore, the effect of the event on impacted stocks is reflected by a large discrepancy between the projected and actual returns, also known as anomalous returns (ARs). The entire market reaction to an event may be measured by calculating the cumulative abnormal return (CAR), which is the total of the daily abnormal returns (AR) throughout the event window. Because the market model is focused on reducing the variance of abnormal returns, it is suitable for estimating the effect of black swan occurrences, we utilise the market and risk-adjusted return model (i.e., the conventional market model) to compute expected stock returns.

Testing for statistical significance

t-tests are often used for drawing conclusions from statistical data. Cumulative average abnormal returns (CAARs) are calculated by averaging abnormal returns (ARs) and cumulative abnormal returns (CARs), and then their statistical significance is examined.

DATA ANALYSIS

Market reaction

Predicted stock returns and associated ARs and CARs are calculated over a 150-estimation trading-day timeframe. Fifteen trading days before to the melamine crisis, CARs for all four companies were very near to zero, and their respective lines overlapped.

Since the event, our chosen investors' CARs have been considerably impacted by the other participating businesses. "All companies saw a reduction in CARs because to the heightened volatility, although the declines ranged from mild to severe." Bright saw a tiny decrease, then a progressive improvement. Bright's CAR seemed to fall at -0.3245 at $t=3$, but it has since steadied at -0.2, which is far less than the drops seen by the other two afflicted companies. There was no movement in the stock price on September 16th, but a sharp collapse occurred three days later, resulting in a CAR of -0.8827. The black swan occurrence has resulted in a huge negative shift in stock return. The company's net profit increased by 94%, 43%, 59%, and 29% between 2012 and 2016.

CARs for the three companies implicated have dropped significantly after the melamine scandal, indicating a negative reaction from the public. Both investors and customers have lost faith in the three companies, causing their stock values to drop dramatically.

Empirical results

We use t tests to examine whether or not the melamine scandal has affected the stock prices of the companies that were affected. The findings confirm the cumulative anomalous returns after an event by demonstrating the significance of CARRs during the event window (31 trading days).

Although all three businesses felt the incident's negative effects, the extent to which their share prices dropped varied. This demonstrates that even when faced with the same black swan occurrence, various companies react in different ways and use different crisis management strategies. This confirms our

earlier hypothesis that established risk management practises have an effect on the magnitude of effects on stock price. This motivates us to keep investigating the role that prudent risk management plays in influencing share prices.

Table1: T test on CAAR

t-statistics	Degrees of freedom	Significance	Average difference
-4.901	49	0	-0.20968
Sample size	Average	Standard deviation	Average standard error
50	-0.2085	0.23852	0.04279

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, Black swans are extreme outliers. A black swan occurrence is one that is very unlikely to be anticipated. Portfolios that are immune to black swan events may be managed by investors. It is possible to profit from market crashes if one is familiar with their underlying causes and behaviour. It is highly important to

1. Be humble and stagger investments over a reasonable period.
2. Be attentive in picking up good quality stocks.

It's nicknamed a black swan because it's so improbable. "Thus, developing an investing plan seems to be a challenging task at first glance." When once-unpredictable black swan events become routinely predictable, they are no longer black but white. Yet, I provide two strategies to protect yourself against black swans. To protect your portfolio against potential losses, consider adding puts when the Black Swan chance becomes distinct and multi-dimensional. If the black swan event ends up being a favourable outcome, you will come out ahead after paying for your choice. You may rely on the put option to generate income even if the black swan event has a bad outcome.

Keep to your asset allocation strategy, which will automatically adjust your asset mix depending on factors such as market values, anticipated interest rates, and so on. You won't have to worry about being caught off-guard by hanging onto assets at inflated prices, which will impose some discipline on your investing approach. In the financial markets, black swans do appear at predictable periods. There's no telling when the next 'black swan' will occur. Better to err on the side of caution!

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THE DYNAMICS OF URBANISATION IN JALANDHAR CITY

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Abstract

Post Partition period introduced many changes in the urban life of the cities. The city of Jalandhar has experienced an upward trend in its population and physical growth. This paper provides a brief summary of urbanisation after the partition of Indian Sub continent. It also examines the change in population growth, education, and industry.

Keyword: Jalandhar city, population, education, industry.

INTRODUCTION

The record of population of the Jalandhar city is done after every decade. It helps to study the trends of the growth, literacy rate of the city and sex ratio. The nature of the population has major impact on the identity of the town. Data has been collected and studied to know about the demographic character of the Jalandhar city. The population of Jalandhar city gone through a big change after 1947. There was an influx of about 273,625 people in Jalandhar, 60% were settled in rural areas and the rest in Jalandhar town. Rehabilitation of the displaced persons was the major problem before the new administration. In order to provide the shelter and proper houses solutions were found. A new township named Model Town was announced. The plan to provide residential facilities was prepared. This new township had 500 houses, 710 plots and two mud hut colonies. Twenty five hundred mud huts were built. Besides this 1000 cheap houses of 8 marlas each were under construction. The number of the displaced persons living in model town in 1951 was 3500. 12131 were accommodated in Mud Hut Colonies and 120 in eight marla houses. Gandhi Vanita Ashram and Sewa Sadan Camp were two specially arranged shelter homes. As per record of 1951 census, 1461 unattached women and children were safely settled in Gadhi Vanita Ashram and 194 were there in Sewa Sadan Camp.¹

Before the partition of the state Jalandhar had a population of only 135283 in 1941. The partition of the country in 1947 had an influx of around 67,000 people in Jalandhar.² The population of the city since 1941 has been tabulated in the following table so as to determine the population growth trends: ³

S no	year	Population of Jalandhar Municipal Corporation (persons)	Decadal growth rate of population of Jalandhar city (percent)
1	1941	135283	---
2	1951	201990	49.30
3	1961	294393	30.89
4	1971	329830	24.74
5	1981	441552	33.87
6	1991	541050	22.53
7	2001	754608	39.47

The population of the city gone through an upward change in 1950,s due the advent of the population

migrated from west Punjab. The settlement of the skilled persons in the city led to the establishment of many small scale industries here. The State Bank of India and other banks came forward to provide them financial aids through loans, subsidies and grants in aids⁴The rising number of residential labour class along with their families became another factor responsible for the rise in population other than the natural one. The financial wellbeing of the city led to the growth of many vocational and professional institutes. Mehar Chand Polytechnic and Technical Institute, Jullundur, Government Training Institute Jullundur, Government Wood Working Institute Jullundur, Government Industrial School for Girls, Jullundur contributed sufficiently in polishing the skill of the locals as well as of outsiders.⁵

Population density of the city within MC is tabulated below:⁶

Year	population	Area(in hectares)	Population density	
			Persons/sq kms	Persons/hectare
1981	441552	10903	4050	40.50
1991	541050	10903	4962	49.62
2001	754608	10903	6921	69.21

source: Census of India, 1981,1991,2001.

The population density of Municipal Corporation Jalandhar in 1981 was 40.5 persons per hectare. The rise in population in 1991 led to the population density increased by 49.62 persons per hectare. The year 2001 had 69.21 person per hectare. In order to establish a well maintained and public friendly environment wards were introduced in Jalandhar City. The entire city was divided into wards. These wards were further categorised according to the number of people living in each ward. Following is the detail of the density of wards of Jalandhar City.

Population Density of wards of Jalandhar city

S,No	Population density	No of wards	Wards
1	Up to 50 persons per acre	29	1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 27, 29, 30, 33, 34, 37, 40, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55
2	51 – 150 persons per acre	19	5, 11, 16, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 28, 32, 35, 36, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43
3	Above 150 persons per acre	07	6, 7, 8, 9, 17, 25, 31.

Source: Municipal Corporation, Jalandhar.

The city ward number 6,7,8,9,17,25 and 31 are thickly populated areas with high density of population. The houses in these wards are small in plot size but have three to four storeys. The roads and lanes are narrow and congested. The population density in Ward no.5,11,16,24, 26 etc is less in compare to the earlier one. The houses are big, roads are broad and the social and physical infrastructure is good. This area has good number of schools, colleges, railway stations and railway colonies etc. this part of M.C are quite developed. The wards having less than 50 persons per hectare are under developed areas. The ward number 10,14,15etc are industrial areas where residential areas are minimum.

(information is based on personal visits)

The population of the city since 1941 is tabulated in the given table.

Population Growth since 1941 of the city⁷

Year	Population of Jalandhar M.C.	Population of Jalandhar M.C. as percent of total urban	Decadal growth rate of population of Jalandhar city

	(persons)	population of Punjab	(percent)
1941	135283	8.16	52.98
1951	201990	10.15	49.30
1961	264393	10.29	30.89
1971	329830	10.25	24.74
1981	441552	9.50	33.87
1991	541050	9.02	22.53
2001	754608	9.15	39.47

The growth rate of urban population has been so volatile in the post 1961 period because of following mentioned factors: The city sufficiently away from the International Border of Pakistan, thus it is considered as one of the safe city to live in. Centrality factor plays pivotal role in this increase of the population. Better accessibility and the presence of better health and educational facilities. Clean and spacious city. A city with fertile tract of the land The city which is least affected in the terrorism era. From 1971 to 2001, Jalandhar grew almost 2.5 times in population (from 3.29 lakh to 7.54 lakh) but more than 5 times in physical size (from 19211 to 26930 Acres). Most of city growth was haphazard and unplanned, resulting in highly uneconomical use of agricultural land for urban purpose. Outcome of such a development was visible in serious shortfall in urban infrastructure⁸

The area in Jalandhar Municipal Corporation in 1981 was 79.40 sq.km The population was 135,283 in 1941, which touched the figure 168.816 in 1951. The percentage growth was 24.79%.The year 1961 experienced growth in population. The population rose up to 222,569, the noticed growth was 31.84%. The population and percentage was again up in 1971.It was 296.106 and 33.04 was percentage of growth. The year 1981 saw maximum growth. The figure rose up to 408,196 and the percentage of growth was 37.85.The density in municipal corporation was 5,141.The sex ratio in 1961 was 848, which increased in next decade. It touched the number 861. The year 1981 had the sex ratio up to 852. The area of Jalandhar cantonment was 15.62sqkm.The population in that year was 33,174. It increased in 1961 and touched the figure of 42416, witnessing an increase of 27.99%. The population was decreased in 1971and 1981it fell down to33,724 and 33,356 persons. So there was negative increase of -20.58%. and -1.09%. The density in cant was 1,981. The sex ratio recorded was 543 IN 1961, 948 in 1971 and 1,051 in 1981.⁹

Housing is an important activity driven by individuals.it is to provide an appropriate shelter to needy. It is always impacted with the rise in population. The city administration is very much aware about the housing. The department of Housing & urban development, PUDA, Improvement trust and JMC has framed various schemes. Improvement Trust Jalandhar has shifted 43 development schemes to JMC.

(Record is available at Improvement Trust Jalandhar)

.JMC has made 15 town planning schemes.These offers residential plots. The size of these plots varies from 1.70 acres to 52.53 acres.¹⁰In addition to these schemes Urban estates were established. The Urban Estate 1 has been constructed on an area of 162.60 acres and Urban Estate 2 occupies 173.34 acres of land. Chhoti Baradari Phase 1 Jalandhar acres 59.00acres of land and CB 2 has diameter of 60.72 acres.

(information is collected from PUDAoffice Jalandhar).

The detail of number of houses in Jalandhar is given below:¹¹

Year	Number of Houses
1951	30536
1961	40759

1971	52079
1981	81639
1991	101902
2001	142815

Census of India:1951,1961(163),1971(110)1981.1991,2001)

To sum up, during 1947-2011, there was an absolute increase in urban population as well as in the percentage of population. This growth was less due to natural increase and more due to migration. This is reflected from the sex ratio in the city which was generally much lower than in the province .In initial years, mostly males were literate, but now females are more learned than males. In response to new economic opportunities and technological advancement, people tended to move from small trades and traditional craft to factory industry. The development of the industry in Jalandhar has made an impact on the lives of the participating community. The new and emerging employer-employee relations have been sufficiently cooperative to steer clear stresses accompanying industrial growth. On the whole, a lively pattern is seen to be forming in the city which is in considerable interest from the economic and sociological viewpoint.

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JUDICIAL AND LEGISLATIVE MEASURES IN REGARD TO CRIMES IN POLITICS**Jasleen Kaur**, Research Scholar, Department of Law, Punjabi University Patiala, Punjab**Abstract**

Government in India is made up by the elected representatives of people, its duty of representative to work for people in order to make country a welfare state. Concept to Criminality have got increased to great extend as the result the corrupt practice got tremendously increased. Althou judiciary is playing a vital role in controlling the issue but all is in vein unless a stringent law has not be made upon the issue. The article describes in detail about various issues arisen due to criminality in politics and role of judiciary in ending the same.

Key points: Crimes in Politics, Effects, Role of judiciary, Legislative measure.

Introduction.

Crime free society is extremely important for maintaining the peace and order in the society. A society is mainly form for the security reasons. Crime free society is really important for its members.¹ The nexus between the corrupt politicians and criminals lead the criminal themselves to context elections. As a result, misuse of political power is used by national and state representatives.² When politicians of criminal nature help other criminals to grow their illegal activities. To get undue favours through the use of political power is a crime. The system of give and take is present in criminalization of politics.³ The corruption of institution has changed into institutionalization of corruption. The members of legislative assembly at the state level and members of parliament at centre level have provided with so many immunities and perk which are also very lucrative for some of persons who join the politics to attain police security, pilot for travelling, cost of travelling in plane and train, cost of fuel for car , free accommodation in government guest house etc. This is also considerable factor for the criminalization of politics.⁴

The system of party government is also main cause of criminalization of politics. The leaders of political parties are committed to win election by the hook or crook. They promise unrealistic things to the community members. The only purpose is to win the election. If with the effect of promises the party came to power, they try to implement those unrealistic promises which are unreasonable. Impractical ways and techniques are adopted which led to criminalization of politics.⁵

The criminalization of politics instigates the moments of terrorism, social inequalities, communal violence, poverty and big economic disparities in the country. The dangerous development of the electoral politics has imbalanced the purity and sanctity of electoral process.⁶ Whereas criminalization of politics means rising participation in the electoral politics of criminals and people who have criminal charges pressed against them or having cases running against them and selection of those people as elected representative of people.⁷

Cause of Criminalization of Politics.

- **Muscle Power**

The main irony of ground reality of politics is that politicians tend to express their hate and dedication for eradication of corruption and muscular power that is goonda raj out of politics but they themselves get indulge in the scenario to secure votes. The main psychology that run behind the muscle power is to secure faith of people in party is difficult thus it is much handy to resort to fear in

¹ James Banks, Gambling, Crime and society 5 [Palgrave Mc millan London 2017].

² Milan Vaishnav, When crime pays: Money and Muscles in Indian politics 10 [Harper Collins Publishers, 2014]

³ Vikas Kumar Jha, Bihar : Criminalization of Politics 34[Srishti Prakashan,1996].

⁴ S.C Gupta, 151 Essays 195 [Arihant Publication India ltd.2016].

⁵ Available at: <http://The Wire.in> [last visited on September 12,2022].

⁶ N.S Sharma, Criminalization of politics and convictional disqualification 23 [Deep and Deep Publication. 2014].

⁷ <http://www.quora.com> [last visited on September 12,2022].

order to win elections.

- **Money Power**

Besides muscle power black money and funds from mafia are also significant causes of criminalization in politics. Money accumulation from unlawful acts also one of primary reasons for increasing criminalization in politics. This amount of money becomes an easy way to buy voters and win elections. The political parties easily buy the majority of voters. It will also provide a breeding ground for another menace called uncontrolled corruption⁸.

- **Division in Indian political system**

Division in Indian society gave advantage to politicians to dig the rift upon the basis of caste, religion and community. Thus each election one or other act came forward which widened the division of Indian community and eventually politicians took advantage of the people and took sympathy and empathy of the matter in lieu of votes.

Legal Measures

Chapter IX A of Indian Penal Code describe various measures that deal to curb criminal behaviour in politics. IPC defines various acts as punishable such as bribery, personification during elections etc. Bribery is described as punishable as whosoever commits the offence of bribery shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both⁹. Specifically in regard to person who makes false statement in regard to elections as whoever with intent to affect the result of an election makes or publishes any statement purporting to be a statement of fact which is false and which he either knows or believes to be false or does not believe to be true, in relation to the personal character or conduct of any candidate shall be punished with fine¹⁰.

The Vohra Committee had strongly stated that the nexus between crime syndicates and political parties was very deep and wide. Although under the Indian criminal justice system there are some Acts and rules, which cover the area relating to the election procedure and conduct of elections but these Acts with their various provisions have not been able to stop this growing menace of criminalisation of politics. There were grave incongruities in the existing provisions of the Representation of People's Act 1951, especially in section 8 of the Representation of People's Act 1951.¹¹Section 8(A) of the Representation of People's Act 1951 provides for disqualification on the ground of corrupt practices.

Law commission has advance some suggestion these are¹²:-

(1) There has been mounting corruption in all walks of public life. People are generally lured to enter politics or contest elections for getting rich overnight. Before allowing people to enter public life, the public has a right to know the antecedents of such persons. The existing conditions in which people can freely enter the political arena without demur, especially without the electorate knowing about any details of assets possessed by the candidate are far from satisfactory. It is essential by law to provide that a candidate seeking election shall furnish the details of all his assets (movable/immovable) possessed by him/her, wife/husband and dependent relations, duly supported by an affidavit.

(2) In view of the recommendations of the Law Commission for debarring a candidate from contesting an election if charges have been framed against him by a Court in respect of offences mentioned in the proposed section 8- B of the Act, it is also necessary for a candidate seeking to contest election to furnish details regarding criminal case, if any, pending against him, including a copy of the FIR complaint and any order made by the concerned Court.

(3) In order to achieve, the aforesaid objectives, it is essential to insert a new Section 4-A after the existing Section 4 of the Representation of the People's Act. 1951, as follows:

(a) A declaration of all his assets (movable/immovable) possessed by him/her, his/her spouse and

⁸ All you need to know about criminalization of politics, Available at: www.ipleaders.in [last visited on September 21,2022]

⁹ Indian Penal Code,1860, S.171E

¹⁰ *Id*, S.171G.

¹¹ R.N Choudhury, A commentary on Representation of Peoples Act, 1951,85 (Orient Law House, Reprint 2004)

¹² 170th Report of Law commission of India, 1999, (29 May).

dependent relations, duly supported by an affidavit, and,

(b) A declaration as to whether any charge in respect of any offence referred to in Section 8B has been framed against him by any Criminal Court”.

CRIMINALISATION OF POLITICS

This is an issue being raised by the Commission from 1998 onwards. Disqualification for criminal offences is provided for in Section 8 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951. As per that Section, a person is disqualified from contesting election only on conviction by the Court of Law. There have been several instances of persons charged with serious and heinous crimes like murder, rape, dacoity, etc. contesting election, pending their trial, and even getting elected in a large number of cases. This leads to a very undesirable and embarrassing situation of law breakers becoming law makers and moving around under police protection.

The Commission is of the view that keeping a person, who is accused of serious criminal charges and where the Court is prima facie satisfied about his involvement in the crime and consequently framed charges, out of electoral arena would be a reasonable restriction in greater public interests. There cannot be any grievance on this. However, as a precaution against motivated cases by the ruling party, it may be provided that only those cases which were filed prior to six months before an election alone would lead to disqualification as proposed. It is also suggested that persons found guilty by a Commission of Enquiry should also stand disqualified from contesting elections¹³.

Man as selfish by nature inclined towards competition to have power. Gradually it led to cut throat competition amongst vested interests in power struggle. This turned existing political system into a hotbed which gave rise to political rivalry. To achieve their goal in this power struggle the politicians indulged in various criminal activities. The criminals help politicians in various ways. As a candidate, they win the seat. The intimidation of voters, proxy voting, booth capturing are the devices which are carried on by them¹⁴. The use of money or muscle power and the totally unacceptable practices offend the very foundations of our socio-economic order. In the past, though criminals usually worked behind the scene but now apart from extending indirect help contest the elections and also become ministers¹⁵.

Role of Judiciary in regard to criminality in election.

Supreme Court, in *Association for Democratic Reforms (ADR) v. Union of India*¹⁶, mandated the disclosure of information relating to criminal antecedents, educational qualification, and personal assets of a candidate contesting elections.

*Supreme Court in Lily Thomas v. Union of India*¹⁷, struck down as unconstitutional Section 8(4) of the Representation of the People Act that allowed convicted lawmakers a three-month period for filing appeal to the higher court and to get a stay on the conviction and sentence.

In *People's Union for Civil Liberties v. Union of India*¹⁸, the SC recognised negative voting as a constitutional right of a voter and directed the Government to provide the 'NOTA' option in electronic voting machines.

In *Public Interest Foundation and Ors. v Union of India*¹⁹ based on recommendations made by the Law Commission in its 244th report, the SC had ordered that trials, in relation to sitting MPs and MLAs be concluded within a year of charges against them being framed.

*Common Cause a registered Society v Union of India*²⁰ wherein the court explaining the power of the Election Commission has said that The Commission has under Article 324(1) of the Constitution of India to ask for details of expenses incurred by the candidate in an election in order to bring more transparency, accountability and to avoid involvement of black money in elections.

¹³ Proposed Electoral Reforms , election commission of India, 2004 .

¹⁴ Arundhati Kulkarni ,Decriminalization of Politics in India : A Critical Analysis,4, IJSAR. 2017.

¹⁵ Ibid

¹⁶ AIR ,2002 SC.

¹⁷ AIR 2000, SC 224

¹⁸ AIR1996 SC

¹⁹ AIR 2018, SC 536.

²⁰ AIR 2005, SC

In *C. Narayanaswamy vs. Jaffer Sharief*²¹ the Supreme Court recorded its dissatisfaction : “As the law stands today, anybody including a smuggler, criminal or any other anti-social element may spend any amount over the election of any candidate to whom such person is interested, for which no account is to be maintained or to be furnished and any such expenditure shall not be deemed to have been expenditure in connection with the election under Section 77(1), so as to amount to corruption.

In *Jawahar Singh v. Election Commission of India & Others*²² the Supreme Court of India dealt with the issue of participation of criminals in elections and whereas a person can contest an election who is released on bail in a criminal offence pending appeal section 8(3) of the Representation of People’s Act deals with disqualification of a candidate pending an appeal in a criminal offence.

*Y.K Gadakh v. Balasaheb Vikhe Patil*²³ has laid down certain guidelines relating to disqualification of person from contesting the election, which the person has to follow. The obvious intention of the courts in India is to prevent a person who is accused of serious crimes and a court is prima facie satisfied about his involvement in the crime, he should be kept out of the electoral arena as it would be a reasonable restriction in the interest of the public.

*PUCCL v. Union of India*²⁴ the Supreme Court of India giving its verdict requested the Election Commission to include a new choice of preference besides the contesting candidates “none of the above” in the EVM machines. Such a provision will help the voters to reject all the candidates who are not of their choice. This has been for the first time practised in the last assembly elections of five states of India. It is certain that the inclusion of such a provision would definitely have some contribution to combat criminalisation of politics, since the provision itself acts as the most effective instrument to check the entry of the criminals in Indian politics.

Way Forward

The strong political will against criminalization of politics is the first step towards the making of strong democracy. All the political parties should make a commitment against it that they will not recreate any person with criminal antecedents. They should also committed to participate fairly in the election process. Not only political parties but the common general people should commit to choose a person who is from humble background and free from any type of criminal charge. Law enforcing agencies and courts should be committed to give fair decision on cases related to politicians. The accountability by the political parties should be made before the public to tell the public about the background and antecedents of various members of political parties. Election commission of India and its officers should do their work properly and independently. The constitutional amendment should be made to impeach the politicians who are indulged in criminal activities. The issue arises is to sensitize the masses regarding the adverse effects of criminalization of politics and to do the favor of qualified politicians with clean image.

Conclusion

While concluding the topic and taking reference of Representation of People’s Act in each case of disqualification on the ground of corrupt practice is required to be referred to the President of India for the determination of the question as to whether such person shall be disqualified and, if so, for what period. The Act itself should provide disqualification for a specified period.²⁵ From the above analysis it could be drawn out that in recent past apart from the major role of judiciary the crimes had been steadily increasing with time. Due to which a stringent consolidated law is needed to curb the issue , it’s the time to make India having a responsible government with honest person but this much awareness is needed to be given to general public to great extend.

²¹ AIR 1993 SCC 7194.

²² AIR 2015,SCC 2902

²³ AIR 1998.

²⁴ AIR 2013 SC 161.

²⁵ M. Godbole ‘Criminalisation of Politics- empowerment of Voter’ EPW, 25 April 1998.

AN EMPIRICAL STUDY ON COMPETENCY MAPPING AND ITS IMPACT IN LEVERAGING EMPLOYEE BEHAVIORAL TRAITS WITH REFERENCE TO IT SECTOR

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Abstract:

The global scenario of the economy necessitates innovative approaches in managing the workforce to have sustained competitive edge. The study insight will take through the impact of Competency Mapping in IT firms to bring potential capabilities of human resource to meet expected standards. The study made an effort in identifying individual behavioural traits influencing the performance of competency mapping. The article is an empirical study about the vital part of behavioural characteristics enhancing the performance of competency mapping as a strategic tool for organization. Keywords: Innovative Approaches, Competency Mapping, Individual Behavioural Traits, Information Technology Introduction Organization need to be dynamic and growth-oriented to sustain in the competitive market and this is possible only through the competence of the human resources. The Information Technology industry has always gained a predominant role in the world regarding the development and maintenance of a skilled workforce. Human resource management of these industries is assigned the core responsibility to classify the competencies required to deliver the company's strategy, however every management seek competitive advantage through committed and capable work force. Human beings are far more complex to deal with, when compared to the inanimate tools and Machineries of the industrial age. Thus there is a need to understand human Psychology and motivation. Competencies like knowledge, abilities, skills and attitude play a significant role in influencing individual performance at work. In a recent presentation to Nasscom, Global advisory firm McKinsey & Company said that nearly half of the workforce in the IT services firms will be —irrelevant over the next 3-4 years. A similar view was echoed by Capgemini CEO who feels that 60-65 percent of the workforces are just not trainable. According to a study by Horses for Sources, India is likely to lose 640,000 jobs to IT automation by 2021. This prominent slow revenue growth and adoption of newer technologies like cloud computing and automation platforms have started replacing engineers. Eventually hiring will be slower than revenue growth as IT companies try to make their existing employees, especially with middle management as well lower rung of employees more productive and competent in facing paradigm shift to automation.

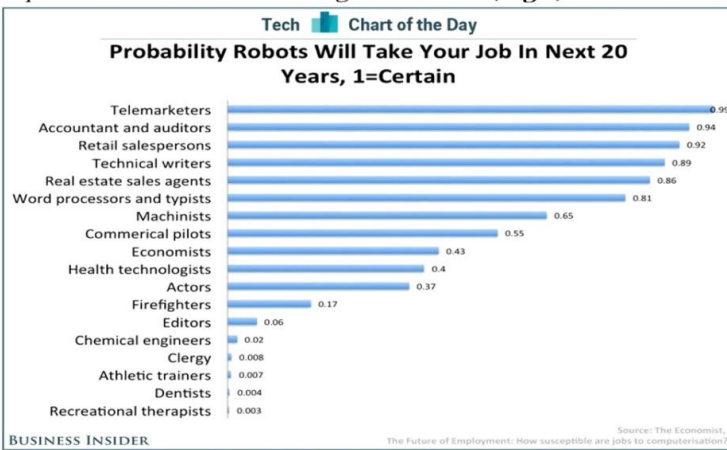
Analysis and Findings:

Table – 1 Role of competency mapping in making employees to adopt for organizational changes.

Degree of Rating	Frequency	Percent	Level of Significance
Disagree	5	5.0	0.000
Neutral	10	10.0	
Agree	64	64.0	
Strongly Agree	21	21.0	
Total	100	100.0	

The developmental change in automation technology is silently brewing to create deliberate trend in introducing new jobs in IT sector(Fig.1), challenging the employability and negotiate on required competencies from human resource. Indian IT has got to reskill its employees. While entry-level coding jobs will see a cut, there will be demand for skills in robotics, artificial intelligence (AI), digital space, biotech, nanotech, smart technologies, etc. The industry leaders have already drawn up plans for re-skilling, but the education system will also have to bridge the skill gap fast; otherwise we could be staring at social unrest.

According to a World Bank report titled 'Digital Dividend', nearly 69 percent of work in India can get automated (Fig.2).¹



Source: Business Insider: The Economist, The future of employment: How susceptible are jobs to computerization

Over the years our economy has become less labour absorbent. Many wonder why an economy supposedly growing at over 7 percent is not creating enough jobs. There is a mix of reasons for this, but it's clear that the revolution in technology can replace labour at a faster clip than we ever imagined, and will make things worse. This has given a birth to era of technological competitiveness in human resource and a breathing space for various HR practices enhancing the employee productivity and growth, one of the most commonly used HR practice is competency mapping for development of employees. Competency mapping identify key components like job evaluation, proficiency, and personality analysis, potentiality to articulate what is required for the job and how much to offer. Research articles have emphasis on understanding the impact of competency mapping on behavioural traits of an individual in order to resistance towards the changing trends in IT sector. This has created exigency in identifying significant role of behavioural traits of a human resource to enhance the competitiveness and to leverage business toward achieving its strategic goals. Background of the Study —An Organization is only as Good as its People. Studies held before had a mere focus on implementing required competencies in employees by oversight of its impact on their behavioural qualities. The article illustrates the need of considering behavioural motive as a major factor in developing strong Competency blue print for sustainable organization growth. Review of Literature Robert Hayes (1985) criticized what he called the ends-ways means approach to strategy planning. He questioned whether managers should decide on a strategy before deciding on the means of implementing that strategy. He advised managers not to develop plans and then seek capabilities; instead they should build capabilities and then encourage the development of plans for using this as an opportunity. Further study says managers compile a comprehensive checklist of their firm's skills and resources, that is, a grid of competencies. In a book called "Corporate Strategy by Igor Ansoff. Gary Hamel and C.K. Prahalad (1994) in their book competing for the Future wrote, core competencies transcend any single business event within the organization'. Certain projects are so massive and persuasive that no individual can possess the competencies required to see them through to completion. Therefore, organizations have to identify, develop and manage organizational core competencies that drive large enterprise critical projects. Spencer and Spencer (1993) in their work competence at Work have defined competency as an underlying characteristic of an individual that is casually related to criterion referenced effecting and/or superior performance in a job situation'. A more detailed definition synthesized from the suggestions of several hundred experts in human resources development who attended a conference on the subject of competencies in Johannesburg in 1995, is a cluster of related knowledge, skills and attitudes that affects a major part of one's job (a role or responsibility), that correlates with performance on the job, that can be measured against well-accepted standards and that can be improved via training and development'(Parry 1996). Hogg (1993) defined competency as competencies are the characteristics of a manager that lead to the demonstration of skills and abilities, which result in effective performance within an occupational area. Competency also embodies the capacity to transfer skills and abilities from one area to another.'

Jain, V.K. in his study on Competency Mapping in Indian Industries, Explored exists of positive relationship in the skills and will of the people. There was great degree of co-operation in the superiors and subordinates. Some of the employees possessed greater skills as compared to their willingness to apply these skills. Another study on Competency mapping for HR professionals in IT industry by Chouhan, V.S. & Srivastava, S. (2013), there is a strong and positive relationship between possession of competencies and successful job performance. This can be explained by the fact that HR jobs have different role to play and each role requires different dimensions of behaviour. Thus, competencies and competency models are a viable tool that can be utilized to prepare the current and future workforce and retain skilled incumbent. **THICKEST BOOK IN THE WORLD** Kodwani, Amitabh Deo 2009, research relives that, People with right abilities are able to perform better. Competencies are the set of such skills and abilities (technical as well as behavioural) which are required for desired level of performance. Right competencies are the key to superior performance. These days most of the business organizations are dealing with a problem of competency mapping, which is basically attaching of capacity of an individual that leads to behaviour and the organizational/job requirement. Sinha et al (2017), study on Applied Competency Mapping to Information Technology Sector It was largely inferred from this study that there exists a certain level of competency among the employees. It was identified that employees could be slightly improved in terms of their communication, knowledge level and team orientation. The organization needs to set more specific goals in order to improve the achievement orientation of the employees. Objective of the Study: 1. To identify the role of competency mapping in making employees to adopt for sectorial changes. 2. To recognize the influence of competency mapping on employees behavioural traits. 3. To understand the impact of competency mapping on organizational effectiveness. Research Methodology: Data for the research was collected from 100 employees in the organizations by random sampling method and a well-defined questionnaire was prepared with 3 point likert scale and distributed among the employees. Primary data was collected through questionnaire and secondary data was collected from various journals and books. Chi-square, ANOVA and Correlation was used as tool for analytical purpose.

Table -3

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardize d Coefficients	t	Sig.	
	B	Std. Error	Beta			
1	(Constant)	2.717	.151		17.940	.007
	Competency mapping	.300	.040	.738	7.423	.000

Table -4

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error	Sig. Change	F
1	.685 ^a	.735	.627	.67497	.000	

Application of One -Way ANOVA test: One-way ANOVA Test was conducted to identify the role of competency mapping in making employees ready to get adopted for sectorial changes and below hypothesis was constructed to understand the significance level. Ho: There is no significant role of competency mapping in making employees to adopt for organizational changes. Behavioural attributes of employee was taken to understand the impact on effective competencies required to perform the given job and also to accustom for timely changes performed by the companies as per market niche. The above table given p-value 0.00 is less than 0.05 at 5% significant level, which significantly proves that null hypothesis is rejected. Identifying the influence of competency mapping on employee's behavioural traits To understand the influence of behavioural traits following hypothesis was constructed Ho: There is no

Influence of competency mapping on employee's behavioural traits Some of the behavioural traits was considered as a dimensions consisting of Adaptability, Creativity, Leadership and Table –2. The multiple correlation analysis was performed and is presented in below table.

Table –4

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error	Sig. Change	F
1	.685 ^a	.735	.627	.67497	.000	

Above analysis shows a moderate coefficient correlation between Employee's Behavioural Traits and Competency mapping. The correlation is found significance at 99% of level of confidence.

Table –5 Contingency Coefficient Value

Degree of Rating	Frequency	Percent	Level of Significance
<i>Strongly Disagree</i>	3	3.0	0.000
<i>Disagree</i>	25	25.0	
<i>Neutral</i>	24	24.0	
<i>Agree</i>	45	45.0	
<i>Strongly Agree</i>	3	3.0	
<i>Total</i>	100	100.0	

Table-3 further supported by significant relationship between the listed dependent and independent variables ($p=0.000$). The model summary in the table-4 concludes that there is a significant R square change which shows that 67% of the variations in the regression model can be explained.

Chi-square test was done to understand the impact of competency mapping on organizational effectiveness and the following hypothesis was constructed: Ho: There is no impact of competency mapping on organizational effectiveness.

Fig. 6

Table–5 explains the frequency and percentage of the respondents for the variables on the impact of competency mapping on organizational effectiveness. Further it can be observed the contingency coefficient value is lesser than 0.05, thus, it is significantly explained that there is an impact of competency mapping on organizational effectiveness.

Conclusion

With changing business scenario and new challenges emerging in the competitive world, successful performance in any job/task has taken a critical place, for organizational success. Competency mapping is one such process that helps in identifying and mapping competencies required for successful performance in a particular role. Competency mapping and assessment has gained paramount importance in organizations, for keeping people development strategies and processes in sync with organizational growth & objectives and maximizing the utilization of human potential. Determine in bringing system and human resource to create the synergy of human resource and its role in effective implementation of competency mapping as a strategic tool for organizational growth, this has created exigency in identifying significant role of behavioural traits of a human resource to enhance competitiveness in workforce.

The study illustrates the need of considering behavioural aspects as a major factor in developing strong Competency blue print for sustainable organizational growth.

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अजमेर जिले के विकास में पर्यटन का योगदान

डॉ. प्रतीक सोनी, व्याख्याता भूगोल, मारवाड़ स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय, कुचामनसिटी
(जिला नागौर – राजस्थान)

पर्यटन की अवधारणा

आदिकाल से ही मनुष्य का जिज्ञासु मन नयनाभिराम धार्मिक स्थलों, ऐतिहासिक स्थलों, स्मारकों, नदियों, जल प्रपातों, भव्य प्रासादों, राजमहलों, वनों, वन्य जीवों, अभ्यारणों एवं प्रकृति के नानाविध रूपों को जानने, समझने आत्मोत्सर्ग करने सभ्यताओं एवं संवर्द्धन का आनन्द लेने के प्रति उत्सुक एवं लालायित रहा है। अपरिचित स्थानों, सभ्यता एवं संवर्द्धन को जानने, समझने व परखने की जिज्ञासा वस्तुतः मनुष्य की स्वभावगत प्रवृत्ति है और इस प्रवृत्ति का ही परिणाम है – पर्यटन

संस्कृत साहित्य के पर्यटन के लिए तीन शब्दों का प्रयोग विशेष रूप से किया गया है और इन तीन शब्दों का उद्गम 'पर्यटन' से ही जुड़ा हुआ है। संस्कृत साहित्य के ये तीन शब्द हैं –

1. पर्यटन, (आराम एवं ज्ञान-प्राप्ति के लिए यात्रा करना)।
2. देशाटन, (विदेशों में मुख्यतः आर्थिक लाभ के लिए यात्रा करना)।
3. तीर्थाटन, (धार्मिक लाभों के लिए यात्रा करना)।

वर्तमान संदर्भों में पर्यटन की अवधारणा को स्पष्ट करते हुए विद्वान् प्रिमाउन्ट ने लिखा कि – “पर्यटन का अर्थ समस्त मानवीय क्रियाओं के क्षेत्र तथा समस्त प्रकृतिक पहलुओं में अनभिज्ञता की जिज्ञासा या खोज करना है।”

भारत के पश्चिम में स्थित राजस्थान का हृदय स्थान अजमेर जिला राज्य के मध्य में 25°38' ये 26° 50' उत्तरी अक्षांश एवं 73°54' से 75°22' पूर्वी देशान्तर के बीच स्थित है। इसका क्षेत्रफल 8481 वर्ग किलोमीटर है।

अजमेर जिले में पर्यटन स्थलों को निम्न दृष्टि से वर्गीकृत किया जा सकता है—

1. पौराणिक – धार्मिक, सांस्कृतिक महत्व के पर्यटन स्थल
2. पुरातात्विक महत्व के पर्यटन स्थल
3. प्राकृतिक दृश्यावली से सम्बन्धित पर्यटन स्थल

भारत में वदेशी पर्यटकों का विवरण विगत वर्षों में (पर्यटक लाखों में)

वर्ष	2017	2018	2019	प्रतिशत में बदलाव	
				2017-18	2018-19
कुल विदेशी पर्यटकों का योग	3918610	4447167	4977193	13.5	11.9

Source:- Incredible India, Ministry of Tourism. Govt. Of India

सारांश:-

यह उल्लेखनीय है कि विगतवर्षों में भारत में आने वाले विदेशी पर्यटकों में बहुत वृद्धि हुई है। 1951 में यह सिर्फ 17 हजार विदेशी पर्यटक थे, 2019 में यह 11.9 लाख हो गई। भारत में आने वाले विदेशी पर्यटकों की संख्या शीतकालीन महीनों अक्टूबर से फरवरी में अधिक होती है।

विदेशी पर्यटकों से भारत में होने वाली आय का विवरण निम्न है

अर्जित विदेशी विनिमय आय (करोड़ यूएस डॉलर में)

वर्ष	विदेशी विनिमय आय (करोड़ यूएस डॉलर में)	प्रतिशत परिवर्तित
2017	749.3	—
2018	893.4	(2017-18) 19.2 प्रतिशत
2019	119.56	(2018-19) 33.8 प्रतिशत

Source:- Incredible India, Ministry of Tourism, Govt. Of India

हमारे देश में विदेशी पर्यटकों से वर्ष 2017 में 749.3 करोड़ डॉलर (यूएस) आय हुई जो वर्ष 2019 में 119.56 करोड़ (यूएस) डॉलर हो गई। 2017-18 की तुलना में आगामी 2 वर्षों में यह प्रतिशत बदलकर 19.2 से 33.8 हो गई।

भारत में आने वाले विदेशी पर्यटक

वर्ष 2017 में भारत आने वाले विदेशी पर्यटकों का आगमन [Incredible India, Ministry of Tourism, Govt. Of India (2017)] के अनुसार कुल 3.92 मिलियन थी इसमें से से पर्यटक निम्न देशों से भारत आये—यथा—युनाइटेड किंगडम, यू.एस.ए., कनाडा, फ्रांस, श्रीलंका, जर्मनी, जापान, मलेशिया, आस्ट्रेलिया, सिंगापुर व अन्य देश सर्वाधिक यू.के. से 0.647 मिलियन, यू.एस.ए. से 0.618 मिलियन विदेशी पर्यटक भारत आये।

अजमेर जिले में आने वाले विदेशी पर्यटक

अजमेर जिले में आने वाले विदेशी पर्यटक मुख्यतः अजमेर एवं पुष्कर केन्द्रों पर ही आते हैं। जिनका विवरण निम्न है:-

अजमेर शहर में विदेशी एवं स्वदेशी भारतीय पर्यटक

क्र.सं.	वर्ष	भारतीय स्वदेशी पर्यटक	विदेशी पर्यटक
1	2017	4651920	59405
2	2018	4733700	53312
3	2019	4141318	43802
4	2020	1601364	7515
5	2021	964261	758

अजमेर नगर में वर्ष 2017 में 59405 विदेशी पर्यटक आये कोरोना के कारण 2021 में यह संख्या 758 रह गई।

स्रोत: आर.टी.डी.सी., पर्यटन विभाग कार्यालय, अजमेर

पुष्कर में आने वाले विदेशी व भारतीय स्वदेशी पर्यटक

क्र.सं.	वर्ष	भारतीय स्वदेशी पर्यटक	विदेशी पर्यटक
1	2017	4636005	101673
2	2018	4454740	109797
3	2019	4555231	85505
4	2020	1414517	30655
5	2021	892047	705

वर्ष 2017 में भारतीय पर्यटक पुष्कर में 46.3 लाख आये जबकि 2020 में 14.1 लाख हो गई। पुष्कर में विदेशी पर्यटक वर्ष 2017 में 101673 आये थे।

विश्वव्यापी कोरोना रोग प्रसार के कारण वर्ष 2019, 2020, 2021 में अजमेर जिले में भारतीय एवं विदेशी पर्यटकों की संख्या संपेक्षित रूप से न्यून हुई। वर्तमान समय आने वाले इन पर्यटकों की संख्या में पुनः वृद्धि हो रही है।

अजमेर के प्रमुख पर्यटन स्थल

1. दरगाह ख्वाजा साहब

ख्वाजा मोइनुद्दीन चिश्ती की दरगाह जिन्हें ख्वाजा साहब या गरीब नवाज नाम से भी सम्बोधित किया जाता है। इस दरगाह का 13वीं शताब्दी के प्रारम्भ में निर्माण हुआ। यह दरगाह तारागढ़ पहाड़ी के उत्तरी पूर्वी पर्वत स्कंध के समीप निर्मित है। प्रतिवर्ष यहां ख्वाजा जी की याद में प्रतिवर्ष 16 दिन तक उर्स का मेला आयोजित होता है।

2. आनासागर झील व सुभाष उद्यान

अजमेर नगर के मध्य में 12वीं शताब्दी में आनाजी चौहान के नाम पर बनाई गई बहुत सुन्दर झील जहां मुगल बादशाह शाहजाहां ने सन् 1637 में बारादरी बनवाई।

3. ढाई दिन का झोंपड़ा

एक अनूठी संरचना, इण्डो इस्लामिक संस्कृति की अनूठी मिसाल, जो पूर्व में एक संस्कृत कॉलेज था

1893 में मोहम्मद गौरी न इसे एक मस्जिद में रूपान्तरित कर दिया।

4. सोनी जी की नसियाँ

सन् 1805 में सेठ मूलचन्द सोनी द्वारा निर्मित नसियाँ जी, दिगम्बर जैन धर्मवाला म्बियों जिसे सिद्धकूट चैतल्या भी कहते हैं, इस नसियाँ में जैन तीर्थंकर ऋषभदेव के जन्म एवं जीवनी के चित्रण का साकार रूप है।

5. पृथ्वीराज चौहान स्मारक

अजमेर नगर के दक्षिणी भाग में तारागढ़ पहाड़ों के पर्वत पदीय भाग पर उच्चभाग पर सुन्दर मनोरम पर्यटन स्थल है।

6. राजकीय संग्रहालय (अकबर किला)

इस अजमेर संग्रहालय में प्राचीन महत्वपूर्ण हथियार, मोन्यूमेंट्स संग्रहित हैं।

7. तारागढ़ किला

पृथ्वीराज चौहान द्वारा तारागढ़ पहाड़ी पर स्थित अजयमेरु दुर्ग गढ़ बीथली के नाम से जाना जाता है। किला परकोटे में 9 गेट प्रवेश द्वार है। यहाँ मीरा सायर हुसैन की दरगाह भी है।

8. नारेली जैन मंदिर

ज्ञानोदय तीर्थ, नारेली 24 तीर्थंकर के भव्य मंदिर सम्पूर्ण पहाड़ी शिखर पर निर्मित है।

9. महाराणा प्रताप स्मारक

अजमेर पुष्कर मार्ग पर नौसर घाटी में सुन्दर पहाड़ी पृष्ठ भूमि में महाराणा प्रताप स्मारक विकसित किया गया।

पुष्कर:

भारत में हिन्दू सनातन धर्म के सभी तीर्थों में पुष्कर को सर्वश्रेष्ठ माना गया है जो स्वयं जगपिता ब्रह्मा द्वारा स्थापित किया गया अतः पुष्कर को दुनिया का प्रथम आदि तीर्थ भी माना जाता है। यहां लगभग 400 मंदिर हैं।

पुष्कर एवं समीपस्थ क्षेत्र प्राचीन पौराणिक काल से प्रमुख ऋषि मुनियों की तपस्यास्थली रही है। (यथा— ऋषि अत्रि, वशिष्ठ, अंगीरा, गौतम, विश्वामित्र, मृगु, च्यवन मार्कण्डेय, अगस्त्य, दाधीचि आदि)

अतः पुष्कर एक प्राचीन पौराणिक धार्मिक एवं अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पर्यटन नगर है।

पुष्कर एवं समीपवर्ती धार्मिक, सांस्कृतिक पर्यटन स्थल:-

क्र.सं.	पर्यटन स्थल का नाम	पर्यटन स्थल श्रेणी/वर्गीकरण	स्थिति/पुष्कर से दूरी	विशिष्ट विवरण/संदर्भ
1	जगतपिता ब्रह्मामंदिर	प्रमुख हिन्दुधर्म तीर्थस्थल (धार्मिक पर्यटन स्थल)	पुष्कर नगर	विश्व का एकमात्र जगतपिता ब्रह्मा मंदिर
2	पुष्कर सरोवर	धार्मिक पर्यटन स्थल	पुष्कर नगर	पौराणिक पवित्र सरोवर के चारों ओर मंदिर व 52 घाट सृष्टि निर्माण कालीन
3	सावित्री माता मंदिर	धार्मिक पर्यटन स्थल	पुष्कर समीप ब्रह्मामंदिर से 1 कि.मी. दूर रत्नागिरी पर्वत शिखर पर स्थित	देवी सावित्री एवं सरस्वती का मंदिर
4	श्री बूढ़ा पुष्कर (श्री रुद्र पुष्कर) कनिष्ठ पुष्कर	धार्मिक पर्यटन स्थल	पुष्कर से 5 कि. मी. मध्य पुष्कर से 1 कि.मी. दूर पुष्कर-जयपुर बाईपास	पुराणों में वर्णन इसे भगवान शंकर का पुष्कर भी कहते हैं। (11घाट, मंदिर)
5	श्री मध्य विष्णु पुष्कर	धार्मिक पर्यटन स्थल	मुख्य पुष्कर से 4 कि.मी. दूर, नैडलिया गांव के पास	तीनों पुष्कर में यह मध्य में स्थित ब्रह्मा के कमल पुष्प से सम्बन्धित स्थल

6	गया पुष्कर सुधा बाय तीर्थ	धार्मिक पर्यटन स्थल	मुख्य पुष्कर से 4 कि.मी. दूर, नैडलिया गांव के पास	राम, लक्ष्मण, सीता ने स्व. पिता दशरथ के लिए यहां पिण्डदान किया।
7	श्री राज राजेश्वरी पुरुदुता मणि वैदिक शक्तिपीठ मंदिर	धार्मिक पर्यटन स्थल	पुष्कर नगर आबादी क्षेत्र	भारत में स्थित 52 शक्तिपीठों में से एक 27वां स्थान भागवत पुराण में वर्णन
8	सिद्धभट्टबाय गणेश जी का मंदिर	धार्मिक पर्यटन स्थल	पुष्कर-जयपुर बाईपास पर 2 कि.मी. दूर	लगभग 1100 वर्ष पूर्व निर्मित मण्डोर के राजा श्री नाहर राव द्वारा निर्मित
9	पंचकुण्ड (पांडवों की तपस्या स्थली)	धार्मिक पर्यटन स्थल	पुष्कर नगर से 2 कि.मी. दूर	नागकुण्ड, सूर्यकुण्ड, गंगाकुण्ड, पदम्कुण्ड, चक्रकुण्ड पांडवों की तपस्या स्थली
10	महर्षि श्री विश्वामित्र की तपस्या स्थली	धार्मिक पर्यटन स्थल	नागपहाड़, पुष्कर	श्री महर्षि विश्वामित्र की तपस्या स्थली
11	महर्षि श्री अगस्त मुनि की पवित्र गुफा	धार्मिक पर्यटन स्थल, प्राचीन सांस्कृतिक स्थल	सरोवर से लगभग 3 कि.मी., नाग पहाड़ में	पद्म पुराण में वर्णन श्रीराम, लक्ष्मण, सीता, महर्षि अगस्त मुनि से आशीर्वाद लेने आए
12	वामदेव गुफा	धार्मिक पर्यटन स्थल	नागपहाड़, पुष्कर ये 3.5 कि.मी.	ऋषि वामदेव ने नागपहाड़ स्थित गुफा में तपस्या की
13	पाण्डेश्वर महादेव मंदिर	धार्मिक पर्यटन स्थल	पुष्कर से 5 कि. मी. दूर पुष्कर-अजमेर मार्ग पर स्थित	महाभारत काल का अतिप्राचीन मंदिर
14	बैजनाथ महादेव मंदिर	धार्मिक पर्यटन स्थल	पुष्कर नगर से 13 कि.मी. दूर देवनगर खोरी रोड़ पर स्थित	अति प्राचीन लगभग 1000 वर्ष प्राचीन
15	ककडेश्वर महादेव एवं मकडेश्वर महादेव मंदिर	धार्मिक पर्यटन स्थल	दोनों पुष्कर से 8 कि.मी. दूर एक दूसरे के 500 मीटर दूर	पद्मपुराण में वर्णन
16	कानबाय	धार्मिक पर्यटन स्थल	पुष्कर नगर से 4 कि.मी.	भगवान श्री विष्णु का प्रथम पर्दापण स्थल-निवास स्थल, त्रेतायुग में श्रीराम, लक्ष्मण, सीता भी यहां आए।
17	चतुर्भुज भूतेश्वर महादेव मंदिर	धार्मिक पर्यटन स्थल	पुष्कर से 8 कि. मी. दूर नांद गांव के समीप	लगभग 3000 वर्ष प्राचीन
18	श्री गुरुगोविन्द सिंह जी	धार्मिक पर्यटन स्थल,	पुष्कर नगर प्रवेश	भव्य गुरुद्वारा श्री

का हुकमनामा	धार्मिक अरदास स्थल	समीप	गुरुनानक देव जी 1511 ईस्वी में यहां पधारे थे।
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अजमेर जिले में अजमेर व पुष्कर के अतिरिक्त निम्न पर्यटन स्थल भी पर्यटन आकर्षण के केन्द्र हैं।

1. **मसाणियाँ भैरव धाम** – अजमेर जिले में लगभग 12 कि.मी. दूर राजगढ़ में मसाणियाँ भैरव धाम प्रमुख धार्मिक पर्यटन मंदिर है।
2. **मार्बल डम्पिंग यार्ड** – किशगढ़ में संगमरमर पत्थर के पाऊंडर जनित स्लरी इण्डस्ट्रियल क्षेत्र से यहाँ लाकर एकत्रित की जाती है तथा बर्फीले प्रदेशों में शूटिंग का एक अच्छा विकल्प यहां विकसित हुआ है।
3. **निम्बार्कपीक सलेमाबाद** – किशनगढ़ से 2 कि.मी. दूर निम्बार्कपीठ जगतगुरु शंकराचार्य का आश्रम एक धार्मिक पर्यटन का केन्द्र है।
4. **तिलोनियाँ** – अजमेर से 45 कि.मी. दूर किशगढ़ पंचायत समिति में स्थित महान सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता श्री बुनकर राय द्वारा स्थापित-विकसित केन्द्र-सौर्य ऊर्जा, हस्तकला केन्द्र, बेयर फुट कॉलेज, सौर्य लालटेन, सौर्य कुकर पर्यटन स्थल के रूप में विकसित हुआ है। कई विदेशी राष्ट्राध्यक्ष भी यहां आते रहते हैं।
5. **टाटगढ़** – अजमेर जिले में टाटगढ़ इको-टयूरिजम के नये रूप में विकसित हो रहा है। यहां पर्वतारोहण, वन्य जीव, नौकाविहार, रात्रि कैम्प, दूधलेश्वर महादेव मंदिर, जलप्रपात, जैन प्रज्ञाशिखर, लाइब्रेरी के लिए एक प्रसिद्ध पर्यटन स्थल की पहचान है। अपने प्राकृतिक सौन्दर्य के लिए जाना जाता है।

पर्यटन का अजमेर जिले के विकास में योगदान

पर्यटन का महत्त्व

पर्यटन स्थलों की अधिकता से अर्थव्यवस्था के विभिन्न पहलू सुदृढ़ होते हैं। विकसित देशों के सकल घरेलू उत्पाद का 60-70 प्रतिशत सेवा क्षेत्र से प्राप्त होता है।

पर्यटन मालदीव, ग्रीस, खरमूड़ा, इटली, स्पेन, स्विजरलैंड आदि देशों की आय का मुख्य आधार है।

अजमेर जिले में पर्यटन के कारण विकास के नये आयाम सफल सिद्ध हुए हैं – यथा –

1. राष्ट्रीय आय में योगदान

अजमेर एवं पुष्कर भारत में पर्यटन स्थलों की दृष्टि से महत्त्वपूर्ण धार्मिक एवं सांस्कृतिक पर्यटन स्थल/केन्द्र हैं। यहां विदेशी पर्यटक भी अधिक संख्या में आते हैं। अतः पर्यटन से अर्जित विदेशी आय अजमेर जिले (अजमेर, पुष्कर आदि) के पर्यटन स्थलों का योगदान भी है, तथा पर्यटन से अजमेर जिले का आर्थिक आधार मजबूत हुआ है।

2. पर्यटन रोजगार के अवसर का उत्पाद भी है।

अजमेर जिले में पर्यटन के कारण प्रत्यक्ष एवं अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से रोजगार में अभिवृद्धि हुई है।

1. अजमेर पर्यटन के कारण यहां की 40 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या को रोजगार मिलता है— गाइड, होटल, रेस्टोरेन्ट्स, दुकानदार द्वारा क्रय-विक्र, वस्त्र, रेडीमेड गार्मेन्ट्स, हस्तकला, बेकरी उत्पाद, फल विक्रेता, फास्टफूड, नौकाविहार, यातायात एजेन्सीज, कार चालक, रिक्शा चालक, ऊंट सवारी, घोड़ा सवारी आदि सभी से सम्बन्धित घटकों में रोजगार का जनन होता है। निवासियों के प्रतिव्यक्ति आय में वृद्धि होती है। फलतः विकास में योगदान मिलता है। पर्यटन के कारण अजमेर के 300 गाइड को ट्रेनिंग दी गई फलतः उन्हे रोजगार मिलेगा।

3. नगरीय इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर में विकास

पर्यटन से अजमेर जिले में सभी गुजरने वाले राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग, अन्तर्जिला सड़क मार्ग, जिले की अन्य सभी सड़कों का पुर्ननिर्माण हुआ है। मार्गों की गुणवत्ता में सुधार हुआ है। नयी सड़कों का निर्माण हुआ है। नये बाईपास बनाये गये हैं, बिजली, जल आपूर्ति में सुधार, नवीन शौचालय सुविधाये केन्द्र, सिवरेज लाइनों का निर्माण हो रहा है। नयी दुकाने, शापिंग सेन्टर, शापिंग मॉल आदि के निर्माण से नगरीय इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर में विकास हुआ है। पर्यटन उद्योग के कारण ही अजमेर में लगभग 450 होटलें, पुष्कर में

4. यातायात के अन्य साधनों का विकास

पर्यटन विकास के कारण किशनगढ़ हवाईअड्डा बनाया गया, पुष्कर अजमेर भारत के प्रमुख नगरों से विश्व के अन्य भागों से जुड़ें। राजस्थान सड़क, आर.एस.आर.टी.सी. की बसें दिल्ली, उत्तरप्रदेश, उत्तराखण्ड, मध्यप्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात, पंजाब, हरियाणा आदि राज्यों के नगरों तक जाती है।

5. प्राचीन स्मारकों को पुनर्जीवित

प्राचीन स्मारकों, पुरानी इमारतों, पुरातात्विक स्थलों की मरम्मत का कार्य हुआ है। उनके मौलिक स्वरूपों की संरक्षण के उपाय किये गये हैं। इस दृष्टि से तारगढ़ दुर्ग की प्राचीर, बुर्ज, तोरण द्वार, अजमेर किला (अकबर किला-मैगजीन), विभिन्न धार्मिक स्थल, मंदिर उल्लेखनीय है। जिनको पुनर्जीवित किया गया है।

6. नये पर्यटन स्थलों का विकास

पर्यटन विकास के कारण ही अजमेर जिले में कइ नवीन पर्यटन स्थलों का विकास हुआ है यथा अजमेर नगर में पृथ्वीराज स्मारक, महाराणा प्रताप स्मारक, दाहरसेन स्मारक, गाँधी स्मृति स्मारक, स्वामी विवेकानन्द स्मारक, नवीन पार्कस, स्मार्टसिटी के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न चौपाटियाँ, सेवन वण्डर्स आदि का निर्माण हुआ है तथा ये पर्यटन के नवीन केन्द्रों के रूप में उभरे हैं। इससे अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से अजमेर जिले के विकास में सहयोग मिला है।

7. पर्यटन स्थलों पर अनिवार्य सुविधाये

पर्यटन स्थल के कारण ही पर्यटन स्थलों पर अनिवार्य सुविधाओं में विकास/सुधार हुआ है। प्रत्येक पर्यटन स्थल पर शुद्ध पेयजल, सार्वजनिक शौचालय, पार्किंग, सुरक्षा, सी.सी.टी.वी., जलपानगृह, फूड कोर्ट्स का विकास हुआ है।

8. पर्यटन स्थलों पर नवाचार

पर्यटन स्थलों पर नवाचार का उद्भव हुआ है। कुछ स्मारकों, पर्यटन स्थलों पर प्रकाश व ध्वनि पद्धति विकसित की गई— अजमेर किला, महाराणा प्रताप स्मारक, सावित्री मंदिर आदि उल्लेखनीय है।

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1.0 विषय परिचय :

मानव विकास की प्रक्रिया में मानव ने नई-नई जानकारी प्राप्त की अविष्कार किये व ज्ञान अर्जन कर अपने ज्ञान को बढ़ाया है किसी समाज का विकास में शिक्षा की महत्ती भूमिका है, गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा व उसकी सार्वभौमिक पहुंच विकास का आधार है।

प्राचीन शिक्षा प्रणाली में शिक्षा का लक्ष्य सांसारिक जीवन या स्कूल के बाद जीवन की तैयारी के लिए ज्ञान अर्जन नहीं बल्किपूर्ण आत्मज्ञान भी मुक्ति के रूप में माना गया था। तक्षशिला, नालंदा, विक्रमशिला और वल्लभी जैसे प्राचीन भारत के विश्वस्तरीय शिक्षण संस्थानों ने अध्ययन के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में शिक्षण व शोध के उंचे प्रतिमान स्थापित किये थे। और विभिन्न देशों से आये विद्यार्थियों को लाभाविन्त किया था। इसी प्राचीन शिक्षा प्रणाली से चरक, सुश्रुत, आर्यभट्ट, चाणक्य, पाणनी, पतंजलि, गौतम, गार्गी, जैसे महान विद्वानों को जन्म दिया,इन विद्वानों ने वैश्विक स्तर पर ज्ञान के विविध क्षेत्रों, जैसे आयुर्वेद, गणित विज्ञान,खगोल विज्ञान,शल्य चिकित्सा,भवन निर्माण योग ललित कला आदि में अपना महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दिया। भारत की इस समृद्ध विरासत को आने वाली पीढ़ियों के लिए संरक्षित रखने की जरूरत है तथा इन पर शोध कार्य होने चाहिये ताकि उसे और समृद्ध किया जा सके।

भारत में वर्तमान में सर्वाधिक युवाओं की जनसंख्या है इस युवा जन शक्ति को गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा प्रदान करना जिससे ज्ञान अर्जन के साथ अपनी जीविको पार्जन कर सके, स्वरोजगार स्थापित कर अपना समाज व देश का विकास करे इसी पर भारत का भविष्य निर्भर करेगा। वर्तमान वैश्विक परिवर्तन के दौर में जहां बिगडेटा मशीन लर्जिंग और आर्टीफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस जैसे क्षेत्रों में हो रहे वैज्ञानिक व तकनीकी विकास के चलते जैसे प्रशिक्षित कुशल कामगारों की जरूरत है। जो अपने क्षेत्र में विशेषता रखते हैं।

शिक्षा में विषय के सैद्धांतिक ज्ञान प्रदान करने से ज्यादा जरूरत है कि धन समस्या समाधान और तार्किक व रचनात्मक रूप से सोचे। शिक्षण प्रक्रिया सहज,सरल व समवेशी विकास पर आधारित हो केवल ज्ञान देना ही शिक्षा का उद्देश्य न हो साथ ही जीवन के सभी पहलुओं की समझ विकसित करने के लिए जरूरी है कि विज्ञान,गणित, कानून के साथ बुनियादी कला शिल्प, मानविकी खेल,योग,भाषा, साहित्य, संस्कृति और नैतिक शिक्षा का समावेश किया जाये। नई शिक्षा नीति 2020 में विद्यार्थियों के लिए चाहे उनका निवास कहीं भी हो गुणवत्ता पूर्ण शिक्षा उपलब्ध करानी होगी। इस कार्य में वंचित समुदाय वर्ग और अल्प प्रतिनिधित्व वाले समूहों पर विशेष ध्यान दिये जाने की जरूरत होगी। इस नीति में भारत की समृद्ध विविधता और संस्कृति के प्रति सम्मान रखते हुए देश की आवश्यकतानुसार गौरव, आत्मविश्वास, व परस्पर सहयोग और एकता की दृष्टि से ऊचाइयों को प्राप्त करना है।

2.0 विभिन्न शिक्षा नीतियों का अवलोकन –

2.1 ब्रिटिश काल में भारत में शिक्षा प्रणाली–

इस समय भारत में संस्कृत फारसी व अरबी भाषा में शिक्षा दी जाती थी। मुस्लिम शिक्षा के केन्द्र मदरसे व मकतब थे।

1781 में वाटेज होस्टिंग ने कोलकत्ता में एक मदरसा स्थापित किया जो शिक्षा का पहला प्रयास था। 1784 में विलियम जान ने कोलकत्ता में एशियाटिक सोसायटी की स्थापना की जिसका उद्देश्य ग्रंथों का अंग्रेजी भाषा में अनुवाद करना था।

1. 1835 में कोलकत्ता में मेडिकल कॉलेज की स्थापना हुई।
2. 1847 में जेम्स वाटसन ने रुड़की में इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेज की स्थापना हुई। यह भारत का प्रथम इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेज माना गया।
3. 1954 में मुंबई में ग्रांट मेडिकल कॉलेज की स्थापना हुई डलहौजी काल में इसे शिक्षा का मेग्नाकाटा कहते हैं। मुख्य बिन्दु :-

- पाश्चात्य शिक्षा का भारत में प्रचार किया था।
- प्राथमिक शिक्षा स्थानीय मध्य शिक्षा – अंग्रेजी व स्थानीय भाषा तथा विश्व

विद्यालय शिक्षा अंग्रेजी भाषा में दिया जाए।

- बंगाल, मुंबई व मद्रास तीनों में एक-एक विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना की जानी चाहिए।
- महिला शिक्षा को बढ़ावा देना वुड डिस्पैच की सभी सिफारिश को मान लिया।
- ❖ 1857 में तीनों प्रेसीडेसियों में एक-एक विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना की व तीनों स्थानों पर केन्द्रीय शिक्षा विभाग की स्थापना की।
- ❖ 1882- हंटर विभाग की सिफारिशों को स्वीकार कर 1882 में पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय तथा 1887 में इलाहाबाद विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना हुई।
- ❖ भारतीय विश्वविद्यालय अधिनियम 1904 बना इसका उद्देश्य भारत में बढ़ रही राष्ट्रवादी गतिविधियों पर नियंत्रण स्थापित करना था।
- ❖ सैडलर आयोग 1917 की सिफारिशों के आधार पर 1917 सैडलर आयोग विश्वविद्यालय संबंधित था इसका मानना था की यदि विश्वविद्यालय स्तर की शिक्षा में सुधार लाना है। तो सर्वप्रथम प्राथमिक स्तर की शिक्षा में सुधार किया जाना चाहिए।
- ❖ 1937- वर्धा प्रस्ताव - गांधी जी ने अपने समाचार पत्र हरिजन के माध्यम से शिक्षा के लिए जो योजना प्रस्तुत की उसे मौखिक शिक्षा या वर्धा योजना के नाम से जाना गया। डॉ. जाकीर हुसैन ने इसका प्रस्ताव तैयार किया इस योजना का मुख्य उद्देश्य कुटीर उद्योगों को बढ़ावा देना तथा प्राथमिक स्तर पर निःशुल्कता शिक्षा को अनिवार्य बनाना था। गांधी जी ने प्राथमिक शिक्षा मातृभाषा में दिये जाने की बात कही।

आजादी के बाद भारत में शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में कई अमूल चूल परिवर्तन किये गये जिसमें प्रारंभिक शिक्षा से लेकर उच्च शिक्षा तक तकनीकी शिक्षा से लेकर व्यावसायिक शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में कई अभूत पूर्व क्रांतिकारी परिवर्तन किये गये, जिससे शिक्षा का क्षेत्र व्यापक होने के साथ बहुआयामी भी हो गया।

2.2 स्वतंत्रता के बाद शिक्षा व्यवस्था -

1948 राधा कृष्णन आयोग के अनुसार विश्वविद्यालय के पहले 12 वर्षों की शिक्षा होनी चाहिए विश्वविद्यालय में कम से कम 180 दिन तक का अध्यापन कार्य करवाना चाहिए व अध्यापकों की उचित मानदेय होना चाहिए।

1968 राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 1968 कोठारी आयोग की सिफारिशों के आधार पर भारत से 1968 में राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति बनी।

- निःशुल्क व अनिवार्य शिक्षा
- विज्ञान शिक्षा व अनुसंधान को प्राथमिकता प्रदान की गई।
- कृषि व उद्योग के लिए शिक्षा की व्यवस्था।
- किताबों का निर्माण पर जोर।
- शिक्षा का ढांचा 10+2+3 प्रणाली अपनाई गई
- शोध व अध्ययन को प्राथमिकता प्रदान की गई।
- राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 1968 में कोठारी आयोग के सिफारिशों के आधार पर बनी जो अभी तक लागू थी।

● समान शिक्षा व्यवस्था बिना किसी भेदभाव के महिला शिक्षा को प्रोत्साहित किया जायेगा।

तकनीकी व व्यावसायिक शिक्षा में महिलाओं की भागीदारी पर जोर दिया जायेगा, पिछड़े वर्ग की शिक्षा पर जोर दिया व आदिवासी क्षेत्र में विद्यालय खोलने पर जोर दिया जायेगा। विशेष कर ग्रामीण क्षेत्र व अल्पसंख्यक वर्ग के शिक्षा को प्रोत्साहन दिया जायेगा। नवोदय विद्यालय की स्थापना ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में की जायेगी।

1992 में यशपाल समिति ने अपना प्रतिवेदन दिया जिसमें बिना बोझ के शिक्षा शीर्षक से दिया व निम्न सिफारिश की गई -

- प्राथमिक कक्षाओं के बच्चों को कोई गृह कार्य नहीं।
- संकल्पना आधारित प्रश्नों की व्यवस्था जिससे गुणवत्ता पूर्ण शिक्षा विकसित होगी व रचनात्मकता को बढ़ावा मिलेगा।

- पाठ्य पुस्तकों में सरल भाषा का प्रयोग।

3.0 राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 के माध्यम से समग्र विकास की परिकल्पना –

शिक्षित मानव अपनी क्षमता का विकास करने एक न्याय पूर्ण और न्यायसंगत समाज के विकास के लिए आवश्यक है। शिक्षा का उद्देश्य व्यक्ति का बहुमुखी विकास ज्ञान वर्धन के साथ उसका कौशल विकास करना है। वर्तमान परिपेक्ष्य में देखा जाये तो ऐसी शिक्षा प्रणाली की आवश्यकता है जो ज्ञान अर्जन के साथ जीवकोपार्जन का साधन बन सके। अतः एक ऐसी शिक्षा नीति की आवश्यकता है जो किसी भी सामाजिक, आर्थिक, परिवेश से संबंध रखने वाले व्यक्ति को समान रूप गुणवत्ता शिक्षा उपलब्ध हो।

प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी की अध्यक्षता में केन्द्रीय मंत्रीमंडल ने 29 जुलाई 2020 को राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 को मंजूरी दे दी गई। यह 21वीं सदी की पहली शिक्षा नीति है। और यह 34 साल पुरानी राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 1986 की जगह लेगी और इसका उद्देश्य 21 सदी की जरूरतों के अनुकूल स्कूल और कॉलेज की शिक्षा को समग्र लचीला बनाते हुए भारत को एक ज्ञान आधारित जीवंत समाज और ज्ञान की वैश्विक महाशक्ति में बदलना और प्रत्येक छात्र में निहित योग्यता को बाहर लाना है। 1968 और 1986 के बाद यह तीसरी शिक्षा नीति है जिसके तहत शिक्षा प्रणाली में महत्वपूर्ण बदलाव किये गये। हमारे देश के छात्रों के लिए यह नई शिक्षा नीति बहुत फायदे मंद साबित होगी इस नीति के तहत शिक्षा को मातृ भाषा में प्रदान किया जायेगा। माध्यमिक विद्यालय से कौशल प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया जायेगा। और विश्व स्तर पर भारतीय शिक्षा प्रणाली को मजबूत करने का प्रयास है।

नई शिक्षा नीति के तहत नैतिक मूल्य आधारित समवेशी, तकनीकी, वैज्ञानिक एवं कौशल आधारित प्रशिक्षण दिया जायेगा। नई शिक्षा नीति छात्रों को वैश्विक नागरिक बनाने के साथ अपनी सभ्यता, संस्कृति से भी जोड़े रखेगी।

3.1 स्कूली शिक्षा में सबकी एक समान पहुँच –

एन.ई.पी. 2020 स्कूली शिक्षा के सभी स्तरों में सबके लिए एक समान पहुँच सुनिश्चित करती है इसका लक्ष्य 2030 तक 100 प्रतिशत युवा और प्रौढ साक्षरता की प्राप्ति करना है। शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में सार्वजनिक निवेश को बढ़ावा देने के लिए केन्द्र और राज्य मिलकर काम करेंगे, जिससे जी.डी.पी. में योगदान 6 प्रतिशत हो सके। एन.ई.पी. 2020 के तहत स्कूल से दूर रह रहे लगभग 2 करोड़ बच्चों को मुख्य धारा में वापस लाया जायेगा।

बचपन की देख भाल और शिक्षा पर जोर देते हुये स्कूल पाठ्यक्रम के 10+2 ढांचे की जगह 5+3+3+4 का नया पाठ्य क्रम संरचना लागू किया जायेगा, जो क्रमशः 3-8, 8-11, 11-14 और 14-18 उम्र के बच्चों के लिए नई नीति में 3 साल की आंगनबाड़ी प्री-स्कूलिंग के साथ 12 साल की स्कूली शिक्षा होगी।

3.2 मातृ भाषा या क्षेत्रीय भाषा में शिक्षा—

नई शिक्षा नीति में पांचवी तक के बच्चों को उनकी मातृभाषा या क्षेत्रीय भाषा में पढ़ाने का प्रावधान रखा गया है। पाठ्य पुस्तकों को क्षेत्रीय भाषा में उपलब्ध कराने का प्रयास किया जायेगा। सभी भारतीय भाषाओं के संरक्षण, विकास व संवर्धन के लिए एक इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट आफ ट्रांसलेशन एण्ड इन्टरप्रिटेशन की स्थापना करने की सिफारिश की गई। उच्च शिक्षण संस्थानों में संस्कृत और सभी भाषा विभागों को मजबूत करने और ज्यादा से ज्यादा मातृभाषा/स्थानीय भाषा का उपयोग करने की सिफारिश की गई। विद्यार्थियों को स्कूल के सभी स्तरों और उच्च शिक्षा में संस्कृत को एक विकल्प के रूप में चुनने का अवसर दिया जायेगा। किसी भी विद्यार्थी पर कोई भाषा थोपी नहीं जायेगी। विद्यार्थियों को 'एक भारत श्रेष्ठ भारत' पहल के तहत 6-8 ग्रेड के दौरान किसी समय भारत की भाषाओं पर एक आनंद दायक परियोजना/गतिविधि में भाग लेना होगा। एन.ई.पी. 2020 में योगात्मक आकलन के बजाय नियमित एवं रचनात्मक आकलन को अपनाने की परिकल्पना की गई।

3.3 अध्यापक शिक्षण/परामर्श/नियमन—

एन.सी.ई.आर.टी. के परामर्श से एन.सी.टी.ई.के द्वारा अध्यापक शिक्षण के लिए एक नया और व्यापक राष्ट्रीय पाठ्यक्रम ढांचा तैयार किया जायेगा। शिक्षण कार्य के लिए कम से कम योग्यता 4 वर्षीय इंटीग्रेटेड बी.एड. डिग्री हो जायेगी। और एक राष्ट्रीय सलाह मिशन की स्थापना की जायेगी।

जिसमें उत्कृष्टता वाले वरीष्ठ/सेवानिवृत्त संकाय का एक बड़ा पूल होगा जो कि विश्वविद्यालय/कॉलेज के शिक्षकों को लघु और दीर्घ कालीन परामर्श / व्यावसायिकसहायता प्रदान करने के लिए तैयार करेंगे। विभिन्न शिक्षण सहायक समायो के संबंध में शिक्षकों के प्रशिक्षण के लिए कार्यशालायें आयोजित की जावेगी।

3.4 'राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 व्यावसायिक शिक्षा में सहायक'—

शिक्षा का उद्देश्य व्यक्ति का बहुमुखी विकास, ज्ञानवर्धन के साथ ही साथ उसका कौशल विकास करना है। वर्तमान परिपेक्ष्य में देखा जाये तो एक ऐसी शिक्षा प्रणाली की आवश्यकता है जो कि ज्ञानार्जन के साथ व्यक्ति के जीवकोपार्जन का साधन बन सके। व्यावसायिक शिक्षा व्यक्ति को किसी व्यवसाय या क्षेत्र में आवश्यक शिक्षा प्रदान कर उसका कौशल विकास करती है। व्यावसायिक शिक्षा में व्यवहारिक गतिविधियों पर आधारित नौकरियों के लिए,स्वरोजगार के लिए प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया जाता है।

व्यावसायिक शिक्षा का उद्देश्य व्यक्ति के अकादमिक ज्ञान में वृद्धि करने के साथ-साथ व्याहारिक ज्ञान में वृद्धि करना है। भारत में व्यावसायिक शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में तेजी लाने की आवश्यकता है। व्यावसायिक शिक्षा के कार्यक्रम को मुख्य धारा की शिक्षा के साथ स्कूल,कॉलेज और विश्वविद्यालय स्तर की शिक्षा के साथ चरणबद्ध तरीके से एकीकृत किया जाये। इस तरह से शिक्षा को व्यावसायिक शिक्षा से एकीकृत करने का लाभ यह होगा कि प्रत्येक बच्चा कम से कम एक व्यवसाय से जुड़े कौशल को सीख पायेगा। राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 में वर्ष 2025 तक स्कूल और उच्चतर शिक्षा प्रणाली के माध्यम से कम से कम 50 प्रतिशत विद्यार्थियों को व्यावसायिक शिक्षा से जोड़ने का लक्ष्य रखा गया है। नई नीति में इस बात का उजागर किया गया है कि उच्चतर शिक्षा संस्थान स्वयं या फिर उद्योग और गैर सरकारी संगठन के साथ साझेदारी करके व्यावसायिक शिक्षा प्रदान करने का प्रयास करेंगे एवं चार वर्षीय बहुविषयक कार्यक्रम को शामिल किया जायेगा।

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय उद्योगों के सहयोग से व्यावसायिक शिक्षा के विशेषज्ञों और व्यवसाय संबंधित मंत्रालयों के प्रतिनिधियों से मिलकर एक राष्ट्रीय समिति 'नेशनल कमेटी फार इंटीग्रेशन ऑफ वोकेशनल एजुकेशन' का गठन करेगा। उच्चतर शिक्षा संस्थानों में उद्योग पतियों के साथ साझेदारी करके इनक्यूबेशन केन्द्र स्थापित किये जायेंगे।

व्यावसायिक शिक्षा और इंटरप्रेनेयोरशिप प्रदान करने वाले विभिन्न माडलों को प्रयोग में लाया जावेगा।

भारत एक कृषि प्रधान देश है,इसलिए कृषि शिक्षा ऐसे व्यक्तियों को प्रदान करने का लक्ष्य रखा जायेगा जो कृषि से संबंधित हों, वही स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा को ग्रहण करने वाले छात्र अब एकीकृत स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा प्राप्त कर सकेंगे। जैसे कि आयुर्वेद शिक्षा प्राप्त करने वाले अब एलोपैथिक, चिकित्सा योग, प्राकृतिक शिक्षा,यूनानी चिकित्सा, होम्योपैथिक की भी बुनियादी शिक्षा प्राप्त कर सकेंगे।

व्यावसायिक शिक्षा से जीवकोपार्जन सुगम होता है व व्यक्ति का जीवन स्तर ऊँचा उठता एवं देश का आर्थिक विकास होता है। नई शिक्षा नीति के अनुसार व्यावसायिक शिक्षा समग्र उच्चतर शिक्षा प्रणाली का अभिन्न अंग बन जायेगी। स्टैंड अलोन कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों, विधि विश्वविद्यालयों, स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विद्यालयों, तकनीकी विश्वविद्यालयों और अन्य विषयों के स्टैंड अलोन विश्व विद्यालयों का उद्देश्य अपने आप को एक बहुविषयक संस्थान के रूप में विकसित करना होना चाहिए जो कि एक समग्र एवं बहुविषयक शिक्षा मुहैया करा सके। इस प्रकार व्यावसायिक शिक्षा का मुख्य उद्देश्य राष्ट्र के सामाजिक और आर्थिक विकास के लिए कुशल जन शक्ति को तैयार करना है। जिससे बेरोजगारी जैसी समस्या का समाधान भी पाया जा सकता है।

3.5 उच्च शिक्षा —

- यह नीति उच्चतर शिक्षा प्रणाली में बदलाव नए जोश के संचार के लिए गुणवत्तापूर्ण,समान अवसर,समवेशी शिक्षा पर जोर देती है।
- स्नातक कार्यक्रम एक लचीले विकास के साथ 4 साल का कार्यक्रम होगा। जिसमें 1 वर्ष का पाठ्यक्रम समाप्त कर लेने के बाद छात्र को प्रमाण पत्र प्रदान किया जायेगा, इसके अलावा 2 वर्ष समाप्त कर लेने के बाद डिप्लोमा की डिग्री,स्नातक की डिग्री व 3 वर्ष बाद और 4 वर्ष डिग्री पूरा कर लेने पर शोध कार्य और अध्ययन किये गये विषयों से संबंधित खोज के साथ एकीकृत किया जायेगा।
- विद्यार्थियों के अनुभव में ज्ञान वृद्धि के लिए पाठ्य चर्चा, शिक्षणशमचर्चा, मूल्यांकन और विद्यार्थियों को दिये जाने वाले सहयोग में ज्ञान वृद्धि करना।

- इस योजना के तहत भारत की अन्य प्राचीन भाषा पढ़ने का विकल्प रखा जायेगा।
- पढ़ाई को आसान करने के लिए आर्टिफिशियल, इंटेलिजेंस, साफ्टवेयर का इस्तेमाल भी किया जायेगा।
- एक्स्ट्रा करिकुलर एक्टिविटीज को मेन सिलेबस में रखा जायेगा।
- छात्रों को तीन मुख्य भाषा सिखाई जायेंगी जो अपने राज्य स्तरीय पर निर्धारित करेंगे।
- राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान और परिषद द्वारा स्कूली शिक्षा के लिए पाठ्यक्रम रुपरेखा तैयार की जायेगी।
- नई शिक्षा नीति लागू करने के लिए काफी सारे संस्थान स्थापित किये जायेंगे।
- इस पालिसी के अन्तर्गत बच्चों के साथ पढ़ाई के साथ-साथ उनके कौशल पर ध्यान दिया जाएगा।
- नई नीति के तहत अगर कोई छात्र किसी कोर्स को बीच में छोड़कर दूसरे कोर्स में दाखिला लेना चाहता है।
- तो उसे कुछ समय का ब्रेक दिया जायेगा ताकि वह दुसरा कोई ज्वाइन कर सके।
- कला के व्यावसायीकरण को रोकना पाठ्यक्रम में नैतिकता व सार्वजनिक उद्देश्य को प्राथमिकता व रोजगार के अवसरों का सजुन।
- वंचित और निर्धन छात्रों के लिये छात्र वृत्ति में वृद्धि, ओपन स्कूलिंग, ऑन लाईन शिक्षा और मुक्त दूरस्थ शिक्षा व दिव्यांग शिक्षार्थियों के लिए सभी बुनियादी ढांचे व समाग्री की उपलब्धता और उस तक उनकी पहुँच।
- विश्वविद्यालयों और कॉलेजों को धन और वित्त प्रदान करने के लिए उच्च शिक्षा अनुदान परिषद रहेगी यह ए.आई.सी.टी.ई. और यू.जी.सी. का जगह लेगा।
- एन.ई.ई.टी. और जे.ई.ई. आयोजित कराने के साथ साथ विश्वविद्यालयों और कॉलेजों के लिए आम प्रवेश परीक्षा के लिए राष्ट्रीय पात्रता एजेंसी की जिम्मेदारी होगी।
- मास्टर ऑफ फिलारफी पाठ्यक्रम बंद कर दिया जायेगा क्योंकि यह परास्नातक और पी.एच.डी. मध्यवर्ती पाठ्यक्रम था।
- अनुसंधान और नवाचारों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए राष्ट्रीय अनुसंधान फाउंडेशन (एन.आर.ए.) विकसित किया जाना है।
- विदेशी विश्वविद्यालय के परिसर हमारे देश में और उनके देश हमारे परिसर स्थापित करेंगे।
- प्राचीन भारतीय विश्वविद्यालयों तक्षशिला, नालंदा, वल्लभी और विक्रमाशिला जिनमें भारत और अन्य देशों के हजारों छात्र जीवन्त और बहुविषयक परिवेश में शिक्षा ले रहे थे, ने बड़ी सफलता प्राप्त की थी। अतः इस परंपरा को वापस लाने की आवश्यकता है।

4.0 नई शिक्षा नीति के लाभकारी प्रभाव –

- यह सीखने वाली की आत्म-क्षमता, संज्ञानात्मक कौशल पर जोर देता है यह एक बच्चे को अपनी प्रतिभा विकसित करने में मदद करेगा।
- पहले छात्रों के पास अध्ययन के लिए एक ही विषय चुनने का विकल्प था, लेकिन अब अलग-अलग विषय चुन सकते हैं, उदाहरण के लिए गणित के साथ-साथ कला और शिल्प का भी विकल्प चुन सकते हैं।
- हर विषय पर समान रूप से व्यवहार करने पर जोर
- इस नीति का मुख्य – उद्देश्य छात्रों के बीच नवीन विचारों के समावेश के साथ सहभागिता, महत्वपूर्ण सोच और तर्क करने की क्षमता को विकसित करना है।
- स्नातक पाठ्यक्रमों में कई विकास विकल्प छात्रों को अनुभव से लाभाविन्त करने और इस बीच कहीं काम करने से कौशल प्राप्त करने और फिर बाद में जारी रखने का अवसर प्रदान करेंगे। व्यावसायिक शिक्षा को प्राथमिकता।
- इस योजना के तहत भारत की अन्य प्राचीन भाषा पढ़ने का विकल्प रखा जायेगा।
- पढ़ाई को आसान करने के लिए आर्टिफिशियल, इंटेलिजेंस, साफ्टवेयर का इस्तेमाल भी किया जायेगा।

- एकस्ट्रा करिकुलर एक्टिविटीज को मेन सिलेबस में रखा जायेगा।
- छात्रों को तीन मुख्य भाषा सिखाई जायेंगी जो अपने राज्य स्तरीय पर निर्धारित करेंगे।
- राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान और परिषद द्वारा स्कूली शिक्षा के लिए पाठ्यक्रम रूपरेखा तैयार की जायेगी।
- नई शिक्षा नीति लागू करने के लिए काफी सारे संस्थान स्थापित किये जायेंगे।
- इस पालिसी के अन्तर्गत बच्चों के साथ पढ़ाई के साथ-साथ उनके कौशल पर ध्यान दिया जाएगा।
- नई नीति के तहत अगर कोई छात्र किसी कोर्स को बीच में छोड़कर दूसरे कोर्स में दाखिला लेना चाहता है।
- तो उसे कुछ समय का ब्रेक दिया जायेगा ताकि वह दुसरा कोई ज्वाइन कर सके।
- कला के व्यावसायीकरण को रोकना।
- पाठ्यक्रम में नैतिकता व सार्वजनिक उद्देश्य को प्राथमिकता व रोजगार के अवसरों का सृजन।

5.0 नई शिक्षा नीति 2020 चुनौतियां –

नई शिक्षा नीति को तैयार करने में बहुत परामर्श व विचार विमर्श के बाद तैयार की गयी जिसमें 2.5 लाख ग्राम पंचायतों, 6600 ब्लॉकों 6000 यूएलबी, 678 जिलों से प्राप्त लगभग 2 लाख से ज्यादा सुझावों को शामिल किया गया है जो छात्रों के भविष्य के लिए कारगर सिद्ध होंगे फिर भी कुछ चुनौतियों के रूप में आयेगी।

- (1) यह नीति गुणवत्ता के प्रति प्रतिबद्ध है पर इसे जमीनी स्तर पर कैसे लागू किया जा सके।
- (2) यह नीति क्षेत्रीय व भाषा स्कूलों में सीखने पर बल देती है अतः यह रोजगार के अवसर के अंतर को बढ़ा सकती है इसके लिए आवश्यक कदम बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है।
- (3) वर्ष 1964 में जीडीपी का कुल खर्च शिक्षा पर 6% किया गया था। जिसे आज तक प्राप्त नहीं किया जा सका। अतः इस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने हेतु व्यापक योजना बनाने की आवश्यकता होगी।
- (4) समेकित एवं व्यावसायिक शिक्षा का पाठ्यक्रम किस आधार पर बदला जायेगा इसको स्पष्ट करना होगा।
- (5) नामांकन के लक्ष्य को कैसे पूरा किया जा सकेगा इसकी व्यवस्था करनी होगी।
- (6) शिक्षक बनने में कठिनाई हो सकती है क्योंकि शिक्षक बनने के लिए लिखित परीक्षा के साथ साक्षात्कार के माध्यम से भर्ती होगी।

6.0 निष्कर्ष :

नई शिक्षा नीति का मुख्य उद्देश्य भारत में प्रदान की जाने वाली शिक्षा को विश्व स्तर की बनाना जिससे भारत को वैश्विक ज्ञान महाशक्ति बनाया जा सके। जैसा कि प्राचीण काल में विदेशी छात्र पढ़ने आते थे और इसी शिक्षा व्यवस्था ने विविध क्षेत्रों गणित, भूगोल, इतिहास, व्याकरण, धातु विज्ञान, चिकित्सा विज्ञान, शल्य चिकित्सा, भवन निर्माण सिविल इंजीनियरिंग, योग साहित्य के क्षेत्र में अपना विशेष योगदान दिया।

किसी देश को विकास उसके नागरिक के विकास पर निर्भर है एवं एक अच्छा नागरिक बनने में शिक्षा का महत्ती भूमिका है। अतः शिक्षा नीति देश के विकास को दिशा प्रदान करती है। नई शिक्षा नीति 2020 छात्रों में बहुआयामी प्रतिभा जागृत करने, आत्मनिर्भर बनाने, नैतिक शिक्षा, सांस्कृतिक का परिचय अवधारणात्मक, तार्किक व्यावहारिक शिक्षा को विकसित करती है। उच्चशिक्षा में एन्ट्री एवं एगजिट व्यवस्था छात्रों के अध्ययन वर्ष को नुकसान नहीं होने से उनके भविष्य के लिए फायदेमंद है इस शिक्षा प्रणाली ने यह ग्लोबल विजन दिया है। वर्तमान परिदृश्य में शोध तकनीकी, नवाचार, व्यावहारिक, ज्ञान महत्वपूर्ण है। “एक भारत श्रेष्ठ भारत” की परिकल्पना के आधार पर सभी प्राचीन शिक्षा प्रणाली को समाहित करते हुए नवीन शिक्षा प्रणाली का विकास किया गया है। 34 वर्षों बाद भारतीय शिक्षा की संरचना को सरल, सहज व प्रासांगिक बनाया गया है।

यह नीति अपनी मूल भावना के साथ क्रियान्वित होती है तो यह एक समान शिक्षा, निष्पक्षता गुणवत्ता, समावेशी और जवाबदेही के स्तंभों पर आधारित यह जय भारत निर्माण में मील का पत्थर साबित होगी।

नई शिक्षा नीति कई उपक्रमों के साथ रखी गई है जो वास्तव में वर्तमान परिदृश्य की जरूरत है। नीति का उद्देश्य अध्ययन के साथ विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में उत्पादकता बढ़ाने हेतु भिन्न-भिन्न कौशल विकास पाठ्यक्रम संचालित

करना। यह 21 वीं सदी की पहली शिक्षा नीति है और यह 34 साल पुरानी राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 1986 की जगह लेगी। सबके लिए आसान पहुँच, समानता, गुणवत्ता व जवाबदेही के आधारभूत स्तंभों पर निर्मित यह नई शिक्षा नीति सतत विकास के लिए एजेंडा 2030 के अनुकूल है और इसका उद्देश्य 21वीं सदी की जरूरत के अनुकूल स्कूल व कॉलेज की शिक्षा को अटल व बहुआयामी बनाते हुए एक प्रत्येक छात्र में निहित अद्वितीय क्षमताओं को सामने लाना, निखारना व एक अच्छे समाज का निर्माण करते हैं, भारत को ज्ञान की वैश्विक महाशक्ति में बदलता है। केवल अच्छी नीति बनाने के साथ उसके सफल व प्रभावी क्रियान्वयन की आवश्यकता है इसी पर उसकी सफलता निर्भर करेगी।

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RELEVANCE OF SAINT KABIR THOUGHT IN CONTEMPORARY INDIA

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INTRODUCTION

Saint Kabir was born in medieval India in around 15th century. He was a great poet, a great social reformer, critic of rituals and strong believer of God. His thoughts and his verses are more relevant in 21st century. Kabir's exact date and birth of place is unknown, all though in Kabir Vani sangrah written by Dr Parasnath Tiwari stated that a weaver named Neeru and his wife neema found Kabir as a new born near a water reservoir. The couple bring the child to their home and then after they invite kaji (muslim teacher) to their home for give him a name. After all the rituals kaji give child the name Kabir. This is a legendary story prevailed about the birth of saint Kabir. The name Kabir means the great, it is also the 37th name of God in Islam.

In Guru Granth Sahib, we found the following doha of Kabirdas,
Pahile darshan maghar paiyo, funni kasha base aayi,
Jesa maghar tesi kasha, hum eke kari jaani!

CASTE SYSTEM

Caste system is a social structure in which there are four Varna or categories of peoples. This system is like a ladder and on every ladder, there is a groups of castes. The varna on the uppermost ladder is upper varna or upper categories of people, following lower ladder with lower Varna, and this is all decided with the birth. If you are born in the family of upper caste, you will remain upper caste person throughout your life, this rule is also apply on lower categories of people, if they are born in lower Varna they will remain in lower Varna throughout their life, there is no way out from this rigid social structure.

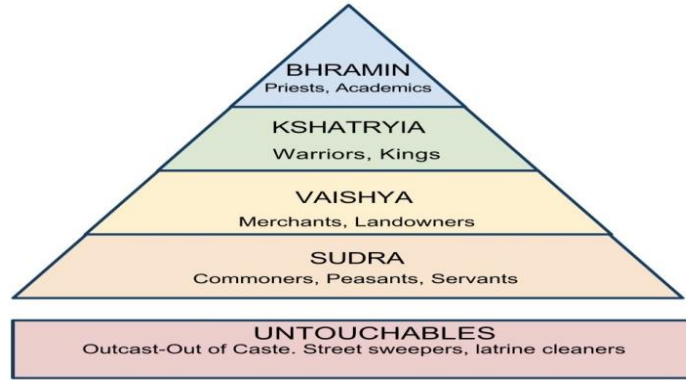


DIAGRAM OF CASTE SYSTEM

(<https://howthecastesystemisstillaroundkvo.wordpress.com/countryculture-1/>)

The upper strata of caste system is consist of Brahman, which are considered as upper categories of peoples and which are believed to be the soul controller of education system of Hindu societies, they are mainly worked as priests and purohit. The second category is consists of kshatriya which are believed to be the warrior class of Hindu societies, third category is vaishya, which are worked as business class and fourth is shudra, are believed to be the servants of three upper categories.

Untouchables came out with the concept of purity and pollution. It is very much clear that caste system is a tool of oppression. Upper caste peoples oppressed lower caste for a long time but when we came in the period of 14th and 15th century we see that there is a weakness coming in this rigid system. Some scholars argued that because of the advent of Islam and Islamic dynasty in India, Varna system in India started became weak, As Islam is a religious sect in which there is no place of caste. As any sect make individual the part of group, But in the case of Indian society, particularly the hindu's, there is much importance given to individual's religion practice. Islam is a religion, not believe in caste's speciality,

vanish it from root and believe in group's adherence to to supreme God. We must understand this thing, that the poison of caste system slowly make place in other religion also, primarily Islam.

For example, Kabir is also belong to julaha caste which is considered as a lower caste in Muslim religion and there is Sheikh caste which is upper caste in Islam. There are lot of arguments that proved Islam as one of the reasons that proved fatal for caste system, Yet there are many other more important reasons for the starting of destructions of rigid system of caste.

With the advent of capitalist system in India and end of feudal system of operation people started looking for alternatives source of income. The feudal system of Varna proved as a barrier for flowering of capitalist system. Varna system proved irrelevant in capitalist system which is just come out as a sprout in India. When capitalist system emerge in 13th and 14th century by breaking the wall of feudal system people start leave their caste bond duties or work, in fact they started looking for new ways of earnings. That is why new working class started emerging in every sphere of Indian society. The agriculturist class alone is not responsible for supply of materials and prepared for the usage. The class of goldsmith, weaver, ironsmith, cobbler, emerged with the necessity. A famous quote is necessity is the soul mother of invention.

VIEWS OF SAINT KABIR ON CASTE AND EQUALITY

According to sociologist Louis Dumont, the cast system in India was defined in the terms of "pure hierarchy" in which Brahmins occupied the top most position and the rest of castes fell in line behind the Brahmins, completely agreeing with the ideology of hierarchy. That is why he called the Indian society "Homo Hierarchicus". The two extreme ends of this hierarchy are the pious Brahmins and the impure untouchables.

In today's context it is essential to study Kabir Das as a social thinker who born in medieval India, but still as much relevant as a modern political and social thinker. In Kabir Das writings we see the glimpses of his utopian world of "Premnagar" (the city of love) and "Amarlok"(the city of immortality) in which love is settled in every human heart, love pervades between every human being, there is no discrimination between two different man, between man and woman, no religious hatred.

This is a famous verses of Kabir, in which he put emphasized on love and sacrifices.

Prem na badi upjhe, prem na haat bikaye!

Raja praja jehi ruche, sish dehi le jaye!

In this verses, Kabir said that Love is not something that can ripened in field, nor you can buy love on a shop, even if someone become a king or a normal being, he or she must do sacrifice for getting the fruits of love. Love is a deep sense of feelings, it is not the thing to be get on everywhere. Even Gail Omvedt stressed this point and say that reason and ecstasy from the bedrock of these utopian vision of subalterns, they were trying to subvert the hegemonic Brahmanical traditions. The utopian world like Premnagar and Amarlok of Kabir gives a alternative society to peoples, which is based on the understanding of the source of subjugation, submission and slavery which are the religious books. Kabir propagated the idea of sameness against the idea of discrimination for untouchables and shudra's purely on the basis of the concept of purity and pollution. This principle can be seen in the following sabad (शब्द), a form of folk songs, where Kabir Das argues that every individual is made from the same bones, same flesh and has same blood running through their veins.

He Says --

Pandit, look in your heart for knowledge. Tell me where untouchability came from, since you believe in it. Mix red juice, white juice and air- a body bakes in a body. As soon as the eight lotuses are ready, it comes into the world. Then what's untouchable? Eighty four hundred thousand vessels decay into dust, while the Potter keeps a slapping clay on the wheel and with a touch cuts each one off. We eat by touching. We wash by touching, from a touch the world was born, so who's untouched? Asks Kabir, one who's free from delusion. The metaphor "clay" denotes the sole substances with which the body comes into existence, which is same in everybody. The way Kabir argues shows that he was very much in anger and anguish. That question, which Kabir asked "that from where can someone become untouchable is

very much close to the idea of equality which Kabir concerned at lot in his verses. Kabir was very much concerned about the problem of laymen which they face in day to day life. Kabir didn't believe in caste system, nor believe in rituals or religious superstitions. He want to see the love and respect prevail in human behavior for fellow human beings. He strongly believe in oneness of God, he said that Ram and Allah are the two different name of same entity.

CONCLUSION

Kabir's poetry reflect the zeal of his heart to reform the then existing society. The society in which Kabir live was full of hatred on religious basis, caste based discrimination, prejudice and discrimination against women, poor and dalits. Atrocities on lower strata by upper strata of society is on its peak during that time. Kabir's through his poetry challenged Idolatry, Rituals and very concept of God. He try to convey peoples through his poetry that there is no logic behind all superstitions. He emphasized on the basic human values; love for each other, respect fellow humans and believe in service to humans. He says,

Moko kha dunde re bande!

Main to tere pas me!

Na tirth mein, na murt mein!

Na ekant niwas mein!

Na mandir mein, na masjid mein!

Na kaba, kailash mein!

Khojhi hoye, turant mil jau!

Ek pal ki hi talash mein!

Kahe kabir suno bhai sadho!

Main to hu vishwas mein!

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HUMAN RIGHTS CAMPAIGNS ON DIGITAL PORTALS: AWARENESS AND IMPACT IN DIGITAL ERA

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ABSTRACT

Computerized Media proclaimed as the best ever development over the most recent twenty years turned into the fundamental feature of each and every person. The present world is in this way a virtual world. Where in reality each individual is shielded with a group of fundamental privileges including free discourse and articulation, it can then barely be accepted that the virtual world because of its greater part use is the main exemption as far as helping security through the inborn privileges. Contrasting the situation with free discourse articulation between the constant and virtual situation; it is apparent that the virtual space likewise goes about as a powerful stage while practicing privileges by the client. Like the ongoing situation, the presence of free discourse and its limitations can be reflected practically through obvious dangers, hostile remarks and maligning. Be that as it may, as the time elapses, struggle on adjusting between the free discourse and its guidelines is developing seriously as behind a message or sentence of a discourse, there can be considerably more importance alongside the exacting significance of the sentences which frequently sums to different understandings and false impressions. Because of this, it makes so testing to recognize the restriction of free discourse in virtual climate. Thus, an endeavour has been made in this exploration paper to experience the major problems lying in such marginal issue in Virtual space followed by the new changes in this specific situation and besides, fundamental proposals have been recommended to adjust the condition of computerized opportunity.

Keywords: Borderline, Censorship, Cyber-democracy, Defamation, Free Speech, Reforms, Human rights

Introduction

Brought into the world as a human has outright proprietorship and control on its sure things, which are prevalently known as basic liberties, a kind of assurance privileges that each human ought to have and can't be a subject to be encroached by others. Without having freedoms, a human turns into a slave and explicitly reserving no option to life brings up the issue of the termination of an individual. The bundle of privileges of each and every human forces an obligation upon the others not to disregard those freedoms. Since the execution of the Principal Revision of USA Constitution for example Bill of Privileges, the Lawmakers alongside the Legal executive have been going about as a defend for security of the inborn basic liberties. Consequently, under the shadow of regulations and different specialists of a country, the common liberties become the citizenship privileges and a human turns into a resident of that particular country. It is the as a matter of some importance obligation of a country to be a guard of the citizenship freedoms. Evidently it appears to be that there is no doubt of contentions, however assuming that we dive further into the ongoing situation, a grave clash will definitely be gotten by our attention view. It has previously been passed around a few decades since the online entertainment is considered as a fourth mainstay of any settled popularity based country as the web-based entertainment has demonstrated its sufficient capacity to shape a subsequent world named as virtual world containing roughly 98% occupants of our genuine world. Albeit in domain, each country has set out a group of systematized or un-classified freedoms and freedoms, yet the subject of compelling presence of the common liberties is becoming stronger while moving to the virtual conditions. It is of no question that the Digital Regulations are covering the preventive measures and punishments for the offenses committed in the digital spaces. In spite of having that, the law actually stays as deficient as it neglects to draw a halfway point between the situation with basic freedoms and guideline of common liberties in the computerized climate like Facebook, Twitter and so on where with passing of times, bit by bit expanding quantities of individuals are get-together to dedicate their consideration, time and assets. The Long range interpersonal

communication Destinations are presently viewed as a vital part of an individual's life. Consequently, the law ought to exceptionally concentrate on the virtual world by making new standards, legitimate guidelines like our genuine circle. For instance, in a country like India, the residents are benefitted with a lot of central privileges which safeguard their reality, a vote based system and protection. The person to person communication locales by no inspire bigger thoughts are virtual except for the clients are genuine and hereafter certain freedoms and freedoms ought to be ensured to them to safeguard their advanced vote based system. Among the basic liberties predominant, the most tangled privileges in the contemporary virtual world are on the whole correct to Free Discourse and Articulation, being a major problem since the reception of common liberties by the Main Revision and Bill of Privileges of different countries. Not just from the point of a layman, it is clear according to a lawman's viewpoint likewise that the situation with free discourse in the virtual plot has been a hot discussion subject now-a-days and individuals frequently neglect to define a boundary between the free discourse and the guideline of free discourse when they are on the Web because of which it is about time to re-examine the viability of the common liberties in the pervasive virtual organizations.

Advancement of basic freedoms in the space

Looking through words like —Human Rights¹ and —Background² in Google shows a colossal matches connecting with —First Amendment³. What is the meaning of this —First Amendment³ in the circle of Basic freedoms? Such countless discussions, clashes in regards to federalism, a vote based system against fascism and unitary type of Government might have not been emerged had there been no U.S Constitution and its Bill of Freedoms which was embraced by the Primary Correction in 1791. The credit for the most part goes to James Madison who was the drafter of this most huge Bill. Assuming we center around the wide region of the privileges the said Change covered, it tends to be very much seen that the Principal Correction to the U.S. Constitution ensures opportunity chiefly in the circle of Press, Serene Gathering, Discourse and practice of Religions also alongside other assistant freedoms. While drawing a period gateway, the Bill of Privileges relates back to its suggestion with an intend to pacify the Counter federalism contemplations under the Established Ambit. Be that as it may, after its introduction, the utilization of the recently carried out privileges was less, however the situation changed when the case —Gitlow v. New York⁴ (1925) preceded the U.S. High Court where the Arrangements under the Primary Correction were authoritatively applied to the States. Explicitly discussing the Free Discourse Privileges, it assumed control over a great deal of spot in the Principal Correction and was viewed as one of the weightiest common liberties. Its wide application rate has begun following a climbing chart from the twentieth 100 years in the wake of getting backing of an adequate of points of reference limiting various sorts of discourse under the Bill specifically, Disdain Discourse, Political discussions and talks, erotic entertainment and so on. The then milestone judgment was —New York Times Co. v. Sullivan⁵ (1964) which turned into a productive judgment by reinforcing the halfway point among Slander and Free Discourse. Not just a reliable endowment of free discourse, while examining on the computerized majority rules government or the opportunity in web-based entertainment, it will be fragmented examination without referencing the Free Press Privileges. Albeit the virtual destinations are the advanced as well as special results of this mechanical and advanced time, yet very nearly quite a while back, the lawmakers splendidly set out the privileges and guidelines overseeing this new item through the Free Press Provision, which shields the distribution of conclusions, talks in media. Through the essential decision —New York Times v. Joined States⁶ (1971) the U.S. High Court controlled the Restriction in Pre-distribution explanations in virtual entertainment.

This was the birth history of lawful basic freedoms in USA whose impressions later was continued in India. Indian Constitution, known as the compelling combination of seven Constitutions, acquired the basic freedoms segment (Part III) from the US Constitution and organized it according to their circumstance with the assistance of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, the top of the Established Drafting Board of trustees. In the Part III of our Indian Constitution, Articles 12-35 arrangement with the different sorts of basic privileges and limitations among which, the free discourse and articulation has been cherished in the stipulation of Article 19 alongside different freedoms. Article 19(1) safeguards free discourse of the residents and Article 19 (2) forces a few limitations on the free discourse right.

Albeit numerous countries like India embraced common liberties from the US Constitution, yet the Entire European Association framing a bigger region of the planet safeguarded the basic liberties including the free discourse and free press under the General Statement of Common freedoms drafted by the U.N. General Get together in 1948. The explanation for execution of the Announcement is the abominable experience acquired from The Second Great War. According to the Statement, it contains 30 Articles expounding political privileges, territorial freedoms of human and their social privileges and guidelines.

Likewise, in different nations, with the progression of time the basic freedoms have been included their Constitution as a most esteemed record. For instance, in South Africa, the privileges like free discourse and articulation have been conceded to its residents in a liberal methodology because of the staggering racial foundation endured by the residents. Thusly, the Constitution of South Africa, through their Bill of Privileges, avowed the fundamental freedoms of person. (Segment 16, Section II)

Presently, having a look on the title of this paper might make a disarray that what is the association between basic liberties and media here concerning free discourse status in virtual world. The association I saw in an elusive manner that —Protection of the free discourse itself is really the assurance of social and virtual media. This is on the grounds that media like TV, virtual media are the mechanical wellspring of correspondence by means of which social practices, conversations, thoughts, esteemed feelings have been sharing by people starting from the start of the mechanical time and furthermore changing and working on their clothing as the time elapses. Hence, the title containing the terms like —Human Rights, —Media and —Free Speech are effectively supporting and communicating my thought and issue of the paper.

Common liberties in Virtual Space: Crossing the Fringe

USA Situation

The Major problem lies in the —Borderline Disorder. Presently, the inquiry might emerge why it is —Fringe Disorder? The Right to speak freely and its limitations - both can go together amicably while on the Social Settlements as the regulation itself helps to recognize the free discourse from the direct as a legislative limitation. Consequently, the line that lies between the discourse and direct isn't making any contention or confusion as the Administrative expectation behind the regulations is to separate and manage the demonstration of lead from the demonstration of free discourse. Be that as it may, when we shift to the virtual conditions, the harmony among discourse and lead effectively gets crashed because of the disappointment of the lawmaking body and the clients to comprehend the distinction between what is —Conduct and what is —Speech in computerized world. In a solitary sentence, virtual locales like Facebook, twitter and so forth use to show every one of the conclusions, remarks as a movement regardless of the reality it is harming others or not. Hence, the halfway point among discourse and direct is obscured in virtual plots and because of which discourse and lead cross-over with one another. Accordingly, to safeguard the virtual

'_exercises', one should foster his relationship and understanding expertise with the goal that he can perceive the procedure to get the confined talks or directs from the virtual —Speech versus Conduct game.

Likewise, the issue transforms into a grave struggle in the event that one distinctly notices the nature and soul of the words utilized in the Principal Change itself. The Main Alteration stringently forestalls the residents against the State or Administrative Activities. Yet, the Current world is the Universe of new advances and their fashioners, for example, web based games and game planners. In this way, for instance, if the game originators and players - both are the confidential gatherings and the contention emerges among the confidential gatherings, then the Main Change stands of no utilization for security of right to play the web based games as well as the option to plan the virtual games. Comparative might occur in the event of right to free discourse and articulation also while criticizing others or encroaching the right to protection of others.

A lot of points of reference have had the option to shake the seat of the Pinnacle Court Judges of numerous Nations where the issues were transformed into deplorable in nature and more than once brought the marginal contentions at the center of attention. _Elonis v. Joined States'6 is the specific

occasion of the
—Fringe Disorderl.

Indian Scenario

In our Indian Constitution, the right to speak freely of Discourse and Articulation incorporate as a key and inborn right of an Indian Resident under Article 19 (1)11though this opportunity has not been ensured to them totally yet with a front of sensible guidelines. These limitations manage the issues including public and local area interests and so on. Presently, while going by the expressions of the arrangements in the IT Act, 200012; the changes of 2011 concentrate on an extremely entertaining truth that the situation with free discourse and articulation is more safeguarded on the virtual world as opposed to the domain. In the event that we notice the limitations set down in the IT Act separated from the Constitution, Segment 66A13 will be the main Area to us as it contains the offenses connecting with PC Web and irreverence. How does the IT Act fortify the virtual questions, can be all around imagined through a model. The proprietor of the site '_www.aamjanta.com', Vidyut Kale14 is an effective blogger from Mumbai. She has been running the expressed site for just about six years. In her site, she once expounded on the past debasement and one trick case with detail confirmation. In like manner, in September, 2012 she again posted about an obscure property bargain in the site with reports. However, this time, she got a notification of criticism following fourteen days of the said occurrence. In answer, Kale fearlessly expressed that as she had an adequate number of confirmations and materials connecting with the tricks and arrangements, so she would be glad to create the reports under the steady gaze of the Court. The story didn't as yet end. Following day, Vidyut Kale got a subsequent slander notice in regards to the evacuation of the distributions. This subsequent notification was shipped off her under the arrangements of the IT Act, 2000. Yet, this time, Kale couldn't show her grit in light of the viability of the IT guidelines. As, the words and soul of the IT Act arrangements were itself a major issue and muddled; then Kale might have been held at risk regardless of whether anything that she posted on her site were not wrong.15

Through this genuine Indian model, the escape clauses of the IT rules are pointed and featured effectively. Where our extraordinary Constitution makes it fundamental to include a Legislative Body in the issues of essential privileges and limitations, the IT Act follows totally a contrary way. It blesses the confidential bodies with the ability to edit any assessment or distribution posted in the Web. Consequently, the outcome is that any individual can be approved by the IT Act arrangements to bring up criticisms against any satisfied distributed practically and to send maligning or other kind of legitimate notification to eliminate the concerned substance from Web where inability to eliminate the material can likewise hold the substance distributor at risk considering the regulation. Comparative shrewd circumstance might have occurred in Vidyut Kale's case because of why Kale was constrained to eliminate the materials without making any move against them.

As the virtual issues are quickly spreading all through the whole IndiaIndia in view of the questionable idea of the IT act which is basically covering with the Right to speak freely ensured in the Indian Constitution, India faces and gains illustrations from a great deal of points of reference and occurrences of digital opportunity. When in 2004, Avnish Bajaj, the Chief of the Web-based commercial center "Baazee.coml got captured and delivered under the watchful eye of the Court as his site was utilized for the offering of a pornography MMS by certain questions. Albeit this was not the issue of the Chief, at last he was just expected to take responsibility. 16

Aside from Segment 66A of the IT Act (2000), Segment 79 likewise assumes a significant part in expanding the concerned issues since it mostly manages private right of restriction. It is plainly expressed in Segment 79 that assuming anyone finds any frightful material in the Web, they, at the end of the day, reserve the privilege to request the evacuation of the substance as opposed to coming to the Court. This transitory help is named as Go-between and a time of a day and a half should provide for the Mediator individual for really looking at the concerned material. Avoids will be highlighted while tracking down the particular meaning of

—Intermediariesl in the actual demonstration. It is genuinely hopeless truth and an extraordinary bumble of the Indian Regulative specialists that they didn't actually characterize such a significant word on which

the entire obligation condition of IT act stands. Subsequently, tragically, by making such a deadly bumble, IT act engages any individual to practice an option to edit against any satisfied on the virtual space.

Reforms in India

While turning back to India's Cyber Scenario, one of the greatest reforms that sparks in our mind first is the landmark **ShreyaSinghal Case**³³ against the arbitrariness of S. 66A – IT Act (2000)³⁴. But before delving deeper into such a latest judgment, it is preferable to follow the time portal of Indian Digital Reforms. Observing Indian status of free speech in digital environment, it is evident that Section 66A is the main culprit behind the creation of all issues. Before the ShreyaSinghal Case, the issues lie in blocking unnecessary contents, shutting down websites and networks as well as criminalizing online speech. Although S. 66A provided a procedure to provide greater protection to the Intermediaries by sending notice and blocking the contents; but who can be an intermediary and what type of contents can be removed were unanswerable. In the year 2011, Mr. KapilSibal, Ministry of IT & Communications, directed Facebook, Google and Yahoo to structure and adopt new software which would automatically pre-filter the defamatory as well as religiously harmful statements published on Internet.³⁵ Such direction was clearly an indirect assault against the digital

freedom. Hence, both Sec 66A and the direction of designing software curbed the free speech rights of the citizens. Besides, Section 66A works on a wide area including the statements of annoyance, obstruction, enmity, inconvenience, hatred as well as other potential accusations characters and it imposes a penalty of fine and imprisonment upto three years. Hence, the citizens were frightened to exercise their free speech and expression on virtual environment.

The incident is of November 18, 2012. **ShaheenDhada**, a woman of 21 years age posted her opinion on Facebook regarding the cessation of Mumbai due to funeral ceremony of Bal Thackeray, the Chief of Shiv Sena. The post was as follows: ***-Respect is earned, not given and definitely not forced. Today Mumbai shuts down due to fear, and not due to respect.***³⁶ On the said post, only one person, **RenuSrinivasan**, the friend of Shaheen, liked and due to this reason, both of them were arrested as a criminal complaint was filed against them under S. 295A as well as S. 505 (2) of the Indian Penal Code (1860). S. 295A of IPC penalizes for malicious activities intending to disgrace any religion or any particular class and their beliefs; whereas S. 505(2) penalizes for the speeches which create or spread hatred as well as enmity among the classes. Apart from these two charges, the Police also added S. 66A to impose penalty on them, which was a glimpse of capriciousness as political criticism always creates a bit of disturbance or annoyance, but the post published was not containing any harmful material at all as being a citizen of democratic and republic country, the statements of Shaheen was a free opinion and a personal view and not defamatory at all. Subsequently, the Court ordered 14 days' imprisonment for them. Surprisingly, on that day itself, they again got bail while paying Rs. 15,000 per head.

History shows numerous arrests of citizens for criticizing politicians on the Cyber Space through opinions, cartoons etc. In order to expound, a bunch of flagrant cases have been referred here-

1. ManojOswal was charged for creating inconvenience to Sharad Power's relatives due to posting some allegations on his website.³⁷

AmbikeshMahapatra, the Professor of Jadavpur University was arrested for making a cartoon about Chief Minister of West Bengal, Smt. Mamata Banerjee.

3. Due to posting cartoons and offensive proclamations on Facebook against P.M. Manmohan Singh, Leader of Samajwadi Party, Mulayam Singh Yadav and Mr. KapilSibal, Sanjay Choudhary was

captured under S. 66A of the IT Act (2000). 39

It's obviously true that till now, no legislator confronted the impact of Segment 66A and it infers into an end hence that Part 66A was a powerful instrument to safeguard the exercises of the political pioneers from any inquiry of residents. By noticing the results and cases, an inquiry might emerge: clearly the explanations against legislators could make disturbance in the general public, however do the cases that all around held fall under the region of the limitations furnished alongside Free Discourse? Might the Police at any point be engaged to decipher regulation and capture a conventional resident for arbitrary reasons due to expressing his own perspective as it were? It only a pivotal truth that if such reactions against political defilements could be exposed to capture as opposed to being protected, the free progression of Indian Majority rules government would reach a conclusion.

In any case, nothing is terrible assuming end is great. Despite the fact that lawmaking body neglected to safeguard the residents through S. 66A; yet there was another body which was the final hotel to keep up with and safeguard a majority rule government and that was Legal executive which was reflected through —ShreyaSinghal v. Association of India⁴⁰ judgment. Because of the inconsistent capture of two young ladies named Shaheen and Rinu as examined before, a PIL was documented under the watchful eye of the High Court as it was accepted that the Police authorities abused their power by conjuring S. 66A on them. A few number of petitions were documented testing the defendability of S. 66A of the IT Act (2000) like —Mouthshut.com v. Association of India⁴¹ and —ShreyaSinghal case⁴². Consequently, at long last in 2013, High Court struck down S. 66A of the IT Act (2000) as being illegal and inconsistent nature. It was proclaimed that S. 66A is just a check yet it additionally controls the free discourse of residents. Thus, by striking down the said arrangement, the free progression of a vote based system was appropriately kept up with and the job to be an Established Court was served in a successful way.

Further recommendations

The right to speak freely of Discourse and Articulation plays as a basic feature of each and every individual's life as well as the general public at large. One of the reasons behind human existence lies in such inheritance without which there are no lives, no human, no regulation, no country and no civilization. In any case, some kind of limitations as far as such outright opportunity ought to be existent to safeguard self-character and imagination from hampering by others.

Aside from the changes brought by the Lawmaking body and Legal executive differing from one country to another till date as explained exhaustively; I, being a resident of a popularity based country, likewise have right to propose further suggestions to work on the situation with free discourse in virtual world.

1. First of all, prior to arraigning any resident whoever has offered a viewpoint through on the web, it ought to be completely checked regardless of whether the assertions are misleading and destructive in domain, generally the resident ought not be indicted.

2. While mentioning for closure or impeding any satisfied or material distributed on Web, the whole material ought to be exposed to correction to guarantee that hindering the material wouldn't encroach computerized opportunity and public interest.

3. The Legislative Obstruction should not be alluring to safeguard person's protection in virtual discussions as to start a vital examination, Government has the ability to gather information whatever necessary in that examination. Subsequently, pointlessly, the Public authority shouldn't edit the sites and virtual client accounts.

4. There ought to be no regulations or arrangements embraced by any Administration in any Country which checks the area of individual right to speak freely and articulation.

5. Before utilizing a web-based entertainment record or joining in a virtual website, each resident should be tireless in really looking at the agreements of that specific website, if not, you won't ever realize that your thought process isn't an offense, is an unmistakable infringement considering regulation.

6. The Cops while getting grievances in regards to impeding items or bringing down any site, shouldn't make moves on premise of the protests except if they get any court request or follow a particular system endorsed by Regulation and the Court.

7. While getting to Web in Cybercafé, a legitimate working ought to be kept up with as a client of

public organization. For example, in Cybercafé every client ought to have account in his pre-owned PC where their working term, the locales they have gotten to will be accessible. The extent of the opportunity ensured to individual won't confront any kind of limit because of such framework. Subsequently, it is eager that by following the above suggestions, the Public authority as well as individual both might find success to settle the issues and recuperate from the Marginal Problem between Free Discourse and Virtual Media at any rate. The Virtual World ought not be dealt with uniquely in contrast to this present reality. In the time of advanced innovation, the freedoms that are guaranteed as major privileges in the countries ought to likewise be safeguarded similarly under the ambit of Computerized Climate moreover.

Conclusion

Person to person communication locales containing the Virtual World is foretold as the contemporary direct of collaboration in the present period without which no speedy arrangement is feasible to connect the whole World in one string. This is to be sure a pivotal point that a similar virtual climate are likewise improved with problems connected with computerized vote based system where the right to speak freely of discourse and articulation likewise assume a significant part as it does in the event of genuine world. Indeed, the opportunity related issues will be considerably more prohibitive in virtual climate than the genuine situation. Despite the fact that to safeguard digital opportunity right to free discourse and articulation ought to be given broadly, yet it can't likewise be rejected that guaranteeing outright opportunity will add up to the spread of digital harassing, hostile explanations as well as disdain discourse coming about to the substantial injury to any person. In this manner prior to carrying out any rules for the internet, the obligation of the lawmaking body is to control the opportunity of virtual clients to the degree when it is valid danger or profoundly hostile in nature and to unregulated the opportunity of virtual clients to the degree when it is only an analysis and not adding up to a genuine danger to anyone. Being a fourth mainstay of a country and a third world similarly, the Social or Computerized Media ought to be protected in such a powerful manner that alongside guaranteeing the singular's on the right track to articulation, the tricky talks and harassing ought to positively be dealt with. Likewise, where there are no apparently perilous and potential pressures towards anybody, the matter ought to be left for the choice of the Concerned Client in light of the fact that —Report Spam choices are presently a-days an extremely simple retreat to dispose of the less unsafe discourses. Consequently, for such less slanderous discourses, the activity ought to be taken consideration by the actual client and the best activity one can take is to go against by discourse yet that ought to be proportionate and not outrageous. Nonetheless, the dangers truly hurting the general public or the individual are an alternate matter which should not be gotten away and left for individuals' decision. Last however not the least; First Revision, Indian Constitution, All-inclusive Statement of Basic freedoms and other Bill of Privileges and so forth shifting from one country to another have been shielding you through the pack of privileges including right to free discourse and articulation so that with next to no apprehension you can share and express your perspectives and feelings in the virtual media. It is certainly the obligation of governing body and legal executive to eliminate the superfluous limits from this opportunity through changes; however that doesn't imply that you can communicate anything that you wish without following an essential respectability. You have a key right to believe about any matter, yet not in foul or oppressive way which would hurt others seriously. Aside from assembly and legal executive, you have a definitive obligation to work on the situation with free discourse in virtual world as opposed to corrupting it through mishandles, repulsive and destructive dangers, remarks and articulations. This is at last the principal mission and vision behind protecting with the Basic Freedoms and Digital Majority rules government also.

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Determination of Quality of Life of Silkworm Producers using Novel method Based on UNDP Index

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Abstract

The research work focuses on determination of quality of life of silkworm producers of Raigarh district Chhattisgarh. The work utilizes a novel method of determining the quality of life of empty nesters based on the UNDP index. The research work determined that silkworm producers have just crossed the lower level of quality of life and have entered into the medium levels of quality of life thereby indicating that silkworm rearing is now proving beneficial for them.

Key words - Silkworm, UNDP INDEX, HHQLI, BAI, AI

Introduction

Chhattisgarh is a tribal state. One-third of state's population belongs to tribal community. Chhattisgarh is known for its multiple GI tags which includes Jeeraphool, Nagridubraj, Bastar Dhokra, iron and wooden craft and Champa Raigarh Silk saree and fabric. Chhattisgarh has achieved world recognition for its excellent silk quality and outfits made from it. But despite of this excellent product quality the silk producing sector is facing issues of livelihood due to prevalence of synthetic goods. The synthetic goods are cheap spin-off of silk produced goods. Their low production and effort costs makes it toughest competitor of silk industry. Due to this elevated competition silkworm producers suffers maximum. This is because they are the ones who produce the worms that release silk upon boiling. When the demand is low the production costs are not met. Thus, incurring significant losses. Government policies are now up to promote silk and silk produced goods. The policies are bringing changes in the lives of silkworm producers. Thus, this research work tries to determine the quality of life of silkworm rearing workers. This would help in establishing that whether this industry will face peril or would flourish in future.

Objective of the Work

The present research work thus focuses on determination of living standards of individual indulged in silkworm rearing. The work will thus help in assessing whether silkworm rearing is helpful in elevating conditions of tribals or not.

Research Hypothesis

The following null hypothesis would be tested in this research work

The living standards of individuals working in silkworm rearing is not optimum.

Methodology

The research work focuses on determination of quality of life of silkworm producers (Tussar and Mulberry silkworm) from Raigarh district of Chhattisgarh. For determination of quality of life of silkworm producers, the research work utilizes the UNDP index. The UNDP index was applied on three main aspects that are –

1. The household quality of silkworm producers.

2. Their access to basic amenities
3. Possession of assets

Each of these three aspects contained multiple questions. Each question was required to be answered in yes or no. For a response of yes numeric value '1' would be assigned to the question while for a response

of no numeric value '0' would be assigned to the question.

The household quality index (HHQLI) was measured using the following questions.

- 1 Possession of ownership of household.
- 2 The household is properly maintained.
- 3 Separate rooms are available for married couple.
- 4 House is of 'Pakka' type construction.
- 5 Toilet is available in the household.

The basic amenity index (BAI) was measured using the following questions.

- 1 Availability of drinking water is through tap.
- 2 We do not face issues of power cut.
- 3 Separate Bathing facility is available in the household.
- 4 Drainage facility is available in household.
- 5 Household uses LPG for cooking food.
- 6 Waste disposal system is available for the household.
- 7 Possession of bank account
- 8 Household has a separate kitchen.

The asset index (AI) was measured using the following questions.

- 1 Household has a television for entertainment.
- 2 You own a mobile phone.
- 3 You own a motorcycle.
- 4 You own jewelry.
- 5 Savings of household have increases due to silkworm rearing.

The overall scores for each of the index was obtained by averaging it for the total number of respondents participating in the survey.

The quality of living score was obtained using the following equation.

$$QLI = (HHQLI + BAI + AI)/3$$

The QLI score determined was compared using the scale mentioned below.

Table 1 QLI comparison Scale

QLI	Deduce
≤ 0.40	LOW
$>0.40 - <0.60$	MEDIUM
>0.60	HIGH

Analysis

First the household quality index was determined. The responses received for the questions have been presented below.

Table 2 Response received from the respondents for the questions belonging to HHQLI.

Question	Yes	% Yes	No	%NO

Possession of ownership of household.	96	48.5	103	51.5
The household is properly maintained.	102	50.5	99	49.5
Separate rooms are available for married couple.	110	55.5	89	44.5
House is of 'Pakka' type construction.	88	43.5	113	56.5
Toilet is available in the household.	200	100	0	0
HHQLI	0.596			

From the table 2 presented above it is evident that –

- 1 Maximum silkworm growers do not own a house ownership.
- 2 The household of maximum workers were properly maintained.
- 3 The house of maximum workers has a separated room for the married couples.
- 4 Maximum workers dwelled in Kaccha type of Household.
- 5 All households had toilet facility.

Table 3 Response received from the respondents for the questions belonging to BAI

Question	Yes	% Yes	No	%NO
Availability of drinking water is through tap.	31	15.5	169	84.5
We do not face issues of power cut.	91	45	110	55
Separate Bathing facility is available in the household.	102	51.5	97	48.5
Drainage facility is available in household.	105	53	94	47
Household uses LPG for cooking food.	40	19.5	161	80.5
Waste disposal system is available for the household.	101	50.5	99	49.5
Possession of bank account	200	100	0	0
Availability of drinking water is through tap.	111	55.5	89	44.5
BAI	0.48			

From the table 3 presented above it is evident that –

- 1 Maximum number of respondents did not have drinking tap water facility at their household.
- 2 It was noted that maximum number of households have bathroom facility but the number of households that did not have the facility was also high and cannot be ignored.
- 3 It was noted that maximum respondents cooked their foods without utilization of cooking gas.

Table 4 Response received from the respondents for the questions belonging to AI

Question	Yes	% Yes	No	%NO
Household has a television for entertainment.	85	43	114	57
You own a mobile phone.	67	33	134	67
You own a motorcycle.	112	55.5	89	44.5
You own jewelry.	38	19.5	161	80.5
Savings of household have increases due to silkworm rearing.	70	35	130	65
AI	0.372			

From the table 4 it is evident that –

- 1 Maximum number of silkworm growers did not own a television.

- 2 Maximum number of respondents did not own a mobile phone.
- 3 It was noted that maximum household own a motorcycle.

The calculation presented in the table 2, 3, and 4 was used to calculate the QLI. The average of the three index that represented QLI was determined as 0.48. Comparing this obtained value with the scale presented in table 1 reveals that the microenterprise workers were leading a medium quality of life.

Thus, it can be said that null hypothesis that the living standards of individuals working in silkworm rearing is not optimum cannot be rejected. As the individuals had just crossed the upper ceiling of low QLI range (0-0.4).

Conclusion and Suggestions

The research work focused on determination of quality of life of workers involved in silkworm rearing. The research work uses a novel method for determination of quality of life as it focuses on determination of quality of life based on justified requirements for good quality of life. Silkworm rearing workers live in tribal areas which are near to forest area. Hence, for such areas more than education, occupation, and monthly income takes a secondary seat and basic amenities, better household, and assets become primary indicators of quality of life.

Some other conclusions that can be drawn from the study are as followed –

Jal Jeevan mission appears to inefficient in the study area. As considerable number of silkworm rearing workers do not possess tap in their premises for drinking water.

Ujwala yojana appears to be non-effective as maximum workers were not using cooking gas for food preparation.

The study reveals an overall medium standard of living for the silkworm rearing workers. This indicates that tribals have progressed slightly in terms of their living condition after associating from silkworm rearing. However, Government should strive and formulate policies towards improving conditions of these individuals in fields of household ownership and penetration of ICT and mobile phones. This will not help the workers to attain better living conditions but will also help them in get informed towards government policies, schemes and subsidies devised with them as the primary target.

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STUDYING ADOLESCENTS' CAPACITY FOR PROBLEM-SOLVING IN RELATION TO PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT

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Abstract: The present study may be conducted on a larger sample taking into consideration the other students belonging to different cultural groups and socio-economic back grounds. In order to find out the relationship between problem-solving ability of the adolescents and the quality of family involvement, a longitudinal study may be conducted taking into considerations these factors-time, gender and interactions on regular basis. Also a study may be conducted keeping in mind other factors that affect the quality of interactions, such as interests of adolescents (like sports, music, arts....), on the way of studying they prefer in which they are comfortable, and their career preferences. A study may be conducted to find out how many of the participants are happy, comfortable in the way their parents involve with them and how many prefer a change.

Keywords: Childhood & adolescence, parental involvement of adolescents, problems solving ability, parent-adolescent relationships, determining the adolescent's future course.

1. INTRODUCTION

When a child is born, along with it a mother, a father is also born. Parenting is not about, raising a child, it's also about raising parents. Children normally are keen observers. They observe everything, every movement happening around them, with them. An individual's life and character is shaped by four factors, one fourth comes from parents, another one fourth is acquired through education and upbringing, karma or the cause & effect of one's actions provide another one fourth and one's own effort makeup the last quarter. So, parents form the very first foundation of a child's life.

A child starts his learning process by imitating his parents. Therefore it is important for parents to be free from any form of stress and attitude as it directly gets transferred to the child. Children and adolescents go through different behavioral, emotional and psychological stages as they grow up. Each stage has its own needs and problems to be resolved. Parent-child relationship can run into problems at any time. A healthy parenting style is one in which the child can grow to be independent without being smothered. Good parenting has few characteristics like discipline, good communication and building a positive self-esteem in children. Parents should never abdicate their role in parenting.

Childhood & adolescence is the time in a child's life when he needs to learn and grow and to be independent. If we let them off the hook with few responsibilities, they simply won't gain the skills they need to move on to adulthood. Even though they may feel like they are getting away with, they are actually falling into a trap it will be very hard for them to climb out of it later.

When a child is very young, the parents takes the lead. But as the child grows, parents need to take cues from the child. We talk with them negotiate, allowing their full input. becoming self-regulated, empowered and autonomous is a progressive matter.

The research had tried to analyze the relationships between adolescents and their parents by including several aspects of the relationship and their interactions. One of these aspects that will be considered is the daily interactions that occur between them that establish the relationship and function to maintain it. For the purposes of this study, an interaction is defined as any amount of time spent generally in the same area, possibly doing something together, during which any type of communication, verbal or nonverbal, has taken place.

In the present study the researcher tried to contribute to the impact on relationship between parental involvement and problem solving ability of the adolescents. Also with the help of this project the researcher wants to understand the gender difference with regard to the relationship between the effects of interactions with parents. Researcher tried to answer these questions using input from adolescents themselves so that their perspective is added to the research in this area. The perspective will hopefully and to our recognition of that the adolescents identifies as being important to the relationship and more than that have been used in the research.

2. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

The review of the literature for the present investigation has been divided into three categories. These are as follows:

Griffith (1996) conducted a study on Relation of parental involvement, empowerment, and school traits to student academic performance. He examined the relationship between parent empowerment and involvement and student academic performance at the elementary school level. It also examined the effects of school characteristics (such as class size) on parents' participations of involvement and empowerment and on student academic performance.

Amant and Deslandes (1998) conducted a study on family variables as predictors of school achievement. This study explored gender differences in school achievement outcomes at the secondary level as well as in perceived parent and family influences on school grades. Researchers found that females surpassed males on many achievement outcomes, and that male and female students perceived parental practices differently.

Fan & Chen (1999) conducted a study on Parental involvement and students' academic achievement. The investigators set out to synthesize existing empirical studies and to analyze the fields' inconsistent conclusions on the value of parent involvement in academic achievement.

Arrora, Reets (1988) conducted a study on role of parent-child relationship and teacherstudent relationship in the academic achievement of higher secondary school students of both sexes. The objectives were (i) To study the relationship between educational standard and parent-child relationship and (ii) to study the relationship between the teacher-student and educational standard. The findings were (i) No significant relationship existed between educational achievement of students and parent-child relationship. (ii) Educational standard of students and teacher-student relationship were found to be significantly related.

Bose and Joshi (2004) conducted a study on effect of involvement of parents in the Education of children. The objectives were to determine the effect of parental involvement in the education of the children on their academic achievement. The findings were Children whose parents were involved in their education led a disciplined life at home and had better academic achievement at school.

Nisha Mary Jose & Rinal P. Thomas (2011) conducted a study on ‘Problem Solving Ability and Scholastic Achievement of Secondary School Students’. The findings indicated that there existed significant difference in the problem solving ability of secondary school learners with respect to gender, locale and type of school. Boys had higher problem solving ability than girls. The problem solving ability of rural school students were greater than the students in the urban school. Private school students had significantly higher problem solving ability when compared to the government school students. There existed high positive correlation between problem solving ability and scholastic achievement.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research methodology is a way to systematically investigate the research problem. It gives various steps in conducting the research in a systematic and a logical way. It is essential to define the problem, state objectives and hypothesis clearly. The research design provides the details regarding what, where, when, how much and by what means enquiry is initiated. Every piece of research must be planned and designed carefully so that the researcher precedes a head without getting confused at the subsequent steps of research. The researcher must have an objective understanding of what is to be done, what data is needed, what data collecting tools are to be employed and how the data is to be statistically analyzed and interpreted. There are a number of approaches to the design of studies and research projects all of which may be equally valid. Research is a systematic attempt to obtain answers to meaningful questions about phenomenon or events through the application of scientific procedures. It an objective, impartial, empirical and logical analysis and recording of controlled observation that may led to the development of generalizations, principles or theories, resulting to some extent in prediction and control of events that may be consequences or causes of specific phenomenon. Research is a systematic and refined technique of thinking, employing specialized tools, instruments and procedures in order to obtain a more adequate solution of a problem than would be possible under ordinary mean. Thus, research always starts from question. There are three objectives of research factual, practical and theoretical, which gives rise to three types of research: historical, experimental and descriptive.

4. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The following objectives are formulated for the proposed study:

1. To study the impact of parental involvement on adolescent’s problem solving ability.
2. To study the gender difference with regard to the relationship between parental involvement and adolescents problem solving ability.

4.1 Design of the study

This study is basically a survey research. Surveys study large and small populations (or universe) by selecting and studying samples from the population to discover the relative incidence, distributing and interrelations of sociological and psychological variables. Typically, surveys gather data at a particular point in time with the intention of (a)describing the nature of existing conditions or (b)identifying standards against which existing conditions can be compared.

4.2 Delimitations of The Study

- ❖ The study was based on the data collected from two government schools and two private schools of South West Delhi city only.
- ❖ The study was further delimited to 100 adolescents of age group 12 to 17 years of age only.
- ❖ The study was further delimited to the 50 girls and 50 Boys students of the selected schools of South West Delhi city only.

5. DISCUSSION

It's one size fits all, cookie-cutter approach that fails to take into consideration each child's uniqueness and different needs. Its unconscious, unaware way to parent. The goal is to raise children to be in touch with their inner being, and not who feel empty inside, not to force them into a mould we have designed for them according to our wishes. When children increasingly order their life for themselves, they grow up to experience satisfaction and joy in what they are doing. The research has tried to answer these questions using input from adolescents themselves so that their perspectives are added to the research in this area. This perspective will hopefully add to our recognition of what the adolescent identifies as being important to the relationship and represent more than clinical observations and coding methods that have been used in past research. The research design also provides the benefit of asking the adolescents to recollect smaller time periods than have been requested in previous research, hopefully providing a more accurate account of their time use. aspects of parent-adolescent relationships. The results may allow us to be more focused in further research in this area by providing empirical bases for the inclusion of some variables and the exclusion of others. If it is found that the amount of time, the frequency of involvement, the quality of involvement, the parents' affect, the amount of importance placed upon the relationship, or the adolescent's gender are significantly related to the overall quality of the relationship then several things may occur. Subsequent research could utilize this information as we progress towards a useful knowledge of which factors are the most pivotal in these relationships. This information could then be used in parent education information to improve and maintain positive parent-adolescent relationships. The improved relationships would benefit adolescents in several ways, including higher levels of competency and fewer problems as they develop (Wierson, Forehand, Fauber, & McCombs, 1989). These researchers report that good relationships with both parents could even help ameliorate any deficits in functioning that may result from divorcing parents. This study describe the needs of children as they pass through the period of adolescence (Shaffer, 1989). The underlying belief is that children have specific needs during each phase of life, based upon what growth and development is expected to occur during that period. The phase of adolescence, like the others, has its own set of developmental achievements.

6. SUGGESTIONS

The following suggestions are put forward for future study:

1) The present study may be conducted on a larger sample taking into consideration the other students belonging to different cultural groups and socio-economic back grounds.

2) In order to find out the relationship between problem-solving ability of the adolescents and the quality of family involvement, a longitudinal study may be

conducted taking into considerations these factors-time, gender and interactions on regular basis.

3) In order to get more accurate results further counseling sessions can be added without keeping in mind about the time limitation.

4) Also a study may be conducted keeping in mind other factors that affect the quality of interactions, such as interests of adolescents (like sports, music, arts....), on the way of studying they prefer in which they are comfortable, and their career preferences.

5) A study may be conducted to find out how many of the participants are happy, comfortable in the way their parents involve with them and how many prefer a change.

7. CONCLUSION

In this study one thing to keep in mind is to understand the individual requirement of a child, without a comparison or generalization. By teaching children to be responsible from a young age parents can mitigate the adverse effects on their emotional quotient. It could be something as simple as instructing the adolescents to keep their belongings in place. "Parents need to achieve a balance between love and discipline," says Dr. Desai.

Children are a blessing from the Divine. Not only do they bring immense joy with them, bringing them up is a highly educational experience for the parents. They get plenty of opportunities to become more caring, more patient, to lead by example and most of all, to shower all their love on their bundles of joy. In some sense, it will not be wrong to say that parents play the role of a GOD. With so many flavours, parenting can be a very colourful journey and a rewarding one too. The general trend in the world is that parents fail to set examples of right living but merely pester children with ill-founded advices. To set the relationship right they will have to live the life they wish their young ones to follow and avoid giving them sermons. US president Abraham Lincoln had put this idea across succinctly. He said; "There is only one way to bring up a child in the way he should go and that is to travel that way YOURSELF." Therefore it is incumbent upon parents to set the standards through right examples for their children to follow. Only then can there be less conflict and there is a good possibility of bridging the so called generation-gap.

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