

International Peer-Reviewed Referred Journal

ISSN : 2321 : 2160

Impact Factor : 5.4

AYUDH

Vol-10

December - 2024

Guest Editor
Dr. Kumarpal Parmar

ISSN : 2321-2160

Ayudh

International Peer-Reviewed Refereed Journal

Special Issue

Volume-10

December-2024

Editor in Chief: Mr. Rohit Parmar

Guest Editor: Dr. Kumarpal Parmar

International Conference

on

Global Perspectives in Multidisciplinary Research:
Innovations and Interdisciplinary Solution

Held on
29-12-2024, Sunday

Organized by

Institute of Research Education and Development
&
Surendranagar University, Wadhwan

✧ Review Committee ✧

Dr. Dineshbhai P. Machhi

Principal

C. & S.H. Desai Arts and L.K.L. Doshi Commerce College, Balasinor

Dr. Munjal Bhimdadkar

Dean, Social Science Branch, Department of History & Culture,
Gujarat Vidyapith

Dr. Hareshkumar M. Patel

Professor and Head

Shri K.H. Patel M.Ed. Institute, Modasa

Dr. Sandipgiri Goswami

I/c. Principal,

Sardar Patel Secondary School, Borsad

Dr. Dhaval Vyas

Director (IQAC), Professor (CSA)

Surendranagar University, Wadhwan

Dr. Himadri Sarkar

Associate Professor- Hindi

Surendranagar University, Wadhwan

Dr. Mahipatbhai G. Govindiya

Assistant Professor- Political Science

Surendranagar University, Wadhwan

Dr. Dinesh Gohil

Assistant Professor- Gujarati

Surendranagar University, Wadhwan

Ms. Bhavika Kadikar

Librarian, Surendranagar University, Wadhwan

Index

1.	બી.એડ.અભ્યાસક્રમ ના બાલ્યાવસ્થા અને વિકાસ વિષયના અભિસંધાનએકમના અધ્યાપન માટે પાવર પોઈન્ટ પ્રેઝન્ટેશન કાર્યક્રમની અસરકારકતા Parmar Jayshreeben Dineshbhai.....	1
2.	Personnel Management and Leadership challenges in Central Armed Police Force Makvana Hirenkumar Chimanlal.....	4
3.	A STUDY OF HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS PRINCIPALS HAVING UNDER EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT Gayatriben H. Patel.....	8
4.	પૃથ્વીવલ્લભ - મૂળ કૃતિ અને ચલચિત્રમાં સામ્ય - વૈશ્યમ્ય નયનાબેન સિંધવ.....	11
5.	Aftermath of English Language on Education, Culture and Generation in India Vijeta Brahmabhatt & Dr. M. K. Jain.....	13
6.	ગુજરાતનું સહુથી મોટું પુસ્તકાલય મધ્યવર્તી પુસ્તકાલય વડોદરાના સંગ્રહ અને તેમા અપાતી વિવિધ સેવાઓનો: એક અભ્યાસ અસરક એ.મોવર & ડો.વર્ષા જી.જોષી.....	17
7.	Evaluation and Resolution of Voltage Stability Challenges in Distributed Generation Systems Satyamkumar Khimajibhai Jadav, Dr. Chiragkumar N. Jasani & Dr. Rajesh M. Bedia.....	24
8.	A Quantitative Analysis on Dark Fiction as a Magnetic Subgenre in Mythological Fiction of Amish Tripathi for Readers Trivedi Dhvani C & Dr. Priti Padsumbiya.....	30
9.	वैदिक साहित्य में शिक्षा और वर्तमान समय में शिक्षा प्रणाली का स्वरूप जागृति पुरोहित.....	34
10.	Legal Framework Strengthening Public Sector Banks Resilience on Non-performing Assets: A Study Prof. (Dr.) Seema Surendran & MS Gayathri N M.....	38
11.	Goods and Services Tax (GST) Council and its Impact on the Common Man NEENA S	45
12.	THE GST COUNCIL: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES Patni Mansi Udayankumar & Dr. Manoj Sharma.....	49

13.	A Comparative Study of Job Satisfaction and Psychological Well-Being among Private and Government School Teachers Farzand Sulthan.....	57
14.	“ટ્રીપ ઈરીગેશન” પદ્ધતિ અપનાવવાથી ખેડૂતોમાં આવેલ પરિવર્તનનો એક અભ્યાસ (બનાસકાંઠા જિલ્લાના ડીસા તાલુકાના પાંચ ગામના સંદર્ભમાં) ઉમેશ પરમાર & ડો. મેહુલ ચાવડા.....	62
15.	નારી સશક્તિકરણ Shakhol Hemali J.	66
16.	Regional and National Jurisprudence: Analyzing the Laws of Gujarat and India Khichadiya Payalben Rameshbhai & Dr. Antima Baldwa.....	70
17.	Human Rights in Gujarat: A Regional Perspective within India's Constitutional Framework Dobariya Sadhana Aswinbhai & Dr. Antima Baldwa.....	74
18.	Recent Legal Developments in Gujarat and Their Impact on National Legislation Dr. Sanjaykumar G. Dhanani.....	79
19.	Rethinking the Narcotic Drugs Act: Proposals for Reform and Decriminalization Joshi Hiral Girishbhai & Dr. Antima Baldwa.....	84
20.	શ્રી માતાપ્રસાદ કે હિન્દી દલિત નાટકોં મેં 'ધર્મ કે નામ પર ધોખા' (1977) કા આલોચનાત્મક અધ્યયન મહેંદ્રસિંહ એન. સોદાપરમાર & ડૉ. કનુભાઈ નિનામા.....	89
21.	A STUDY ON BOOKKEEPING PRACTICES IN BUSINESSES Jalpa H. Lawale.....	92
22.	Divided Square Difference Cordial Labeling of Path Union of Two Copies of Cycle Related Graphs Savan Trivedi, Dr. Suresh Sorathia & Dr. Amit Rokad.....	97
23.	Coordination potential of physical and psychological variables of inter college Handball players Performance Digvijaysinh R. Parmar & Prof. Dr. Kirit Roy.....	103
24.	માનવવાદ અને ગાંધીજી Poojaben Girishhai Patel.....	109
25.	કોહા વેબ-ઓપેકમાં નિપૂર્ણતા પુસ્તકાલયો અને વપરાશકર્તાઓ માટે એક પ્રાયોગીક માર્ગદર્શિકા નકુમ જીજ્ઞેશ કે. & ડો. વિપુલ બેંકર.....	111

બી.એડ.અભ્યાસક્રમ ના બાલ્યાવસ્થા અને વિકાસ વિષયના અભિસંધાન એકમના અધ્યાપન માટે પાવર પોઈન્ટ પ્રેઝન્ટેશન કાર્યક્રમની અસરકારકતા

**Parmar Jayshreeben Dineshbhai
(B.A., B. ED., M.A. (Education), Ph.D. (Scholar),
Surendranagar University, Wadhvan**

સારાંશ :-

પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસ માટે પરંપરાગત અધ્યાપન પદ્ધતિ અને પાવર પોઈન્ટ પ્રેઝન્ટેશન કાર્યક્રમની અભિસંધાન એકમના અધ્યાપન માટે સંરચના કરી હતી કાર્યક્રમ સંરચના અંતર્ગત અભિસંધાન એકમના વિષયવસ્તુનું બેભાગમાં વિભાગીય આયોજન કરી પરંપરાગત તથા પાવરપોઈન્ટ વિડિયો ક્લિપ સ્લાઈડ શો નિર્માણ કાર્યક્રમ સંરચના માટે કોમ્પ્યુટર ટેકનોલોજી સાધનનો ઉપયોગ કરવામાં આવ્યો હતો ત્યારબાદ પ્રાયોગિક રીતે આ બંને અભ્યાસક્રમનો અમલ શહેરી વિસ્તારની બી.એડ કોલેજમાં અભ્યાસ કરતા તાલીમાર્થીઓ પર કરવામાં આવ્યો હતો. પ્રયોગના અંતે કસોટીની મદદથી મૂલ્યાંકન કરવામાં આવ્યું હતું અને બંને પ્રાપ્તિઓ મેળવવામાં આવ્યા હતા. જે જૂથના પ્રાપ્તિઓ ની સરાસરી તફાવતની સાર્થકતાટીકસોટી પાવરપોઈન્ટ પ્રેઝન્ટેશન કાર્યક્રમની શૈક્ષણિક સિદ્ધિ પર અસર કરતા ચકાસવામાં આવી હતી.

૧. પ્રસ્તાવના:-

આજનું વિશ્વ માનવજાતના આદિકાળથી માનવ જીવન પ્રયત્નોનું છેલ્લી બે સદીઓ અને તેમાં પણ છેલ્લા પચાસ જેનો શ્રેય વિજ્ઞાન અને ટેકનોલોજીના ફાળે છે અથાગ પરિણામ છે .સતત વિકસતું રહ્યું છે. વર્ષમાં આ વિકાસની ઝડપ અત્યંત વધી છે.

પ્રાચીન સમયમાં ગુરુ દ્વારાશિષ્યનેવ્યાખ્યાનચર્યા વગેરે પુનઃરટણ, ઉચ્ચારણ, રટણ, આ શિક્ષણ કાર્ય હાથ ધરવામાં આવતું હતું સમય શિક્ષણ પદ્ધતિની કેટલીક મર્યાદાઓ હતી જતા શિક્ષણમાં વ્યાખ્યાન પદ્ધતિનો ઉપયોગ ચોક અને બ્લેકબોર્ડદ્વારા કરવામાં આવ્યો વ્યાખ્યાનનો ઉપયોગ કરવામાં આવતો પરંતુતેમાં પણ કેટલીક ખામીઓ જોવા મળે છેકારણકે બધા. જ વિષયો માટે માત્ર વ્યાખ્યાન પદ્ધતિ જ યોગ્ય છે એવું કહી શકાય નહીં બીજા વિષયોમાંઆવતા જુદા જુદા એકમો માટે પણ એક જ શિક્ષણ પદ્ધતિ દ્વારા અધ્યાપનમાં કેટલીક મર્યાદાઓ રહી જાય છે શિક્ષણકાર્યવ્યવસ્થિત થાય તે માટે શિક્ષણ પદ્ધતિને વધારે અસરકારક બનાવી જોઈએ.

શૈક્ષણિક ટેકનોલોજીના સમયમાં શિક્ષણ પદ્ધતિને અસરકારક બનાવવા માટે આધુનિકશિક્ષણ પદ્ધતિનો ઉપયોગ કરવો અનિવાર્ય બન્યોપ્રાયોગિક એકમોના અધ્યાપન માટે આધુનિક પદ્ધતિ અસરકારક નીવડે છે કે નહીં તે બાબતને ધ્યાનમા રાખતા પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસ બી એડનાઅભ્યાસ અંતર્ગત બાલ્યાવસ્થા અને વિકાસ એકમના અધ્યાપન માટે 'અભિસંધાન' વિષયના પાવરપોઈન્ટ પ્રેઝન્ટેશન કાર્યક્રમની અસરકારકતાના સંદર્ભમાં અભ્યાસ હાથ ધર્યો હતો.

૨. અભ્યાસનાં હેતુઓ :-

પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસનાં હેતુઓ આ મુજબ હતા.

૦૧. અભિસંધાન એકમના અધ્યાપન માટે પાવર પોઈન્ટ પ્રેઝન્ટેશન કાર્યક્રમની સંરચના કરવી.

૦૨. અભિસંધાન એકમનાં અધ્યાપન માટે પાવર પોઈન્ટ પ્રેઝન્ટેશન કાર્યક્રમની અસરકારકતા ચકાસવી.

૩. અભ્યાસની ઉત્કલ્પાઓ

પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસની ઉત્કલ્પના આ મુજબ હતી.

બી.એડ.અભ્યાસક્રમ અંતર્ગત બાલ્યાવસ્થા અને વિકાસ વિષયનાં 'અભિસંધાન' એકમ માટે પરંપરાગત અધ્યાપન પદ્ધતિથી અધ્યયન પામેલા વિદ્યાર્થીઓઅને પાવર પોઈન્ટ પ્રેઝન્ટેશનઅધ્યાપન પદ્ધતિથી અધ્યયન પામેલા વિદ્યાર્થીઓની શૈક્ષણિક સિદ્ધિના પ્રાપ્તિઓની સરાસરીઓ વચ્ચે સાર્થક તફાવત નહીં હોય.

૪. અભ્યાસમાં સમાવિષ્ટ ચલો :-

પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસમાં સમાવિષ્ટ ચલોઆ પ્રમાણે હતા.

➤ **સ્વતંત્રચલ :-**

પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસ માં સ્વતંત્ર ચલ તરીકે અધ્યાપન પદ્ધતિ જેની બે કક્ષાઓ (૧) પરંપરાગત અધ્યાપનપદ્ધતિ (૨) પાવરપોઈન્ટ પ્રેઝન્ટેશન પદ્ધતિ

➤ **પરતંત્રચલ :-**

પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસમાં પરતંત્ર ચલ તરીકે શૈક્ષણિક સિદ્ધી હતી.

➤ **અંકુશિતચલ :-**

પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસમાં અંકુશિત ચલ તરીકે (૧) શૈક્ષણિક વર્ષ (૨) શિક્ષણનું માધ્યમ (૩),એકમ (૪) જાતીયતા (૫) વિષય

➤ **આંતરવર્તીચલ :-**

પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસમાં આંતરવર્તી ચલ તરીકે (૧) જૂથો વચ્ચે થતીઆંતરક્રિયા(૨) અધ્યાપન પદ્ધતિનું નાવીન્ય (૩) વિષય પ્રત્યે રસ અને (૪) વ્યક્તિગત ભિન્નતા

૫. પદોની વ્યવહારુ વ્યાખ્યા :-

➤ **પાવર પોઈન્ટ પ્રેઝન્ટેશન કાર્યક્રમ :-**

આયોજનબદ્ધ વ્યાખ્યાન માટે માહિતીના મુદ્દાઓને અસરકારક રીતે રજૂ કરવા માટે પાવર પોઈન્ટ પ્રેઝન્ટેશન શિક્ષકને અધ્યાપન કાર્યમાં ઉપયોગી બનતું સાધન છે. વિદ્યાર્થીને દૃશ્ય શ્રાવ્ય સ્વરૂપમાં કમ્પ્યુટર સ્લાઈડ દ્વારા માહિતીપૂરું પાડતું સાધન છે. જેની રજૂઆતની સાથે શિક્ષક કોષ્ટક આલેખો,સારણી, કથન હોય તેમજ ચિત્રો વગેરેની રજૂઆત કરવામાં મદદરૂપ થાય છે

➤ **શૈક્ષણિક સિદ્ધિ :-**

બી.એડ. અભ્યાસક્રમ અંતર્ગત બાલ્યાવસ્થા અને વિકાસ બી.એડ. વિષયમાં એકમ માટે રચવામાં આવેલ શિક્ષક ‘અભિસંધાન’ રચિત કસોટીમાં તાલીમાર્થીઓએ મેળવેલ પ્રાપ્ત્તિકોને શૈક્ષણિક સિદ્ધિ તરીકે સ્વીકારવામાં આવેલ.

૬. અભ્યાસનું ક્ષેત્ર :-

પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસનું ક્ષેત્રશૈક્ષણિક ટેકનોલોજી અને અધ્યાપન પ્રયુક્તિ હતું.

૭.અભ્યાસનો પ્રકાર:-

પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસ વ્યવહારિક પ્રકારનું હતું તથા પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસમાં માહિતી તાલીમાર્થીઓ પાસેથી સંખ્યાત્મક સ્વરૂપે પ્રાપ્ય હતી. તેનું ગુણાંકન કર્યા બાદ તેનું અંકશાસ્ત્રીય પ્રયુક્તિઓનો ઉપયોગ કરી પૃથ્થકરણ કરવામાં આવ્યું હતું તેથી આ અભ્યાસ સંખ્યાત્મક પ્રકારનો હતો.

૮.વ્યાપવિશ્વ :-

પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસમાં વ્યાપવિશ્વ તરીકે બી.એડ.નાં તાલીમાર્થીઓનો સમાવેશ કરવામાંઆવ્યો હતો.

૯. નમુના પસંદગી :-

પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસમાં બી.એડ. કોલેજનીપસંદગી સહેતુક નમુના પસંદગીથી કરવામાં આવેલ અને કોલેજના 48 પાત્રોનો નમુના તરીકે સમાવેશ કરવામાં આવેલ હતો.

૧૦. સંશોધન પદ્ધતિ :-

પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસમાં પ્રાયોગિક સંશોધન પદ્ધતિ હાથ ધરવામાં આવીહતી.

૧૧. ઉપકરણ :-

પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસમાં શિક્ષક નિર્મિત કસોટીનો ઉપકરણ તરીકે ઉપયોગ કરવામાં આવ્યો હતો.

૧૨. માહિતીનું એકત્રીકરણ :-

પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસમાં પ્રાયોગિક કાર્યના અંતે પરત્વે ચલનાં માપન માટે બન્ને જૂથના તાલીમાર્થીઓ પાસેથી એકમની 'અભિસંધાન' શિક્ષક નિર્મિત સિદ્ધિ કસોટી દ્વારા માહિતીમાંથી મેળવવામાં આવી હતી.

૧૩. માહિતીનું સ્વરૂપ :-

પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસનો હેતુ પાવર પોઈન્ટ પ્રેઝન્ટેશન કાર્યક્રમ પદ્ધતિની અસરકારકતા તપાસવાનો હતો આ માટે બન્ને જૂથો પર પ્રયોગનાં અમલ બાદ શિક્ષક નિર્મિત કસોટી દ્વારા બન્ને જૂથોના સિદ્ધિ પ્રાપ્તાંકો કાચા પ્રાપ્તાંકો મેળવેલ માહિતી સ્વરૂપે મેળવવામાં આવ્યા હતા જેની માપન માહિતી સંખ્યાત્મક સ્વરૂપમાં હતી. કક્ષા અંતરાલ માપ પદ્ધતિ હતી.

૧૪. પૃથ્થકરણની પદ્ધતિ :-

પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસમાં શિક્ષક નિર્મિત કસોટી પર પ્રાપ્ત થયેલ બન્ને જૂથોના પ્રાપ્તાંકોના પૃથ્થકરણ મુલ્ય -પ્રમાણવિચલન અને ટી-મૂલ્ય માટે સરાસરી મેળવવામાં આવ્યા હતા.

૧૫. માહિતીનું પૃથ્થકરણ અને અર્થઠન :-

પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસમાં પ્રયોગ દરમિયાન પ્રાયોગિક જૂથમાં ૨૪ અને નિયંત્રિત જૂથમાં પણ ૨૪ તાલીમાર્થી હતા. આમ બન્ને જૂથ મળીને કુલ ૪૮ તાલીમાર્થીઓ હતા. તાલીમાર્થીઓને એક કસોટી આપવામાં આવી હતી અને તેના આધારે પ્રાપ્ત થયેલ સિદ્ધિ પ્રમાણવિચલન, પ્રાપ્તાંકો દ્વારા પ્રાપ્તાંકોની સરાસરી અને સરાસરીઓ વચ્ચેના તફાવતનું ટી-મૂલ્ય મેળવવામાં આવ્યું હતું જે અહીં સારણી સ્વરૂપે રજૂ કરેલ છે.

સારણી- ૧

પ્રાયોગિક અને નિયંત્રિત જૂથોની શિક્ષક સચિત કસોટીના પ્રાપ્તાંકોની સરાસરી પ્રમાણવિચલન,
અને ટી-મૂલ્ય

ક્રમ	જૂથ	સંખ્યા.	સરાસરી	પ્રમાણ વિચલન	ટી-મૂલ્ય
૧	પ્રાયોગિક જૂથ	૨૪	૨૦.૧૫	૨.૩૬૧	૦.૮૭૬
૨	નિયંત્રિત જૂથ	૨૪	૧૯.૫૦	૨.૯૮૩	

સારણીનો અભ્યાસ કરતા જણાય છે કે પ્રયોગની અજમાયસમાં બંને જૂથમાં કુલ ૪૮ પાત્રો હતા. પ્રાયોગિક જૂથ અને પાવરપોઈન્ટ પ્રેઝન્ટેશન ના જૂથની સરાસરી અનુક્રમે ૨૦.૧૫ અને ૧૯.૫૦ હતી અને પ્રમાણ વિચલન અનુક્રમે ૨.૩૬૧ અને ૨.૯૮૩ હતું તેમજ બંને જૂથની સરાસરી વચ્ચેના તફાવતનું ટી મૂલ્ય ૦. ૮૭૬ હતું. જે ૦. ૦૧ કે ૦. ૦૫ કક્ષાએ સાર્થક ન હતું.

શૂન્ય ઉત્કલ્પના:-

પાવરપોઈન્ટ પ્રેઝન્ટેશન થી અધ્યયન પામેલા વિદ્યાર્થીઓ અને પરંપરાગત પદ્ધતિએ અધ્યયન પામેલા વિદ્યાર્થીઓ એ મેળવેલા પ્રાપ્તાંકોની સરાસરી વચ્ચે સાર્થક તફાવત નહીં હોય તેનો સ્વીકાર થાય છે.

આમ પાવરપોઈન્ટ પ્રેઝન્ટેશન પદ્ધતિ અને પરંપરાગત પદ્ધતિ દ્વારા અધ્યયન કાર્ય કરાવતા બંને સમાન રીતે અસરકારક રહી હતી.

૧૬. અભ્યાસનાં તારણો :-

પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસમાં આ પ્રમાણે તારણ મળ્યું

પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસ અંતર્ગત મનોવિજ્ઞાન એકમના અધ્યાપનના 'અભિસંધાન' વિષયના સંદર્ભ પાવરપોઈન્ટ પ્રેઝન્ટેશન કાર્યક્રમ અને પરંપરાગત પદ્ધતિએ અધ્યાપન કાર્ય બન્ને સમાન અસરકારક જોવા મળી હતી.

સંદર્ભ સાહિત્ય:-**પ્રકાશિત સાહિત્ય**

- ❖ (૨૦૦૨) ડી અંબાસણા એ સૌરાષ્ટ્ર, શિક્ષણશાસ્ત્ર ભવન કમ્પ્યુટરને ઓળખો રાજકોટ, યુનિવર્સિટી
- ❖ (૧૯૮૮). એ. ઉચાટ ડી સંશોધનનું સંદોહન, (પ્રથમ આવૃત્તિ) રાજકોટ, શિક્ષણશાસ્ત્ર ભવન, શિક્ષણ અને (૨૦૦૯)... સૌરાષ્ટ્ર યુનિવર્સિટી સામાજિક વિજ્ઞાનોમાં સંશોધન પદ્ધતિશાસ્ત્ર .લિ. સાહિત્ય મુદ્રણાલય પ્રા: અમદાવાદ

Personnel Management and Leadership challenges in Central Armed Police Force

Makvana Hirenkumar Chimanlal
Research Scholar- Management,
Surendrangar University, Wadhwan

Abstract:

Personnel management and leadership are pivotal in the efficient functioning of the Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF), which play a crucial role in India's internal security. This paper examines the challenges faced by CAPF in managing personnel and providing effective leadership. Using data collected from a sample of 60 personnel stationed at the Ahmedabad Armed Camp, this study identifies key issues such as high stress levels, inadequate facilities, communication gaps and leadership inefficiencies. Recommendations are provided to address these challenges, ensuring better morale, retention and operational success.

Keywords: Personnel Management, Leadership Challenges, Central Armed Police Forces, Stress Management, Organizational Effectiveness

1. Introduction

The Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF) are a cornerstone of India's internal security apparatus, tasked with responsibilities ranging from counter-insurgency operations to disaster management. The effectiveness of these forces depends heavily on efficient personnel management and robust leadership. CAPF personnel operate under demanding conditions, including long working hours, high-risk deployments and frequent relocations. These challenges, compounded by resource constraints and limited career progression opportunities, often lead to stress and decreased morale. Leadership within CAPF is equally critical, requiring a delicate balance between operational demands and personnel welfare. Communication gaps and inadequate leadership training have been identified as significant barriers to operational efficiency. Addressing these issues is essential to building a motivated and cohesive force capable of adapting to modern security challenges.

This study aims to analyze current personnel management practices and leadership styles within CAPF, with a specific focus on the Ahmedabad Armed Camp. By identifying key challenges and providing actionable recommendations, the research seeks to contribute to the ongoing efforts to enhance the effectiveness and well-being of CAPF personnel.

2. Literature Review

Personnel management in the CAPF involves addressing the unique challenges posed by a paramilitary workforce. According to Gupta and Srivastava (2020), stress management remains a significant concern in CAPF due to prolonged deployments, frequent transfers and exposure to high-risk environments. The study emphasizes the need for wellness programs, including counseling and recreational activities, to mitigate stress and enhance overall well-being. Similarly, Sharma (2019) highlights the lack of career advancement opportunities as a key demotivator for personnel, suggesting reforms in promotion policies and professional development initiatives.

Another aspect of personnel management is the availability of resources. Mishra and Raj (2018) found that resource constraints, such as inadequate housing and medical facilities, adversely impact the morale and efficiency of CAPF personnel. The study calls for an increase in budgetary allocations to improve living conditions and infrastructure.

Leadership in CAPF requires balancing operational demands with the well-being of personnel. Singh (2021) argues that the hierarchical structure of CAPF often creates communication gaps, leading to a lack of trust and inefficiency in operations. Effective leadership is crucial for bridging these gaps and fostering a collaborative work environment.

The importance of leadership training is emphasized by Kumar and Reddy (2020), who found that many leaders in CAPF are inadequately prepared to handle the dynamic and complex challenges of modern security operations. Their study recommends regular leadership training programs focusing on emotional intelligence, strategic planning and crisis management.

The interplay between personnel management and leadership challenges is also evident. According to Chandra and Iyer (2019), ineffective leadership exacerbates personnel management issues by failing to address grievances and creating a sense of alienation among the workforce. The study underscores the importance of integrating personnel policies with leadership development initiatives to create a cohesive and motivated force.

While existing studies provide valuable insights, there is limited research focusing on the specific regional and operational challenges faced by CAPF units. Studies like those by Patel (2020) suggest the need for localized interventions and policies tailored to address the unique socio-economic and cultural contexts of CAPF personnel.

3. Objectives of the Study

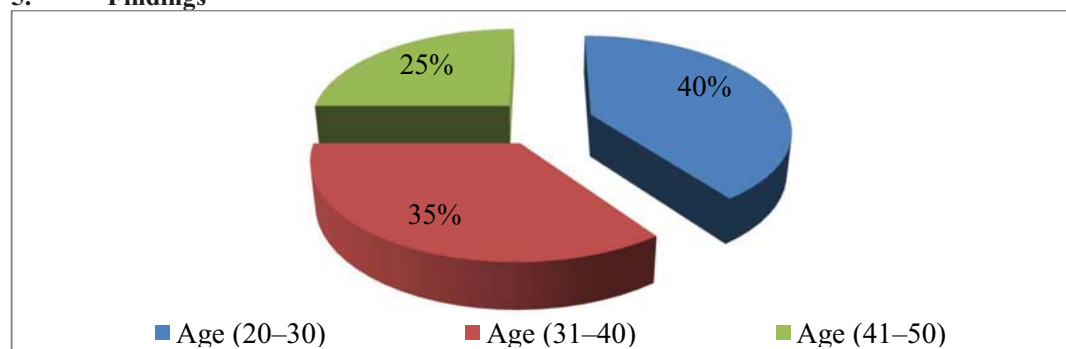
- To analyze current personnel management practices in CAPF.
- To evaluate leadership styles and their effectiveness in CAPF.
- To identify stressors impacting personnel performance and morale.

4. Research Methodology

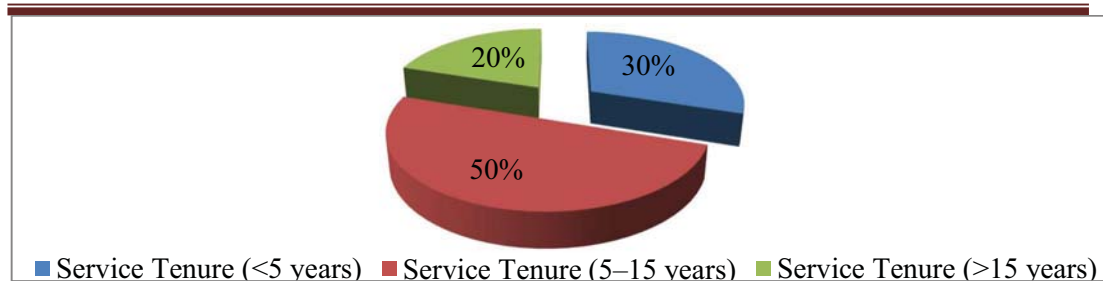
The study was conducted with a sample size of 60 Central Armed Police Force (CAPF) personnel stationed at the Ahmedabad Armed Camp. The sampling method used was stratified random sampling to ensure representation from various ranks, service tenures and roles within the force. Data collection involved a combination of primary and secondary methods. Primary data was gathered through structured questionnaires and in-depth interviews to capture first-hand insights and experiences of the personnel. Secondary data was sourced from CAPF records and relevant literature to provide contextual and historical perspectives.

For analysis, statistical tools were employed, with SPSS being the primary software for data processing. The findings were presented using graphs and tables to facilitate clear and concise interpretation of results, highlighting key trends and challenges faced by the personnel in their daily operations and leadership structures.

5. Findings

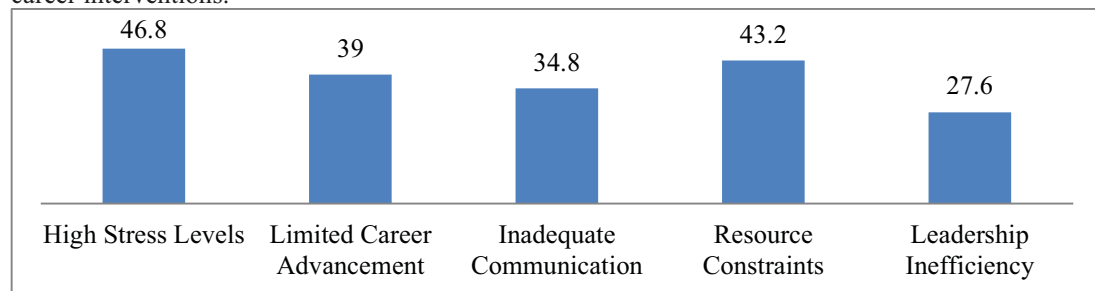


Graph 1: Demographics of Respondents



Graph 2: Demographics of Respondents

Majority of the personnel fall in the mid-service tenure group, indicating a need for targeted mid-career interventions.



Graph 3: Key Challenges Identified

Stress and resource constraints are the most pressing issues, while leadership inefficiencies also contribute to operational difficulties.

6. Discussion

The Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF) face significant challenges in personnel management and leadership, which impact their operational efficiency and overall morale. In terms of personnel management, stress and burnout are critical issues arising from prolonged deployments, high-risk environments and the lack of adequate recreational facilities. Additionally, limited career advancement opportunities contribute to dissatisfaction among personnel, creating barriers to long-term motivation and retention. Addressing these issues requires a focused approach to improving work-life balance and providing clear pathways for career progression.

Leadership challenges within CAPF are equally pressing. Communication gaps between different levels of hierarchy hinder trust and operational efficiency. Poor upward and downward communication often leaves personnel feeling alienated and disconnected from decision-making processes. Furthermore, leadership training programs are insufficient to prepare leaders for the dynamic and complex scenarios they face in modern security operations. This gap necessitates robust training initiatives that incorporate modern leadership practices and emphasize emotional intelligence.

To overcome these challenges, several recommendations can be implemented. For personnel management, stress management programs that include counseling services and recreational activities should be prioritized to improve mental health and morale. Establishing clear promotion pathways and offering skill development opportunities will enhance career advancement and professional growth. In the realm of leadership, regular training programs should be introduced to equip leaders with the skills necessary to navigate complex situations effectively. Transparent communication channels should also be established to facilitate feedback, resolve grievances and

foster a collaborative work environment. Implementing these measures will create a more motivated, cohesive and efficient force capable of meeting the demands of its critical mission.

7. Conclusion

The study highlights significant challenges in personnel management and leadership within the CAPF, specifically at the Ahmedabad Armed Camp. Addressing these issues through targeted interventions can enhance morale, efficiency and overall effectiveness.

References

- Chandra, P. and Iyer, V. (2019). Interplay of leadership and personnel management in Indian paramilitary forces. *Journal of Security Studies*, 45(3), 243-260.
- Gupta, R. and Srivastava, A. (2020). Stress management practices in CAPF: A critical analysis. *Indian Journal of Management*, 56(2), 125-138.
- Kumar, S. and Reddy, V. (2020). Enhancing leadership capabilities in Central Armed Police Forces. *Journal of Public Administration and Policy*, 12(4), 214-227.
- Mishra, R. and Raj, S. (2018). Impact of resource constraints on morale in paramilitary forces. *Defence Studies Journal*, 19(3), 171-189.
- Patel, N. (2020). Regional variations in personnel management practices in CAPF. *Indian Review of Public Affairs*, 23(1), 89-102.
- Sharma, M. (2019). Challenges in career advancement for CAPF personnel. *Human Resource Development Quarterly*, 18(2), 101-116.
- Singh, R. (2021). Leadership dynamics in Indian paramilitary forces. *International Journal of Security Studies*, 34(1), 45-59.

A STUDY OF HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS PRINCIPALS HAVING UNDER EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT

Gayatriben H. Patel
Researcher
M.Sc., M.Ed., M.Phil.

1. Abstract of research:

This whole universe ya Brahmand is a stateless Institution. The things around us like trace the rivers the sea, the mountain the stars, the sun, the moon, a plant and various human groups each. are moving with the mysterious speed. We are getting degree of recumbence as it management, harmony of whole universe and concord is happening miraculously. We visualize unity, extinction in cosmos due to some invisible power. We can recognize this mysterious power as we want to recognize like supper natural power, Supreme Being power or well managed power. The result of forward March in physical development material development of the universe and progress of human being dwelling over it has given us the best example of management. Even in modern time in every professional institution and field management has obtained for most and compact management has become a general process like highest general factors in all form of organized like Education, Social, Army, Governmental, Medical, Factory, Panchayat etc. though they have at sight diversity in entanglement and size.

Kothari Commission has truly expressed that “The future of India is shaped in its classroom.” A student studying the lessons of construction and mode in the classroom of education institute of India will be future citizen of India. We know that any institution cannot exist for a long time without a leader, can it possible without a leader to take the decision about the work management and daily activities of the institution? Impression of higher authority of any institution affect the entire institution when we look in the mirror we see our own reflection in the same way reflection of a person holding important place in the institution in seen in each factor of the institution. The principal is the soul heart of the school. It we state further he is the main foundation stone of school buildings. Therefore it is truly stated that:

A principal being a coordinator can do harmonious development of Institution by maintaining Equilibrium of all activities. The principal is the founder and clean maker of discipline and common place of school. It is in the hands of principal to externalize and personalized objective and ideas. A principal is the sculptor of school. He is a director wizard of children. He does persons development or lives sculpture from the schoolyard marble. A sculptures wizard as his one desired and skill. In the same a principal sculpture wizard according to his own skills and ideology.

Children can be formulated properly if the principal is ingenious. As well deficiency in decision making behavior effect will reflect on children and management of school principal is the main organized of all works of school. A principal has to fore thought of various matters like what type of conversations to be organized which days to be collaborated? What type of fort to be organized? How and when to conduct the examination etc. during the program of whole year. A principle working with enthusiasm and inspiration provide a motivation point the men working under him. It all depends on principal to keep whole school atmosphere live, feeling in humanly vibrant with co education activities of school. A school administration become harmonious if the school principal is of experimental, morally, having an equal view point, phenomenal planning power, having management power, having equalities of leadership, always insisting in discipline informed with new trends. The power detector in students and teachers, charitable, ideas for humanity and successful teacher.

2. Definition of words:

2.1 Under educational achievement:

When the result are declare of public examination of any standard after the examination conducted and very less marks are obtained then it is called under educational achievement.

2.2 Study:

Study means any type of examination investigation meditative thinking or process of satisfying curiosity. It is a process of getting knowledge and obtaining information of thing for objective of something.

3. Objective of the research:

To know the opinions of principal regarding under achievement of Higher secondary school having under educational achievement.

4. Questions of the research:

How it will be the opinion of principal regarding Higher Secondary School having under educational achievement.

5. Importance of the research:

- Education is a construct changing process. Educational research is the foundation of the education building. New research is needed in Education.
- The research is intent to be done the study of secondary schools of north Gujarat having under educational achievement. So that it will come to know the actuality of result and who is the really responsible for poor result of the three student teachers and school viewing in benefits of students.
- One will get experience of actual work of the exclusive and educational.
- One will come to know of his own limitation. He experiences the environmental, realistic of physical features of the school which is very useful in his business.
- This study will help the principal to know the teaching and exclusive work is school remaining properly or not and how difficult it is to face problems.

6. Delimitation of the research:

- This investigation is only pertaining to Standard 12 only.
- This study is imitated only for Higher secondary school of North Gujarat district Arvalli.
- The research use self constructed fix answer oriented questionnare for the principal. So due to this reason the limitation of tools become the limitation of the research.
- In the present study opinion of Aravalli district principal are only use.

7. Method of the research:

In the present study survey method is being used.

8. Population and sample of the study:

In this study the principals of Higher secondary school of 6 district of North Gujarat are included as population, in which 50 principles of 50 schools of North Gujarat has been selected as sample.

9. Tools of the research:

In the present study in order to know the opinion of principal self constructed fix answer oriented questionnaire has been made use.

10. Data Collection procedure:

This research is regarding Higher Secondary School of north Gujarati having under educational achievement, so the researcher went personally to the principal of school with self constructed questionnaire to get their opinion thus data is collected.

11. Data analysis producer:

Percentage is method has been used for proper statistical analysis of data obtain through sample. Such as questionnaire was distributed in various selections. The number of total numbers and percentage where found in each section.

12. The finding of the research:

1. The ratio of qualified teachers in school where satisfied in average.
2. Attendance of students in school was less and parents of the students wear often less educated.
3. Students are given assignment but it is found that students do not come with completion of homework.
4. Students are given educational guidance but it is found that students follow very less to the educational guidance.
5. Such schools principals remain attentive for the improvement of education.

References

- Agrawal, J.C., (1969). *Educational Research in india*. (Forth Edition). New Delhi; Tata mcGraw Hill.
- Agrawal,J.C.,(1975). *Educational Research an Introduction*. New Delhi; Arya Book Depot.
- Best, J.W., (2004). *Research in Education*. (Seventh Edition). New Delhi; Parntice Hall of India Pvt. Ltd.
- Best,J.W.,(1965). *Research Methods in Education*. New York; Live right public corporation.
- Best, J.W., & Kahn.J.V.,(2006). *Research in Education*. New Delhi; Prentice Hall India Pvt.Ltd.
- Dass,M.,(2004).*Education in India* (First Edition).New Delhi; Atlantic Publishers.

પૃથ્વીવલ્લભ - મૂળ કૃતિ અને ચલચિત્રમાં સામ્ય - વૈશ્યમ્ય

નયનાબેન સિંધવ

રીસર્ચ સ્કોલર- ગુજરાતી, સુરેન્દ્રનગર યુનિવર્સિટી, વઢવાણ

૩૦ ડિસેમ્બર, ૧૮૮૭ માં જન્મનાર ક.મા. મુનશી ધનશ્યામ ઉપનામથી જાણીતા હતા. તેઓ વ્યવસાયે વકીલ હતા. ભારતીય વિદ્યાભવનની સ્થાપના તેમણે કરી હતી. બંધારણ સભાના સભ્ય રહ્યા અને આઝાદ ભારતના સૌપ્રથમ કૃષિપ્રધાન હતા. સોમનાથ મંદિરના જીર્ણોદ્ધાર અને ભારતમાં વિલીનીકરણમાં અગત્યની ભૂમિકા ભજવનાર. ઉત્તરપ્રદેશના રાજ્યપાલના હોદ્દા પર રહેનાર, ભારતના ટપાલ વિભાગ તરફથી ટપાલ ટિકીટ (તેમના ચિત્રવાળી) બહાર પાડી હતી. મુંબઈના એક મુખ્ય માર્ગને તેમના નામ પરથી નામ અપાયું છે. જયપુરમાં એક માર્ગને તેમના નામ પરથી નામ અપાયું છે. તિરૂઅનંતપુરમમાં એક શાળાને ભવન્સના કુલપતિ કે. એમ. મુનશી મેમોરિયલ વિદ્યામંદિર સપ્તશતીકે નામ અપાયું છે. ભારતીય વિદ્યા ભવન તેમના માનમાં સામાજિક કાર્ય માટે કુલપતિ મુનશી પુરસ્કાર એનાયત કરે છે. આમ, આટલી સિધ્ધીને પ્રાપ્ત કરનાર કનૈયાલાલ માણેકલાલ મુનશી સાહિત્યક્ષેત્રએ પ્રકાશ પાડ્યા વગર શી રીતે રહી શકે? તેમણે સાહિત્યક્ષેત્રમાં પણ સારું એવું પ્રદાન કર્યું. તેમની ઘણી બધી કૃતિમાંથી તેમને વિશેષ ખ્યાતિ નવલકથાકાર તરીકે મળી છે. અમુક મત પ્રમાણે તેમની ઐતિહાસીક નવલકથામાં તેઓ સારી એવી સફળતા મેળવી શક્યા છે. અહીં મારા આ શોધ પેપરમાં તેમની ખૂબ જ જાણીતી નવલકથા પૃથ્વીવલ્લભ : મૂળ કૃતિ અને ચલચિત્રમાં સામ્ય - વૈશ્યમ્ય જોવાનો ઉપક્રમ છે.

ક.મા. મુનશીની મૂળ કૃતિ પૃથ્વીવલ્લભને આધારે ૧૯૨૪ માં ‘માલવપતિ મુંજ’ શીર્ષકથી નાટક મંચ પર ભજવવામાં આવ્યું હતું. ૧૯૪૩ માં (પૃથ્વીવલ્લભ) પરથી પૃથ્વીવલ્લભ નામની હિન્દી ફિલ્મ બનાવવામાં આવી. ૧૯૭૬ માં સર્જકની મૂળ કૃતિના આધારે સુધા એન્ટરપ્રાઇઝ મુંબઈ દ્વારા ‘માલવપતિ મુંજ’ શીર્ષકથી ગુજરાતી ફિલ્મનું નિર્માણ થયું. આશરે ૨૦૧૮ માં સોની પર ધારાવાહિક સ્વરૂપે ‘પૃથ્વીવલ્લભ ઇતિહાસ કે રહસ્ય’ શીર્ષકથી આશરે ૪૫ એપિસોડ આવ્યા. કૃતિને આધારે કલિયુષ પણ ઘણી બધી આવી. અહીં સર્જકની મૂળ કૃતિ અને ચલચિત્રમાં અમુક અંશે સામ્ય-વૈશ્યમ્ય નીચે પ્રમાણે જોશું.

મૂળ કૃતિ અને ચલચિત્રમાં ઘણી સમાનતા જોવા મળે છે. તેમાંથી થોડા સમાન પ્રસંગોનો અહીં ઉલ્લેખ કરીશું. પૃથ્વીવલ્લભે ૧૬ વખત તૈલપ રાજાને હરાવ્યા અને તેના ચરણ તૈલય પાસે ધોવડાવી દરેક વખતે તેને સ્વમાનથી છોડી તેના રાજ્યમાં માનભરે મુકવામાં આવતો. મુંજ કુશળ, પ્રતાપી, પ્રજાપ્રેમી સર્વેને તેની વાતમાં આકર્ષે તેવો હતો. વધુ શું કહેવું? તેના વિશે તે ‘અભેદ’ અને ‘અજોડ’ (અદ્વિતીય) રાજા હતો. વળી ભિલ્લમરાજ બહાદુર અને બાહોશ તેમજ વચનનું પાલન કરનાર સામંત છે. મૃણાલ મુંજને હરાવી તૈલપને ચક્રવર્તી જોવાનું છે. ભિલ્લમરાજ પ્રતિજ્ઞા કરે છે. મુંજને પકડવાની અથવા તેનું મસ્તક ઉતારી લાવવાની જો એમ નહીં થાય તો પોતે મરી જશે અથવા કાયમને માટે મોઢું નહીં બતાવે એમ કહે છે. મૃણાલ કુટનિતી વાપરવા તૈલયને સલાહ આપે છે. કે તેને મુકવા આવેલા અવંતિના માણસોને કેદ કરી પુરી દેવા ત્યારબાદ પૃથ્વીવલ્લભને યુધ્ધ માટે પડકાર કરવો અને ગોદાવરી પાર કરી તેના માણસો છોડાવી જાય તેમ કહેવું. મુંજ યુધ્ધ માટે તૈયાર થાય છે. બધા તેને રોકે છે. ગોદાવરી પાર કરવાની ના પાડે છે. જ્યોતિષની ભવિષ્યવાણીની યાદ અપાવે છે. કે તે એક જ વાર ગોદાવરી પાર કરી શકશે.

મુંજ કેદ થયા પછી તેની સવારી સમયે મૃણાલ, વિલાસ, લક્ષ્મી સર્વે પ્રજાજન તેને નિહાળવા આવે છે. બધા તેના રૂપ, હલક વગેરેના વખાણ કરે છે વિલાસ એમ બોલી ઉઠે છે કે કેટલો સુંદર પુરુષ છે. ત્યારે મૃણાલ તેને ટોકે છે. યુધ્ધમાં મુંજને જ્યારે ભિલ્લમરાજ પકડે છે. ત્યારે મુંજ તેને શાબાસી આપે છે. અને ભલામણ કરે છે કે તેના કવિઓનો વાળ પણ વાંકો ન થવા દેતા. રાજાભોજ રસનિધી નામના એક કવિ તરીકે તૈલયના રાજ્યમાં રહે છે. જેની સાથે વિલાસને પ્રેમ થાય છે. મુંજને કપટી માનનાર મૃણાલને પણ મુંજ સાથે પ્રણય બંધાય છે. મુંજ-મૃણાલને ગુપ્ત સુરંગમાંથી અવંતિ જવાની અને તેને પટરાણી બનાવવાની વાત કરે છે. ત્યારે તે રાજી થઈને હા પાડે છે. તે મંથન કરી અને મુંજ સાથે અવંતિ જવાનું માંડી વાળે છે. અને મુંજને બંદી તરીકે રાખવાનું

નક્કી કરે છે. જેથી તે મૃણાલની નજર સામે રહે તેમ તે વિચાર કરે છે. કુંવર સત્યાશ્રયને મુંજ ગુપ્ત માર્ગથી નાશી જવાનો છે. તે વાત કરે છે અને મુંજને પકડવાની આજ્ઞા કરે છે. મુંજ પકડાય જાય છે. મૃણાલના મુંજ સાથેના પ્રેમની જાણ થતા તૈલપ મુંજ પાસે સાત દિવસ નગરમાં ભિક્ષા મંગાવે છે. છેલ્લે મૃણાલ પાસે ભિક્ષા મંગાવે છે. પછી હાથીના પગ નીચે કચડી મારી નાખવામાં આવે છે.

આવી ખ્યાતનામ કૃતિ અને ચલચિત્ર વચ્ચે સમાન તત્વો જો હોય તો વિષય તત્વો શી રીતે ન હોય? જે હોય જ તેને અહીં જોઈએ. મુનશીની આ નવલકથાનો આરંભ એક બાલાની તપસ્યાથી થાય છે. આ બાલા ભિલ્લમરાજની પુત્રી છે. તો ચલચિત્રમાં બાલા તપસ્યા કરતી મધ્યભાગમાં આવે છે. આરંભ ગીત અને નૃત્યથી થાય છે. વિલાસ સંગીત અને ગીત જાણતી હોય તેમ બતાવ્યું છે. જ્યારે મુળ કૃતિમાં વિલાસ ગીત, સંગીત, આનંદ વગેરે શબ્દોથી સાવ અજાણ છે. જ્યારે મૃણાલ, જકલા અને લક્ષ્મીદેવી શિવ મંદિરમાં જતા હોય છે. ત્યારે રસ્તામાં ગીત ગાતી એક ચારણ સ્ત્રી આવે છે. અને મૃણાલ ગાવાની મનાઈ કરે છે. ત્યારે તે યુધ્ધમાં મુંજની હાર અને તૈલપનો વિજય થયો છે, તેમ કહે છે. અને વળી મુંજ માત્ર યુધ્ધ હાર્યો છે. તું તારું જીવન હારીશ એમ કહીને ગાતી-ગાતી ચાલી જાય છે. ધારાવાહિકમાં મૃણાલને યુધ્ધનો પોશાક પહેરી યુધ્ધ કરતી બતાવી છે. જે મુળ કથામાં તેવો કોઈ ઉલ્લેખ નથી. મૃણાલ માત્ર તેના ભાઈને રાજ્ય ચલાવવા માટે સલાહ-સુચન કરે છે. મુંજ બન્ને રાજ્યની દુશ્મની ખતમ કરવા માન્યખેતમાં રહે છે. તેથી જુદુ મુળ કૃતિમાં મુંજ હારી ગયા બાદ તેને બંદી બનાવીને માન્યખેતમાં લાવવામાં આવ્યો હતો. ધારાવાહિકમાં મુંજ-મૃણાલની માંગ ભરે છે એમ બતાવવામાં આવ્યું હતું. જ્યારે મુળ કૃતિમાં એવું કંઈ આવતું નથી. રાજકુમાર સત્યાશ્રય તલવારનો ઘા વિલાસના ગળા પર કરે છે. જે મુળ કૃતિમાં વિલાસનું મસ્તક ઘડથી અલગ કરી નાખે છે. ફિલ્મમાં વિલાસ બચી જાય છે. જીવતી રહે છે. જ્યારે મુળ કૃતિમાં વિલાસ મૃત્યુ પામે છે. હિન્દી ફિલ્મના અંતમાં ‘ચક્ષુશ્રવા’ એવા મુંજના મૃત્યુ પછી મૃણાલના હૈયે પણ મુંજના મૃત્યુનો ‘વજ્રઘાત’ થયો હોય તેમ તે પણ ત્યાં જ મૃત્યુ પામે છે. જ્યારે મુળ કૃતિમાં પૃથ્વીવલ્લભના મોતથી કૃતિ સમાપ્ત થાય છે. ને ફિલ્મમાં અંતમાં રાજાભોજ અને ભિલ્લમ તૈલપ પર ચડાઈ કરી તેને મોતને ઘાટ ઉતારે છે.

આમ સમગ્ર રીતે જોતા ક.મા. મુનશીની આ કૃતિમાં તેનું ચલચિત્રમાં ઘણીવાર રૂપાંતરણ થયું. છતાં મુંજની કિર્તી કે ગુણમાં કશું વૈશ્યમ્ય જોવા મળતું નથી. તેથી એમ કહેવામાં જરાય અતિશયોકિત નથી કે, “પૃથ્વીવલ્લભ એટલે જાણે પૃથ્વી (ધરતી) નો વલ્લભ જ” તો વળી અંતમાં જ્યારે મુંજને હાથીના પગ નીચે કચડવામાં આવે છે. ત્યારે “પ્રજાજન રહે છે પણ માન્યખેતના પથ્થરો પણ રહે છે.” કૃતિની શરૂઆતમાં “મૃણાલ ઉગ્ર તાપશી સમાન જાણે” એમ બતાવવામાં આવી છે. આ નવલકથા તે સમયે તો શ્રોતાને મોહિત કરે તેવી હતી. પણ આજે આટલા વર્ષે પણ તેમાં હજુ ખેડાણ નજીવા એવા બદલાવ સાથે થતું રહે છે. જે મુળ કૃતિ સાથે ઘણી ખરી સામ્ય-વૈશ્યમ્ય હોવા છતાં વાંચનાર અને જોનારને રસ વિભોર કરે છે. આગળ શું આવશે તેવી તાલા-વેલી જગાડે છે. અંતમાં વધુ ન કહેતા “જાજી વાતોના ગાડા ભરાય” વિશેષ શું કહેવું? બસ એટલું જ કે સર્જકને મુઠ્ઠીભર ઉંચે સ્થાન અપાવે છે.

Aftermath of English Language on Education, Culture and Generation in India

Vijeta Brahmhatt
Research Scholar- English,
Surendranagar University, Wadhvaan

Dr. M. K. Jain
Research Guide

Abstract

This research paper has imparted to divulge the ascendancy of the English language in Indian society. How a foreign language has become the biggest influence and part of a cultural shift is a trivial issue to be analyzed and focused on. Any of the cultures is known by its history, mythology and the texts been passed through and when a language identity has been mixed up that emerges omnibus outcomes, India is a country that has gone under the wrath of battles and invasions of various outsiders from different religions and regions, thus it has the most cyclopedic history to be read and understood. In this research paper, one of the dominant factors has been discussed as an issue: the impact of the English language, though it has a bright side too, the triggered consequence has to be brought into exhibition.

Introduction

“The prominent and sole possession of the human race is language,” Hockett said this because of its significance, various scholars have talked about the major role of language and its usages to mankind. The researcher firmly believes that “Language is the only thing which segregates humans from other species, thus the usage is vigorous of it,” is the quote by the researcher herself. Before the influence of the English language in India is elaborated, it is necessary to ventilate the role of language in the day-to-day life of the human dynasty and its effect on every individual’s brain function, lifestyle, behaviour, and thought process. The persuasion technique used by people to communicate with each other can be uttered frivolously through language proficiency; language acquisition and its pedagogy have a complex structure, yet an individual’s first choice to express what is being felt is verbal communication. It is a primary and fundamental source to connect one person to another. The power of language fosters a connection between individuals, whenever communication happens verbally it is more efficacious. nonetheless, language is a more expressive way to share ideas as the common tool of persuasion. According to Sapir Whorf’s hypothesis, “a language and its structure sway the perception of a person and develop an understanding of the surroundings”, this hypothesis is also known as linguistic relativity. It has been divided into two main forms according to its influence, versatility, and usage of linguistic determination and linguistic relativity are two wings of the main structure that are segregated according to their impacts. The strong version is “determination” as it determines thoughts, this delineates that if any concept is not a part of language one cannot conceive that idea, the weak version upholds that though language influences thoughts and perception it does not determine it solely. Facts about human nature and behaviour have been being discussed for ages and many factors have been found that shape them, cognitive consciousness also plays an important role but language as the sole possession of the human species, and the impression of it on the brain function is considered the most implicit. Language consists of a meticulous designation as a tool of persuasion, belonging,

connection, and way of expression, thus language brings comprehensive effects on any civilization, culture, or religion. India is being called a diverse country because of its incredibly rich culture which consists of some ancient languages and acquired languages born out of them. It has more than 1650 mother tongues and dialects from five individual languages of origin from language families, and its linguistic abundance is reflected in the culture. An already linguistically abundant nation had been introduced to a new foreign language that had happened with purpose, which has been resonating in contemporary times as a cultural shift, since.

English was institutionalized in India during British rule which has impacted education and administration in a humongous way. The famous Macaulay Minute is a document that has been a seed to be sowed into the roots of India while introducing the English language as a medium of education. In the 19th century British East India Company was under debatable state about, “how Indians should be educated?”, and “what language would serve the purpose well!”, meanwhile these questions turned into arguments dividing intellectuals and authority into two groups where Orientalists advocated to continue traditional language as they believed in the significance of traditional knowledge system to preserve the intellectual heritage of Indian civilization which they considered sophisticated and ancient, their approach was more sympathetic to Indian cultural practice, even they were highly interested in learning literature, philosophy, and science from India. Moreover, on the other side, there were Anglicists who favored English as a language of education to empower Western knowledge and establish supremacy. In a book by Bernard S. Cohn he said that “Macaulay’s Minute formed the education system as a tool of governance, he also criticized the motif of control through cultural and linguistic hegemony, nonetheless Robert E. Sullivan in his Macaulay: The Tragedy of Power. “Stated that Macaulay saw education not as an instrument of enlightenment for India but as a mechanism to perpetuate British dominance by colonial elite that would internalize colonial values.”

Furthermore, as a common language or being pidgin English has claimed an unshakable place in India, it is also used as a second official language in the diverse linguistic landscape. The impact consists of brighter and darker sides, here the fundamentals of this research paper will be questioned in which English has been seen as an issue to the education, culture, and generation. Whenever human survival is challenged the wrong influence should be eradicated is the basic rule to live in a healthy environment and develop peaceful surroundings, according to this English language has established mixed effects, thus the beneficial part should be appreciated and the approaches which have led discomfort to the society should be eliminated. Globalization in India has been highly strengthened by using the English language to connect people across the world with confidence, access to science and technology has become easier, and even global knowledge or scientific accuracy has flourished. The doors to international communities or institutions have been reached and given great intellectuals to the country, it has facilitated and connected the market to an international scale by fostering better trade and cultural exchange. The language proficiency among localities has inspired them to think beyond boundaries and India has become the hub of innovations, technology, and inventions. Simultaneously only a language have established the measurement of life skills and lifestyle, it has divided people into different financial and social classes which is not less than any mental torture who are facing the situation, an individuals who are not being able to get access or surrounding of English speaking environment are encouraged to feel guilty for not having communication skill just because of a single but all engrossing language; the one is forced to feel low and socially twerp, meanwhile people have asserted this issue by showing their unacceptance calling English as a foreign language and mocking the people who are very good at it, but the melancholy of this approach is that the people have exhibited hypocrisy through such a mentality as they have adapted western clothing style because it is easy to be dressed up in any

attire but never fail to mock a language which is bit difficult to acquire, the second language acquisition is quite challenging because the native speaker would always have an influence of native language on mind and synchronizing another language under influence of mother tongue is tough task to do, so if a person knows more than one language that shows good level of intelligence, specifically any of foreign language, thus English does not have any relation with smartness of any individual but the second language acquisition has and that ability can give a person an honour to be called as an intellect. Urbanization is at its verge in the nation where people have got connected to the globe but formed disconnection to their roots. Cultural Practices are being challenged where some individuals are totally vulnerable to understanding the exact morals or values to be followed, their logic is contaminated and rationality has been distracted. Success has become the ultimate goal and the term is being defined as becoming the money maker and owner of materialistic luxury. Authenticity is being misunderstood as old-fashioned and some awkward fashionable adaptations are being called new and modern. Media, social media, and visible sources are flooded with uncomfortable fashion statements that are hard to be adapted by common people, even if they try to imitate it causes them financial damage and loss of integrity. The English Language is being seen as a language of intellectual and vernacular or regional languages are losing its value. Someone's potential is being measured through the ability to speak English and is considered elite. People are using this aristocratic language to offend their own people and give them inferiority traumas, only a language which has meant to be used for communication snatching away the confidence of enthusiastic and potent individuals for not having affluent vocabulary or speaking ability.

Linguistic Globalization is a result of the connection developed among different nations across the world. The expansion has brought profound ground to explore multiple domains for bilingual and multilingual people. Code-switching has been a boon to people who have faced difficulty related to lexical gaps, they have overcome the verbal dearth comfortably at the places they did not belong or from an unexpected situation they popped into. "In a multilingual society, each language uniquely fulfills certain roles and represents distinct identities, and all of them complement one another to serve the complex communicative demands of a pluralistic society. (Sridhar, 1996, P.53)" Mixing language is a convenient way to compensate linguistic errors or can be taken as the way to create a bridge that connects one language to another, moreover, it is said that everything that comes to us has a cost, though Code-switching comes with many advantages for an individual who does not have complete knowledge of either language. and the remittance of adaptation to a standard language is endangered and the extinction of traditional practices, regional languages, and authenticity of culture. Language has been entitled as one of the greatest emblems of human diversity. It surveyed that Among 7000 languages worldwide around 3000 are near to extinct, which concludes that the major part is under threat from the planet's current linguistic diversity. Ganesh N Devy, founder-director of the Bhasha Research and Publication Centre, Gujarat, India Said, "Approximately 220 languages have vanished since 1961 and another 150 could be lost within the next 50 years. India is at the top of the list of endangered languages, in which at first the tribal languages are at stake.

The flourished standardization of the English language is indubitable which had happened under the colonialization. English has become the lingua franca of almost all the main languages in the modern era and even has high dominance over the sources which has become an essential part of day-to-day life, whether it is media, movies, music, art, or creative things on online platforms, certainly and globally. Henceforth the parlance has a high influence on the young generation; as this lexical terminology attracts them so tremendously that modern youngsters use their regional languages at a minimum scale. In the competitive era, an individual can seek desired opportunities by benefiting through proficiency which is often linked to better job perspective and smartness. In

urban regions, people use the English language commonly; most of the time it is spontaneous because they have gained command of a language and are comfortable using it in communication, but sometimes the parlance is being used to offend others, to mock them for not knowing such a standard language, to show them that they are behind the time and not have upgraded or smart enough to stand high in the society, consequently in overall English language has become more show-off than just a just language. As a legacy of colonization, it never fails to acquire dominance, since it has been accepted as an elite by everyone mentally & socially.

Conclusion

Ngugi wa Thiong'o has mentioned in his book *Decolonising: The Politics of Language in African Literature* about the real purpose of colonization and its ways of controlling people's wealth through controlling their minds by influencing culture, language, and education, subsequently this is being seen even after the years of freedom proclaimed by the nations that this strong seed has drilled linguistic lands and disseminated into the roots. Regional, tribal, and vernacular languages are the heritage of culture, the proof of their social involvement in the form of written, verbal, and heard sources, an abundantly powerful legacy of their existence and identity. The lexical treasure trove of knowledge. The preservation of such a legacy is the fundamental duty of the citizens and government mutually, exceptional to any of political fundamental people should initiate and step forward to secure the linguistic heritage, even government should raise some serious awareness towards it but the researcher personally believes that this is the duty of an individual towards the nation they are born in and incredible India worths to be preserved in all aspects of it; whether if it is literature, mythology, history, geography, diverse culture, diverse languages, or fertile land. The loss of culture is a loss of men is the message to be understood firmly.

References

- Hockett, Charles F. (1.960). "The Origin Of Speech." *Scientific American*, 203(3)
- Annamalai, E. (1979). *Language Movements in India*
- Macaulay, T.B. (1835). Minute by the Hon'ble T. B. Macaulay, dated 2nd February 1835
- Cohn, Bernard S. (1996). *Colonialism and kits Forms of Knowledge: The British in India*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.
- Sullivan, Robert E. (1977). "Macaulay's Minute and the Construction of the Indian Educational System." *The journal of Asian Studies*
- Sridhar. 1996. P.53
- Ngugi wa thiong'o. (1986). *Decolonising the Mind: The politics of Language in African Literature*. London: James Currey.
- Sapir, Edward. (1929). "The Status of Linguistic Method in Anthropology." *American Anthropologist*, 31(2), 217-237.

ગુજરાતનું સહુથી મોટું પુસ્તકાલય મધ્યવર્તી પુસ્તકાલય વડોદરાના સંગ્રહ અને તેમા અપાતી વિવિધ
સેવાઓનો: એક અભ્યાસ

અસરક એ.મોવર

પી.એચ.ડી.સ્કોલર, સુરેન્દ્રનગર યુનિવર્સિટી, સુરેન્દ્રનગર

માર્ગદર્શક

ડો.વર્ષા જી.જોષી

આસીસ્ટન્ટ પ્રોફેસર, સુરેન્દ્રનગર યુનિવર્સિટી, સુરેન્દ્રનગર

સારાંશ:

વિરાટ સાર્વજનિક ગ્રંથાલય પ્રવૃત્તિ એટલે જ ગુજરાત રાજ્યની સાર્વજનિક ગ્રંથાલય પ્રવૃત્તિ ‘ ગામ ત્યા શાળા ! શાળા ત્યાં ગ્રંથાલય ! આ સુત્ર આપનાર હતા વડોદરા રાજ્યનાં કેલાસવાસી પ્રજાવત્સલ મહારાજા શ્રીમાંત સયાજીરાવ ગાયકવાડ ત્રીજા (સને ૧૮૬૯-૧૯૩૯) આજ તો છે મધ્યવર્તી પુસ્તકાલય વડોદરા.આપણા દેશના દરેક રાજ્યમાં મધ્યવર્તી પુસ્તકાલય (સેન્ટ્રલ લાયબ્રેરી) હોય છે. તેમાં ગુજરાત સુખદ અપવાદ છે, ગુજરાત અલગ રાજ્ય થયા બાદ અને પાટનગર- ગાંધીનગરમાં મધ્યવર્તી પુસ્તકાલય કાર્યરત થયા બાદ પણ સંસ્કાર નગરી વડોદરા રાજ્યનાં પ્રજાવત્સલ મહારાજા સર સયાજીરાવ ગાયકવાડ ત્રીજા(૧૮૬૯-૧૯૩૯) ના રાજ્ય શાસન દરમ્યાન મહારાજા યુરોપ અને અમેરીકાના પ્રવાસ દરમ્યાન ત્યાંની સાર્વજનિક પુસ્તકાલય પ્રવૃત્તિના વિકાસથી પ્રભાવિત થઈ વડોદરા રાજ્યની પ્રજા પણ આવી સ્વયંશિક્ષણ અને આજીવન કેળવણીની પ્રવૃત્તિથી લાભાંન્વિત થાય તેવા ઉમદા હેતુથી મહારાજાએ પોતાના લક્ષ્મીવિલાસ પેલેસમાં સગૃહીત ગ્રંથો (પેલેસ લાયબ્રેરી) કે જેની ઉપયોગ રાજકુટુંબ તથા તેના અધિકારીઓ માટે સીમિત હતો તેને જુના સરકારવાડા(રોયલ મેન્શન) માં સ્થળાંતરિત કરીને પ્રજાજનો તેનો ઉપયોગ કરી શકે તેવી વ્યવસ્થા કરી અને છેક ૧૯૧૦ થી સેવાઓ આપી રહેલ સમૃદ્ધ પુસ્તકાલયનો “ મધ્યસ્થ ગ્રંથાલયનો” દરજ્જો જાળવી રાખવામાં આવ્યો છે, પ્રસ્તુત લેખમાં મધ્યવર્તી પુસ્તકાલય વડોદરામાં સમયની માંગને અનુરૂપ સુધારા વધારા કરી તેનું આધુનિકરણ પણ કરવામાં આવ્યું છે અને તેના સંગ્રહ ઉપરાંત વિવિધ સેવાની બાબતમાં રાષ્ટ્રીય સ્તરે ‘ પ્રથમ’ નું ગૌરવ ધરાવતા આ પુસ્તકાલયને પુસ્તક પ્રદર્શન માટે ઇ.સ. ૧૯૧૮ અને ઇ.સ. ૧૯૨૦ માં રાષ્ટ્રીય કક્ષાના સૂવર્ણચંદ્રકો પણ મળેલ છે.

ખાસ કરીને પ્રસ્તુત લેખમાં પુસ્તકાલયમાં સંગ્રહ વિકાસ, સિધ્ધિઓ, વિશિષ્ટ ગ્રંથો, વિશિષ્ટતા, વિવિધ સેવાઓ વિશે છાણવટ કરવામાં આવી છે.

પ્રસ્તાવના :

કોઈપણ રાષ્ટ્રના સામાજિક, શૈક્ષણિક, સાંસ્કૃતિક અને આર્થિક વિકાસમાં પુસ્તકાલયનો ઘણો મોટો ભાગ ભજવે છે, જ્યારે સાર્વજનિક પુસ્તકાલયોમાં અનેક પ્રગતિશીલ સુધારા માટે જાણીતા અને પ્રમોદર પામેલા મહારાજા સયાજીરાવ ગાયકવાડ (ત્રીજા) તેમના વિદેશ પ્રવાસો દરમ્યાન તેઓએ પુસ્તકાલયો કેળવણીનું અસરકારક સાધન બની શકે તેવું લાગ્યું અને આ સુવિધા તાત્કાલિક વડોદરા રાજ્યની પ્રજાને આપવા માટે તેમણે પુસ્તકાલયો માટેના ખાતાની રચના કરી. ગ્રામ્ય વિસ્તારોમાં પણ પુસ્તકાલયોની ગુંથણી રચી શકાઈ, પૂર્વજોના વસવાટના સ્થળ સરકારવાડામાં, રાજ્યના મધ્યવર્તી પુસ્તકાલય ઇ.સ. ૧૯૧૦ માં શરૂ કરવામાં આવ્યું અને તેના સંગ્રહમાં પેલેસ લાયબ્રેરી તથા સંપતરાવ ગાયકવાડનાં અંગત સંગ્રહમાંના પુસ્તકોનો ઉમેરો કરવામાં આવ્યો. અમેરીકામાં સાર્વજનિક પુસ્તકાલયના સંચાલનની તાલિમ પામેલ ગ્રંથપાલ ક્યુરેટર તરીકે ત્રણ વર્ષના કરારથી નિમણૂક કરવામાં આવી અને ટુંકા સમયમાં પુસ્તક આપ-લે ઉપરાંત સંદર્ભ, મહિલા તથા બાળકો માટેના વિભાગોનો ઉમેરો કરવામાં

આવ્યો, અને બોર્ડના મદદનીશ તરીકે મુળ વસો ગામના શિક્ષક મોતીભાઈ ન.અમીનને મુકવામાં આવ્યાં. જેમણે પુસ્તકાલયનાં ક્ષેત્રમાં દેશભરમાં ગણના પામેલું મહત્વનું પ્રદાન કર્યું. વડોદરા રાજ્યની પુસ્તકાલય પ્રવૃત્તિને પ્રતિષ્ઠાભરી ઓળખ મળી.

સર સયાજીરાવ ગાયકવાડનાં સમયમાં દક્ષિણ અને ઉત્તર ગુજરાત , ચરોતર તથા સૌરાષ્ટ્રનો કેટલોક વિસ્તાર પણ વડોદરા રાજ્યમાં હતો તેથી ‘ ગામ ત્યાં શાળા અમે શાળા ત્યાં પુસ્તકાલય’ વિભાવનાને સાકાર કરવા ગામડાઓમાં પુસ્તક મોકલવા-લઈ આવવા બળદગાડાઓ ઉપયોગમાં લઈ ફ.પુ(ફરતા પુસ્તકાલયો)ની ગુંથણી ઉભી કરવામાં આવી હતી.

વડોદરા રાજ્યનાં કૈલાસવાસી શ્રીમંત મહારાજા ગાયકવાડ ત્રીજાની દેણગી એટલે પ્રજા સમુદાયને શ્રેષ્ઠ નાગરીક તરીકે તૈયાર કરવા માટે બિનપરંપરાગત વિશ્વ વિદ્યાલય તરીકે વિના મુલ્યે સેવાઓ આપવા માટે તૈયાર કરવામાં આવ્યું હતું હાલ જે મકાન અસ્તિત્વમાં છે તે ઈમારના બાધકામ માટે જુદા-જુદા પાંચ નકશા તૈયાર કરવામાં આવ્યા જે પૈકી એક Shri William Allanson Border એ ત્રણ વડોદરા રાજ્યના સ્થપતિ શ્રી એ, અને એક Sir Edward Lutyens- જે સમયના ભારત સરકારશ્રીના એક હોશીયાર સ્થપતિશ્રીએ તૈયાર કર્યા હતા.

આ ઈમારતને તૈયાર થતા ત્રણ વર્ષ લાગ્યા અને ઈ.સ.૧૯૩૧ ની શરૂઆતમાં આપવાની શરૂ થઈ. સદર કામ માટે રૂ.૬.૦૦ લાખ વાપરવામાં આવ્યા હતા (રૂ.૪.૦૦ લાખ મકાનના બાધકામ માટે, રૂ.૧.૦૦ લાખ ફર્નીચર માટે, રૂ.૧.૦૦ લાખ પુસ્તકો વપરાશ માટે) ઉપરાંત સદર નવા બાધકામ સાથેનો ગ્રંથભંડાર તળ મજલા સહિત ચાર મજલી છે. દરેલ માળનો વિસ્તાર ૮૫’ લાંબો, ૩૪.૫’ પહોળો છે.

સ્ટીલ માળખાવાળું સ્થાપત્યનું બાધકામ યુનાઈટેડ સ્ટેટસ ઓવ અમેરીકાની ન્યુ જર્સીની મેસર્સ જે. એન્ડ કંપની એ ઉભું કર્યું છે, કે જેણે દુનિયાની સારા માં સારી લાયબ્રેરી , વોશિંગટનની લાયબ્રેરી ઓવ કોગ્રેસનું ગ્રંથભંડાર ઉભું કરેલ છે.

સામાન્ય રીતે કોઈ પણ માળખાકીય સ્થાપત્યનો પાયો જમીનમાં હોય છે અહિંના ગ્રંથભંડારના માળખા ને છત અને તેની નજીકની દિવાલ સાથે મજબૂત રીતે જડી દેવામાં આવેલ છે. જેની વિશિષ્ટતાઓ નીચે મુજબ છે.

- માળખામાં દરેક માળ પર પુસ્તકો મુકવાના ઘોડાની રચના અન્વયે ૮૫’x ૩૪.૫’ ના વિસ્તારમાં ઉત્તર-દક્ષિણ બન્ને બાજુ આગળ પાછળ ૮-૮ હાર છે આમ ચાર માળ પર કુલ ૩૨ હાર છે, જેમાં આશરે ૩.૫૦ લાખ પુસ્તકો સમાવી શકાય છે.
- સામ-સામે બે ઘોડાની વચ્ચે એક મીટરની જગ્યા ખુલ્લી મુકેલી છે. જેની બન્ને દિશાના ઘોડા માંથી બે જુદા-જુદા વાચકો પુસ્તકો પસંદ કરતી વખતે સરળતાથી હરી ફરી શકે છે.
- પુસ્તકોની ઉંચાઈ પ્રમાણે ઘોડાને ઉપર નીચે બંધ બેસતા કરી શકાય તે માટે Slotted Angles ની વ્યવસ્થા છે.
- ઉનાળામાં સ્ટીલનું માળખું તપી ન જાય અને શિયાળામાં ઠરી ન જાય તે માટે ત્રણ માળ પર ફર્શ પર પથ્થરની લાદીઓને બદલે બેલ્જીઅમથી આયાત કરેલ ૩૫”x૩૫”x૦૨” ના માપ સુધીની કુલ ૭૧૮ કાયની લાદીઓ જાળવવામાં આવેલ છે, જેથી સુંદર લગે અને સારસંભાળ કરકસરયુક્ત બને.
- ઉત્તર-દક્ષિણ બારીઓને લીધે સૂર્યોદય થી સૂર્યાસ્ત સુધી કુદરતી પ્રકાશ આવતો હોઈ કાયની લાદીઓને લીધે પ્રકાશ/ઉજાસ પરાવર્તિત થઈ અન્ય માળ પર પ્રસરતા(ફેલાતા) વીજળી ખર્ચના કરકસર, કુદરતી તાજી હવા આવવાથી વીજળી ખર્ચમાં કરકસર થાય તેવું માળખું ઉભું કરેલ છે.
- કાયની લાદીઓએ Cilicon આધારીત Technology હોઈ જીવાતથી પુસ્તકોનું રક્ષણ થાય છે.
- માળખા વાળા મકાનના બાધકામ બહાર બગીચો હોઈ ભેજવાળી હવાનો ભેજ વનસ્પતિ પર રહી જતાં, સુકી હવા ગ્રંથભંડારમાં પ્રવેશતી હોઈ ભેજ આધારીત કીટકોથી પુસ્તકોનું રક્ષણ થાય છે.

ભારતની ગ્રંથાલય પ્રવૃત્તિના ઇતિહાસમાં ‘ વડોદરા રાજ્યની સાર્વજનિક ગ્રંથાલય પ્રવૃત્તિ’ તરીકે ગૌરવવંતું સ્થાન મળે અને ગુજરાતનું સહુથી મોટું પુસ્તકાલય મધ્યવર્તી પુસ્તકાલય વડોદરાની ઇતિહાસમાં અગ્રેસર ગણાય તેવી સિધ્ધિઓ છે જે નીચે વર્ણવવામાં આવેલ છે.

- ગ્રંથાલયશાસ્ત્રની વિધિસરની તાલીમ માટેનો સમગ્ર ભારતમાં સહુપ્રથમ વર્ગ (Library Science Training Class) આ ગ્રંથાલયમાં શરૂ થયેલ.
- ગ્રંથોની સંખ્યાની દૃષ્ટિએ ગુજરાતનું સહુથી મોટું સાર્વજનિક પુસ્તકાલય છે.
- ફરતુ પુસ્તકાલય અને વિઝ્યુઅલ ઇન્સ્ટ્રક્શન સેવાઓ શરૂ કરનાર સહુપ્રથમ ગ્રંથાલય.
- પુસ્તક પ્રદર્શન માટે ૨(બે) વાર રાષ્ટ્રીય સ્તરે સુવર્ણચંદ્રક મેળવેલ છે. (૧૯૧૮ અને ૧૯૨૦)
- ગ્રંથાલયની આગવી શાસ્ત્રીય ગ્રંથાલય વર્ગીકરણ પદ્ધતિ (બોર્ડન ક્લાસિફિકેશન સિસ્ટમ) નો ઉપયોગ ધરાવતું સહુપ્રથમ પુસ્તકાલય.
- મુક્ત પ્રવેશદ્રાર (Open Access) પદ્ધતિનો સહુપ્રથમ ઉપયોગ અહીં થયેલ હતો.
- ગ્રંથાલયશાસ્ત્ર અને ગ્રંથાલય પ્રવૃત્તિ માટેનું સહુપ્રથમ સામાયિક ‘ લાયબ્રેરી મિસેલની’ ત્રીમાસીક ઇ.સ. ૧૯૧૨ થી ગુજરાતી, મરાઠી અને અંગ્રેજી એમ ત્રણ ભાષામાં આ ગ્રંથાલય દ્વારા પ્રસિધ્ધ કરવામાં આવતું, જે ઇ.સ. ૧૯૧૮ સુધી ચાલુ હતું.
- તાલીમ પામેલ ગ્રંથપાલની નિમણુંક ધરાવતુ સહુપ્રથમ સાર્વજનિક ગ્રંથાલય છે.

ગુજરાત સરકારશ્રીના રમતગમત, યુવા અને સાંસ્કૃતિક પ્રવૃત્તિઓ વિભાગના ગ્રંથાલય ખાતા નિગરાણી હેઠળ મધ્યવર્તી પુસ્તકાલય વડોદરામાં નીચે દર્શાવ્યા મુજબ સેવાઓ આપે છે.

(અ) પ્રજાલક્ષી સેવાઓ

(બ) સંસ્થા અંતર્ગત કામગીરી

જેમા, (અ) પ્રજાલક્ષી સેવાઓ માં ,

- વાંચનાલય
 - દૈનિકપત્રો માટે (સ્વતંત્ર)
 - સામાયિક માટે (સ્વતંત્ર)
 - સંદર્ભ વિભાગ સમલિત વાંચન ખંડ
 - મહિલા વિભાગ સમલિત વાંચન ખંડ
 - વિદ્યાર્થી અધ્યનખંડ: જ્ઞાન કેન્દ્ર સમલિત
- પુસ્તક આપ-લે સેવા :
 - મુખ્ય આપ-લે વિભાગ
 - બાળ વિભાગ
 - મહિલા વિભાગ
 - ફરતુ પુસ્તકાલય

(બ) સંસ્થા અંતર્ગત કામગીરી

- ગ્રંથપ્રાપ્તિ વિભાગ
- સ્ટેશનરી (તકનીકી) વિભાગ
- કોપીરાઈટ વિભાગ
- વહિવટી વિભાગ

મધ્યવર્તી પુસ્તકાલય વડોદરાના ગ્રંથસંગ્રહની વિશેષતાઓ વિશે ટુંકમા છાણવટ

- મહારાજા સયાજીરાવ ગાયકવાડ અને ગાયકવાડના અંતર્ગત ગ્રંથસંગ્રહો (પેલેસ લાયબ્રેરી અને સયાજી લાયબ્રેરીનો ગ્રંથસંગ્રહ).
- પુસ્તકાલયમાં મહારાજાને દેશ-વિદેશથી ભેટ મળેલ હતા.
- યુરોપિયન સાહિત્ય અને સાંસ્કૃતિને લગતા અલભ્યા ગ્રંથો હતા.
- બ્રિટીશ રાજ્ય સમયના ભારતીય ઇતિહાસ અને સાંસ્કૃતિને લગતા ગ્રંથો તથા વડોદરા રાજ્યના શાસનકાળ સમયના વાર્ષિક વહિવટી અહેવાલો હતા.
- વડોદરા રાજ્ય સમયના ગેઝેટીયર તથા વસ્તિ-ગણતરીના ગ્રંથો હતા.
- સયાજી ગ્રંથમાળાના પુસ્તકો હતા, ઈમ્પ્રિયલ ગેઝેટીયર વોલ્યુમ્સ હતા.
- ‘લાયબ્રેરી મિસેલની’ ત્રિમાસિક (ગ્રંથાલય પ્રવૃત્તિ અંગેનું ભારતભરનું સહુપ્રથમ સામાયિક) ના તમામ અંકોના બાઉન્ડ વોલ્યુમ્સ હતા.
- ‘મિનિએચર લાયબ્રેરી’ (મહારાજાને ભેટ મળેલ મિનિએચર સાઈઝમાં પુસ્તકોનો સેટ હતા.)
- ‘સયાજીશાસન શબ્દકલ્પતરુ’ જેવા અલભ્ય ગ્રંથો હતા.
- કોપીરાઈટ વિભાગ- ગુજરાત પ્રેસ એન્ડ રજીસ્ટ્રેશન ઓફ બુક્સ એક્ટ હેઠળ આ ગ્રંથાલયને ગુજરાતભરમાંથી પ્રસિધ્ધ થતાં પુસ્તકોની એક નકલ વિના મુલ્યે કાયદાકીય જોગવાઈને આધીન પ્રાપ્ત થાય છે, જે આ વિભાગમાં સાચવવામાં આવે છે.

મધ્યવર્તી પુસ્તકાલય વડોદરાના ગ્રંથાલય ભવનની વિશિષ્ટતાઓ વિશે ટુંકમા છાણવટ:

મધ્યવર્તી પુસ્તકાલય, વડોદરાનું ગ્રંથાલય ભવન યુનાઈટેડ સ્ટેટ્સ ઓફ અમેરીકાના વોશિંગટન સ્થિત ‘ લાયબ્રેરી ઓફ કોંગ્રેસ’ ના ગ્રંથાલય ભવનની ડિઝાઈન પર આધારિત અને સ્થાપત્યકળાની દૃષ્ટિએ અદિતીય ગણી શકાય છે. અને હાલ મધ્યવર્તી પુસ્તકાલય ત્રણ ભાગમાં વહેંચાયેલ છે.

(અ) આગળનો ભાગ :-

માંડવી ગેટથી ચાંપાનેર ગેટ તરફ જવાના રસ્તે બનેલ બે માળનું બિલ્ડિંગ જે લાકડાના બિમ, ઈંટો, સિમિન્ટ , સ્ટીલ અને કોપર મટીરિયલથી બનેલ ભાગ જેમાં નીચલા માળે ગ્રંથાલયનું મુખ્ય પ્રવેશ દ્વાર, પુસ્તક આપ-લે વિભાગનું ઈ-કોર્નર , લૉબી અને સ્ટોર વિભાગ તથા ઉપરના માળે કાર્યાલય, ગ્રંથપાલ ચેમ્બર, વાતાનુકૂલિત સેમિનાર હોલ તથા મહિલા અને બાળવિભાગ આવેલ છે.

(બ) ગ્રંથભંડાર :-

સમગ્ર ગ્રંથભંડાર 26 મી. લંબાઈ X 10 મી પહોળાઈ ધરાવતા ચાર માળમાં વિભાજિત છે. જેનો સૌથી ઉપરના (ચોથી) માળની લાકડાની છતથી લઈને ઉપરથી નીચે તરફ જાય તે રીતે સ્ટીલ સ્ટ્રક્ચર ફિટ કરેલ છે. સમગ્ર સ્ટીલ સ્ટ્રક્ચર 83 લંબાઈ અને 32 પહોળાઈ ધરાવે છે, જેમાં 352 સ્ટીલ રેક્સનો સમાવેશ થાય છે. જે ગ્રંથભંડારને પૂરતો સૂર્ય પ્રકાશ અને સ્વચ્છતા પૂરાં પાડે છે , જે કાચના ફ્લોરીંગ પર ચાલવાનો અદભુત લહાવો વાંચકોને આનંદ સહ આશ્ચર્યની અનુભૂતિ કરાવે છે, અને તેથી જ આ ગ્રંથાલય ‘ કાચની લાયબ્રેરી’ નામથી પ્રચલિત બનેલ છે.

(ક) એક્ષ્ટેન્ડેડ બિલ્ડિંગ :-

જુના બિલ્ડિંગમાં જગ્યાની સંકડાશની સમસ્યા ઉદ્ભવતાં રાજ્ય સરકાર દ્વારા વર્ષ ૧૯૮૭ માં પાછળના ભાગે નવું (એક્ષ્ટેન્ડેડ) બિલ્ડિંગ તૈયાર કરી બન્ને બિલ્ડિંગને જોડી દેવામાં આવ્યાં, આ એક્ષ્ટેન્ડેડ બિલ્ડિંગમાં ગ્રંથાલયના ગ્રંથપ્રાપ્તિ વિભાગ, સંદર્ભ વિભાગ, વિધાર્થી અધ્યન વિભાગ, કોપીરાઈટ વિભાગ, અને વાંચનાલય વિભાગ શરૂ કરવામાં આવ્યા છે.

**મધ્યવર્તી પુસ્તકાલય વડોદરાને ટેકનોલોજીથી સજ્જ કરી પ્રગતિશીલ વર્તમાન ટુંકમાં છાણવટ,
લાયબ્રેરી કોમ્પ્યુટરાઈઝેશન**

ગ્રંથાલયની સેવાઓના આધુનીકીકરણ તથા વાંચકોને ઝડપી અને કાર્યક્ષમ સેવાઓ આપવા માટે વર્ષ ૨૦૦૪ માં ગ્રંથાલય કોમ્પ્યુટરાઈઝેશનની કાર્યવાહી હાથ ધરવામાં આવી, બોર્ડન વર્ગીકરણ પદ્ધતિ ઉપયોગમાં લેવી શક્ય ન હોઈ સમગ્ર ગ્રંથસંગ્રહને ડ્યુઈ દશાંશ વર્ગીકરણ પદ્ધતિ અનુસાર વર્ગીક આપવાનું ભાગીરથ કાર્ય પૂર્ણ કરીને ગ્રંથાલયના તમામ ગ્રંથોની ડેટાબેન્ડ્રી પૂર્ણ કરતા કમ્પ્યુટરાઈઝેડ સેવાઓ વર્ષ ૨૦૦૫ માં શરૂ કરવામાં આવી.

R.F.I.D. SYSTEM :

ગ્રંથાલયમાં સુરક્ષા તથા વ્યવસ્થાકીય પ્રબંધ માટે ઉપયોગી એવી R.F.I.D (Radio Frequency Identification Device) પ્રણાલીનો વિનિયોગ કરવામાં આવેલ છે, જે અંતર્ગત તમામ પુસ્તકોમાં એક ઇલેક્ટ્રોનિક ચીપ દ્વારા તેની આગવી ઓળખ (Identification) આપવામાં આવેલ છે. તથા ગ્રંથાલયના પુસ્તક આપ-લે વિભાગ, બાળ અને મહિલા વિભાગ તથા સંદર્ભ વિભાગમાં Security Gate મૂકીને સુરક્ષા માટે આ પ્રણાલીઓનો ઉપયોગ કરવામાં આવેલ છે. પુસ્તકોની શોધ તથા પુસ્તક મેળવવા આ પ્રણાલી ઉપયોગમાં આવે છે.

Auto Check Out :

મધ્યવર્તી પુસ્તકાલયમાં વાંચકોની વધુ સંખ્યા હોઈ ત્યારે લાઈનમાં ન રહેવું પડે અને વાંચક ઇચ્છિત પુસ્તક પસંદ કરી આ ઓટો ચેક આઉટ ડેસ્ક પરથી જાતે જ ઇશ્યુ કરીને લઈ જઈ શકે છે.

ડ્રોપ બોક્સ સિસ્ટમ :

ગ્રંથાલયના સમય બાદ કે રજાના દિવસે પણ વાંચક ઇશ્યુ કરાવેલ પુસ્તક જમા કરાવી શકે તે માટે ડ્રોપ બોક્સ સિસ્ટમ અમલમાં મુકાયેલ છે તેમાં વાચક પુસ્તક ડ્રોપ કરે એટલે તે પુસ્તક તેના નામે જમા થઈ જાય અને વાંચકને જમા કરાવેલ પુસ્તકની પહોંચ મળે છે.

ઓડીયો વિઝ્યુઅલ અને પ્રકૃતિક સેવાઓ :

ઓડીયો વિઝ્યુઅલ યુનિટસ દ્વારા વાંચકોને જ્ઞાન, માહિતી અને મનોરંજન પુરા પડાય છે વાચકોને ઇચ્છિત માહિતી માટે પુસ્તકો માંથી પ્રતિકૃતિ માટે સેવાઓ પુરી પડાય છે.

ડિજિટાઈઝેશન પ્રોજેક્ટ :

ગ્રંથાલયના અલભ્ય ગ્રંથો , ૧૯ મી અને ૨૦મી સદીનાં જુનાં સામાયિકોના બંધાવેલ વોલ્યુમ્સ, લાયબ્રેરી મિસેલીની (ઈ.સ.૧૯૧૩-ઈ.સ.૧૯૧૯) ના અંકો તેમજ ફોટો આલ્બમને ડિજિટાઈઝેશન દ્વારા વાચકોના ઉપયોગ અર્થે ઉપલબ્ધ બનાવવા અંગેનો પ્રોજેક્ટ હાથ ધરવામાં આવ્યો છે . આર.ઓ.પ્લાન્ટથી વાચકો માટે શુદ્ધ અને ઠંડુ પીવાનું પાણી ઉપલબ્ધ કરાવવા સારુ બે આર.ઓ.પ્લાન્ટ સહિત વોટરકુલર મારફત ઠંડા પાણીની સુવિધા ઉભી કરવામાં આવેલ છે.

મધ્યવર્તી પુસ્તકાલય વડોદરામાં વિવિધ વિભાગોની સમય અને સેવાઓ :

- પુસ્તક આપ-લે વિભાગ : સવારના ૮-૦૦ થી સાંજના ૭:૦૦ સુધી
- મહિલા અને બાળ વિભાગ : સવારના ૯-૦૦ થી સાંજના ૪:૩૦ સુધી
- સિનિયર સિટિઝના વિભાગ : સવારના ૯-૦૦ થી સાંજના ૭:૦૦ સુધી
- સંદર્ભ વિભાગ : સવારના ૧૦-૩૦ થી સાંજના ૬-૦૦ સુધી
- કરિયર ઓપોર્ચુનિટી વિભાગ: સવારના ૧૦-૩૦ થી સાંજના ૬-૦૦ સુધી
- વિદ્યાર્થી અધ્યયન વિભાગ : સવારના ૧૦-૩૦ થી સાંજના ૬-૦૦ સુધી
- કોપીરાઈટ વિભાગ : સવારના ૧૦:૩૦ થી સાંજના ૬-૦૦ સુધી

- વાચનાલય વિભાગ : સવારના 8-00 થી સાંજના 12-00 સુધી
- મલ્ટી પરપઝ હોલ : ગ્રંથાલયમા વિવિધ વિભાગોની પ્રવૃત્તિઓના આયોજન માટે તથા તાલીમ વર્ગો, વર્કશોપ, સેમિનાર આયોજન માટે ઉપયોગમા લેવાય છે, ફરતું પુસ્તકાલય વિભાગ: વડોદરા અને નર્મદા જિલ્લાનાં અંતરિયાળ ગામોમાં 90 કેંદ્રોમાં ગ્રંથાલયસેવા પૂરી પાડવામાં આવે છે. ગ્રામ ગ્રંથાલય વિભાગ : મધ્ય ગુજરાત અને દક્ષિણ ગુજરાતના 12 જિલ્લાઓમાંથી આવેલા કુલ 2300 જેટલાં ગ્રામ ગ્રંથાલયોની સેવાઓ કાર્યક્રમ બને તે માટે પ્રયાસો કરવામાં આવે છે.

મધ્યવર્તી પુસ્તકાલય વડોદરાની ઓકડાકીય માહિતી:-

- ગ્રંથાલયના નોંધાયેલ સભ્યો: 22572 કુલ સભ્યસંખ્યા
- (અ) 19798 જનરલ સભ્યો,
- (બ) 2774 બાળ સભ્યો
- દૈનિક સરેરાશ પુસ્તક આપ-લે: 1157
- સંદર્ભ વિભાગના ઉપયોગકર્તા : દૈનિક સરેરાશ : 654
- વાચનાલય વિભાગના ઉપયોગકર્તા : દૈનિક સરેરાશ: 1775
- ફરતા પુસ્તકાલયની સેવાઓ:
90 ગ્રામકેંદ્રો દ્વારા માસિક સરેરાશ : 4890 પુસ્તકોની આપ-લે થાય છે અને વ્યવસ્થિત કામગીરી ઉત્સાહ ભેર થાય છે અને વધુને વધુ લોકો વાંચનભિમુખ બને તેવા પ્રયત્નો કરવામાં આવી રહ્યા છે.

મધ્યવર્તી પુસ્તકાલય વડોદરાના ગ્રંથસંગ્રહની વિગતો :-

ગુજરાતી	115649	મરાઠી	49460
હિંદી	32618	સિંધી	4385
અંગ્રેજી	26786	ઉર્દુ	8296
કોપીરાઈટ વિભાગના ગ્રંથો	34302		
જુના સામયિકોનાં બાઉન્ડ વોલ્યુમ્સ	1824		
ફરતા પુસ્તકાલય વિભાગના ગ્રંથો	16648		
કુલ ગ્રંથ સંગ્રહ	289966		

વિશેષ માં આ પુસ્તકાલય

આ પુસ્તકાલય ૧૦૦ વર્ષ જૂનું છે. ભૂતપૂર્વ વડોદરા રાજ્ય દ્વારા બંધાયેલ ઐતિહાસિક અને સ્થાપત્યની દ્રષ્ટિએ ભારતભરમાં વિશિષ્ટતા ધરાવતો ગ્રંથભંડાર ધરાવતું હોઈ સમગ્ર વર્ષ દરમિયાન

- ૧ વડોદરા શહેર અને જિલ્લાની શાળાનાં બાળકો શૈક્ષણિક હેતુસર આ ગ્રંથાલયોની મુલાકાત લઈ તેનો પરિચય અને સેવાઓની જાણકારી મેળવે છે તેવું જાણવા મળેલ છે
- ૨ સ્થાપત્યશાસ્ત્ર (આર્કિટેક્ચર) ના વિદ્યાર્થીઓ વિશિષ્ટ લાઈબ્રેરી બિલ્ડિંગ તરીકે આર્કિટેક્ટની દ્રષ્ટિએ પ્રોજેક્ટ રિપોર્ટ તૈયાર કરવા સારું અભ્યાસ અર્થે રાજ્યભરમાંથી અને રાજ્ય બહારથી મુલાકાત માટે આવે છે.
- ૩ વડોદરા રાજ્ય સમયની સંસ્થાઓ અને તેની ઇમારતમા સર્વે અને તે સંબંધી જાણકારી માટે ડોક્યુમેન્ટરી ફિલ્મો તૈયાર કરતા વિદ્યાર્થીઓ/ અભ્યાસુ યુવાઓ/ સંશોધકો મુલાકાતે આવે છે
- ૪ કલ્ચરલ એક્સચેન્જ પ્રોગ્રામ હેઠળ આવતા વિદેશી શૈક્ષણિક પ્રવાસીઓ વડોદરાના પ્રવાસ દરમિયાન આ ગ્રંથાલયની મુલાકાત અવશ્ય લે છે.

પ ગ્રંથાલય અને માહિતીશાસ્ત્ર વિષયના વિદ્યાર્થીઓ પ્રવાસના ભાગરૂપે તથા તાલીમના ભાગરૂપે રજુ કરવાના શોધનિબંધ માટે વર્ષ દરમિયાન નિયમિત મુલાકાત લે છે.

દ વાયકો આ ગ્રંથાલયના ગ્રંથસંગ્રહની વિશિષ્ટતાને કારણે નિયમિત રીતે અધ્યયન અને સંશોધન માટે ઉપયોગ કરે છે. જેમાં રાજ્ય બહારના વ્યક્તિઓ પણ સમાવેશ થાય છે.

ઉપસંહાર:

ગુજરાતનું સહુથી મોટું પુસ્તકાલય મધ્યવર્તી પુસ્તકાલય વડોદરાના સંગ્રહ અને તેમા અપાતી વિવિધ સેવાઓની બાબત માં ગુજરાતના જાહેર ગ્રંથાલયોમાં આગવું સ્થાન ધરાવે છે. ગૌરવની વાત એ છે કે આ ગ્રંથાલયમાં ‘ ગ્રંથાલય વિજ્ઞાન તાલીમ’ માટે દેશનો સહુ પ્રથમ વર્ગ અહિં થયો હતો, મુક્ત પ્રવેશ દ્વાર તથા શાસ્ત્રીય વર્ગીકરણ પદ્ધતિની શરૂઆત અહીંથી થઈ હતી, આ પુસ્તકાલયના નિરંતર વિકાસમાં મહત્વનું યોગદાન મહારાજા સયાજીરાવનું રહ્યું છે અને તેમના દ્વારા દેશ વિદેશની સાર્વજનિક પુસ્તકાલય સેવાઓ , ભેટમાં મળેલ ગ્રંથો, સહિત્ય અને સાંસ્કૃતિને લગતા અલભ્ય ગ્રંથો, મહત્વના પ્રસંગોના ફોટોગ્રાફ્સ, આલ્બમમાં કલાપી આલ્બમ, ‘ ગીત ગોવીંદ’ પરના કનુ દેસાઈના ચિત્રો અને પુસ્તકાલયમાં કોપીરાઈટ વિભાગ હોવાથી રાજ્યભરમાંથી પ્રસિદ્ધ થતા પુસ્તકની એક નકલ મળતી રહે છે અને ગ્રંથ સમૃદ્ધિમાં વધારો થતો જાય છે. સાર્વજનિક પુસ્તકાલયની સેવાઓ સુદૃઢ કરવા એક વખત આ પુસ્તકાલયની મુલાકાત અચૂક લેવી રહી.

સંદર્ભોસુચિ :

૧. રંગનાથન એસ.આર.(૧૯૩૧) , ગ્રંથાલય વિજ્ઞાન, મદ્રાસ ગ્રંથાલય સંગ્રહ, મદ્રાસ
૨. ભૈયા છગન, ગુજરાત રાજ્ય સાર્વજનિક ગ્રંથાલય અને માહિતીસેવા આયોજન(૨૦૦૦), સીમા પ્રકાશન, અમદાવાદ
૩. મેહતા ડો.વર્ષા, વાર્ષિક વહિવટી અહેવાલ(વર્ષ ૨૦૨૩-૨૪), મધ્યવર્તી પુસ્તકાલય, વડોદરા
૪. <https://www.baroda.com/2/Sightseeing-In-Vadodara/Baroda-Central-Library>
૫. <https://dolib.gujarat.gov.in/index.htm>
૬. <https://www.baroda.com/2/Sightseeing-In-Vadodara/Baroda-Central-Library>
૭. <https://gswan.gujarat.gov.in/>
૮. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Central_Library,_Vadodara

Evaluation and Resolution of Voltage Stability Challenges in Distributed Generation Systems

Satyamkumar Khimajibhai Jadav
Ph.D Scholar, Surendranagar University, Surendranagar (Gujarat, India)

Dr. Chiragkumar N. Jasani
Principal, Arpit Institute of Engineering and Technology, Rajkot. (Gujarat, India)

Dr. Rajesh M. Bedia
Principal, Om Engineering College, Junagadh (Gujarat, India)

Abstract

The integration of Distributed Generation (DG) systems, such as solar and wind power, into traditional power grids offers numerous benefits, including improved power quality, reduced transmission losses, and enhanced energy security. However, the increasing penetration of DG systems can also lead to a range of technical challenges, particularly voltage stability issues. This article delves into the evaluation and resolution of these challenges, exploring the underlying causes, potential impacts, and effective mitigation strategies. Distributed Generation (DG) systems have emerged as a promising solution to address the growing global energy challenges. By generating electricity closer to the point of consumption, DG systems offer a multitude of benefits, including improved energy efficiency, reduced carbon emissions, and enhanced grid reliability. This article delves into the intricacies of DG systems, their advantages, challenges, and their potential to shape a sustainable energy future. DG systems involve the generation of electricity at or near the point of consumption, often using renewable energy sources such as solar, wind, biomass, or small-scale hydro. Unlike traditional centralized power generation, DG systems are dispersed across the power grid, providing a more decentralized approach to electricity production.

Keywords: Voltage, Stability, Distributed, Generation

Introduction

Voltage stability is a critical issue in modern power systems, affecting their reliability and efficiency. It refers to the ability of a system to maintain voltage levels within acceptable limits following disturbances or changes in load conditions. Voltage instability can lead to voltage collapse, a cascading failure where voltages progressively decline, potentially causing widespread blackouts. (Chai, 2020)

Distributed Generation (DG) systems, which involve generating electricity closer to the point of consumption, have emerged as a promising solution to address the increasing demand for energy, environmental concerns, and grid reliability issues. While DG offers numerous benefits, it also presents significant challenges that need to be carefully addressed to realize its full potential.

DG systems can reduce reliance on centralized power plants, improving energy security and resilience. By diversifying energy sources and generating power locally, communities can become less vulnerable to disruptions in the traditional grid. (Zhang, 2021)

Voltage stability is influenced by various factors, including system configuration, load characteristics, and control system performance. Key factors contributing to voltage instability are:

- Heavy Loading: Increased load demand can strain the system's capacity to supply reactive power, leading to voltage drops.

- Weak Transmission Systems: Long transmission lines with high impedance can exacerbate voltage drops, especially under heavy load conditions.
- Faults and Contingencies: System disturbances like short circuits or equipment failures can trigger voltage instability.
- Control System Malfunctions: Improper operation of voltage control devices, such as voltage regulators and reactive power compensators, can contribute to voltage instability.

To address voltage stability issues, a combination of technical and operational measures can be implemented:

1. Reactive Power Control:
 - Reactive Power Compensation: Installation of reactive power sources like capacitors or synchronous condensers to improve voltage levels.
 - Voltage Regulator Control: Optimizing the settings of voltage regulators to maintain voltage within acceptable limits.
 - Load Tap Changing Transformers: Adjusting transformer tap positions to regulate voltage levels.
2. System Strengthening:
 - Transmission Network Expansion: Adding new transmission lines or upgrading existing ones to improve system capacity and reduce impedance.
 - Substation Upgrades: Enhancing substation equipment to improve voltage control and fault handling capabilities.
3. Advanced Control Techniques:
 - Voltage Stability Monitoring: Employing advanced monitoring systems to detect early signs of voltage instability.
 - Real-Time Control: Implementing real-time control strategies to quickly respond to voltage fluctuations and prevent instability.
 - FACTS Devices: Utilizing Flexible AC Transmission Systems (FACTS) devices like Static VAR Compensators (SVCs) and Thyristor-Controlled Series Compensators (TCSCs) to regulate voltage and power flow.
4. Operational Strategies:
 - Load Shedding: Implementing load shedding schemes to reduce demand during critical periods.
 - Optimal Power Flow: Employing optimal power flow techniques to optimize power flow and voltage profiles.
 - Contingency Analysis: Conducting thorough contingency analysis to identify potential vulnerabilities and develop mitigation strategies. (Lee, 2021)

Review of Literature

Georgilakis et al. (2020): By generating electricity closer to consumption points, DG systems can significantly reduce transmission and distribution losses, leading to improved energy efficiency and cost savings.

Huang et al. (2020): DG systems, especially those based on renewable energy sources like solar and wind power, can contribute to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and mitigating climate change. They can also help improve air quality by reducing reliance on fossil fuel-based power plants.

Olivares et al. (2021): DG can stimulate economic growth by creating jobs in manufacturing, installation, and maintenance of DG systems. It can also empower local communities by providing them with greater control over their energy supply.

Gargoom et al. (2020): DG systems can enhance grid flexibility by providing additional generation capacity and enabling better load balancing. They can also support grid stability by providing voltage and frequency regulation services.

Muriithi et al. (2020): Integrating DG systems into existing power grids can pose technical challenges, such as voltage fluctuations, power quality issues, and protection coordination. Ensuring seamless integration requires careful planning, design, and control strategies.

Evaluation and Resolution of Voltage Stability Challenges in Distributed Generation Systems

The initial investment costs of DG systems can be high, and the economic viability of projects may depend on factors like feed-in tariffs, net metering policies, and financing options. Clear and supportive policies and regulations are essential for promoting the adoption of DG systems. Regulatory frameworks need to be flexible and adaptable to accommodate the evolving nature of DG technologies.

While DG can enhance grid reliability, it also introduces potential risks, such as islanding and cascading failures. Robust protection and control systems are necessary to mitigate these risks. The deployment of DG systems may have social and environmental impacts, such as noise pollution, visual impact, and land use changes. Careful planning and consideration of these factors are crucial. Investing in advanced grid technologies like smart grids, energy storage systems, and power electronics can help mitigate technical challenges and improve grid integration. Governments and regulatory authorities should create enabling policies and incentives to encourage the adoption of DG systems.

Raising public awareness about the benefits of DG and addressing concerns related to its deployment can foster community support. Collaboration between utilities, regulators, policymakers, and industry stakeholders is essential to develop effective strategies for integrating DG into the grid. By addressing these challenges and capitalizing on the opportunities, distributed generation systems can play a significant role in shaping a sustainable and resilient energy future.

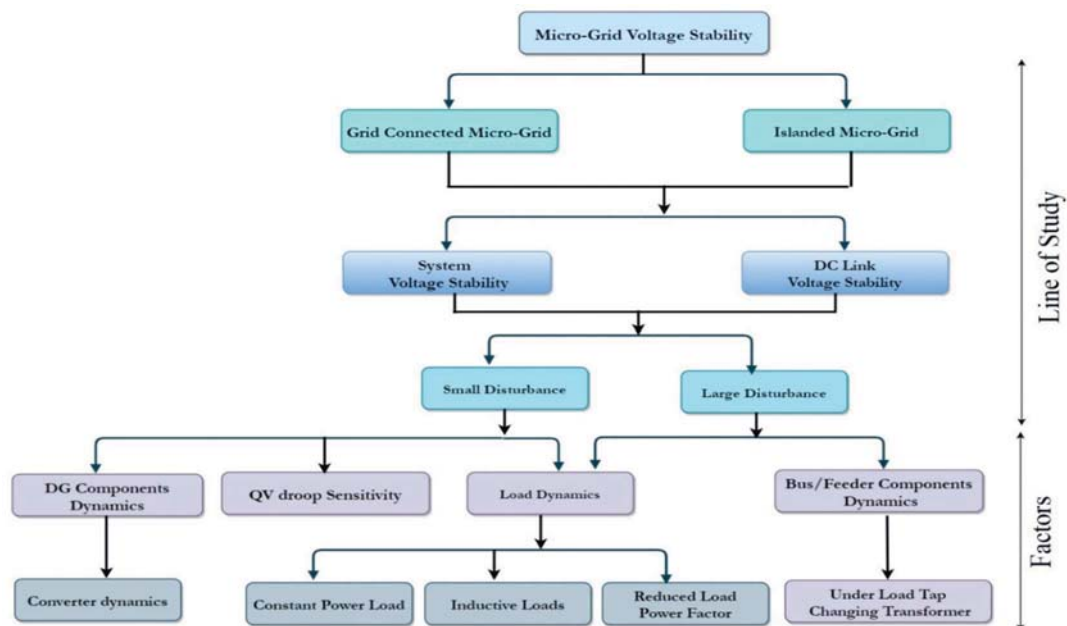


Fig 1: Voltage stability

Ensuring voltage stability is crucial for maintaining a reliable and efficient power system. By understanding the factors contributing to voltage instability and implementing appropriate measures, power system operators can mitigate risks and prevent cascading failures. A combination of technical solutions, advanced control techniques, and sound operational practices is essential to address the challenges of voltage stability in modern power systems.

Distributed Generation systems offer a compelling solution to address the global energy challenges of the 21st century. By harnessing the power of renewable energy sources and promoting energy efficiency, DG systems can contribute to a cleaner, more reliable, and equitable energy future. As technology continues to evolve and policies become more supportive, DG systems are poised to revolutionize the way we produce and consume energy.

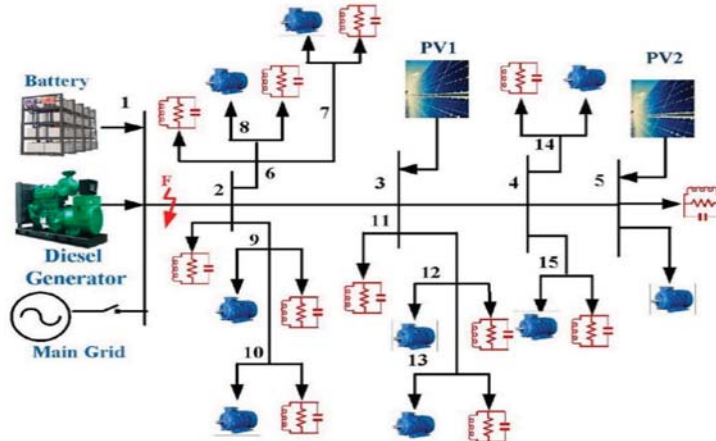


Fig 2: Distributed Generation Systems

Voltage stability refers to the ability of a power system to maintain voltage levels within acceptable limits following a disturbance. In the context of DG systems, the intermittent nature of renewable energy sources can lead to fluctuations in power generation, which can, in turn, affect voltage profiles.

Advantages of Distributed Generation

1. **Improved Energy Efficiency:** By reducing transmission and distribution losses, DG systems can significantly enhance overall energy efficiency.
2. **Reduced Carbon Emissions:** DG systems, especially those powered by renewable sources, can contribute to substantial reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and mitigate climate change.
3. **Enhanced Grid Reliability:** DG systems can improve grid resilience by providing backup power during outages and reducing the impact of disruptions.
4. **Economic Benefits:** DG systems can create local jobs, stimulate economic growth, and reduce consumer energy costs.
5. **Community Empowerment:** DG systems can empower communities to take control of their energy supply and participate in sustainable energy initiatives.

While DG systems offer numerous advantages, they also present certain challenges:

1. **Technical Integration:** Integrating DG systems into existing power grids requires careful planning and technical solutions to ensure grid stability and safety.
2. **Initial Investment Costs:** The initial investment costs of DG systems can be significant, although they can be offset by long-term savings.
3. **Intermittency of Renewable Sources:** Renewable energy sources like solar and wind are intermittent, requiring energy storage solutions or backup power sources.
4. **Regulatory Hurdles:** Complex regulatory frameworks and policies can hinder the deployment of DG systems.

The future of DG systems is bright, driven by technological advancements, increasing awareness of climate change, and supportive policies. As the world transitions towards a low-carbon economy, DG systems will play a pivotal role in shaping a sustainable energy landscape.

Challenges Posed by DG Systems

1. **Voltage Rise:**
 - Increased power injection from DG units, especially during periods of low load, can cause voltage levels to exceed permissible limits.
 - This can lead to insulation stress, overheating of equipment, and potential damage to the power system.
2. **Voltage Sags and Dips:**
 - Sudden load changes or faults can result in voltage sags or dips, which can disrupt sensitive electronic equipment and cause power quality issues.
 - The presence of DG systems may not always be sufficient to mitigate these voltage fluctuations, particularly if they are located far from the affected area.
3. **Voltage Instability:**
 - Severe voltage fluctuations can lead to voltage instability, where the system fails to maintain a steady voltage level.
 - This can result in cascading failures and widespread power outages.

To effectively address voltage stability issues, it is crucial to accurately evaluate the system's performance under various operating conditions. Several techniques can be employed:

1. **Power Flow Analysis:**
 - Power flow analysis helps determine the voltage profile and power flow distribution within the system.
 - By simulating different scenarios, including variations in DG output, load demand, and system configurations, it is possible to identify potential voltage stability problems.
2. **Contingency Analysis:**
 - Contingency analysis involves simulating the impact of various disturbances, such as line outages or generator trips, on the system's voltage stability.
 - This helps assess the system's resilience and identify weak points.
3. **Voltage Stability Indices:**
 - Voltage stability indices provide quantitative measures of the system's proximity to voltage collapse.
 - By monitoring these indices, it is possible to detect early warning signs of voltage instability.

Mitigation Strategies

1. **Optimal Placement and Sizing of DG:**
 - Careful planning of DG integration, considering factors like location, capacity, and control strategies, can significantly mitigate voltage stability issues.
 - Optimal placement can help balance power flows and improve voltage profiles.
2. **Voltage Control Devices:**
 - Voltage control devices, such as On-Load Tap Changers (OLTCs), Voltage Regulators (VRs), and Static VAR Compensators (SVCs), can be employed to regulate voltage levels.
 - These devices can be controlled automatically or manually to maintain voltage stability.
3. **Reactive Power Control:**
 - By controlling the reactive power output of DG units, it is possible to regulate voltage levels and improve power quality.

- Reactive power compensation can be achieved through the use of power electronic devices or by adjusting the excitation of synchronous generators.
- 4. Advanced Control Strategies:
 - Advanced control strategies, such as voltage and reactive power control algorithms, can enhance the dynamic performance of DG systems and improve voltage stability.
 - These strategies can be implemented using intelligent devices and communication technologies.

Conclusion

The integration of DG systems presents both opportunities and challenges for power systems. By carefully evaluating voltage stability issues and implementing appropriate mitigation strategies, it is possible to harness the benefits of DG while ensuring the reliable and efficient operation of the power system. Continued research and development in the areas of advanced control techniques, innovative technologies, and robust grid management practices will be essential to address the evolving challenges of integrating DG into future power systems

References

1. Antoniadou-Plytaria, K.E.; Kouveliotis-Lysikatos, I.N.; Georgilakis, P.S.; Hatzigiargyriou, N.D. Distributed and Decentralized Voltage Control of Smart Distribution Networks: Models, Methods, and Future Research. *IEEE Trans. Smart Grid* 2020, 8, 2999–3008.
2. Huang, Q.; Huang, R.; Hao, W.; Tan, J.; Fan, R.; Huang, Z. Adaptive Power System Emergency Control Using Deep Reinforcement Learning. *IEEE Trans. Smart Grid* 2020, 11, 1171–1182.
3. Olivares, D.E.; Mehrizi-Sani, A.; Etemadi, A.H.; Cañizares, C.A.; Iravani, R.; Kazerani, M.; Hajimiragha, A.H.; Gomis-Bellmunt, O.; Saeedifard, M.; Palma-Behnke, R.; et al. Trends in Microgrid Control. *IEEE Trans. Smart Grid* 2021, 5, 1905–1919.
4. Aththanayake, L.; Hosseinzadeh, N.; Mahmud, A.; Gargoom, A.; Farahani, E.M. Challenges to Voltage and Frequency Stability of Microgrids under Renewable Integration. In Proceedings of the AUPEC 2020: Australasian Universities Power Engineering Conference, Hobart, Australia, 29 November–2 December 2020.
5. Adetokun, B.B.; Muriithi, C.M.; Ojo, J.O. Voltage stability assessment and enhancement of power grid with increasing wind energy penetration. *Int. J. Electr. Power Energy Syst.* 2020, 120, 11.
6. Lee, Y.; Song, H. A reactive power compensation strategy for voltage stability challenges in the Korean power system with dynamic loads. *Sustainability* 2021, 11, 326. [Google Scholar]
7. Tang, X.; Zhang, D.; Chai, H. Synthetical Optimal Design for Passive-Damped LCL Filters in Islanded AC Microgrid. *J. Energy Power Technol.* 2021, 3, 22.
8. Chai, H.; Priestley, M.; Tang, X.; Ravishankar, J. Implementation of Microgrid Virtual Laboratory in a Design Course in Electrical Engineering. In Proceedings of the 2020 IEEE International Conference on Teaching, Assessment, and Learning for Engineering (TALE), Takamatsu, Japan, 8–11 December 2020; pp. 509–515

A Quantitative Analysis on Dark Fiction as a Magnetic Subgenre in Mythological Fiction of Amish Tripathi for Readers

Trivedi Dhvani C
Research Scholar,
Surendranagar University, Surendranagar, Gujarat, India

Dr. Priti Padsumbiya
Assistant Professor, Department of English
Surendranagar University, Surendranagar, Gujarat, India

Abstract

Mythological fiction as a genre has attracted a lot of young readers. Among the underlying factors, effective use of sub-genres can be considered one. One such trending fiction subgenre found in mytho-fiction of author Amish Tripathi is dark fiction. From accounting contemporary themes to dark sides of society, every relatable addressal to current social scenario hits the back of reader's mind and stays to make an impact. Present research is an analysis of how this particular sub-genre has attracted readers from around globe. This analysis includes three parts: study of sub-genre (dark fiction) in novels in *The Shiva Trilogy* and quantitative analysis of reception of dark fiction in *The Shiva Trilogy* by young readers. This study, through various theories and quantitative analysis concludes that dark fiction as subgenre gains reader's attention. A questionnaire concerning questions about various aspects of mythological fiction in novels of Amish Tripathi was presented to readers (n=67), in which one of the questions laid heavy weight on the darker themes and elements in the novel. This research paper concludes positively against the use of dark fiction as sub-genre in mythological fiction by example of shiva trilogy and quantitative analysis.

Keywords: Dark Fiction, Sub-Genre, English Literature, Quantitative Analysis, *The Shiva Trilogy*, young readers

Introduction

Mythological fiction with various added elements to its core, constitutes a reader-centric text. This text is often appealing, full of various emotions and philosophically knowledgeable to the readers. Dark fiction which includes deep and emotional elements, questions of morality and horrors of society, is one such addition to mythological fiction novel trilogy by Author Amish Tripathi.

1. Dark fiction as a subgenre

Dark Fiction as Subgenre in Mythological Fiction can be seen in *The Shiva Trilogy* as it includes darker themes and elements. *The Shiva Trilogy* includes three novels namely *The Immortals of Meluha*, *The Secret of Nagas* and *The Oath of Vayuputras*.

1.1 *The Immortals of Meluha*: Dark Fiction in Crafted Story

- The Psychological Load of the Neelkanth

The basic concept of *The Immortals of Meluha* starts from Shiva being an unremarkable tribal head of Mount Kailash and is thrust upon him the destiny to be the Neelkanth, the messiah who would restore balance and justice to the land of Meluha. This sudden elevation toward almost divine status almost always carries with it the psychological burden, hallmark of dark fiction. His emotional turbulence, self-doubt, and heavy expectation from the Meluhans suggest that it would not have been easy for him to comprehend himself as such, as it involves the acceptance of a deity image and the alienation of origin. This mental conflict has a similarity with the existential dilemmas that

characterize dark fiction as protagonists often find themselves confronted by more than one inadequate and feared sides (Tripathi, 2010). For instance, Shiva's moment of indecision before accepting his role as the Neelkanth highlights the psychological brilliance of his character. The narrative is successful in addressing the vulnerability in him, emphasizing that even a self-proclaimed savior does not seem to be free of doubt and despair. This somehow brings human attributes into that character, making him comparable to an individual suffering from the complexities that go into one's nature.

- The Unknowns' Fear: The Nagas

The Nagas are entirely enigmatic as well as largely feared in the population for having certain corporeal deformities. So, they become the main tenacity in *The Immortals of Meluha*. Their presence is termed by the phone of fear and suspicion, replicating the tendency of societies to demonize what one does not understand. Their hatred bombardment about the Nagas has the similarity with worldly prejudices that have a tendency to Transform annihilation to demoralize the expected unknown. As the Nagas begin to introduce themselves to Shiva, he gradually turns skeptical over the portrayal invented by the Meluhans, their complete evilness, into such simple things. This gradual unravelling of black-and-white morality is one of the main characteristics of dark fiction: characters that are often forced to face the more complex nature of their assumptions. The Nagas are victims of circumstances over which they had no control, so the readers would also begin to reexamine their own biases (Tripathi, 2010). It explores "otherness" and adds depth to the narrative in terms of bearing the emotional and psychological burden of exclusion and prejudice.

1.2 Dark Fiction as Sub-Genre in *The Secret of Nagas*

Dark Fiction in Amish Tripathi's *The Secret of the Nagas* Amish Tripathi's *The Secret of the Nagas*, the second book of *The Shiva Trilogy*, carries forward the saga of Shiva, the Neelkanth, as he continues to explore multi-faceted textures of myth, morality, and society. Even though the series survives mythological fiction as a genre, *The Secret of the Nagas* is marked as an addition with dark fiction, laced with topics like moral ambivalence, societal prejudice, fear and personal loss. These dark undertones heighten the emotional and philosophical depth of the story. Below are a few samples of dark fiction attempts by *The Secret of the Nagas* in the Tripathi style involving mythological storytelling.

- Sati's Psychological Turmoil

The character of Sati in *The Secret of the Nagas* is indicative of dark fiction's passions, including guilt, loss, and an indomitable spirit. The estranged sister of Sati, Kali and an abandoned son, Ganesh, due to some deformity dethroned from his mother, come to pursue the personal and social effects of such rigid caste and moral systems of Meluha. Sati suffers from a sense of guilt for unwittingly being a part of that which ostracized her kin. The self-reflection on her path towards reconciliation with Kali and Ganesh is harrowing and particularly laden with self-questioning. This familial conflict is where the novel looks into the darker aspects of duty, loyalty, and societal expectations (Tripathi, 2011). The clash of emotions that Sati has is the one that could prove the point that dark fiction can be used to humanize mythological characters by making them crudely but empathetically human.

- The Conflicting Choices of Destiny and Free Will

The role of Neelkanth assigns a destiny to be fulfilled in prophecy scope, but Shiva's journey, in *The Secret of the Nagas*, ponders upon that uh, inner tension between the destined and the free which are the kind of elements one would find lurking within dark fiction. Shiva is left pondering whether it is based on his actions or just external expectations directing his every move. This drama has also added a credible psychological twist to character building since it represents humanity's tendency to fight for more freedom in front of society and the universe (Tripathi, 2011). It also has

an impact on the attention the novel draws to this individual conflict that is the darker sides of hero vis-a-vis heroism, implying that saviors also suffer from doubt and despair.

1.3 Dark Fiction in Amish Tripathi's *The Oath of the Vayuputras*

Amish Tripathi's *The Oath of the Vayuputras*, the last part of the Shiva Trilogy, is a very complex and interesting story that looks into the heart of moral collision which can be said as the emotional storm and believerenacted in depths of human actions. This, as Shiva finds out about the disastrous truth about the Somras, adds to the whole dark fiction feel of the narrative, a subgenre that investigates the very intricate mosaics of human being, societal constructs, and existential dilemmas. Here, we critically analyze the dark fiction aspects in *The Oath of the Vayuputras* and demonstrate their ways of enriching their narrative value and deepening their philosophical undertones.

- The Moral Ambiguity of the Characters

The Oath of the Vayuputras is replete with morally ambiguous characters. Dark fiction thrives on characters who operate in shades of gray. While ostensibly a leader committed to the welfare of his people, Daksha's actions are driven by personal ambition and an inability to accept his own flaws. This, Daksha the emperor of Meluha, exemplifies this moral ambiguity. Similarly, Shiva's allies, such as Brahaspati and Gopal, face ethical dilemmas that blur the line between right and wrong. Their readiness to take some tough decisions that concern destruction of the Somras and related systems not only bring out the shades of their characters but also makes the whole portrayal a little difficult for the readers when it comes to taking any stance on what exactly constitutes a hero and a villain (Tripathi, 2013).

- Losing Loved Ones: Heart of Dark Fiction

Loss and grief take center stage in dark fiction and *The Oath of the Vayuputras* doesn't shy away from either. Sati, the wife of Shiva, breathes with pain for her love for her husband that is one of the more intense scenes in the novel. She has sacrificed herself by going against the forces of injustice, which is a courageous testimony to her principles. The death of Sati sends Shiva into a hysterical rage as he seeks vengeance on those who caused it. This entire journey introduces the concept of grief and its transformation power, the greatest of dark fiction hallmarks, adding weight to the emotional elements in the narrative (Tripathi, 2013).

2. Quantitative Analysis of Reception of Dark Fiction.

A survey titled "Response of Young Readers on the Sub-Genre of Mythological Fiction by Amish Tripathi" was conducted on perception of readers on various aspects of mythological fiction novels of Amish Tripathi using a questionnaire through Google Forms. This survey was forwarded to readers who follow author Amish on Instagram and are actively commenting and reading on works of the writer. The age group of 14-30 was considered appropriate for this study. A author interview conducted by "*The Better India*" in which the author was asked

"From tattoos to shirt with embroidered book covers, your books have hit among Indian teenagers and 20-somethings, a group that wouldn't normally read mythology. What do you think is the reason for your immense popularity among young Indian?"

to which the author affirmed that his readers are in fact young and he is sure that this genre would thrive in future. He also tells that he isn't sure to what reason this genre is found so interesting by young readers. As per many other surveys it is clear that younger audience prefers these fiction novels more.

One of the questions asked, included whether or not readers were interested in darker themes and elements explored in novels such as war, abuse, rape, etc. This survey received 67 responses (n=67) from readers of bestseller novels of Amish Tripathi. The readers were given three options out of which maximum positive responses were received by the option "yes, the dark themes added depth

to the story” which was 71.6% of all responses. Thus, it was found that 71.6% readers (n=48) found the darker elements added depth to the stories. The second option presented to readers was “somewhat, but I prefer lighter storytelling”, to which 19.4% readers (n=13) responded that they prefer lighter storytelling and 11.9% readers (n=8) responded with “no. I wasn’t drawn to the darker elements” concluding that they weren’t drawn towards the darker elements.

Thus, majority of young readers responded positively against the use of darker elements that added depth of story concluding that dark fiction as a subgenre one of the reasons that attracts readers to read the mythological fiction novels of Amish Tripathi.

Conclusion

The Immortals of Meluha, to which dark fiction lends reality, deals with psychological conflict, oppression by society, moral ambiguity and existentialism. Amish Tripathi constructs a tale that is not merely fun but also thought-provoking and emotionally evocative. Indeed, the novel has touched upon the cruder faces of human as well as divine nature. This novel, which has dared to face uncomfortable truths about power, prejudice and sacrifice, guarantees its relevance as a contemporary read to promptly make its own place as an artfully conceived hybrid of mythological fiction and dark fiction.

The Secret of the Nagas fashioned very dark material into the myth itself and at the same time, into an emotional and intellectual narrative. The novel vividly portrays fear, prejudice, moral ambiguity and personal loss while asking readers to ponder the complexities within human nature as well as within society's constructs. Amish Tripathi's talent in merging mythological grandeur with the psychological intricacies of dark fiction makes The Secret of the Nagas such a powerful read in resonating an Indian contemporary audience with a tale that is as thought-provoking as it is entertaining.

Amish Tripathi's The Oath of the Vayuputras marries all the elements of dark fiction with myth while becoming almost an emotional tale and yet one that is deeply philosophical in its scope. It raises dark queries about moral ambiguity, social bias, personal losses, and existential questions in the face of all human beings and the cost of progress. This is what makes The Oath of the Vayuputras an introspective exercise toward human nature and the choices which define us, not merely a tale of heroism, for Tripathi has brilliantly woven the myths into such themes.

The quantitative analysis carried out by a questionnaire survey conducted on young readers concludes that 71.6% readers tend to like the darker aspects of novels and that they added depth to these novels enhancing their reader experience. This concludes that dark-fiction as a subgenre in mythological fiction novels can be considered as one of the factors that captures attention of young readers.

References:

- Tripathi, A. (2010). *The Immortals of Meluha*. Westland Publications.
- Tripathi, A. (2011). *The Secret of the Nagas*. Westland Publications.
- Tripathi, A. (2013). *The Oath of the Vayuputras*. Westland Publications.
- Bloom, H. (1998). *Shakespeare: The Invention of the Human*. Riverhead Books.
- Campbell, J. (1949). *The Hero with a Thousand Faces*. Princeton University Press.
- Atwood, M. (2002). *Negotiating with the Dead: A Writer on Writing*. Cambridge University Press.
- Said, E. (1978). *Orientalism*. Pantheon Books.
- Pal, S. 2017 Sept, 28. *The Better India*. <https://thebetterindia.com/116730/amish-tripathi-shiva-trilogy-immortal-india-exclusive-interview/amp/>

वैदिक साहित्य में शिक्षा और वर्तमान समय में शिक्षा प्रणाली का स्वरूप

जागृति पुरोहित

Ph.D. - शोधछात्रा

सुरेन्द्रनगर यूनिवर्सिटी, सुरेन्द्रनगर

ओऽम् यां मेधादेवगणाः पितरश्चोपासते ।

तया मामद्यमेधयाऽग्नेमेधाविनं कुरु ॥

जब छात्र अपनी शिक्षा पूर्ण कर लेता है तो आचार्य उसे समाज को सौंप देता है। समाज के श्रेष्ठ पुरुष उस समय साक्षी के रूप में उपस्थित होते हैं। प्राचीन काल से चली आई यह परम्परा हमें अब तक दिखाई देती है। अथर्ववेद के ब्रह्मचर्य सूक्त में इसकी पर्याप्त चर्चा की गई है। इस शिक्षा की सम्पूर्ण परम्परा के अन्त में केवल अन्तिम उपदेश ही शेष रहता है और उसे छोड़ देने पर मानों सम्पूर्ण सूत्र हाथ से निकल जाते हैं। आचार्य अपने शिष्य को उपदेश देता है:

सत्यं वद, धर्मं चर, स्वाध्यायान्मा प्रमदः ।

अर्थात् सदा सत्य बोलो, धर्म का आचरण करो, स्वाध्याय में कभी प्रमाद न करो। इसके साथ ही कहा गया है कि स्वाध्याय प्रवचनाभ्यां न प्रमदितव्यम् अर्थात् स्वाध्याय के साथ ज्ञान के प्रचार प्रसार में कभी प्रमाद नहीं करना चाहिये। इस एक वाक्य के छूट जाने का परिणाम हुआ कि जगद्गुरु का यह देश सबसे अधिक अशिक्षित एवं दरिद्रों का देश बन गया। इस राष्ट्र के प्रति यह तुम्हारा सर्वप्रथम कर्तव्य है कि जिस ज्ञान को तुमने अपने से पूर्ववर्ती पीढ़ी से प्राप्त किया है, उसे संभव हो तो बढ़ाकर, अथवा उतनी ही मात्रा में आगे आने वाली सन्तति को सौंपेंगे। संसार में उत्पन्न होने वाला प्रत्येक मनुष्य तीन ऋणों से ऋणी होता है उनमें एक ऋण है ऋषि ऋण, अर्थात् ज्ञान की परम्परा को अक्षुण्ण बनाए रखना।

हबर्ट स्पेन्सर ने कहा है 'हम मनुष्य को जो लाभ पहुँचाना चाहते हैं, वह उसे शिक्षा के माध्यम से पहुँचाना चाहिए क्योंकि शिक्षा बौद्धिक होने की अपेक्षा भावना प्रधान अधिक है। परिणाम स्वरूप यह व्यक्ति एवं समाज को शीघ्र प्रभावित करती है। शिक्षा का उद्देश्य मानवीय गुणों का चतुर्दिक विकास है। जब तक यह विकास नहीं होता व्यक्ति साक्षर तो हो सकता है पर उसे शिक्षित नहीं कहा जा सकता। साक्षर और शिक्षित में विरोध नहीं है। शिक्षा का उद्देश्य होता है स्वतन्त्र चिन्तन में समर्थ बनाना। परन्तु इसमें एक भय है कि यदि चिन्तन किन्हीं अपरीक्षित बंधी बंधाई लकीरों के अन्दर ही रहता है तो वह कोल्हू के बैल की भाँति निरन्तर चलता हुआ भी कहीं आगे नहीं बढ़ता, इसलिए परम्पराओं के सत्य एवं असत्य या वैज्ञानिक अवैज्ञानिक पक्ष को समझबूझ कर ही उन पर टिप्पणी करनी चाहिए।

In particular, higher education is the main instrument for development and change. It has the important task of preparing leaders for different walks of life-social, intellectual. Political, cultural, scientific and technological. Universities function as the focal centre of higher education. Besides scholarly functions of teaching and research, they have now been assigned the extension and developmental function also.

व्यक्तिगत रूप से तो भारतीयों की बुद्धि और ज्ञान प्राप्त करने की शक्ति जिसे अंग्रेजी में आई क्यू कहते हैं, वह किसी देश के नागरिकों से कम नहीं है अपितु गणित जैसे विषयों में सर्वाधिक है। हम भारतीय दूसरे देशों के विश्वविद्यालयों में परीक्षाओं में बहुत ऊँचा स्थान प्राप्त कर लेते हैं परन्तु जहाँ हमें एक दूसरे के साथ मिलकर सामूहिक रूप से काम करना होता है वहाँ हम पिछड़ जाते हैं। इसका स्पष्ट कारण हमारे संस्कारों की, हमारी सामाजिकता की, हमारी सामाजिक संस्थाओं की त्रुटि है। हम अपने अपने घर को दूसरे का घर जलाकर भी प्रकाशित करने से परहेज नहीं करते जबकि दूसरी ओर एक व्यक्ति समाज के हितों को सर्वोपरि मानकर चलता है। चाणक्य ने कहा था परिवार के लिए व्यक्ति, ग्राम के लिए परिवार, जनपद के लिए ग्राम, एवं राष्ट्र के लिए जनपद को उत्सर्ग करने के लिए सदा तैयार रहना चाहिए। वस्तुतः यही साक्षर एवं शिक्षित का भेद है परन्तु इसका यह तात्पर्य नहीं समझा जाना चाहिए कि इस देश में मार्क्स के सिद्धान्तों के अनुसार समाज के सम्मुख व्यक्ति तुच्छ है। वस्तुतः इस देश में व्यक्ति एवं समाज के सम्बन्धों को वर्णाश्रम के माध्यम से सबसे सुन्दर रूप से सुलझाया गया है। व्यक्ति अपनी उन्नति करने के लिए पूर्ण स्वतन्त्र है पर सामाजिक बन्धनों से वह ऊपर नहीं है।

विज्ञान के विद्यार्थियों से मैं विशेष रूप से कहना चाहूंगा कि यूरोप और अमेरिका ने नये युग में जो आर्थिक और विज्ञान सम्बन्धी अद्भुत उन्नति की है, उसका श्रेय क्रियात्मक विज्ञान के आविष्कारों को है, जो विज्ञान के विद्यार्थियों ने परीक्षणों द्वारा किये हैं। गत २५ वर्षों में वैज्ञानिक संसार में भारत ने भी अपना कदम बढ़ाया है, परन्तु हमारी गति बहुत मन्द है। जो शिक्षा प्रणाली अपने पाठ्यक्रम में विज्ञान को आवश्यक स्थान नहीं देती उसकी शिक्षा के लिए सक्षम प्रबन्ध नहीं करती उसे मैं सर्वथा दोषयुक्त समझता हूँ। विज्ञान की शिक्षा से बौद्धिक विकास में बहुत सहायता मिलती है परन्तु हृदयपक्ष का विस्तार नहीं होता। अतः विज्ञान के विद्यार्थियों को साहित्य की ओर को सदा ध्यान देना चाहिए। दुर्भाग्य से आज शिक्षा का तात्पर्य सूचनाओं का संग्रह मात्र रह गया है। परीक्षाओं और प्रतियोगिताओं में छात्र की विभिन्न योग्यताओं एवं निर्माणात्मक सामर्थ्य का आकलन नहीं होता।

We know that a competition less environment can not accomplish excellence just as the Red Queen says in Alice in Wonderland, one must run fast to remain at the same place. In this fast changing world the students should not only learn certain facts but should strive hard to imbibe the qualities of character and ability. The same is the case with the teachers. They should also keep abreast with the new inventions and methodology not in our country also but with the global innovations.

शिक्षा को राजसत्ता एवं साम्प्रदायिकता के बन्धन से मुक्त रखना चाहिये। जहाँ मैं यह कहता हूँ कि शिक्षा पर राजसत्ता और साम्प्रदायिक विचारों का हठात बोझ न डालना चाहिए, वहाँ मैं यह भी समझता हूँ कि उसको लक्ष्यहीन भी न होना चाहिए। आज शिक्षा जहाँ स्वतन्त्र छोड़ दी गयी है वहाँ लक्ष्यहीन भी है। इसका कारण यह है कि आज समाज का सारा संगठन, समाज का सारा जीवन लक्ष्यहीन है। व्यक्ति का लक्ष्य है धन कमाना, स्वतन्त्र होना, यदि ऐसा करने में उसे दूसरों के जीवन को भी छिन्न भिन्न करना पड़े, तो वह ऐसा निःसंकोच होकर करता है। मनुष्य की उन्नति मनुष्य के शोषण पर, राष्ट्र की उन्नति राष्ट्र के शोषण पर निर्भर है। प्रतियोगिता आगे बढ़ने का मूल मन्त्र है। सम्पत्ति, वेतन, योग्यता का मापदंड बन गए हैं। इसी से युद्ध पर युद्ध होते हैं। सन्धि पर सन्धि टूटती हैं। राजसत्ता के अनुचित प्रभाव तथा व्यक्ति के अहं एवं लोभ के कारण राष्ट्र से प्रतिभा का पलायन हो रहा है। एक वैज्ञानिक, डाक्टर या इंजीनियर बनने में राष्ट्र का अकूत धन एवं बहुमूल्य समय लगता है पर उस व्यक्ति के देश से चले जाने के कारण उसका कोई भी प्रतिफल देश को प्राप्त नहीं होता। इस ओर शीघ्र एवं समुचित ध्यान दिया जाना आवश्यक है।

वेद की एक प्रार्थना है 'अभयं ज्ञातादभयं परोक्षात्' अर्थात् हमें अपने ज्ञात एवं अज्ञात विषयों से भय न हो। आज हमें अज्ञात से विशेष भय नहीं रहा है क्योंकि ज्ञान का दायरा बहुत विस्तीर्ण हो गया है। दुर्भाग्य से हमारा ज्ञान ही हमारा शत्रु हो गया है। आज हर देश का श्रेष्ठतम वैज्ञानिक रक्षा के नाम पर मानव को समूल नष्ट करने के उपाय व साधन बनाने में लगा है चाहे इससे पृथ्वी से जीवन ही क्यों न समाप्त हो जाये।

आजकल छात्राएं भी शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में आगे बढ़ रही हैं। यह बड़ी प्रसन्नता की बात है कि स्वतन्त्रता के उपरान्त नारी शिक्षा में पर्याप्त प्रगति हुई है, पर यह अभी उतनी सन्तोषजनक नहीं है। वैसे तो इस देश में अनपढ़ों की संख्या प्रतिवर्ष बढ़ जाती है, बहुत से बच्चे या तो स्कूल का मुख ही नहीं देख पाते या विद्यालय तक पहुँचे भी तो प्राईमरी तक छोड़ देते हैं, या आठवीं अथवा दसवीं तक संख्या बहुत घट जाती है। इसका एक मनोवैज्ञानिक कारण यह भी है कि पठित बेरोजगारों की समस्या बढ़ती चली जा रही है। उसका कोई समाधान हमारे पास नहीं है क्योंकि हमारी शिक्षा अब भी मैकाले के उन नियमों पर चल रही है जिसका उद्देश्य ब्रिटिश कम्पनी के लिए क्लर्क तैयार करना था। इसी से आज शिक्षा एवं नौकरी का सम्बन्ध मूल हो गया। शिक्षा को नौकरी परक न होकर रोजगार परक होना चाहिए। विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने गतवर्ष कुछ व्यावसायिक पाठ्यक्रम प्रारम्भ किये हैं।

एक समय था जब ऋषि दयानन्द के शिष्यों ने छात्रों के लिए महिला विद्यालय खोले थे। परिणामस्वरूप, सामाजिक बहिष्कार, पत्थर एवं डण्डे सहने पड़ते थे। उन धैर्यशाली व्यक्तियों के कारण ही आज आर्यसमाज के माध्यम से विश्व का सबसे बड़ा अशासकीय शिक्षा संस्थाओं का जाल विश्व में फैल गया है।

मैं कला वर्ग के छात्रों को विज्ञान के छात्रों को साहित्य से जुड़े रहने की पुनः प्रेरणा करूंगा जिससे मस्तिष्क एवं हृदय दोनों का यथोचित विकास एवं सन्तुलन बना रहे। ब्रह्म शक्ति एवं क्षात्र शक्ति, दोनों का परस्पर सम्बन्ध होने पर ही व्यक्ति पूर्णता के निकट पहुँचता है। एक संस्कृत के कवि ने कहा है:

अग्रतश्चतुरो वेदान् पृष्ठतः सशरं धनुः ।
इदं ब्रह्ममिदं क्षात्रं शायदपि शरादपि ॥

इसी बात को ऐतरेय ब्राह्मण में निम्न शब्दों में कहा गया है:-

यस्यैवं विद्वान् ब्राह्मणो राष्ट्रगोपः पुरोहितः ।
तस्य क्षत्रेण क्षत्रं बलेन बलमश्नुते ॥

भारतीय शिक्षा प्रणाली अत्यन्त प्राचीन है। शिक्षा का तात्पर्य सुसंस्कार देना है। मनीषियों ने उत्तम शिक्षा के विषय में कहा है कि उत्तम शिक्षा अथवा विद्या के बिना मनुष्य सुसंस्कृत नहीं होता है बल्कि वह मनुष्य के शरीर में पशु के समान होता है-

येषां न विद्या न तपो न दानं, ज्ञानं न शीलं गुणो न धर्मः ।
ते मृत्यलोके भुविभारभूताः मनुष्य रूपेण मृगाश्चरन्ति ॥

शिक्षा मानव की सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण आवश्यकता है। उससे ही उसका सर्वांगीण विकास होता है। विद्या ही एक ऐसा अपूर्व धन है जो अनोखा है। न ही इसे कोई चुरा सकता है और न ही इसे कोई बाँट सकता है। यह तो इतना विलक्षण है कि खर्च करने पर उतना ही बढ़ता है तथा संचय करने पर अथवा कंजूसी करने पर क्षय को प्राप्त करता है एवं समाप्त हो जाता है-

"अपूर्व कोपि कोषोऽयं विद्यते तव भारती ।
व्ययतो वृद्धिं याति क्षयं याति संचयात् ॥"

विद्या हमें विनय देती है। विनय से हम सत्पात्र बनते हैं। पात्रता से धन तथा धन से धर्म एवं सुख प्राप्त करते हैं, अर्थात् हमें क्या-क्या नहीं देती है-

"विद्या ददाति विनयं, विनयाद् याति पात्रताम् ।
पात्रत्वात् धनमाप्नोति, धनाद् धर्मः ततः सुखम् ॥"

हमारी शिक्षा प्रणाली ऐसी ही गुणों की खान होनी चाहिए। किन्तु वर्तमान शिक्षा प्रणाली ठीक इनके विपरीत प्रतीत होती है। वास्तव में हमारी शिक्षा प्रणाली "लार्ड मैकाले" की देन है। अंग्रेजों की नीति हमारे देश में फूट डालना और शासन करना थी। वे ऐसे समाज की रचना करना चाहते थे जो अपने ही देशवासियों, भाइयों को अपने से भिन्न तथा हीन समझे तथा वे दीर्घकाल तक भारत को दास बनाकर शासन करते रहें। इसमें 'लार्ड मैकाले' अग्रणी थे। अतः उन्होंने ऐसी शिक्षा प्रणाली चलाई जिसका उद्देश्य पढ़े लिखे भारतीयों की एक ऐसी फौज खड़ी करना था जो 'एंग्लो' में तो भारतीय हों किन्तु स्वभाव से, विचारों से तथा नैतिकता से एवं बौद्धिक स्तर पर अंग्रेज हो, जो अपने आइयों को अपने से हीन समझे, सामूहिक उद्देश्य के लिए एकजुट नहीं हो सके। अंग्रेजों के पूर्णरूप से स्वामिभक्त बने रहे। उनका उद्देश्य निम्न शब्दों से स्पष्ट है-

"We must, at present, do our best to form a class who may be interpreters between us and millions which we govern, a class of persons, Indian in blood and colour but English in taste, in opinion, morals and intellect."

आधुनिक शिक्षा प्रणाली समसामयिक आवश्यकताओं और समस्याओं की पूर्ति करने में सक्षम होनी चाहिए। 'मैकाले' के समय में समाज की समस्याएँ अलग थी, आवश्यकताएँ अलग थीं, शासकों के उद्देश्य (पूर्ण रूपेण) अलग थे, देश गुलाम था। किन्तु आज परिस्थितियाँ ठीक उसके विपरीत हैं, देश स्वतन्त्र है, हमारा उद्देश्य शिक्षा का प्रसार तथा उसको सारगर्भित बनाना है। हमारी शिक्षा का उद्देश्य देश के सामने खड़ी चुनौतियों का सामना करना है। विकास की अंधाधुंध दौड़ में हमें आगे बढ़ना है। अतः युग की माँग के अनुसार हमें विद्यार्थियों में नई सोच, नई दिशा, नई गति तथा नए विचार भरने हैं। मृत प्रायः तकनीक को परिवर्तित कर, नई शिक्षाप्रद तकनीक को अविलम्ब ग्रहण करना है।

हमें वर्तमान शिक्षा प्रणाली को अत्याधुनिक तथा व्यावसायिक बनाना है। छात्रों में समुचित मानसिक, शारीरिक तथा चारित्रिक विकास करना छात्रों में जाति, धर्म, समाज तथा जाति के नाम कोई भेदभाव पैदा करना नहीं होना चाहिए। वर्तमान शिक्षा प्रणाली पूर्णरूपेण परीक्षा पर आधारित है। इसमें अनेक त्रुटियाँ हैं। छात्रों का मूल्यांकन वार्षिक कार्यशैली तथा प्रगति के आधार पर होना चाहिए। लेकिन हमें दुःख है कि वर्तमान प्रणाली केवल 'बाबू' पैदा करने वाली प्रणाली है। पढ़ लिखकर आदमी केवल बाबू बनने के लिए बाध्य हो जाता है। प्रायः शारीरिक श्रम से मन चुराने लगता है। हमें वर्तमान शिक्षा प्रणाली में आमूलचूल परिवर्तन करना है।

सबको नैतिकता का पाठ पढ़ाना है तथा नैतिकता को जाग्रत करना है। वैदिक युग में छात्र चाहे राजपुत्र है अथवा सर्वसाधारण जन्म, गुरुकुल में रहकर विद्याध्ययन करता था। गुरु की सेवा समान रूप से करता था। गुरु के लिए भिक्षाटन, ईंधन के लिए लकड़ी तोड़कर लाना, जल भरने, भोजन बनाने जैसे आदि कार्य को सहर्ष करता था। इस व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत समानता थी। वर्तमान में भी ऐसी ही प्रणाली जो सार्वभौमिक, समानता पर आधारित तथा परिश्रम करना सिखाती हो, लागू करना चाहिए अर्थात् वर्तमान शिक्षा प्रणाली वर्तमान युगीन आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति कर सके ऐसी होनी चाहिए। इसमें तकनीकी शिक्षा वैज्ञानिकी शिक्षा व्यावसायिक शिक्षा तथा व्यावहारिक शिक्षा तथा व्यावहारिक शिक्षा पूर्णरूपेण समावेशित हो तथा सबका पूर्णरूपेण विकास हो।

निसंदेह वर्तमान शिक्षा प्रणाली का स्वरूप विकृत हो गया है। उसमें अनेक बुराइयों का समावेश हुआ है। वर्तमान समय से प्रत्येक वस्तु का मूल्यांकन, यहाँ तक कि शिक्षा का भी, वोट को ध्यान में रखकर किया जाता है। जो देश की प्रगति के लिए घातक है। यदि शिक्षा अच्छी नहीं होगी तो देश के नागरिक अच्छे नहीं बन पायेंगे। हमारे संविधान में यह व्यवस्था है- किसी को मूलभूत "मौलिक" अधिकारों से वंचित नहीं रखा जाएगा। लेकिन हाय रे ! यह राजनीति, यहाँ रोज-रोज इस पवित्र संविधान की दुहाई देने वाले संविधान की धज्जियाँ उड़ा रहे हैं। आरक्षण के नाम पर अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति, पिछड़ी जाति आदि के नाम पर समाज को बाँट कर एक दूसरे को आमने सामने लाकर खड़ा कर दिया है। एक ओर आरक्षण तथा सामाजिक न्याय के नाम पर प्रवेश परीक्षाओं में १% अंक प्राप्त करने वाले छात्र को प्रवेश दिया जाता है तथा दूसरी ओर ७७% अंको से भी अधिक अंक प्रवेश परीक्षा में पाने के बाद भी प्रवेश नहीं दिया जा रहा है। कितनी अनैतिकता है। पढ़ने का जो उसका मौलिक अधिकार है, संविधान ने सुरक्षा प्रदान की है, का खुल्लम खुल्लाहन तथा उल्लंघन होता है। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए। सबको समान अवसर मिलना चाहिए।

उपर्युक्त व्यवस्था से मेधावी छात्रों में कुंठा पैदा हो रही है। हमारे देश का पतन हो रहा है। मेधावी छात्र विदेशों का मुंह देख रहे हैं। विदेशों की ओर भाग रहे हैं। उन्हें हमारे देश का क्रीम सस्ते दरों पर मिल रहा है। दूसरी ओर प्रवेश परीक्षा में १% अंक प्राप्त कर मुख्य परीक्षा भी इसी स्तर पर उत्तीर्ण कर हमारे तकनीकी इंजिनियर, डाक्टर तथा अन्य ब्यूरोक्रेट एवं टैक्नोक्रेट, ७७% अंक प्राप्त करने वाले जिनको प्रवेश नहीं मिला, ये १% अंक प्राप्त करने वाले छात्र कितने अच्छे होंगे, उनका बौद्धिक स्तर कितना ऊँचा होगा, उनका प्रशासन कितना निष्पक्ष तथा स्वस्थ होगा ? उनके द्वारा कराए गये निर्माण कितने ठोस होंगे तथा उनके द्वारा की गई चिकित्सा कितनी सार्थक तथा उपादेय होगी ? विज्ञ पाठक तथा जागरूक नागरिक ही इसका सही मूल्यांकन कर सकते हैं। यह भी विशेष उल्लेखनीय है, कोई भी राजनेता इनमें से अपना चिकित्सक क्यों नहीं रखता वह ६०% वाले को ही क्यों रखता है ? अर्थात् कहने का तात्पर्य है कि इन विषमताओं को समाप्त कर सबको समान सुविधा तथा समान अवसर दिया जाना चाहिए। निश्चय ही जो सामान्य काला आर्थिक, सामाजिक रूप से पिछड़े हैं उनके आर्थिक सहायता, कोचिंग की व्यवस्था तथा मानसिक व बौद्धिक स्तर का विकास करना चाहिए। ताकि समाज में आकर वे कुंठा के शिकार न बने। प्रतिस्पर्द्धा की होड़ में आगे बैठ सकें।

अतः हमारी शिक्षा का उद्देश्य किसी सीमित लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति तक ही सीमित नहीं रहना चाहिए वरन् वह समानता तथा बौद्धिक विकास से ओत-प्रोत होना चाहिए, और उसकी सीमा असीम होनी चाहिए ताकि दुनिया पुनः हमारे मुंह को देखे। हमारे मीषियों की कीर्ति पताका पुनः गगनचुम्बी हो। हमारा उद्देश्य 'प्रसाद' की इन पंक्तियों में निहित है:-

"इस पथ का उद्देश्य नहीं है,
शान्त भवन में टिक रहना।
पर पहुँचाना उस सीमा तक,
जिसके आगे राह नहीं ॥"

इतना ही नहीं उसमें देश-प्रेम की भावना कूट कूट कर भरी होनी चाहिए। देश प्रेम की भावना तथा नैतिकता देश की उन्नति, समृद्धि तथा सुरक्षा के लिए अति महत्वपूर्ण है। मैथिलीशरण गुप्त की निम्न पंक्तियाँ चिरस्मरणीय हैं:-

" भरा नहीं जो भावों से,
बहती जिसमें रसधार नहीं।
हृदय नहीं वह पत्थर है,
जिसमें स्वदेश का प्यार नहीं ॥

Legal Framework Strengthening Public Sector Banks Resilience on Non-performing Assets: A Study

Prof. (Dr.) Seema Surendran
Professor,
School of Legal Studies, CMR University

MS Gayathri N M
Assistant Professor,
School of Legal Studies, CMR University

Abstract

Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) are considered as a nightmare for the banking industry worldwide, especially for the public sector banks. The weaker will be the bank's revenue stream if the NPAs are higher. The Indian banking sector has been facing serious problems of raising the NPAs. The non-performing asset is one of the important and dangerous concepts of the banking system, if the NPA is not maintained properly that would be detrimental, on the profitability of the bank and also on the overall economy of the country. Non-performing assets are a cost to the economy, the high percentage of NPAs in Public Sector Banks (PSBs) has drawn the interest of different stakeholders, such as regulators, legislators, and the legal system. Action for enforcement of security interest can be initiated only if the secured asset is classified as a 'Non- Performing Asset'. When the SARFAESI Act (also known as NPA act) was enacted in 2002, the Act was primarily enacted to reduce the non- performing assets by adopting measures not only for recovery but also for reconstruction.

Key Words: Non-Performing Assets, SARFAESI Act, banking system, PSBs, legal system

Introduction

Public sector banks (PSBs) in India are increasingly concerned about Non-performing Assets (NPAs), which pose serious threats to their financial viability and impede economic expansion. A non performing asset is an account which becomes non-viable and non-performing in terms of the guidelines given by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). The NPA account is an asset in the hands of the bank or Financial Institutions (FIs), representing an amount receivable and realizable by the banks or FIs. When the Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, (SARFAESI Act) was enacted in 2002, primarily to reduce the non-performing assets by adopting measures not only for recovery, but also for reconstruction. NPAs result from loan defaults, which worsen the asset quality of banks and cause them to suffer financial losses.

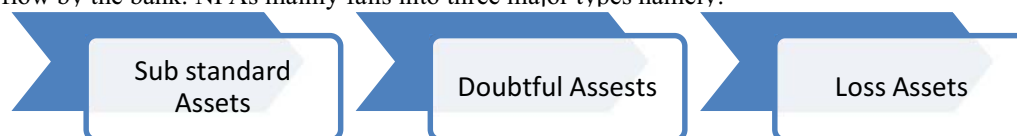
Sec.2 (o) of SARFAESI Act, 2002 defines non-performing asset as an asset or account of a borrower which has been classified by a bank or financial institution as substandard, doubtful or loss asset. (a) & (b) goes on to add that in case of bank or institutions administered by any authority or body constituted or appointed at that time by the law, according to directions as issued by such body. In any other case, by the guidelines and directions relating to classification of assets as issued by Reserve Bank.¹ S.2 (m) of SARFAESI Act, 2002 states that 'financial institution' means, a public financial institution within the meaning of section 4A of the Companies Act, 1956, any institution

¹(SARFAESI Act, 2002, Section 2(O))

for recovery of debts due to banks, international finance corporation, a debenture trustee, assets reconstruction company, any other institution or non-banking financial company². The Standing Committee on Finance (SCOF) under Dr. M Veerappa Moily, presented a report on “Non-Performing Assets in financial institutions’ on 24th February 2016. The report defined NPAs as loans that are more than 90 days behind and do not produce earning for financial institutions.

Non-Performing Assets and Banking Reforms

NPAs may occur due to a variety of reasons like willful default on the part of the borrower, frequent shuffle of government policies, most loans sanctioned for agricultural purposes etc. NPAs continuously drains profit and has a negative impact on goodwill, equity value and restricts cash flow by the bank. NPAs mainly falls into three major types namely:



A substandard asset from 31st March 2005 is one which has remained NPA for a period of less than or equal to 12 months. Doubtful Assets are those which are considered as non performing for period of more than 12 months. A Loss Asset is one which has not been written off wholly but loss has been identified by the bank. Post globalization the government appointed Narasimham Committee I in 1991, to analyze the bank’s function, structure and actions.³ The committee recommendations included operational flexibility, internal autonomy and professionalism for the sector. The second Narasimham Committee was formed in 1998 to boost the Indian banking sector and initiate global competition. Narasimham Committee II, played a major role in addressing the issue of non-performing assets. Though the classification of bank assets based on its quality began during 1985-86, NPAs was given more importance after the committee highlighted its impact on financial health of the banking institutions. Some of the committee’s recommendations includes, Assets Reconstruction Funds (ARF) to take over and resolve NPAs, credit risk management, increasing the capital adequacy ratio, narrow banking practices which help banks to invest funds in short term and risk-free assets. In addition, the committee recommended for RBI reforms, merging strong public sector banks. The legal framework relating to commercial transactions, has not kept pace with the changes in commercial practices. This has resulted in slow recovery of defaulting loans and mounting level of non-performing assets, of banks and financial institutions. The recommendations from Narasimham Committee I and II and Andhyarujina Committee constituted by the Central Government for the purpose of examining banking sector have considered the need for the changes in the legal system.

Legal and regulatory framework

The Indian banking sector is primarily regulated by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and the Banking Regulation Act, 1949. There are three primary laws that deals with non-performing asset which are Recovery of Debts and Bankruptcy Act, 1993 (RDB Act), the Securitization and SARFAESI Act 2002, and the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, (IBC) 2016.

²(SARFAESI Act, 2002, Section 2(m))

³Ronghangpi, M., & Kumar, N. (2023). Efficiency of non-performing assets (NPA) recovery channels in Indian banks: A study. *ILI Law Review, Winter Issue*, 189–208

Legal and Regulatory Framework Strengthening Public Sector Banks in managing Non-Performing Assets (NPAs)

Framework	Key Provisions
SARFAESI Act, 2002	Empowers banks to seize and sell secured assets without court intervention to recover NPAs. Enables asset reconstruction and securitization for effective debt recovery.
Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (IBC)	Provides a time-bound resolution process for distressed assets, prioritizing restructuring over liquidation.
Recovery of Debts and Bankruptcy Act, 1993 (RDB Act)	Establishes Debt Recovery Tribunals (DRTs) for expeditious resolution of default cases.
Banking Regulation Act, 1949	Regulates banking activities, enabling RBI to set guidelines for asset classification and monitoring.

Prior to the Recovery of Debts Due to Banks and Financial Institution Act, 1993 (RDDBFI Act), banks and other financial institutions faced enormous difficulties in collecting debts. In 1981, the Indian government established a committee led by Mr. T. Tiwari. The committee recommended the creation of a quasi-judicial system that would be exclusive to banks and financial institutions. Through the use of a summary procedure, this system would enable the banks and financial institutions to expeditiously resolve recovery cases they file against borrowers.⁴ The act establishes Debts Recovery Tribunals (DRTs) and Debt Recovery Appellate Tribunals (DRATs), providing for expeditious adjudication and recovery of debts due to banks and financial institutions.⁵

SARFAESI Act 2002

Historically recovering defaulted loans was a challenging and time-consuming process. Recognizing the urgent need for an efficient mechanism, the **Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 (SARFAESI Act)** was introduced. The Act provides a structured framework for the securitisation and reconstruction of financial assets, enforcement of security interests, and monitoring of such interests through a centralized database.⁶

Key Features of the SARFAESI Act

The SARFAESI Act primarily applies to **Non-Performing Assets (NPAs)** where the outstanding loan amount exceeds ₹1 lakh. However, accounts where the default amount is less than 20% of the principal and interest owed are ineligible under this Act. For loans to qualify, they must involve secured interests such as **hypothecation, mortgage, or assignment**, whereas other interests like liens, pledges, hire-purchase agreements, and leases are excluded from the Act's purview.⁷

Powers Granted to Banks

The Act empowers banks to take decisive steps for loan recovery:

⁴Tannan, M. L. (2019). *Tannan's Banking Law and Practice in India* (26th ed.). LexisNexis.

⁵Government of India. (1993). *Recovery of Debts and Bankruptcy Act, 1993 (RDB Act)*

⁶Surender. (2002). *Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002* (Vol. 1)

9.(Surender, 2002)

10.Government of India. (2002). *The Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 (SARFAESI Act)*

1. **Issuing Demand Notices:** Banks can issue a demand notice to defaulting borrowers and guarantors, requiring them to clear the outstanding dues within **60 days**.
2. **Recovery of Secured Assets:** Banks can notify any individual in possession of secured assets acquired from the borrower, directing them to surrender the property.⁸

Methods for NPA Recovery under the SARFAESI Act

The Act outlines three primary methods for recovering NPAs:

1. **Securitisation:**
Securitisation involves raising funds by issuing securities. Securitisation Companies (SCs) or Asset Reconstruction Companies (ARCs) raise funds from Qualified Institutional Buyers (QIBs) by creating schemes to acquire financial assets.
Separate accounts must be maintained for each scheme to ensure that funds realized from financial assets are used for **investment redemption** and returns promised to investors.
2. **Asset Reconstruction:** SCs or ARCs can adopt one or more of the following measures for asset reconstruction:
 - Management restructuring of the borrower's business.
 - Sale or lease of part or whole of the borrower's business.
 - Rescheduling of debt repayment.
 - Enforcement of security interests.
 - Settlement of dues through negotiation.
 - Possession of secured assets.
3. **Exemption from Registration of Security Receipts:** The Act allows enforcement of security interests without court intervention. It exempts the following from mandatory registration under the Registration Act, 1908:
 - Security receipts issued by SCs/ARCs under Section 7, as they provide holders with undivided interests.
 - Transfer of security receipts.

Bank Responsibilities and Legal Precedents

The SARFAESI Act also emphasizes the responsibilities of banks and their officials in the loan approval and recovery process. **Due diligence** and **prudent decision-making** are critical to safeguard the bank's interests.

- In *Eureka Forbes Ltd. v. Allahabad Bank*,⁹ it was noted that banks must justify the circumstances under which loans were sanctioned despite evident flaws in the appraisal reports. Officers have discretion in loan approval, but such decisions must align with commercial principles, be free from arbitrariness, and prioritize the bank's interests.¹⁰
- In *Tara Chand Vya v. Chairman and Disciplinary Authority*,¹¹ the courts reiterated that nationalized banks play a pivotal role in achieving socio-economic justice for weaker sections. Bank officials act as trustees of societal resources and must fulfill their responsibilities ethically and diligently.

⁹Supreme Court of India. (2010). *Case reference* (6 SCC 193).

¹⁰Malik, S., & Malik, S. (2018). *Supreme Court on SARFAESI/RDDB Act, Debt and Interest Recovery* (Vol. 1). EBC Publishers

¹¹Supreme Court of India. (1997). *Case references* (4 SCC 565, 1 CLR 809, 2 LLJ 26)

Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC), 2016

The **Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC), 2016** was introduced as a unified framework to address insolvency and bankruptcy issues. The IBC focuses on the resolution and reorganization of distressed assets belonging to corporate entities, partnerships, and individuals.

Understanding Insolvency and Bankruptcy

- **Insolvency:** A financial state where an individual or organization is unable to meet debt obligations due to cash flow deficits or mismanagement.
- **Bankruptcy:** A legal process initiated when an insolvent debtor seeks formal relief.

The IBC provides a collective and organized mechanism for insolvency resolution instead of mere debt recovery.¹²

Judicial Interpretation

In *M/s Holystar Natural Resources Pvt. Ltd. v. Union of India*, the Delhi High Court affirmed that RBI guidelines have statutory authority, mandating banks to classify loans as NPAs after **90 days of default**.¹³

Recent Developments in Public Sector Banks

Public Sector Banks (PSBs) in India have shown significant progress in managing NPAs. For the financial year **2023-24**, PSBs reported their highest-ever aggregate net profit of ₹1.41 lakh crore. The **Gross NPA (GNPA) ratio** also improved remarkably, dropping from **14.58% in 2018** to **3.12% in 2024**.

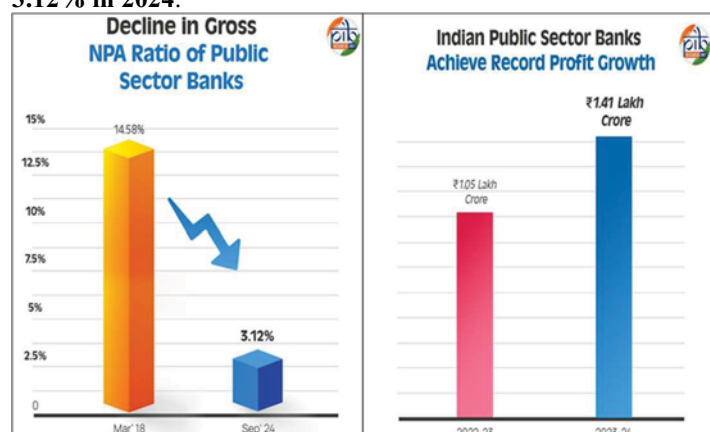


Fig1: Source Ministry of Finance¹⁴

Key Drivers of NPA Management Success

The turnaround in NPA management can be attributed to:

1. **Asset Quality Review (AQR):** Initiated by the Reserve Bank of India in 2015, the AQR identified stressed assets and ensured transparent reporting.
2. **4R's Strategy:** The government's strategy focused on:
 - Recognition** of NPAs.
 - Resolution and Recovery** of stressed assets.

¹²Kumar, R. (2019). *Commentary on Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code*. Whytes and Co.

¹³Supreme Court of India. (2013). *WP(C) No. 7505/2013*.

¹⁴Ministry of Finance. (2024, December 17). *Press release*. Press Information Bureau.

Recapitalization of banks to strengthen their financial base.
Reforms to improve governance and lending practices.

Conclusion and Recommendations

The legal and regulatory frameworks, including the SARFAESI Act and IBC, have significantly contributed to addressing the NPA crisis in India. These measures, combined with government strategies and judicial oversight, have improved asset recovery processes and strengthened public sector banks.

However, there remains scope for further improvement:

1. **Stronger Monitoring Mechanisms:** Banks must adopt stricter loan monitoring practices to identify potential NPAs early.
2. **Prudent Lending Practices:** Lending decisions should be based on robust risk assessment and appraisal processes.

Accountability of Bank Officials: Clear guidelines and accountability frameworks should be established to prevent arbitrary decision-making.

3. **Technological Integration:** Advanced analytics and AI can help monitor loan performance and predict defaults.

By implementing these measures, banks can ensure sustainable growth, reduce the NPA burden and fulfill their role as engines of socio-economic development.

References:

- **SARFAESI Act Analysis:** Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002. (2002). Retrieved from HeinOnline: <https://heinonline.org>
 - **Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code Insights:** Iyer, S. K. (2016). The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code: A New Paradigm for Indian Banking. *Journal of Law and Public Policy*, 2(3), 101-125. Retrieved from HeinOnline: <https://heinonline.org>
 - **Narasimham Committee Recommendations:** Narasimham, M. (1998). Banking Reforms and NPAs in India. *Banking Law Review*, 6(4), 341-359. Retrieved from HeinOnline: <https://heinonline.org>
 - **Judicial Precedents under SARFAESI Act:** Eureka Forbes Ltd. v. Allahabad Bank, AIR 2010 SC 1003. Retrieved from Manupatra: <https://www.manupatra.com>
 - **Legal Framework for NPAs:** Moily, M. V. (2016). Standing Committee on Finance Report on NPAs. *Parliamentary Committee Reports*. Retrieved from Manupatra: <https://www.manupatra.com>
 - **IBC Case Law:** M/s Holystar Natural Resources Pvt. Ltd. v. Union of India, (2019) 8 SCC 301. Retrieved from Manupatra: <https://www.manupatra.com>
 - Government of India. (2002). *The Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 (SARFAESI Act)*. Retrieved from HeinOnline: <https://heinonline.org>
 - Government of India. (2016). *The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016*. Retrieved from Manupatra: <https://www.manupatra.com>
 - Supreme Court of India. (2010). *Eureka Forbes Ltd. v. Allahabad Bank*. AIR 2010 SC 1003. Retrieved from Manupatra: <https://www.manupatra.com>
 - Narasimham, M. (1998). Banking Reforms and NPAs in India. *Banking Law Review*, 6(4), 341-359. Retrieved from HeinOnline: <https://heinonline.org>
-

- **Impact of Banking Reforms on NPAs:** Das, A., & Ghosh, S. (2007). Determinants of Credit Risk in Indian State-Owned Banks: An Empirical Assessment. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 42(12), 120-127. Retrieved from HeinOnline: <https://heinonline.org>
- **Legal Mechanisms for Debt Recovery:** Subramanian, K. (2003). Legal Challenges in Debt Recovery: A Critique of the SARFAESI Act, 2002. *Indian Journal of Law and Justice*, 5(2), 55-72. Retrieved from HeinOnline: <https://heinonline.org>
- **Role of DRTs in NPA Resolution:** Bhattacharya, A. (2010). Evaluating the Effectiveness of Debts Recovery Tribunals in India. *National Law Journal*, 8(1), 90-110. Retrieved from HeinOnline: <https://heinonline.org>
- **NPA Resolution Under SARFAESI Act:** ICICI Bank v. M/s Innoventive Industries Ltd., (2018) 1 SCC 407. Retrieved from Manupatra: <https://www.manupatra.com>
- **Analysis of Banking Regulation Act:** Reserve Bank of India v. Peerless General Finance, AIR 1987 SC 1023. Retrieved from Manupatra: <https://www.manupatra.com>
- **IBC and Its Implementation Challenges:** Swiss Ribbons Pvt. Ltd. v. Union of India, (2019) 4 SCC 17. Retrieved from Manupatra: <https://www.manupatra.com>
- **RBI Guidelines on NPAs:** Reserve Bank of India. (2015). Guidelines for Asset Classification and Loan Recovery. Retrieved from <https://rbi.org.in>
- **SARFAESI Act Implementation Analysis:** Rao, S. R. (2009). Implementation of SARFAESI Act: Challenges and Opportunities. *Banking and Finance Review*, 15(3), 33-45. Retrieved from <https://heinonline.org>
- **Comparative Study on NPAs in Public and Private Banks:** Sharma, M., & Singh, S. (2018). A Comparative Analysis of NPAs in Public and Private Sector Banks in India. *International Journal of Banking Studies*, 22(4), 45-60. Retrieved from HeinOnline: <https://heinonline.org>
- Reserve Bank of India. (2015). Guidelines for Asset Classification and Loan Recovery. Retrieved from <https://rbi.org.in>
- Das, A., & Ghosh, S. (2007). Determinants of Credit Risk in Indian State-Owned Banks: An Empirical Assessment. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 42(12), 120-127. Retrieved from HeinOnline: <https://heinonline.org>
- Swiss Ribbons Pvt. Ltd. v. Union of India, (2019) 4 SCC 17. Retrieved from Manupatra: <https://www.manupatra.com>
- Subramanian, K. (2003). Legal Challenges in Debt Recovery: A Critique of the SARFAESI Act, 2002. *Indian Journal of Law and Justice*, 5(2), 55-72. Retrieved from HeinOnline: <https://heinonline.org>

Goods and Services Tax (GST) Council and its Impact on the Common Man

NEENA S
Assistant Professor
CSI Institute of Legal Studies
(Affiliated to the University of Kerala), Parassala,
Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala

Abstract:

In today's globalized era, the Goods and Services Tax (GST) Act stands as a landmark reform in India, creating a unified national market. The GST Council, a federal body established under Article 279A of the Indian Constitution, plays a pivotal role in shaping this framework. This paper examines the GST Council from a multidisciplinary perspective, highlighting its innovations and the interdisciplinary solutions it employs to address challenges and complexities.

Taxation is a critical component of a nation's functioning. The GST regime simplifies this by introducing a single tax on the supply of goods and services with the concurrent jurisdiction of both the central and state governments. In India, the GST Council's unique structure grants states significant independence to adapt taxing structures to local economic conditions. Additionally, the Council has the authority to reclassify commodities under the GST framework without requiring parliamentary approval, enabling swift and flexible decision-making.

This study explores the GST Council's operations through the lenses of economics, public policy, law, and technology. Economically, the GST Council ensures revenue stability while promoting fairness in taxation. Legally, it operates within a framework designed to accommodate diverse economic and geographical contexts. Technological advancements, such as digital tax platforms and data analytics, enhance its transparency and efficiency.

While the GST Council has driven significant progress, it is not without challenges. The absence of parliamentary oversight in reclassifying commodities has raised concerns about transparency and centralization of power. Frequent changes in tax rates and compliance complexities have posed difficulties for businesses, particularly small and medium enterprises (SMEs). Addressing these issues through better stakeholder consultation and simplified procedures is essential.

In conclusion, the GST Council demonstrates how a well-structured taxation body can balance national priorities with regional autonomy. By addressing its drawbacks and leveraging interdisciplinary approaches, it can continue contributing to India's economic resilience and equity.

Key words: Goods and Services Tax (GST) GST Council.

Introduction: The modern era demands governance frameworks that can navigate the complexities of globalization. Taxation, a cornerstone of national governance, requires systems that integrate local and global perspectives. The Goods and Services Tax (GST) Council in India exemplifies adaptability, with its constitutionally mandated structure ensuring collaboration between the Union and state governments. Established under Article 279A of the Indian Constitution, the GST Council addresses taxation policies to promote cooperative federalism while maintaining economic efficiency.

The Goods and Services Tax (GST) regime, implemented in India, promised a simplified and unified tax structure. The GST Council, a joint forum of the Centre and States, plays a pivotal role in shaping this tax system. Comprising members from both levels of government, it is tasked with

making recommendations on GST rates, exemptions, and other policy aspects. While the GST framework aims to streamline taxation and boost economic growth, its direct benefits for the common man remain a point of discussion.

The GST Council recently held its 55th meeting on 21st December 2024 in Jaisalmer, Rajasthan. Chaired by the Union Finance and Corporate Affairs Minister, the meeting saw the participation of key officials, including the Union Minister of State for Finance Shri Pankaj Chaudhary, Chief Ministers of various states, and Finance Ministers of States and Union Territories. This meeting, like its predecessors, underscored the Council's role in addressing taxation challenges and fostering innovation in fiscal governance.

Key decisions included measures to enhance the efficiency of tax systems, such as the introduction of new guidelines for e-way bills and e-invoices. From 1 January 2025, taxpayers will only be able to generate e-way bills for documents dated no earlier than 180 days, with an extension of validity up to 360 days from the original generation date. Additionally, Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) and Two-Factor Authentication (2FA) will become mandatory on NIC portals for generating e-invoices and e-way bills for taxpayers with an Annual Aggregate Turnover (AATO) exceeding ₹20 Crores. This requirement will expand to all users from 1 April 2025 in a phased manner, ensuring enhanced security and compliance.

The GST system ensures revenue consistency while fostering economic growth. Through the GST regime, India transitioned from a multi-tiered tax system to a unified market, reducing cascading taxes and promoting ease of doing business. The introduction of e-invoicing systems, reduction in tax slabs for essential goods, and rationalization of rates on renewable energy products underscore the council's commitment to balancing fiscal policy with economic innovation.

The legal basis of the GST Council, as outlined in Article 279A, ensures its authority and operational autonomy. The council's ability to reclassify commodities without parliamentary sanction allows for swift adaptation to dynamic economic conditions. However, this raises concerns about transparency and centralization, emphasizing the need for stronger legal safeguards and stakeholder consultations.

Technology plays a pivotal role in the council's efficiency. Initiatives like the e-way bill system, QRMP scheme, and integration of e-invoices with GST returns have revolutionized compliance processes. These innovations not only reduce tax evasion but also streamline inter-state transactions, contributing to India's vision of a digital economy.

The GSC embodies cooperative federalism, enabling state governments to adapt taxation policies to local needs while adhering to a unified national framework. Its periodic meetings, consensus-driven decision-making, and inclusion of diverse stakeholders reflect a commitment to inclusive governance.

The introduction of GST was hailed as a game-changer, simplifying India's complex tax structure. But for the common man, its impact has been mixed. While it has streamlined taxation, making it easier for businesses, the cascading effect of GST often leads to higher costs of goods and services, disproportionately affecting those with lower incomes.

Despite high GDP growth rates, wealth distribution remains highly unequal. A significant share of wealth is concentrated in the hands of a few, leaving large sections of society with limited access to resources. A mismatch between skills and job opportunities contributes to underemployment. Many jobs in rural and informal sectors do not provide sufficient income to lift workers out of poverty. With a large part of the population dependent on agriculture, issues like inadequate irrigation, fluctuating crop prices, and small landholdings exacerbate rural poverty. Poor access to quality education and vocational training limits opportunities for upward mobility, keeping people trapped

in cycles of poverty. High out-of-pocket expenditure on health emergencies pushes families into poverty, as they are often unable to bear the costs of treatment.

India, despite significant strides in development, still has a substantial portion of its population living below the poverty line. The GST system, while designed for uniformity, often leaves ordinary citizens questioning its advantages. For instance, every individual pays GST indirectly on daily purchases, from groceries to footwear, yet many do not see tangible benefits in their lives. Unlike countries such as the United States and those in Europe, where citizens often receive robust social security benefits, Indian workers in the unorganized sector, who form the backbone of the economy, largely fend for themselves without pensions or comprehensive welfare schemes.

The GST Council in its recent meetings has demonstrated a proactive approach to addressing diverse challenges. Key decisions include: reduction in GST rates on electric vehicles to promote green energy initiatives, exemption of life-saving drugs and gene therapy from GST to enhance healthcare accessibility, simplified processes like dynamic QR codes and automated GST return filing to reduce compliance burdens for businesses, and addressing inverted duty structures to alleviate input tax credit accumulation for manufacturers. Such measures highlight the GSC's role in fostering innovation and addressing multidisciplinary challenges.

Interdisciplinary research into economics, law, technology, and public policy underscores the need for collaborative approaches to governance. By leveraging these insights, the GSC has demonstrated how adaptive frameworks can contribute to equitable and sustainable economic systems. The GSC on global perspectives serves as a model for international bodies grappling with the complexities of taxation in a globalized world. Its innovations in digital tax systems, green energy taxation, and stakeholder-driven policymaking provide valuable lessons for similar initiatives globally.

However, these measures often seem more beneficial for businesses and tycoons who can navigate and leverage the system. For the common man, especially those without digital literacy, challenges remain. The push toward online payments, while convenient for some, has left others struggling with network issues, rising mobile data costs, and a lack of awareness.

Taxes in India are omnipresent, covering goods, services, and incomes. While the salaried class contributes through direct income taxes, everyone, irrespective of their earnings, pays indirect taxes through GST on every product purchased—be it from a large shopping mall or a small local vendor. However, unlike in developed nations such as the United States or countries in Europe, India offers minimal direct benefits to its taxpayers, particularly those from economically vulnerable groups. For the common man, especially those in the unorganized sector, this creates a sense of disillusionment. In countries like the United States or those in Europe, citizens contribute taxes but are assured of certain benefits:

- Universal healthcare.
- Unemployment benefits.
- Old-age pensions and retirement security.
- Free or affordable education.

In contrast, Indian taxpayers do not enjoy comparable benefits. Public healthcare is inadequate, education is often costly, and there is no universal pension system. This leaves the common man feeling like a silent contributor to a system that does not prioritize his well-being.

In India, the majority of the workforce operates in the unorganized sector, without the cushion of statutory pensions, health insurance, or retirement benefits. These individuals spend their prime years earning just enough to support their families and educate their children, only to find themselves destitute in old age. Unlike salaried employees with access to provident funds, gratuities, or pensions, workers in this sector are left to fend for themselves.

Despite paying taxes indirectly, these workers receive little in return. Health emergencies wipe out their savings, and without social security, they face the twilight years of their lives with little dignity or support.

A striking disparity exists in the treatment of goods under GST. Luxury items like gold and petroleum are excluded, while everyday essentials like footwear costing ₹500 attract GST. For instance, gold attracts a GST of 3% on its value, making it significantly lower than many other commodities. This raises questions about the equity of the system. Additionally, the proliferation of gold shops despite rising prices suggests potential loopholes in taxation. Meanwhile, individuals working hard their entire lives often find themselves without savings or security in old age, contrasting sharply with those who enjoy statutory pensions.

The GST Council must focus on bridging this gap. Recommendations for empowering the common man include:

- Simplifying GST processes for small-scale businesses and individuals.
- Providing GST credits or exemptions for essential commodities.
- Ensuring robust digital education initiatives to promote awareness and accessibility.
- Expanding social security systems funded through GST revenues to benefit workers in the unorganized sector.

While the GST has undoubtedly transformed India's tax landscape and promoted cooperative federalism, its success should be measured by its impact on every citizen, not just businesses. Addressing these inequities and creating a system that genuinely benefits the common man will strengthen trust and enhance the long-term sustainability of the GST framework.

In conclusion, the GST Council has achieved significant milestones, but its journey is far from complete. The GST Council has the potential to be more than a revenue-generation body. With thoughtful reforms, it can bridge the gap between taxation and tangible benefits for the people, ultimately transforming India's socio-economic landscape.

A multidisciplinary approach—integrating economic, social, and technological perspectives—is essential to innovate solutions that truly serve all segments of society. Only then can GST evolve into a tool for equitable growth and prosperity.

THE GST COUNCIL: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

Patni Mansi Udayankumar
Research Scholar, Commerce
Surendranagar University, Wadhwan

Supervisor
Dr. Manoj Sharma

Abstract

The Goods and Services Tax (GST) Council, established in 2016, is a constitutional body responsible for governing India's indirect tax regime. Despite its significant role in shaping the country's tax policy, the GST Council faces numerous challenges, including structural, technical, operational, and political hurdles. This paper examines the challenges and opportunities faced by the GST Council, with a focus on its role in promoting economic growth, enhancing revenue collection, and ensuring tax compliance. Through a critical analysis of existing literature, government reports, and expert opinions, this research identifies key areas for reform, including tax rate rationalization, expansion of the tax base, and leveraging digital technologies. The study concludes that the GST Council has a critical role to play in shaping India's tax policy and promoting economic development, but must address its challenges and seize its opportunities to achieve its full potential. This paper examines about the opportunities available to the GST Council and its members along with challenges to be faced by them. The GST Council is a constitutional body having various members designated by their work based on their expertise. The GST Council contains 33 members including chairperson. The primary function of the GST Council is to make recommendations to the union and state governments on issues related to GST, such as: Goods and services that may be subject to, or exempt from GST. GST laws. Principles that govern the place of supply, threshold limits, GST rate etc. Till date already 55 GST Council meetings are done to provide updates and changes in the GST Law and its rules and regulations according to the need.

Key Words: GST Council, indirect tax, tax policy, economic growth, revenue collection, tax compliance.

1. Introduction

The idea of a GST in India had been debated for decades, but it was only in 2016 that the necessary constitutional amendments were passed, paving the way for its implementation. The GST Council was conceived as a forum for decision-making on all matters relating to GST, ensuring a harmonious and collaborative approach between the Centre and the states.

Vijay Kelkar, as the Chairman of the Finance Commission and Kelkar Corporation, played a key role in the improvement of the GST regime. Former prime minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee is credited with founding GST in India and is often referred to as the 'Father of GST in India'.

The **Goods and Services Tax (GST)** is a successor to VAT used in India on the supply of goods and service. Both VAT and GST have the same taxation slabs. It is a comprehensive, multistage, destination-based tax: comprehensive because it has subsumed almost all the indirect taxes except a few state taxes. Multi-staged as it is, the GST is imposed at every step in the production process, but is meant to be refunded to all parties in the various stages of production other than the final consumer and as a destination-based tax, it is collected from point of consumption and not point of origin like previous taxes.

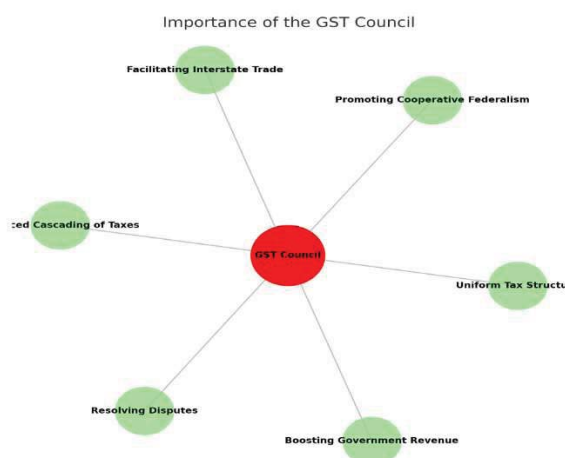
Goods and services are divided into 5 different tax slabs for collection of tax: 0%, 5%, 12%, 18% and 28%. However, petroleum products, alcoholic beverages, and electricity are not taxed under GST and instead are taxed separately by the individual state governments, as per the previous tax system. There is a special rate of 0.25% on rough precious and semi-precious stones and 3% on gold. In addition, a cess of 22% or other rates on top of 28% GST applies on several items like aerated drinks, luxury cars and tobacco products. Pre-GST, the statutory tax rate for most goods was about 26.5%; post-GST, most goods are expected to be in the 18% tax range.

The tax came into effect from 1 July 2017 through the implementation of the One Hundred and First Amendment to the Constitution of India by the Government of India. 1 July is celebrated as GST Day. The GST replaced existing multiple taxes levied by the central and state governments.

Importance of GST Council

The importance of GST Council is revealed from the significant role it plays in the economic governance of India, primarily due to its function as the key decision-making body related to GST - the tax that has unified numerous central and state taxes into a single tax system.

- To create and maintain a **Uniform Tax Structure** across India
- To reduce **Cascading Effect** of taxes on goods, where there is no provision of offsetting tax paid at multiple stages
- To **Facilitate Interstate Trade** as there will not be different tax rates and rules in different states
- To **Promote Cooperative Federalism** as it ensures all decisions are made in fair and equitable manner for all states and union territories.
- To **Resolve Disputes** that may arise between state and centre in relation to GST.



Need for the Study

In today's globalized world many countries have followed single taxation system, which made the taxation procedure and other aspects relatively simpler to various tax forms. And hence to meet up with the global world India also adopted tax system in form of **Goods and Service Tax** with a motto of '**One Nation – One Tax**'. The GST is new tax form to the India and also it requires

update according to the requirements of Law and other related aspects. This study seeks to address the Challenges and Opportunities faced by GST Council.

Research Objectives

This paper aims to:

1. **Know more about GST Council:** To explore the work perform by GST Council and its members in various manners.
2. **Examine Challenges faced by GST Council:** To examine various challenges faced by GST Council after or before making any change in GST Law.
3. **To check with various opportunities available to GST Council:** To know the opportunities available with GST Council in various areas for update and betterment of GST Law.
4. **Propose future update requirements:** To offer practical solutions that can help the GST Council to reduce the challenges faced by them.

Significance of the Study

The study contributes to the broader disclosure on challenges and opportunities available to GST Council. It emphasizes to provide knowledge of various areas that may affect GST and its related aspects. Additionally the research underscores the importance of GST Council that can help the general public to cope up with various provisions of GST Law.

In Conclusion, GST Council is a body of various state and central members having a Chairperson that provides updates and changes in GST Law according to the requirement of the market. This study aims to know the challenges that are faced by the GST Council along with various opportunities available to them while making any change in GST Law.

2. GST Council

The GST Council is a constitutional body that serves as a bridge between the central and state governments, ensuring smooth coordination w.r.t. the indirect tax administration providing recommendations to the Centre and State governments. The composition of the GST Council is a testament to the cooperative federalism that is embedded in the Indian constitution. The collective representation of both the central and state governments ensures balanced decision-making, taking into account the economic diversity and different regional needs of the country.

The below mentioned form the GST Council:

1. Union Finance Minister
2. Union (Finance) Minister of State
3. Minister in charge of Finance or Taxation or any other Minister, as Nominated by each State Government.

2.1 Primary Functions of GST Council:

The prime function of the Council is to make recommendations to both the Central and State Governments on different aspects of GST:

- To consolidate taxes, cesses, and surcharges levied by the Central, State and Local bodies to be merged into GST.
- To formulate model GST Laws, principles of levy and apportionment of GST on inter-state transactions.
- To decide the goods and services that need to be subjected to or exempted from GST.
- To set GST rates, including floor rates with bands.
- To address certain state-specific provisions.
- To establish threshold turnover limits for GST exemptions.
- To propose special rates during natural calamities or disasters.
- To recommend the GST implementation date for specific petroleum products.

- To recommend compensation to states for revenue loss due to GST implementation for five years. Based on these recommendations, the Parliament determines the compensation for the states.

2.2 Mission of GST Council

To create a user-friendly GST structure through extensive consultation and ensure that the structure is driven by information technology.

2.3 How GST Council works

The GST Council holds the authority to recommend various aspects of GST, including tax rates, exemptions, turnover thresholds, and GST Law. It convenes periodic meetings to discuss and decide on crucial GST implementation and regulation matters. The Council's decisions aim to ensure uniformity in tax rates across the nation and address the specific needs of different states.

The GST Council, a crucial body in India's tax landscape, undertakes various functions to streamline and regulate the goods and services tax (GST) system. Here is a breakdown of its essential functions:

- 1 **Recommendations on Taxation Matters:** One of the primary functions of GST Council is to make recommendations on all aspects related to GST taxation, which includes suggesting the inclusion or exclusion of goods and service under GST ambit, determining tax rates, and proposing exemptions or cesses.
- 2 **Threshold Limits:** The GST Council decides the threshold limits for GST applicability, delineating the turnover levels at which businesses must register for GST. These thresholds change based on factors such as the type of business and the state of operation.
- 3 **GST Laws and Principles:** The GST Council formulates and revises GST Laws, ensuring clarity and consistency in tax legislation. Additionally, it establishes principles governing the levy of GST, the apportionment of integrated GST (IGST), and the determination of the place of supply for goods and services.
- 4 **Special Provisions for States:** Recognizing the diverse needs of different states, the GST Council devises special provisions for states facing unique challenges or circumstances. This includes requirements for north eastern states, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand aimed at facilitating smoother implementation of GST in these regions.
- 5 **Other Associated Matters:** Beyond taxation, the GST Council addresses related matters relevant to GST implementation and regulation. This encompasses compliance mechanisms, anti-profiteering measures and measures to prevent tax evasion and fraud.

2.4 Benefits of GST Council

- Eliminates multiple taxation processes, streamlining the tax system.
- Introducing new taxation methods for ease of use.
- Enhances monitoring to prevent fraudulent practices.
- Ensures a smoother taxation process for all stakeholders.

3. Powers of GST Council

The GST Council, empowered by Constitution, possesses significant authority to shape and regulate India's GST regime. Its powers are extended across various key areas:

1. **Tax Rates and Exemptions:** The GST Council has power to recommend different GST rates for different goods and services, including exemptions or reductions where necessary.
2. **Threshold Limits:** The GST Council determines the turnover threshold limits at which business must register for GST, ensuring uniformity and clarity in registration requirements.
3. **GST Laws and Principles:** The GST Council formulates and revises GST Laws, guiding the application of tax principles, levy mechanisms and compliance requirements.

-
4. **Decision Making:** The GST Council, with representation from the central and state governments, makes decision on critical GST matters, fostering consensus and cooperation among stakeholders.

4. Challenges Faced by GST Council

The GST Council faces various challenges while making change in GST Law and its regulations. The challenges are differentiated in various topics as given below.

- Structural Challenges
- Technical Challenges
- Operational Challenges
- Political Challenges
- Economic Challenges

The above mentioned challenges are described further to know more about challenges faced by GST Council with a view to reduce them to make GST Law proper and better, so as to make it more effective and efficient.

4.1 Structural Challenges

- **Dual Government:** The GST Council is made of both Central and State government and operates under them, which may result in conflict while making decision on GST Law.
- **Representation:** The GST Council has members from State and Central government, who represents their respective state, which can result in difference of opinion and interest.

4.2 Technical Challenges

- **Tax Rates:** To determine tax rate for different goods and services has been a challenge for GST Council. The GST Council has had to balance the need for revenue with the need to keep tax rates competitive.
- **Classification of Goods and Services:** To classify various goods and services under correct tax slab has been a challenge, with many disputes arising over classification, for GST Council.
- **Input Tax Credit (ITC):** ITC means Input Tax Credit system, which allows businesses to claim credits for taxes paid on inputs has been complex.

4.3 Operational Challenges:

- **Technology:** Implementing the GST Network (GSTN), the technology backbone of the GST system, has been a challenge. Technical glitches and downtime have been reported.
- **Compliance:** To ensure proper compliance and execution of GST Law and regulation particularly for small and medium sized enterprises, become challenge for GST Council.
- **Refunds:** Refund procedure for exports and other eligible entities has been a challenge, with many complaints of delay in release of refund.

4.4 Political Challenges

- **Federalism:** The GST Council operates in a federal structure, which can lead to conflicts between the central government and state governments.
 - **Inter-State Disputes:** As GST Council has member from each State and it also has some rules different for each state and thus which may result in dispute between states over GST Revenue sharing and other issues may arise.
 - **Pressure from Special Interest Group:** The Council has faced pressure from special interest groups, such as industry associations and farmers' organizations, to modify GST rates or policies.
-

4.5 Economic Challenges

- **Revenue Shortfalls:** The GST Council has faced challenges in meeting revenue targets, particularly in the initial years of implementation.
- **Inflation:** The GST Council has had to balance the need to generate revenue with the need to keep inflation under control so as to balance with growth of country.
- **Competitiveness:** The GST Council has had to ensure that GST rates are competitive with other countries to promote exports and economic growth and to make import and export procedure easy.

The above mentioned are various challenges that are faced by the GST Council while making any update in GST Law and regulations. The GST Council has to take decision after taking care of the above mentioned challenges with a view to make GST Law simpler as well as effective.

5. Opportunities Available to GST council

Although GST Council faces various challenges while making decisions, it has many other opportunities available to make changes in GST Law. The opportunities available to GST Council can be differentiated as given below.

- Tax Policy Reforms
- Digital Transformations
- Compliance and Enforcement
- International Cooperation
- Revenue Augmentation
- Other Opportunities

The above said opportunities are further divided in various parts to make it easier to explain about them. These opportunities will help the GST Council to improve and make efficient GST Law and make its implementation easy and efficient.

5.1 Tax Policy Reforms

- **Rationalization of Tax Rates:** To simplify tax structure, to reduce the number of tax rates and to minimize exemptions, the GST Council has power to make such changes.
- **Expansion of Tax Base:** To bring more goods and services under the GST Law, with a view to increase the scope of GST and to increase revenue and to reduce tax evasion.
- **Revision of Exemptions:** To review and revise exemptions to minimize revenue loss and promote a more equitable tax system.

5.2 Digital Transformation

- **Enhanced Digital Infrastructure:** To invest in advance technology to improve the GSTIN platform with a view to reduce technical problems and to enhance user experience.
- **Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML):** To leverage artificial intelligence and machine learning with a view to improve tax compliance, to detect evasion, and to optimize revenue collection.
- **Data Analytics:** Utilizing data analytics to gain insights into tax compliance with a view to identify areas of improvement and to inform policy decisions.

5.3 Compliance and Enforcement

- **Simplified Compliance Procedure:** To streamline compliance procedures to reduce the burden on taxpayers and promoting voluntary compliance.
- **Enhanced Enforcement Mechanism:** To implement effective enforcement mechanisms for determination of tax evasion and ensuring proper compliance.
- **Taxpayer Education and Awareness:** To launch targeted campaigns and seminars to educate taxpayers about GST compliance, its benefits and its procedural aspects.

5.4 International Cooperation

- **Global Taxation Standards:** For collaboration with international organizations GST Council has to adopt global taxation standards, with a view to promote more harmonized and efficient tax system.
- **Cross-Border Trade Facilitation:** To simplify procedures of import and export i.e. cross-border trade, with a view to reduce the compliance cost and to promote more simple international trade.
- **Exchange of Information:** Establish mechanisms for the exchange of information with other countries to combat tax evasion and promote cooperation.

5.5 Revenue Augmentation

- **Tax Rate Optimization:** GST Council needs to analyze and optimize tax rates to maximize revenue collection while minimizing the impact on taxpayers.
- **New Revenue Streams:** To explore new revenue streams like taxation of digital transactions or environmental taxes etc.
- **Improved Tax Administration:** By enhancing the tax administration efficiency, GST Council can reduce revenue leakages and improve Tax compliance.

5.6 Other Opportunities

- **GST Appellate Tribunal:** To establish a GST Tribunal Appellate for providing a dedicated forum for resolving GST disputes and matters.
- **GSTN Upgrade:** By upgrading the GSTN platform, the GST Council can improve performance, scalability and security.
- **Taxpayer Feedback Mechanism:** By establishing a mechanism for taxpayers to provide feedback and suggestions on GST policies and procedures, GST Council can improve the GST Law and make it more efficient.

Thus, GST Council has above mentioned opportunities available with it, for changes and improvement in GST Law, to make it more accurate and efficient, which can increase the revenue of department but also do not impose burden on taxpayers.

6. Conclusion

In conclusion, the GST Council has been a pivotal institution in India's indirect tax reform journey. Despite facing numerous challenges, including structural, technical, operational, and political hurdles, the Council has made significant progress in implementing the GST regime. However, to fully realize the potential of GST, the Council must seize the opportunities available to it.

By rationalizing tax rates, expanding the tax base, and leveraging digital technologies, the GST Council can enhance revenue collection, improve compliance, and promote economic growth. Moreover, by strengthening international cooperation, exploring new revenue streams, and improving tax administration, the Council can further augment its revenue potential.

To overcome the challenges it faces, the GST Council must adopt a more collaborative and inclusive approach, engaging with stakeholders, including taxpayers, industry associations, and state governments. By doing so, the Council can build trust, foster cooperation, and create a more stable and predictable tax environment.

Ultimately, the success of the GST Council will depend on its ability to balance competing interests, navigate complex political and economic landscapes, and make informed, data-driven decisions. As India continues on its path of economic growth and development, the GST Council has a critical role to play in shaping the country's tax policy and promoting a more efficient, equitable, and transparent tax system.

7. Recommendations

- The GST Council should prioritize tax rate rationalization and expansion of the tax base to enhance revenue collection.
- The Council should leverage digital technologies to improve compliance, reduce tax evasion, and enhance the overall taxpayer experience.
- The Council should strengthen international cooperation to combat tax evasion, promote cross-border trade, and adopt global best practices in taxation.
- The Council should engage in regular, meaningful consultations with stakeholders to build trust, foster cooperation, and create a more stable and predictable tax environment.

By adopting these recommendations, the GST Council can overcome its challenges, seize its opportunities, and create a more efficient, equitable, and transparent tax system that promotes economic growth, development, and prosperity for all.

8. References

- Ministry of Finance, Government of India. (2017). The Goods and Services Tax (GST) - An Introduction.
- GST Council. (2017). GST Council Meetings and Decisions.
- Singh, R. (2020). GST in India: A Comprehensive Guide. Taxmann Publications.
- Agrawal, M. (2018). GST in India: A Critical Analysis. Bloomsbury Publishing.
- GST Council in India- Definition, Structure, its role- <https://www.maxlifeinsurance.com/blog/tax-savings/gst-council>
- Composition and Powers of GST Council <https://www.iifl.com/blogs/business-loan/gst-council#:~:text=The%20primary%20functions%20of%20the%20GST%20Council%20include%20making%20recommendations,GST%20implementation%20and%20regulation%20matters.>
- The Economic Times. (2020). GST Council Meet: Key Decisions and Takeaways.

A Comparative Study of Job Satisfaction and Psychological Well-Being among Private and Government School Teachers

Farzand Sulthan
Ph.D. Scholar, Psychology,
Surendranagar University, Wadhwan

Abstract

This research investigates the differences in job satisfaction and psychological well-being between teachers in private and government schools. Conducted in the Delhi NCR region, the study sampled 100 teachers, equally divided between private and government institutions. To measure the variables, the study utilized the Job Satisfaction Scale (Dr. Meera Dixit) and the Psychological Well-Being Scale (Sudha Bhogle and Prakash). Data were collected using structured questionnaires and analyzed using a 2x2x2 factorial design. Statistical analysis, including F-ANOVA and Pearson correlation, was performed via SPSS software. The results highlight notable differences between the two groups, providing valuable insights for educational policy and practice.

Keywords: Job Satisfaction, Psychological Well-Being, Teachers, Private Schools, Government Schools

Introduction

Role of Teachers in Schools

The primary responsibility of a teacher is to nurture each child's unique strengths and talents. Recognizing individual abilities, teachers encourage competence, guide overall development, and adapt co-curricular activities to support students effectively. Teachers play a vital role as sources of inspiration and models of character development for children.

As Shri Gijubhai Badheka stated, "Those who gain knowledge through reading become educators, and the child capable of education becomes the focus of the unique and great text." This philosophy underscores the teacher's role as a mentor, akin to a gardener nurturing plants with care and affection. A teacher's duty extends to guiding children who may stray and ensuring their development aligns with positive directions. As Froebel observed, "The entire educational structure is futile if not genuinely guided towards self-consciousness."

Job Satisfaction

In a competitive era, job satisfaction plays a crucial role in enabling individuals to overcome professional challenges. Satisfaction is shaped by social, cultural, and individual factors, influencing attitudes toward work. Job satisfaction is a complex mental state, not merely an attitude but an interplay of multiple sentiments.

For instance, an engineer's job status within a social group can significantly impact satisfaction. A socially respected position, despite low job quality, may yield pride and happiness, while the opposite can lead to dissatisfaction. Thus, job satisfaction is influenced by numerous factors, including professional success, social perception, and individual attitudes.

Psychological Well-Being

Definition

"Psychological well-being is the overall happiness, contentment, or satisfaction experienced subjectively." Bhogle (1995)

Meaning

Well-being encompasses mental, physical, and social health, striving for balance across these dimensions. Factors such as circumstances, dissatisfaction, and job stress can impact well-being. Achieving well-being involves maintaining a supportive environment, fostering positive relationships, and finding purpose in life.

Mental and physical health significantly contribute to well-being. Good mental health ensures happiness and productivity, while physical health provides the foundation for a fulfilling life. Thus, well-being is a critical goal for individuals and societies alike.

Literature Review

Study 1: Well-Being, Work Satisfaction, and Professional Stress

- **Researcher:** Narasinhbhai H. Patel
- **Year:** 2014
- **Publication:** Shodhganga (www.shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in)
- **Tools Used:**
 - Well-Being Scale (Dr. Santosh Verma and Ms. Amit Verma, 2012)
 - Job Satisfaction Scale (Dixit, 2011)
 - Occupational Stress Scale (Dr. A.K. Srivastava and Dr. A.P. Singh)

Findings:

- Government school teachers exhibited higher overall well-being compared to private school teachers.
- Male high school teachers demonstrated greater well-being compared to other groups.
- Private school teachers expressed higher satisfaction with physical facilities than government school teachers.

Study 2: Job Satisfaction, Self-Concept, and Emotional Adjustment

- **Researcher:** Vijaykumar
- **Year:** 2017
- **Publication:** Shodhganga
- **Tools Used:**
 - Job Satisfaction Scale (Dixit, 1993)
 - Self-Concept Scale (R.K. Saraswat, 2011)
 - Adjustment Scale (Sanjay Vohra, 2013)
 - Well-Being Scale (Philip H. Friedman, 1992)

Findings:

- No significant gender differences in job satisfaction.
- Higher subjective well-being correlated positively with job satisfaction.
- Self-concept dimensions (actual, ideal, and social) were significantly related to subjective well-being.

Research Methodology

Sample

The study focuses on comparing job satisfaction and psychological well-being among teaching staff in private and government schools in Delhi NCR. A sample of 100 teachers was selected, evenly divided between the two types of schools.

Tools

- **Job Satisfaction Scale:** Dr. Meera Dixit (2011)
- **Psychological Well-Being Scale:** Bhogle and Prakash (1995)

Statistical Techniques

Data were analyzed using statistical methods such as ANOVA (F-Test) and Pearson correlation, implemented via SPSS software.

Results and Discussion

In order to appraise the variation in Lifestyle between Type of School & Gender, we used an assay of individual factors. With this framework, 15 null hypotheses (num. 8 to 14) were established with a 2*2*2 factorial structure.

Table no. 1.1 displays the average variation of the Job Satisfaction based on 2*2*2 factorial structure, by regards to Type of School, Level of School and Gender.

Table 1.1 - (N=100)

Compost of average and standard deviations from Type of School, Level of School and Gender for Job Satisfaction.

I/V			Men	SD	N
Private		Male	205.98	10.80	45
		Females	209.53	18.56	45
		Male	249.13	268.95	45
		Females	212.11	20.35	45
Granted/ Govt		Male	249.13	268.95	45
		Females	211.71	16.64	45
		Male	213.29	13.68	45
		Females	213.04	16.14	45

Table No.1.2 - (N=100)

ANOVA of Job Satisfaction to 2x2x2 scores

V/ S	M-Sum o.f Square	df	Means of Sum .of. Squ.are	f.	Lev.els of Sig.
(A) Type of School	611.00	1.	611.00	.033	NS
(B) Level of School	708.403	1.	708.403	.039	NS
(C) Gender	28462.225	1.	28462.23	1.557	NS
A * B	36220.336	1.	36220.336	1.981	NS
A * C	99.225	1.	99.225	.005	NS
B * C	65.025	1.	65.025	.004	NS
A * B * C	34008.336	1.	34008.336	1.860	NS
SSW(Error)	6435611.422	92	18282.987		
SST	24037753.00	100			
Sig. Levels P>0.05*, 0.01**, NS= Not Sig.					

An analysis of Well-being status of different groups with reference to their Type of School and Level of School and Gender of study.

In order to evaluate the difference in Well-being status between Type of School, Level of School and Gender, we used an analysis of individual factors. With this framework, fifteen null hypotheses (no. 15 to 21) were established with a 2X2X2 factorial design. Indicates the mean difference of the Well-being based on 2x2x2 factorial design, by reference to Type of School, Level of School and Gender.

Table No. 1.3 (N=100)

Comparison of means and standard deviations by Type of School, Level of School and Gender for well-being.

I/V			Men	SD	N
Private		Male	22.82	1.86	45
		Females	22.96	1.77	
		Male	22.33	2.33	
		Females	23.87	1.93	45
Granted/ Govt		Male	23.78	2.37	45
		Females	23.67	3.12	45
		Male	21.56	4.80	45
					45

Results of an ANOVA imposed on a 2x2x2 factorial design with reference to Type of School, Level of School and Gender about Well-being are presented here.

Table No.1.4 (N=100)

ANOVA of Well-being to 2x2x2 scores

Variance of Sources	M-Sum of Square	df	Means of Sum of Square	F	Levels of Sign.
	100		.10	.013	NS
	31.211		31.21	4.098	
	54.444		54.44	7.148	
	57.600		57.60	7.562	
	.278		.28	.036	
	52.900		52.90	6.945	
	.400		.40	.053	
	2681.022		7.62		
	2877.956	99			
Significance Levels $P > 0.05^*$, 0.01^{**} , NS= Not Sign. (Values regarding $0.05 = 3.86$, $0.01 = 6.70$)					

Conclusion

The study underscores the importance of job satisfaction and psychological well-being in the teaching profession. While government school teachers displayed higher well-being and job satisfaction, private school teachers highlighted better satisfaction with physical facilities. These findings can guide policymakers in improving teacher welfare and educational practices.

References

- Anjaheyully, B.S.R.A. (1986). A Study of Job Satisfaction in Secondary School Teachers. Ph.D. Thesis, M.S. University, Baroda.
- Dehaloo, G. (2011). The Motivation and Job Satisfaction of Secondary School Teachers in KwaZulu-Natal. University of South Africa.
- Diener, E. (1984). Differences in Theories of Well-Being. *Journal of Positive Psychology*, 42, 103–115.
- Ghosh, M. (2013). Job Satisfaction of Primary School Teachers. *International Journal of Humanities and Social Science Invention*, 2(7), 01–05.
- Kumar, K.G., & Achamba, B. (1993). A Comparative Study of Job Satisfaction and Job Involvement Among Public and Private Sector Employees. *Psychological Studies*, 38(2), 69–72.
- Warr, R.B. (1978). A Study of Psychological Well-Being. *British Journal of Psychology*, 69, 111–121.
- Zembylas, M., & Papanastasiou, E. (2006). Sources of Job Satisfaction and Dissatisfaction in Cyprus. *British Journal of International and Comparative Education*, 36(2), 229–247.

**“ડ્રીપ ઈરીગેશન” પદ્ધતિ અપનાવવાથી ખેડૂતોમાં આવેલ પરિવર્તનનો એક અભ્યાસ
(બનાસકાંઠા જિલ્લાના ડીસા તાલુકાના પાંચ ગામના સંદર્ભમાં)**

ઉમેશ પરમાર
સોશિયલ વર્ક, સુરેન્દ્રનગર યુનિવર્સિટી વઢવાણ
અને
ડો. મેહુલ ચાવડા, આસિસ્ટન્ટ પ્રોફેસર
સોશિયલ વર્ક, સુરેન્દ્રનગર યુનિવર્સિટી વઢવાણ

સારાંશ

વૈજ્ઞાનિક પદ્ધતિ દ્વારા પ્રવર્તમાન જ્ઞાનવૃદ્ધિ કરતું ભૌલિક પ્રદાન સંશોધન જ્ઞાનમાં બુદ્ધિ કરતું પ્રધાન નવી હકીકતો ની શોધ સ્વરૂપનું હોઈ શકે છે. હકીકતોને ચકાસણી સ્વરૂપનું પણ હોઈ શકે છે. હકીકતો વચ્ચેના કાર્યક્રમની સમજૂતી આપનાર કોઈ સંશોધન ક્ષેત્રે અંગે સંશોધકે સૌ પ્રથમ વિચારણા કરીને પસંદગી ચોક્કસાઈ પૂર્વક કરવી એ વૈજ્ઞાનિક સંશોધનનું પ્રથમ સોપાન કે પગથિયું છે પી.વી.યંગ અને વૈજ્ઞાનિક સંશોધનની પ્રાથમિક જરૂરિયાત તરીકે ઓળખાય છે. કારણ કે તેના વગર કોઈ સંશોધન કાર્યનો પ્રારંભ થઈ શકશે નહીં. બનાસકાંઠા જિલ્લાના ડીસા તાલુકામાં પાંચ ગામના ખેડૂત ભાઈઓને છેલ્લા કેટલાક વર્ષોથી આ પદ્ધતિનો ઉપયોગ દ્વારા પાક ઉત્પાદન મેળવે છે જેથી પાણીનો બગાડ ઓછો થાય છે. અને ખેતી ઉત્પાદનમાં વધારે આવે છે તેને કારણ કે ખેડૂતોમાં આવેલ પરિવર્તન જાણવાના હેતુથી તથા સમાજ કાર્ય અનુસ્થાનિક અભ્યાસક્રમ ના ભાગ સ્વરૂપે લઘુ શોધ નિર્ણય તૈયાર કરવાના હેતુને નજર સમક્ષ રાખીને ડ્રીપ ઈરીગેશન પદ્ધતિ અપનાવવાથી ખેડૂતોમાં આવેલ પરિવર્તનનો એક અભ્યાસ અંગે પ્રસ્તુત સુત્ર પત્ર તૈયાર કરવામાં આવ્યું છે.

ચાવીરૂપ શબ્દો: જળ, ખેડૂત, જમીન

પ્રસ્તાવના

ભારત કૃષિ પ્રધાન દેશ. આપણા દેશમાં કૃષિ તથા પશુપાલન માટે જળની ખૂબ જ જરૂર પડે છે. એમાં ખાસ કરીને ગુજરાતની ખેતી એ વરસાદ આધારિત છે. જળ એ કુદરત દ્વારા અર્પિત એક અણમોલ ભેટ છે. જળ આપણા સૌના જીવનને ટકાવી રાખવા માટે મહત્વનો ભાગ ભજવે છે પરંતુ પૃથ્વી ઉપર વિપુલ પ્રમાણમાં જળનો ભંડાર હોવા છતાં તેમાંથી વાપરવા લાયક જળનો ખૂબ જ ઓછા પ્રમાણમાં જોવા મળે છે. કારણ કે વધુ પડતો જળનો વિસ્તાર એ ખારા પાણીનો આવેલો હોવાથી વાપરવા લાયક જળ ખૂબ જ ઓછા પ્રમાણમાં જોવા મળે છે આપણું જીવન એ જળથી જ શરૂ થયું અને જળ વગર શક્ય નથી. આપણા શરીરમાં 90% પાણી હોય છે. સમગ્ર વિશ્વમાં જે આપણી કુદરતી સંપત્તિ છે તે પૂર્ણ ભાગને આવરી લે છે માનવી પાણી અને વનસ્પતિને ટકાવી રાખવા માટે મીઠું પાણી આવશ્યક છે જળ એ દુનિયાનું મહત્વનો ભાગ છે જ્યાં સુધી સમાજ અને કુદરતી ચીજ સૃષ્ટિ પર જળનો આધાર રહેલો છે ત્યાં સુધી જળની અછત એ વિકાસ માટે મોટામાં મોટો અવરોધ ગણાય છે

બનાસકાંઠા જિલ્લાના ડીસા તાલુકામાં પાણીનું પ્રમાણ ધીરે ધીરે ઓછું થતું જાય છે. અને પાણીના તળે ઊંડા જાય છે. અને તેને કારણે અમુક વિસ્તારમાં વાપરવા લાયક પાણીનો જથ્થો ઘટતો જાય છે. પણ ખેડૂત ભાઈઓ કૃષિ ઉત્પાદન મેળવવા માટે જમીનમાં પાકને પિયત આપીને ઉત્પાદન મેળવે છે. જેથી જળનું બગાડ વધુ થતો જોવા મળે છે. છતાં પણ ઉત્પાદન જોઈએ એટલું મેળવી શકતા નથી પરંતુ આધુનિક ટેકનોલોજી ના સાધનો બજારમાં પ્રાપ્ત હોવાથી ખેડૂતો તેનો ઉપયોગ કરતા થયા છે. અને તેને

લીધે ખેડૂતો તેનાં ખેત ઉત્પાદન ઓછા પાણીએ મેળવતા થયા છે. જેને કારણે ડીસા તાલુકાના પાંચ ગામના ખેડૂતોમાં આવેલ પરિવર્તનને આધારે આ વિષયની પસંદગી કરવામાં આવી છે.

સંશોધનના હેતુઓ

બનાસકાંઠા જિલ્લાના ડીસા તાલુકાના કેન્દ્રસ્થાને રાખી તેમાં પદ્ધતિ અપનાવવાથી ખેડૂતોમાં આવેલ પરિવર્તનના કેટલાક પાસાઓના અભ્યાસને લગતા હેતુઓ આ પ્રમાણે છે.

1. ડ્રીપ ઈરીગેશન પદ્ધતિ અપનાવતા ખેડૂતોમાં આવેલ આર્થિક સામાજિક અને શૈક્ષણિક પરિવર્તન જાણવું
2. ડ્રીપ ઈરીગેશન પદ્ધતિથી ખેડૂતો વધુ ઉત્પાદન મેળવતા થયા હશે તે જાણવું

ઉત્કલ્પનાઓ

બનાસકાંઠા જિલ્લાના ડીસા તાલુકામાં ડ્રીપ ઈરીગેશન પદ્ધતિ અપનાવવાથી ખેડૂતોમાં આવેલ પરિવર્તનના કેટલાક પાસાઓના અભ્યાસને લગતી પૂર્વધારણાઓ આ પ્રમાણે છે.

1. ડ્રીપ ઈરીગેશન પદ્ધતિથી અપનાવ્યા પછી ખેડૂત ભાઈઓ વધુ ઉત્પાદન મેળવતા થયા હશે.
2. ડ્રીપ ઈરીગેશન પદ્ધતિ અપનાવવાથી ખેડૂત ભાઈઓના જીવનમાં આર્થિક-સામાજિક પરિવર્તન આવ્યું હશે.

સંશોધન પદ્ધતિ

પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસમાં સંભાવના નિદર્શમાં હેતુપૂર્વક અને ઉપલબ્ધ નિદર્શ પ્રયુક્તિનો ઉપયોગ કરીને બનાસકાંઠા જિલ્લાના ડીસા તાલુકામાંથી ત્રીસ ગામોની ચિટ્ટી બનાવી અને બે ઉપાડવામાં આવી અને આ પાંચ ચિટ્ટીમાં જે ગામના નામ આવ્યા તે અને ત્યારબાદ દરેક ગામમાંથી 40 ખેડૂતોની યાદી બનાવી. આ યાદી બનાવ્યા બાદ દરેક ખેડૂતના નામની ચિટ્ટી બનાવી અને 10 ચિટ્ટી ઉપાડવામાં આવી. અને તેમાં જેના નામ આવે તે ઉત્તરદાતા તરીકે પસંદ કરી અને તેમની પાસેથી માહિતી એકત્રીકરણ કરવામાં આવી સાદુ યદચ્છ નિદર્શન પ્રયુક્તિનો ઉપયોગ કરીને અને તેના દ્વારા મેળવેલ પ્રાથમિક અને ગૌણ માહિતીનો સંશોધનના હેતુ અનુસાર ઉપયોગ કરી પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધન કાર્ય કરવામાં આવ્યું છે.

પરિણામ ચર્ચા અને અર્થઘટન

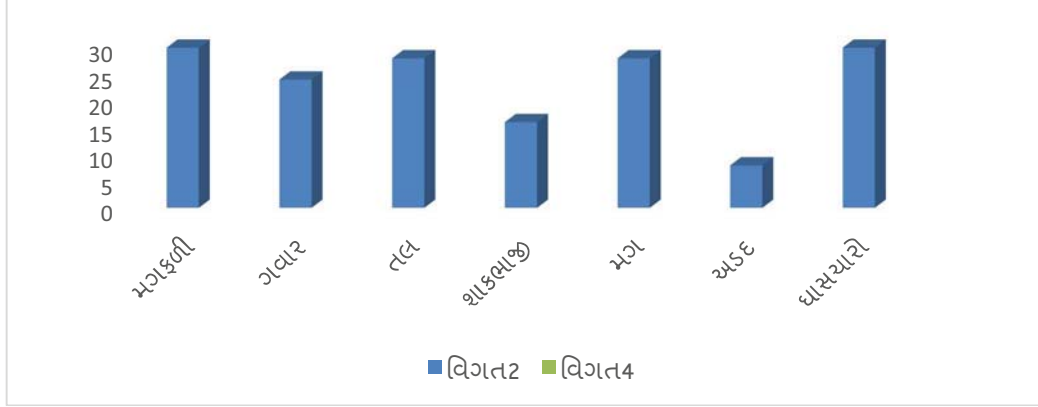
ઉત્તરદાતા ચોખાસા માં કયા કયા પાકોનું વાવેતર કરે છે તે દર્શાવતું કોષ્ટક:1

ક્રમ	વિગત	આવૃત્તિ	ટકા
૧	મગફળી	૩૦	૧૮.૨૯
૨	ગવાર	૨૪	૧૪.૬૪
૩	તલ	૨૮	૧૭.૦૭
૪	શાકભાજી	૧૬	૦૯.૭૬
૫	મગ	૨૮	૧૭.૦૭
૬	અડદ	૦૮	૦૪.૦૭
૭	ધાસચારો	૩૦	૧૮.૨૯
૮	કુલ	૧૬૪	૧૦૦.૦૦

આ કોષ્ટકમાં ઉત્તરદાતાઓ તરફથી એક કરતાં વધુ જવાબ મળેલ છે.

ઉપરોક્ત કોષ્ટકનો વિશેષણ કરતા સ્પષ્ટ થાય છે કુલ ઉત્તરદાતા પૈકી ૩૦ એટલે કે 18.24 ઉત્તરદાતાઓએ મગફળીની વાવણી કરેલ છે જ્યારે ૨૪ એટલે કે 14.64 ટકા ઉત્તરદાતાઓ એ ગવારની વાવણી કરેલ છે જ્યારે ૧૬ એટલે કે 17.7 ટકા ઉત્તરદાતાએ તલની વાવણી કરેલ છે જ્યારે ૧૬ એટલે કે 9.73% ઉત્તરદાતાએ શાકભાજીની વાવણી કરેલ છે અને ૨૮ એટલે કે

17.7 ઉત્તરદાતાએ મગની વાવણી કરેલ છે જ્યારે આઠ એટલે કે 4.7 ટકા ઉત્તરદાતાએ અડદની વાવણી કરેલ છે અને 30 એટલે કે 18.29 ઉતરતા એક ઘાસચારાની વાવણી કરેલ છે



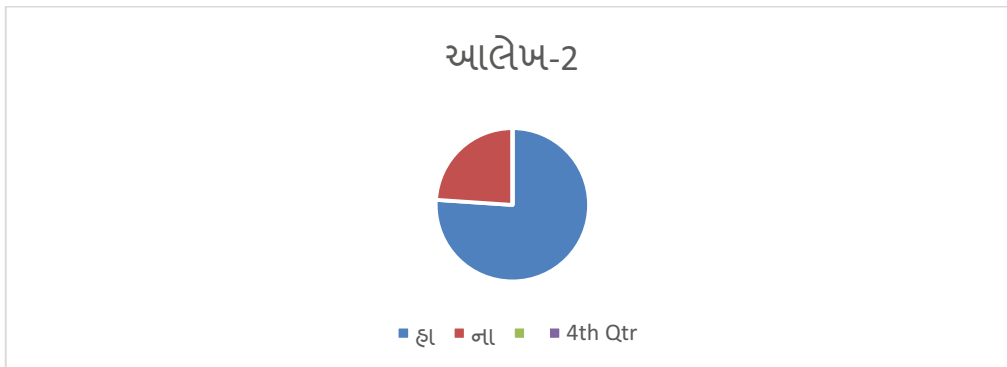
આમ ઉપરોક્ત સ્તંભ આલેખ પરથી સ્પષ્ટ થાય છે કે પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસમાં વધુ ઉત્તરદાતાએ મગફળીનું વાવેતર કરેલ છે કારણ કે આ વિસ્તારમાં પાકને વાવર વાતાવરણ અને વધુ અનુકૂળ આવે છે સાથે પશુપાલનનો વ્યવસાય કરતા હોવાથી પશુઓ ચરણ વાવેતર કરતા એ જોવા મળે છે

ડ્રીપ ઈરીગેશન અપનાવવાથી ઉત્તરદાતા ની સામાજિક પ્રતિષ્ઠામાં વધારો થયો તે દર્શાવતું કોષ્ટક:2

ક્રમ	વિગત	આવૃત્તિ	ટકા
1	હા	38	76
2	ના	12	24
		50	100

ઉપરોક્ત કોષ્ટકનો વિશ્લેષણ કરતા જ સ્પષ્ટ થાય છે કે કુલ ઉત્તરદાતા પૈકીના 38 એટલે 76 ટકા એ એવું માને છે કે ડ્રીપ અપનાવવાથી ઉત્તરદાતા ની સામાજિક પ્રતિષ્ઠામાં વધારો થયો છે જ્યારે બાર એટલે કે 24% ઉત્તરદાતા એવું માને છે કે તેમની સામાજિક પ્રતિષ્ઠામાં વધારો થયો નથી.

આમ ઉપરોક્ત કોષ્ટક પરથી સ્પષ્ટ થાય છે કે પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસમાં સૌથી વધુ ઉત્તરદાતા એવું માને છે કે ડ્રીપ અપનાવવાથી આવકમાં વધારો થયો અને ખર્ચમાં ઘટાડો થયો. આથી સામાજિક પ્રતિષ્ઠામાં એ વધારો થયો છે



ઉપરોક્ત પાઈ ચાર્ટ ના આલેખ પરથી સ્પષ્ટ થાય છે કે 76% લોકોએ ડ્રીપ અપનાવવા માં વધારો થયો અને 24% લોકોએ ઘટાડો થયો આથી સામાજિક પ્રતિષ્ઠામાં વધારો થયો છે.

તારણો

બનાસકાંઠા જિલ્લાના ડીસા તાલુકામાં પસંદ કરેલ ડ્રીપ ઈરીગેશન પદ્ધતિ અપનાવાથી ખેડૂતોમાં આવેલ પરિવર્તનદ્વારા પ્રાપ્ત જવાબો પરથી મળતા તારણો નીચે મુજબ છે

૧) ડ્રીપ ઈરીગેશન પદ્ધતિ અપનાવ્યા પછી ખેડૂત ભાઈઓ વધુ ઉત્પાદન મેળવતા થયા હશે.

-ઉપરોક્ત ઉત્કલ્પના સાર્થક સાબિત થાય છે કારણ કે આ પદ્ધતિ અપનાવાથી ખેડૂતો વધુ ઉત્પાદન મેળવતા થયા છે.

૨) ડ્રીપ ઈરીગેશન પદ્ધતિ અપનાવવાથી ખેડૂત ભાઈઓના જીવનમાં આર્થિક સામાજિક પરિવર્તન આવ્યું હશે.

- ઉપરોક્ત ઉત્કલ્પના સાર્થક સાબિત થાય છે કારણ કે આ પદ્ધતિ અપનાવાથી ખેડૂતોના

જીવનમાં પરિવર્તન તેમજ સામાજિક પ્રતિષ્ઠામાં વધારો થયો અને સામાજિક પ્રસંગોની ઉજવણી સારી રીતે થાય છે આર્થિક સ્થિતિ સુધરતી જોવા મળે છે

નારી સશક્તિકરણ

Shakhol Hemali J.
Research Scholar- Sociology,
Surendranagar University, Wadhwan

પ્રસ્તાવના:-

સ્વામી વિવેકાનંદે કહ્યું છે કે” વિશ્વના કલ્યાણ માટે મહિલાઓની સ્થિતિ જ્યાં સુધી સુધરશે નહીં ત્યાં સુધી વિકાસની કાંઈ તક મળી શકશે નહીં કોઈપણ પંખીને એક પાંખથી ઉડવું અશક્ય બની જતું હોય છે” સમગ્ર વિશ્વમાં પણ આવું જ કંઈક બન્યું છે અને તેથી મહિલાઓને અધિકાર આપવાનો મુદ્દો સમગ્ર વિશ્વમાં ધ્યાન આકર્ષિત બન્યો છે.

સ્ત્રી સશક્તિકરણ ની સંકલ્પના ઉપરચુક્ત બાબતમાં ગર્ભિત રીતે સંકળાયેલી છે. પ્રથમ સશક્તિકરણ ની વિભાવના જોઈએ

ઈવલિનહસ્ટનોંધે છે તે મુજબ ‘Empowerment’ શબ્દમાં power એટલે કે સત્તા શબ્દ સમાવિષ્ટ છે. Empower ની વિભાવના power સાથે ગાઢ સંબંધ ધરાવે છે

ઉષા ઠક્કરના માટે પોતાની જાત પર, સાધનો પર, વિચારસરણી પર અને સત્તા નિર્ધારિત કરતા પરિબળો પર નિયંત્રણ મેળવવાની પ્રક્રિયાને સશક્તિકરણ કહેવાય. સશક્તિકરણ ની પ્રક્રિયા સર્વગ્રાહી છે, જે સામાજિક, આર્થિક અને રાજકીય પાસાઓને આવરી લે છે.

કુમુદ શર્મા સશક્તિકરણની વ્યાપક વ્યાખ્યા આપે છે. તેમની દ્રષ્ટિએ સશક્તિકરણ વ્યક્તિગત દ્વારા માટેની પ્રવૃત્તિઓથી માંડીને મૂળભૂત સત્તા સંબંધોને પડકારતા સામૂહિક પ્રતિકાર, વિરોધ અને સંગઠિત ચળવળ ની પ્રવૃત્તિઓનો નિર્દેશ કરે છે. વધુમાં તેઓ નોંધે છે કે સશક્તિકરણ, સ્ત્રીઓને અને અન્ય વંચિત સમૂહોને હાસિયામાં ધકેલી દેતા રચનાતંત્રીય બળોના સ્વરૂપ અને દિશામાં પરિવર્તન લાવવાનું ધ્યેય ધરાવતી પ્રક્રિયા છે.

સશક્તિકરણ નો અર્થ-

સશક્તિકરણ માં શક્તિ મહત્વના છે. જેમાં બળ, પ્રભાવ નિયુક્ત છે. સરળ અર્થમાં જોઈએ તો મહિલા સશક્તિકરણ નો અર્થ મહિલાઓમાં એવા પ્રકારની સત્તા અને શક્તિ હોવી જેમાં પોતાના જીવનનો નિર્વાહ પોતાની ઈચ્છા અનુસાર કરવા માટે સક્ષમ અને સ્વતંત્ર હોય.

મહિલા સશક્તિકરણ એક પ્રક્રિયા છે. સ્ત્રી અને પુરુષ માટે સમાન શક્તિ, સામાન સ્વતંત્રતા અને સમાજ માટેનું સરખું યોગદાન સરખી વિચારસરણી સાથે તેને સંબંધ છે. આ બધું કરવું હોય તો મહિલાઓએ શારીરિક માનસિક અને આર્થિક રીતે સશક્ત થવું પડે, સત્તા મેળવવી પડે એ અનિવાર્ય છે.

વ્યાખ્યાઓ-

રેણુકા પામેયા: આશા કૌશિક નોંધે છે તે મુજબ સશક્તિકરણ નો અર્થ છે, સામાજિક ન્યાય અને સમતા અથવા મહિલાની સ્વતંત્ર ઓળખ અથવા તેને મનુષ્યના રૂપમાં સ્વીકાર થવો.

સુશીલા પારીક: મહિલા સશક્તિકરણ નો અર્થ” મહિલાઓનું શક્તિ સંપન્ન થવું, શક્તિ અને સાધન બંને જીવનની ગુણાત્મકતા સાથે જોડાયેલી અવધારણાઓ છે.”

નારી સશક્તિકરણ નું મહત્વ:

ભારતીય સમાજમાં સામાજિક, આર્થિક, શૈક્ષણિક, રાજકીય, કાનૂની વગેરે ક્ષેત્રમાં નારી સશક્તિકરણ નું આગવું મહત્વ રહેલું છે.

1. વ્યક્તિગત મહત્વ- વિવિધ ક્ષેત્રો ઉપરાંત વ્યક્તિગત રીતે સ્ત્રીઓમાં જાગૃતિ આવે, પ્રશ્નો અને પડકારોનો સામનો કરી શકે, કુશળતા વિકસી શકે, નિર્ણાયક સત્તા પ્રાપ્ત કરી શકે અને સ્ત્રીઓ પોતાનું મૂલ્ય સમજી, સામાજિક વિકાસમાં યોગદાન આપી શકે એવા બહુવિધ પાસાના સંદર્ભમાં સ્ત્રી સશક્તિકરણ આવશ્યક છે.
2. સામાજિક મહત્વ- સ્ત્રી સશક્તિકરણ સમાજમાં સ્ત્રીઓ પ્રત્યેની હીન ભાવનાઓને અવગણે છે. સ્ત્રીઓને સન્માન આપવા તરફ પ્રયત્ન કરે છે. આ સંદર્ભમાં મહાત્મા ગાંધીજીએ કહ્યું છે કે” જો આપણે ભારત દેશનો વિકાસ કરવો હોય તો સૌથી પહેલા ભારતીય નારીનો વિકાસ કરવો પડશે. કારણ કે સ્ત્રી વડે કુટુંબ, કુટુંબ વડે સમાજ અને સમાજ વડે રાષ્ટ્ર બને છે. સ્ત્રી સમાજનું પાયાનો એકમ છે. સશક્તિકરણ સ્ત્રીઓને પોતાના સ્થાનમાં પરિવર્તન લાવવા અને પોતાના બાળકોનું યોગ્ય સામાજિક વરણ કરવા સક્ષમ બનાવવામાં ઉપયોગી છે તેમજ નેતૃત્વ શક્તિ અને આત્મવિશ્વાસ વધે તે માટે પણ તે આવશ્યક છે.
3. શૈક્ષણિક મહત્વ- મહિલા સશક્તિકરણ શિક્ષણમાં આવશ્યક છે કારણ કે શિક્ષણથી સ્ત્રીઓ પોતાના મનપસંદ ક્ષેત્રમાં શિક્ષણ લઈ પોતાના ધ્યેય, સિદ્ધિ અને સફળતા પ્રાપ્ત કરી, આત્મવિશ્વાસ કેળવી, સ્વાવલંબી બનવા સમર્થ બને છે.
4. આર્થિક મહત્વ- કોઈપણ રાષ્ટ્રમાં વિકાસ માટે આર્થિક સશક્તિકરણ જરૂરી છે. સ્ત્રીઓને મિલકતમાં સમાન હક આપવો, તે માટે જાગૃત કરવી, અર્થોપાર્જન કરતી મહિલાઓની આવક પર તેનો અધિકાર રહે, આર્થિક રીતે સ્વાવલંબી બને એ માટે સશક્તિકરણ આવશ્યક છે. જે સ્ત્રીઓ ખેતી-ખેતી આનુસંગિક ગૃહ ઉદ્યોગ કે સ્વરોજગારમાં રોકાયેલ છે તેઓને પોતાનું કાર્યનું યોગ્ય વર્તન મળે અને તેના આર્થિક યોગદાનની ગણતરી થાય તે માટે સશક્તિકરણ આવશ્યક છે. આર્થિક સશક્તિકરણ વધશે તેમ વેતનમાં સમાનતા આવશે. જાતિગત ભેદભાવોની નાબૂદી થશે. મહિલાઓની બચત યોજનાઓ વધશે. આમ દીર્ઘકાલીન સંતુલન આર્થિક વિકાસ માટે સશક્તિકરણ આવશ્યક છે.
5. રાજકીય મહત્વ- સશક્તિકરણ ખ્યાલ રાજકીય ક્ષેત્ર સાથે સંકળાયેલો છે. ભારતના બંધારણમાં આર્ટિકલ 14, 15 અને 16 માં રાજ્ય સ્ત્રી પુરુષ સમાનતા નો અધિકાર આપ્યો છે. આમ છતાં, એનો વાસ્તવિક ચિત્ર જુદું જોવા મળતું, પરંતુ સ્થાનિક સ્વરાજ્યની સંસ્થાઓમાં મહિલા આર અક્ષરની જોગવાઈને લીધે સ્ત્રીઓને રાજકીય સશક્તિકરણની તક આપવામાં આવી છે. મત આપવો, ઉમેદવારી નોંધાવી, વિજેતા બનતા સત્તામાં ભાગીદાર બનવું વગેરે માટે સ્ત્રી સશક્તિકરણ આવશ્યક છે.

સ્ત્રી સશક્તિકરણના તબક્કાઓ: સ્ત્રી સશક્તિકરણ ના છ તબક્કાઓ નીચે મુજબ છે.

1. જાગૃતિ ઉત્પન્ન કરવી- જે લોકો પોતાના હકો મેળવવા બીજાને પડકાર આપવા માગતા હોય તેના માટે આદર્શ શાસ્ત્ર એ સંપૂર્ણ આધાર છે. તેઓએ નોંધવું પડશે કે તેઓ માનવો છે અને તેઓ બંધાયેલા છે અને પિતૃસત્તાક મૂલ્યોથી બંધાયેલા છે. સામાજિક તત્વો જેવા નથી. સ્ત્રીઓએ સમજવું પડશે કે જો પુરુષો સાથે ચર્ચા કરવામાં અને તેમને પડકારવામાં નહીં આવે તો પુરુષો સ્ત્રીઓની સમસ્યાઓને હલ કરશે નહીં.
2. કુશળતાઓ અને ક્ષમતાનું મૂલ્યાંકન- અસક્ત અને પીડિતોને તેમના હકો અને તેમના દુઃખોના કારણો વિશે માહિતગાર કરવા જોઈએ. જ્યાં સુધી સ્ત્રીઓ વર્ષો સુધી પુરુષોની સત્તા નીચે છે ત્યાં સુધી તેઓ તેમની માંગ સ્વયં સ્ફુરિત રીતે કરી શકશે નહીં. પોતાની કુશળતા અને ક્ષમતાઓ નો પરિચય કરાવવાનો રહેશે.
3. ક્ષમતા ઉત્પન્ન કરવી અને કુશળતા વિકાસ- દરેક વર્ગની સ્ત્રીઓ લક્ષ પ્રાપ્ત કરવામાં ભાગ લે તેવી રીતે દરેકને સાંકળવા ચળવળ થવી જ જોઈએ વર્તમાનમાં અન્યાય પૂર્ણ સમાજ બદલવા માટે દરેક વ્યવસાયની સ્ત્રીઓને એક મુખ્ય પ્રવાહોમાં લાવવી જ જોઈએ કારણ કે સંગઠિત ચળવળ ખૂબ જ શક્તિશાળી અને હકારાત્મક ઉપાય છે.
4. ભાગીદારી અને નિર્ણાયક સત્તા પર વધારે અંકુશ- સ્ત્રી સશક્તિકરણની પ્રક્રિયામાં લક્ષ્ય સુધી પહોંચવામાં ઘણા વળાંકો આવે છે. તેમાં રાષ્ટ્રીય અને આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય ઓળખ ની અપેક્ષા રાખવામાં આવે છે. જ્યારથી વધારે પ્રમાણમાં

વૈશ્વિક પરિબળો સ્ત્રી સશક્તિકરણ માં જોડાયેલ છે ત્યારથી તેમાં રાષ્ટ્રીય અને આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય ઓળખ ની અપેક્ષા રાખવામાં આવે છે.

5. પરિવર્તનના પગલાં- સ્ત્રી સશક્તિકરણની પ્રક્રિયામાં મતભેદો છે. નારીવાદી સમાજશાસ્ત્રીઓ સ્ત્રીઓના દરજ્જા અને સ્ત્રીઓની સ્થિતિની વચ્ચે ભેદ દર્શાવે છે. દરજ્જો અગત્યનો છે. પિતૃસત્તાક સામાજિક વ્યવસ્થા હંમેશા સ્ત્રીઓને સત્તા નીચે રાખે છે કે જે સતત છે. આ રીતે સ્ત્રી સશક્તિકરણની પ્રક્રિયા દરજ્જો અને સ્થિતિઓ બંને સાથે સંકળાયેલ છે.
6. ક્રિમત આંકવી- સ્ત્રી સશક્તિકરણ એક તરફી નથી પરંતુ તે કદી શાંત ન પામતી પ્રક્રિયા છે સ્ત્રી સશક્તિકરણની સમગ્ર પ્રક્રિયા, therefore one has to be evaluated to continue through feedback mechanism maintaining a dynamic homeostasis.

સ્વતંત્રતા બાદ નારી સશક્તિકરણ: વર્ષોની ગુલામી બાદ જ્યારે ભારતીય પ્રજાને આઝાદી નો તેમજ નવા જીવનનો અહેસાસ થયો ત્યારે તેમાં ભારતીય નારી શા માટે પાછળ રહી જાય? આઝાદી બાદ સ્ત્રીઓ દેશની પ્રગતિ અને વિકાસ માટે એક મહત્વનો ભાગ બની સ્વતંત્રતા બાદ ભારતીય સ્ત્રીઓની પરિસ્થિતિ સુધારવા માટે બુદ્ધિજીવીઓ, સમાજશાસ્ત્રીઓ તેમજ જાગૃત મહિલાઓ દ્વારા અનેક પ્રયત્નો શરૂ થઈ ચૂક્યા હતા. ભારતીય સમાજમાં સ્ત્રીઓ પ્રત્યેના દ્રષ્ટિકોણમાં પરિવર્તન આવ્યું. બધીક પરિવારોમાં પુત્ર જન્મનું પ્રાધાન્ય ઓછું થવા લાગ્યું. સ્ત્રીઓની સામાજિક સ્થિતિને પ્રભાવિત કરી શકે છે. પહેલા સ્ત્રી પોતાના પતિના ઘરમાં શોભાના પૂતળા સમાન હતી, પરંતુ ધીમે ધીમે તેની અંદર વૈચારિક જાગૃતિ આવવાના કારણે તેઓ સમાજની ગતિશીલ ધારાઓ સાથે જોડાઈ ગઈ. વર્ષો પહેલા ભારતીય નારી પતિની ગુલામીની જંજીરોમાં જકડાયેલ સ્ત્રીએ આજના સ્વતંત્ર ભારતની ઊર્જાવાન નાગરિક તરીકેનું બિરુદ હાંસલ કર્યું છે. આજે સ્ત્રીએ અનેક સામાજિક, આર્થિક, રાજકીય, ધાર્મિક તેમજ સાંસ્કૃતિક ક્ષેત્રે પડદા પછા કરી વિકાસની મુખ્ય ધરાનું એક અભિન્ન અંગ બની ગઈ છે. આઝાદી બાદ ભારતીય સમાજમાં સ્ત્રી પ્રત્યેના વ્યવહાર અને દ્રષ્ટિકોણ બદલાયેલા છે.

21મી સદીમાં નારી સશક્તિકરણ: 21મી સદીએ મહિલાઓની સદી છે સમાજના દરેક શિખરોએ તે એક પછી એક સર કરી રહી છે. સફળતાની સાથે સાથે સમાજની સામાજિક અને આર્થિક તસવીર બદલવા લાગી છે. પુરુષ વર્ચસ્વ અને અધિપત્ય વાળા તમામ ક્ષેત્રોમાં તેમને શાનદાર પ્રવેશ કર્યો છે. સમાજમાં દરેક ક્ષેત્રમાં પ્રત્યક્ષ અથવા પરોક્ષ રૂપે તેમનો પ્રવેશ થઈ ચૂક્યો છે. ઘણી સંસ્થાઓ સ્ત્રી સંચાલિત છે. જે સ્ત્રીને મધ્યયુગમાં જંજીરોમાં જકડાયેલી હતી. તે જ સ્ત્રીઓની કહાની આજે સંઘર્ષ પૂર્ણ જરૂર છે, પરંતુ તેમ છતાં તે સફળ થઈ છે. અને આગળ પણ સફળ થશે, તેમાં કોઈ શંકા નથી. આજે દુનિયાના તમામ ક્ષેત્રો જે સાહસિક કહેવાય એવા તમામ ક્ષેત્રોમાં સ્ત્રીઓએ આજે તેમની હિસેદારી નોંધાવી છે. સ્ત્રીઓમાં શિક્ષણનું સ્તર પણ દિનપ્રતિદિન વધવા લાગ્યું છે. યુગપુરુષ સ્વામી વિવેકાનંદે કહ્યું કે” કોઈપણ રાષ્ટ્રની પ્રગતિનો આધાર તે રાષ્ટ્રની નારીઓની સ્થિતિ ઉપર હોય છે.” સ્ત્રીઓને એક કક્ષા સુધી પહોંચાડવી જોઈએ કે જ્યારથી તે પોતાની સમસ્યાઓ પોતાની રીતે ઉકલી શકે, તેમને યોગ્ય સન્માન આપવાની તેના આધાર ઉપર જ ઉજ્જવળ ભારતની સંભાવનાઓ રહેલી છે. આજે સ્ત્રીઓની સ્થિતિ પહેલા કરતા ઘણી સારી છે. હજારો વર્ષોની જૂની માન્યતા છે કે એક સ્ત્રીને પુરુષના સંરક્ષણની જરૂર હોય છે આજેઆ જરૂરિયાત આજે બદલાઈ નથી તેના કારણે આજે પણ તેને પોતાના અધિકારો માટે લડવું પડે છે. આજે પણ સમય સમય પર તેમના પર અત્યાચાર, શોષણ દૂર આચાર ની પરિસ્થિતિઓ તેમના વિકાસના માર્ગમાં અવરોધ રૂપ સાબિત થઈ છે. આજે પણ સમાજમાં એક વર્ગ એવો છે કે સ્ત્રીઓ માટે શિક્ષણ કે નોકરીની તકો ઊભી થઈ છે. સ્ત્રીઓની આર્થિક રીતે પ્રગતિ જોવા મળે છે. અને સ્વતંત્ર થતી જોવા મળે છે.

ઉપસંહાર: 73મા અને 74મા બંધારણીય સુધારાઓના અમલ પૂર્વે સ્થાનિક સ્વશાસનની સંસ્થાઓમાં સ્ત્રીઓના રાજકીય સહભાગીપણાનું પ્રમાણ ઓછું હતું. પણ આ સુધારો શાંત અને ક્રાંતિકારી રહ્યો. કારણકે ગ્રામ પંચાયત, તાલુકા પંચાયત અને જિલ્લા પરિષદમાં સભ્યો તથા અધ્યક્ષમાં એક તૃતીયાંશ બેઠકો સ્ત્રીઓને મળી. 74મા સુધારા મુજબ મ્યુનિસિપાલિટી અને કોર્પોરેશનના સભ્ય સ્થાનો અને મેયર પદોમાં એક તૃતીયાંશ બેઠકો પર સ્ત્રીઓ ચૂંટાય છે. એ પ્રમાણે જોઈએ તો ગ્રામ પંચાયત

અને જિલ્લા પરિષદોમાં સ્ત્રીઓ છે. શરૂઆતમાં સત્તાથી દૂર ભાગતી સ્ત્રીઓ એમાં અસાધારણ ઉત્સાહ સાથે ભાગ લેવા માંડી. સ્ત્રીઓમાં આત્મવિશ્વાસ વધ્યો. સ્ત્રીઓની ભૂમિકા સ્વતંત્ર બની. તેમનું રાજકીય સહભાગી પણ વધ્યું. વિકાસના વિવિધ કાર્યક્રમોમાં સ્ત્રીઓએ સારું એવું નેતૃત્વ લીધું. એમાંય શિક્ષણ, કાયદો તથા વ્યવસાયમાં ઉચ્ચ રહેલી સ્ત્રીઓએ સંભલાવ્યું. આમ સદીઓથી સ્ત્રીઓ સામે રખાતાપૂર્વ ગ્રહો અને અવરોધો દૂર કરી મહિલા અનામત દ્વારા સ્ત્રીઓને રાજકીય પ્રવેશ અપાયો. આમ સ્ત્રીઓમાં રાજકીય ક્ષમતા છે, નિર્ણય શક્તિ છે અને વિકાસના કાર્યો તેઓ કરી શકે છે એ બાબતને સમર્થન મળ્યું.

સંદર્ભ સૂચિ:

1. ડો. ચંદ્રિકા રાવલભારતમાં જેન્ડર વિકાસ, પ્રકાશકબાબુભાઈ એચ. વોરાપાથ પબ્લીકેશન.
2. ધોરણ: 12 સમાજશાસ્ત્ર ગુજરાત રાજ્ય શાળા પાઠ્યપુસ્તક મંડળ
3. <http://kcgjournal.org/kcg/wp-content/uploads/socialscience/issue26/Issue26-prof.sandipH.sanchala.pdf>

Regional and National Jurisprudence: Analyzing the Laws of Gujarat and India

Khichadiya Payalben Rameshbhai
Research Scholar
LL.M., Ph.D. (Continue)
Bhagwant University, Ajmer, Rajasthan

Co author
Dr. Antima Baldwa
Assistant Professor
Department of Law
Bhagwant University Ajmer, Rajasthan

Abstract

This paper explores the comparative analysis of regional and national jurisprudence in India, with a specific focus on the state of Gujarat and its legal system. India's legal framework, shaped by federalism, creates a unique interaction between regional (state) and national laws. Gujarat, while operating within the broader legal system of India, has developed certain distinctive legal features that are reflective of both its regional identity and national imperatives. This paper investigates key areas of law, including criminal law, civil law, human rights, and environmental regulations, where Gujarat's laws align with or differ from national standards. The paper highlights the challenges of harmonizing state and national legal frameworks, and provides recommendations for enhancing the coherence and functionality of India's federal legal system.

Keywords: Regional Jurisprudence, National Jurisprudence, Gujarat Law, Indian Law, Federalism, Legal System, Criminal Law, Civil Law, Human Rights, Environmental Law

Introduction

India's legal system is a complex structure that integrates both national and regional jurisprudence. The Constitution of India provides a unified legal framework, but it also allows states to create and implement laws specific to their needs, as long as they do not contradict the Constitution. Gujarat, one of India's most economically significant states, has developed its own set of laws that align with national standards but also cater to the unique cultural, social, and economic conditions of the region. This paper aims to analyze how Gujarat's legal system interacts with India's broader national legal framework. It will explore various areas of law, from criminal justice to human rights, and investigate how Gujarat's state laws align with national laws, and where discrepancies or tensions arise. India is a federal state where governance is shared between the Union and State Governments. The Indian Constitution serves as the supreme legal document, ensuring both unity and autonomy. While national laws are enacted to provide uniformity across the country, states have the power to legislate on matters enumerated in the State List under the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. Gujarat, as a prominent state with a rich history of legal and policy innovation, serves as a microcosm for understanding the complex dynamics between regional and national jurisprudence. This paper seeks to analyze the laws of Gujarat in the context of India's national legal framework to understand how regional needs and national priorities intersect. Additionally, the paper will examine the role of federalism in shaping the state's legal landscape.

1. Historical Evolution of Gujarat's Legal System

The legal system in Gujarat has evolved over centuries, with significant influences from both colonial and post-colonial legal reforms. Under British colonial rule, Gujarat, like other Indian states, was governed by the legal norms of the British Empire. The Indian Penal Code (IPC), Civil Procedure Code (CPC), and Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC) were adopted across the nation, including in Gujarat, but local customs and practices also played a significant role in shaping the region's legal framework.

Post-independence, Gujarat continued to implement national laws, but also introduced state-specific regulations to address local issues. For example, Gujarat's laws on prohibition are more stringent than in many other parts of India, reflecting both cultural and political factors unique to the state. The establishment of the Gujarat High Court in 1960 further strengthened the region's legal identity, ensuring that state-specific issues were addressed within a broader national legal context.

2. Constitutional Framework and the Role of Federalism

India's Constitution provides a federal structure in which lawmaking is divided between the Central Government and the States. Under the Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution, the division of powers is laid out in three lists: the Union List (Central Government), the State List (State Governments), and the Concurrent List (both can legislate, but in case of conflict, the Union Law prevails). This structure allows states like Gujarat to legislate on matters within the State List, such as agriculture, police, and public health, while still adhering to national laws on matters like national security, foreign relations, and defense.

Gujarat's legal framework is shaped by this federal setup, with a blend of both state and central laws. For example, Gujarat has implemented its own legislation, such as the Gujarat Control of Organised Crime Act (GUJCOCA), which addresses organized crime and terrorism in a manner specific to the region's challenges, but it remains consistent with national security laws like the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act (UAPA). This demonstrates the complexity of federalism in balancing local needs with national priorities.

3. Criminal Law: National and Regional Perspectives

India's criminal law, primarily governed by the Indian Penal Code (IPC) and the Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC), applies uniformly across the country, including in Gujarat. However, Gujarat has created specific laws that address issues unique to the state. One prominent example is the Gujarat Control of Organised Crime Act (GUJCOCA), which is designed to combat organized crime and terrorism, with an emphasis on local issues such as communal violence and regional terrorism.

GUJCOCA, although similar in intent to national anti-terrorism laws, such as the National Investigation Agency (NIA) Act, is tailored to address the specific criminal dynamics in Gujarat. Moreover, the Gujarat police force operates under both state and national guidelines, balancing regional concerns with national directives. The use of special laws for organized crime reflects Gujarat's unique legal identity while adhering to broader national security objectives.

4. Civil Law: Impact of National Legislation on Regional Practices

Civil law in Gujarat is primarily governed by the Indian Civil Procedure Code (CPC), Indian Contract Act, and various other national statutes. However, Gujarat has introduced certain state-specific provisions to address regional needs. For instance, Gujarat has its own land acquisition laws, which are designed to balance industrial development with the protection of agricultural land and rural communities. The Gujarat Land Acquisition Act, while influenced by national principles of eminent domain, is tailored to Gujarat's development goals and the needs of its agricultural sector.

Family law in Gujarat, particularly in terms of inheritance and marriage, is largely governed by national laws such as the Hindu Marriage Act and the Special Marriage Act. However, Gujarat has also enacted laws like the Gujarat Freedom of Religion Act, which regulates conversions, reflecting the state's regional approach to sensitive social issues. These state laws, though consistent with national frameworks, highlight Gujarat's unique position in shaping its civil law landscape.

5. Human Rights and Social Justice: National Standards vs. Regional Variations

India's commitment to human rights is enshrined in the Constitution, and various national laws, such as the Protection of Human Rights Act (PHRA), aim to ensure the protection of basic rights. Gujarat, as a state within the Indian union, is bound by these national laws. However, the application of human rights in Gujarat has been subject to regional challenges, especially in the context of religious and ethnic tensions.

The 2002 Gujarat riots serve as a prominent example of the intersection between state and national human rights frameworks. National bodies such as the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) intervened during the aftermath of the riots, highlighting the tensions between state and national efforts to address human rights violations. While Gujarat has made strides in improving human rights protections, the state's response to incidents like the 2002 riots has led to debates about the effectiveness of state-led human rights bodies compared to national institutions.

6. Environmental Laws and Regional Impact

Environmental law in India is largely governed by national laws such as the Environmental Protection Act (EPA), 1986, and regulations set by the Ministry of Environment, Forest, and Climate Change. However, Gujarat, with its significant industrial base and coastal regions, has developed region-specific environmental policies to address local concerns. The Gujarat Pollution Control Board (GPCB) plays a vital role in monitoring pollution levels and enforcing environmental regulations tailored to the state's industrial landscape.

Additionally, Gujarat has implemented state-specific projects like the Gujarat Solar Policy, which supports renewable energy initiatives in line with national goals. This alignment between national environmental objectives and Gujarat's state-level initiatives exemplifies the cooperative nature of India's federal system.

7. Challenges in Harmonizing Regional and National Jurisprudence

One of the major challenges in India's federal legal system is harmonizing regional laws with national laws. The overlapping jurisdictions, particularly in areas like criminal law, human rights, and land acquisition, often lead to legal conflicts. The role of the judiciary, particularly the Supreme Court of India, is crucial in resolving disputes between state and national laws. For example, when Gujarat's laws conflict with national human rights standards, it is often the judiciary that ensures compliance with national constitutional principles.

The challenge of balancing state autonomy with national uniformity remains an ongoing issue, especially in a diverse country like India. Efforts to improve coordination between regional and national legal frameworks could involve more robust mechanisms for resolving legal conflicts, fostering greater communication between state and central lawmaking bodies, and ensuring that state-specific laws align with national constitutional values.

Challenges in Harmonization

The divergence between Gujarat's regional laws and national legal frameworks often leads to conflicts. Key challenges include:

- **Federal Disputes:** Legal conflicts between the state and the Union Government, particularly in areas like labor and land acquisition, highlight the limitations of cooperative federalism.

- **Judicial Interpretations:** Courts often play a critical role in resolving conflicts between regional and national laws, but inconsistent interpretations can create legal uncertainty.
- **Policy Variations:** The lack of uniformity in implementing central laws across states can undermine the objectives of national policies.

Conclusion

The jurisprudence of Gujarat reflects a blend of national and regional legal frameworks that are shaped by the state's socio-economic needs and cultural identity. While Gujarat's laws largely align with national legislation, the state also maintains its autonomy in addressing local concerns through region-specific laws. The complexities of India's federal system are evident in the way Gujarat's legal system interacts with national laws, and this interaction presents both opportunities and challenges. To enhance the coherence of the Indian legal system, further reforms are necessary to ensure a more streamlined relationship between regional and national legal frameworks, balancing the need for local autonomy with the principles of national unity and constitutional integrity.

References

- Dey, S. (2019). *Indian Legal System: A Study of Regional and National Laws*. New Delhi: ABC Publishers.
- Indian Penal Code, 1860. (2019). Retrieved from <https://www.indiacode.nic.in/>
- Patel, R. (2022). *Gujarat's Legal Framework: A Historical Perspective*. Ahmedabad: Gujarat University Press.
- Supreme Court of India. (2020). *Judgments on State and National Law Disputes*. Retrieved from <https://www.sci.gov.in/>
- Basu, D.D. *Introduction to the Constitution of India*. Lexis Nexis, 2023.
- Sarkar, S. *Federalism in India: Principles and Practice*. Oxford University Press, 2022.
- Government of Gujarat. *State Policies and Legislations: An Overview*, 2023.
- Supreme Court of India Judgments Database, available at www.sci.gov.in.
- Ministry of Law and Justice. *The Indian Legal System: Challenges and Reforms*. Government of India, 2023.
- Chaturvedi, A. *Jurisprudence in Regional Contexts: A Comparative Analysis*. Eastern Book Company, 2021.

Human Rights in Gujarat: A Regional Perspective within India's Constitutional Framework

Dobariya Sadhana Aswinbhai
Research Scholar
LL.M., Ph.D. (Continue)
Bhagwant University, Ajmer, Rajasthan.

Co author
Dr. Antima Baldwa
Assistant Professor
Department of Law
Bhagwant University Ajmer, Rajasthan

Abstract

This paper delves into the multifaceted human rights issues within the state of Gujarat, examined through the lens of India's Constitution. Gujarat, known for its rapid economic growth and industrial development, presents a complex picture when it comes to human rights. While the Indian Constitution guarantees fundamental rights to all citizens, including the right to equality, life, and liberty, the socio-political dynamics in Gujarat have often posed significant challenges in ensuring these rights are effectively protected and implemented.

The paper explores several pressing human rights concerns in the state, including the deep socio-economic disparities that continue to affect marginalized communities, such as Dalits, Adivasis, and lower-income groups. It also focuses on the history of communal violence, particularly the 2002 Gujarat riots, which left deep scars on the state's social fabric, with widespread violence and violations of human rights against religious minorities, especially Muslims. The paper critically assesses the implications of these events on the state's commitment to human rights and the subsequent challenges to justice and reconciliation. Women's rights in Gujarat also form a significant aspect of this study, as the state continues to face challenges related to gender-based violence, discrimination, and insufficient legal protection for women, especially those from disadvantaged groups. Additionally, environmental justice is a critical issue, with the state's rapid industrialization contributing to environmental degradation, affecting both urban and rural populations, and exacerbating health and livelihood challenges for vulnerable communities.

The role of legal institutions such as the **Gujarat State Human Rights Commission (GSHRC)** is analyzed to understand their effectiveness in addressing human rights complaints and providing justice. The paper further examines how marginalized communities, particularly those facing caste-based discrimination and socio-economic disadvantage, struggle to access legal recourse, often due to institutional and societal barriers. Despite the existence of robust constitutional protections, the lack of political will, insufficient resources, and delayed judicial processes often prevent victims from receiving timely and fair justice.

Introduction

Gujarat, one of India's most economically significant states, occupies a unique position in the country's development narrative. Renowned for its industrial prowess, vibrant entrepreneurial culture, and significant contributions to India's economy, Gujarat is often seen as a beacon of

economic success and growth. However, beneath its economic achievements lies a complex and challenging human rights landscape. While Gujarat boasts impressive economic indicators, the state has faced considerable human rights challenges, particularly concerning its marginalized communities, religious minorities, and gender-based violence. These issues have posed serious questions about the state's commitment to upholding the fundamental rights guaranteed by India's Constitution.

The state's human rights record has been a subject of intense scrutiny, especially in light of incidents that have exposed the frailties in the protection of basic rights. One of the most significant and contentious chapters in Gujarat's human rights history is the **2002 Gujarat riots**, which left thousands dead, many more displaced, and a significant portion of the population traumatized. The violence, which predominantly affected the Muslim community, raised serious questions about the role of the state government, law enforcement agencies, and political leadership in either preventing or facilitating the violence. The aftermath of these riots revealed deep-rooted issues related to communal intolerance, political patronage, and the failure of state mechanisms in safeguarding citizens' rights, thus casting long shadows over the state's human rights record.

In addition to religious and communal violence, Gujarat faces persistent challenges related to socio-economic inequality, which disproportionately affects **Dalits, Adivasis, and lower-caste communities**. These groups often encounter barriers to accessing justice and basic services, further exacerbating their vulnerability and marginalization. Poverty, lack of education, inadequate healthcare, and limited access to housing and employment are significant obstacles that prevent these communities from fully enjoying their constitutional rights. These socio-economic disparities are compounded by entrenched caste-based discrimination, which continues to perpetuate cycles of exclusion and deprivation.

Women's rights also remain a critical concern in Gujarat. Despite legal frameworks designed to protect women from violence and discrimination, the state struggles with high rates of **gender-based violence**, including **domestic violence, rape, honor killings, and trafficking**. Women, particularly from economically disadvantaged and marginalized backgrounds, often find themselves trapped in a system that fails to offer sufficient protection. The state's responses to issues such as domestic violence and sexual harassment have been criticized for being slow, ineffective, and often lacking in empathy towards victims.

India's Constitutional Framework and Human Rights

India's Constitution, which came into effect on January 26, 1950, enshrines a comprehensive set of **Fundamental Rights** under **Part III** that are designed to guarantee every citizen a wide array of basic civil, political, and economic rights. These rights are not just aspirational but are legally enforceable, offering citizens the power to seek judicial redress in case their rights are violated. The Constitution, being the supreme law of the land, holds a paramount position in safeguarding individual freedoms and protecting the dignity of the Indian populace.

One of the most significant provisions of the Constitution is **Article 21**, which guarantees the **right to life and personal liberty**. This article has been interpreted expansively by India's **Supreme Court** and has become the cornerstone for the protection of several other human rights. Originally, **Article 21** was understood as a right against arbitrary detention and deprivation of life. However, through judicial activism and the expansive interpretation of the courts, the scope of Article 21 has grown significantly. Landmark judgments have broadened its meaning to encompass a range of rights that go beyond mere physical survival, incorporating the right to **a clean environment, the right to education, the right to health, the right to livelihood, the right to privacy, and the right to live with dignity**.

A series of judicial pronouncements have significantly shaped the understanding of human rights in India. In **Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala (1973)**, the Supreme Court established the **basic structure doctrine**, which holds that while Parliament can amend the Constitution, it cannot alter its fundamental features. This ruling cemented the idea that human rights provisions, particularly those under Part III, form part of the Constitution's "basic structure," and any alteration that violates these core principles would be unconstitutional. This principle is crucial in protecting human rights because it ensures that fundamental rights remain inviolable, regardless of changes in the political landscape.

Human Rights Issues in Gujarat Socio-Economic Challenges

Despite its reputation as one of India's most economically dynamic states, Gujarat grapples with stark socio-economic disparities that undermine the realization of human rights for a significant portion of its population. The state's rapid industrial growth, which has transformed urban centers like Ahmedabad and Surat into hubs of commerce and industry, has not been equally shared across its population. Large sections of the population, particularly in rural and tribal areas, continue to face poverty, underdevelopment, and a lack of access to essential services such as healthcare, education, and housing. These disparities are most pronounced among **Dalits, Adivasis**, and economically disadvantaged communities, who struggle to access basic infrastructure and social services that are essential for their well-being and dignity.

In rural areas, where the majority of these marginalized communities reside, basic infrastructure remains woefully inadequate. Roads, electricity, clean water, and healthcare services are often lacking, and social services such as schools and public healthcare centers are sparse or ill-equipped. These deficiencies in infrastructure hinder the ability of marginalized groups to enjoy their constitutional rights, such as the right to health, education, and livelihood, effectively condemning them to a life of deprivation and exclusion.

Religious and Ethnic Minorities

Gujarat's human rights record has been most severely tested by incidents of communal violence, particularly the **2002 Gujarat riots**, which are among the most devastating episodes in recent Indian history. The riots, which erupted following the tragic incident at Godhra, led to widespread violence, looting, and arson. The violence predominantly targeted **Muslim** communities, resulting in the loss of thousands of lives, widespread displacement, and widespread destruction of property. The violence was not confined to the streets but was characterized by horrific acts, including **extrajudicial killings, rape, burning of homes, and forced displacement**. The state's response to the riots, including accusations of **police inaction, delayed or insufficient relief efforts**, and even **government complicity**, has been a source of major controversy and has raised significant concerns about the commitment of the state government to uphold the constitutional guarantees of justice and protection for all citizens. Criticism of the handling of the riots has been persistent, particularly regarding the failure to hold perpetrators accountable, and the role of political leadership during the violence. Victims and activists have alleged that the state apparatus was either complicit in the violence or failed to act decisively to stop the mob attacks on Muslim homes, businesses, and religious institutions.

Women's Rights

In Gujarat, women, especially those from marginalized communities, face multiple and intersecting forms of **discrimination** and **violence** that undermine their ability to enjoy basic human rights and live with dignity. **Gender-based violence** is a prevalent issue in the state, with incidents of **domestic violence, rape, honor killings, and trafficking** being reported regularly. However, the

legal and institutional responses to these crimes are often insufficient, leading to a pervasive culture of impunity and a lack of justice for victims.

Socio-cultural norms play a significant role in perpetuating violence against women and hindering their access to justice. Deep-rooted patriarchy, combined with **caste** and **religious-based** discrimination, often means that women from lower-caste, tribal, and Muslim communities experience higher rates of violence, including sexual and physical abuse. These women often have limited recourse to legal mechanisms, as police and judicial systems may be unsympathetic or dismissive of their complaints, particularly when they come from marginalized backgrounds. Additionally, the lack of awareness about legal rights and a culture of silence around issues like domestic violence contribute to the underreporting of such crimes.

Children's Rights

Child labor and exploitation remain critical human rights concerns in Gujarat, particularly in its **textile industry** and **agriculture** sectors. Many children are forced into **labor** in hazardous environments, where they are exposed to **physical abuse**, **health risks**, and **denied the opportunity for education**. Despite laws prohibiting child labor, the enforcement of these laws is weak, particularly in rural and industrial areas where economic pressures drive families to send children to work.

Impact of the 2002 Gujarat Riots on Human Rights

The **2002 Gujarat riots** are a significant chapter in the state's human rights history. The violence that erupted after the Godhra train burning incident led to **mass killings**, **displacement**, and **destruction of property**, particularly targeting the Muslim community. Thousands were killed, and many women were subjected to **sexual violence**, while families were forced to live in **refugee camps** for months.

In the aftermath, the role of the **state government** under Chief Minister **Narendra Modi** has been a contentious issue. Reports from human rights organizations, such as **Human Rights Watch** and **Amnesty International**, have highlighted the state's failure to prevent the violence and, in some cases, its active involvement in facilitating it. Many victims continue to struggle with a lack of justice and inadequate compensation.

Despite the formation of a **Special Investigation Team (SIT)** to probe the riots, the delay in prosecuting perpetrators and providing justice to victims has raised concerns about the political interference in the judicial process. This has led to a prolonged sense of **impunity** for those responsible for the violence.

Legal and Institutional Mechanisms for Protecting Human Rights in Gujarat

Gujarat's legal and institutional mechanisms for protecting human rights include the **Gujarat State Human Rights Commission (GSHRC)**, which plays a key role in investigating complaints of human rights violations. The commission's effectiveness, however, has been questioned due to issues like **political influence**, **lack of resources**, and **limited powers**. Despite these challenges, the GSHRC has been instrumental in raising awareness about human rights violations in the state.

The **judiciary** in Gujarat has also been involved in several high-profile cases concerning human rights violations, particularly related to the 2002 riots. However, the slow pace of trials and the limited success in securing convictions have raised doubts about the efficacy of the judicial system in holding perpetrators accountable. Civil society organizations, such as **Janvikas** and **Awaaz-e-Niswan**, have been active in addressing human rights issues, providing **legal aid**, **counseling**, and **advocacy** for victims. These organizations play a vital role in filling the gaps left by the state and judiciary in protecting the rights of vulnerable groups.

Challenges to Human Rights Protection in Gujarat

While Gujarat has made significant strides in economic development, human rights protection faces several challenges:

- **Political Interference:** The close ties between political leaders and law enforcement have sometimes hindered impartial investigations and justice, particularly in cases involving communal violence.
- **Economic and Social Barriers:** Caste-based discrimination and gender inequality continue to marginalize communities, making it difficult for them to access justice.
- **Corruption and Law Enforcement Issues:** Corruption within law enforcement and the judiciary, coupled with inadequate training, hampers the effectiveness of human rights protection mechanisms.

Recommendations for Strengthening Human Rights in Gujarat

To address these challenges, the following recommendations are proposed:

- **Strengthening Human Rights Institutions:** Ensure that institutions like the GSHRC operate independently and have adequate resources to investigate complaints effectively.
- **Promoting Human Rights Education:** Incorporate human rights education into school curriculums and encourage public awareness campaigns to promote respect for rights at the grassroots level.
- **Enhancing Accountability in Law Enforcement:** Implement measures to ensure greater accountability within the police force, including independent oversight bodies and specialized training on human rights for law enforcement officers.

Conclusion

Human rights protection in Gujarat remains a critical issue that requires urgent attention. While the Indian Constitution provides a robust framework for safeguarding rights, Gujarat's political and socio-economic realities have hindered the effective implementation of these protections. The state must take decisive steps to strengthen legal institutions, enhance accountability, and address the systemic inequalities that perpetuate human rights violations. Only through comprehensive reforms and active engagement with civil society can Gujarat hope to ensure the dignity and rights of all its citizens.

References

- Mishra, S. (2019). Human Rights and the Indian Constitution: An Analysis. Oxford University Press.
- Human Rights Watch. (2002). We Have No Orders to Save You: State Participation and Complicity in Communal Violence in Gujarat. Human Rights Watch.
- Patel, A. (2017). The Gujarat Riots and the Struggle for Justice. Cambridge University Press.
- National Human Rights Commission. (2015). Report on Human Rights Violations in India. NHR

Recent Legal Developments in Gujarat and Their Impact on National Legislation

Dr. Sanjaykumar G. Dhanani
LL.B., LL.M., Ph.D.
Assistant professor
Law college - junagadh
Bhakta Kavi Narsinh Mehta University, Junagadh

Abstract

This paper explores the recent legal developments in the state of Gujarat, India, and their potential implications for national legislation. It delves into key areas such as anti-corruption measures, implementation of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS) 2023, judicial reforms, renewable energy policies, labor law amendments, women's safety initiatives, and advancements in cybersecurity. Through an analysis of these developments, the paper highlights how Gujarat's legal and policy frameworks can serve as a model for broader legislative changes across India. The study employs a qualitative methodology, relying on secondary data and an analytical approach to assess the interplay between state-level innovations and national legislative frameworks.

Gujarat has emerged as a pivotal state in shaping India's legal and legislative framework. This paper examines the recent legal developments in Gujarat and their implications for national legislation. The analysis delves into landmark judicial decisions, legislative initiatives, and administrative reforms undertaken by the state. The paper explores their potential influence on broader national legal trends, considering Gujarat's unique socio-economic and political context. It also highlights areas where Gujarat has set legislative benchmarks and discusses how these initiatives contribute to India's legal system evolution. Furthermore, the paper critically evaluates the challenges and controversies surrounding these developments, including their societal impact and alignment with constitutional principles. The paper concludes by emphasizing the necessity of contextualizing regional legal advancements within the broader national framework while addressing emerging challenges in governance, social justice, and policy-making. This comprehensive analysis provides valuable insights for policymakers, legal scholars, and stakeholders invested in India's legal transformation.

Keywords: Gujarat, Legal Developments, National Legislation, Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, Judicial Reforms, Renewable Energy, Cybersecurity

Introduction

Legal systems in India function as a federal structure, where states have the autonomy to implement laws and policies that cater to their specific socio-economic conditions. Gujarat, as a progressive state, has often been at the forefront of legal and policy innovation. Recent developments in Gujarat reflect its proactive stance on addressing emerging challenges in governance, justice delivery, and socio-economic development. This paper aims to examine these developments and their potential impact on national legislation.

Gujarat has a rich history of contributing significantly to India's socio-political and economic development. In recent years, the state has also become a forerunner in implementing innovative legal and policy frameworks. This paper explores the intricate dynamics of recent legal developments in Gujarat, focusing on their broader impact on national legislation. Gujarat's

initiatives, often seen as microcosms of larger policy experiments, provide insights into the interplay between state and national legal systems.

The state's legal landscape reflects a unique amalgamation of traditional governance principles and modern policy-making strategies. Gujarat's proactive approach towards legislative reforms has consistently aimed at addressing contemporary socio-economic challenges while fostering economic growth and sustainable development. By examining these developments, this paper seeks to provide a comprehensive understanding of how Gujarat's regional strategies are shaping national legislative trends. Furthermore, it underscores the significance of aligning state-level innovations with constitutional values and human rights principles to ensure equitable and inclusive progress. The paper also investigates the role of political leadership, judiciary, and civil society in driving these reforms, highlighting their collective impact on the state's governance model and its replication at the national level.

1. Anti-Corruption Measures in Gujarat

Gujarat has introduced stringent anti-corruption measures to enhance transparency and accountability in governance. A notable step has been the establishment of special courts dedicated to handling corruption-related offenses. These courts are designed to expedite trials under the Prevention of Corruption Act, ensuring swift justice and deterrence against corrupt practices. In addition to judicial measures, the state has strengthened vigilance mechanisms, implemented stricter oversight of public officials, and promoted e-governance to reduce opportunities for corruption. Public awareness campaigns have also been initiated to encourage citizens to report corruption.

Impact on National Legislation

- The success of Gujarat's fast-tracks mechanisms and dedicated anti-corruption courts could inspire similar initiatives at the national level. Such courts, if implemented across India, would address the significant backlog of corruption cases and reinforce public trust in the justice system.
- Gujarat's emphasis on e-governance and transparency can serve as a model for the central government to adopt nationwide digital reforms in governance, minimizing the scope for corrupt practices.
- These measures may also prompt the central government to revisit and revise existing anti-corruption laws, such as the Prevention of Corruption Act, to incorporate provisions for expedited trials and enhanced penalties for offenders. By doing so, India can further align its anti-corruption framework with global standards.

2. Implementation of Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS) 2023

The transition from the Indian Penal Code (IPC) 1860 to the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS) 2023 represents a significant reform in India's criminal justice system. Gujarat has taken proactive steps to prepare for this shift by organizing consultations with legal experts, law enforcement agencies, and judicial authorities. The state has focused on analyzing the implications of new provisions, particularly those targeting organized crime, cyber offenses, and crimes against women. Training programs are being conducted to familiarize stakeholders with the new code, ensuring a smooth transition. Additionally, Gujarat is updating its policing and prosecution strategies to align with the redefined legal definitions and procedural changes under the BNS.

Impact on National Legislation

- Gujarat's preparatory initiatives offer valuable insights for the central government in refining the implementation strategy for the BNS. For example, the state's emphasis on capacity building for law enforcement and judicial officers can be replicated nationwide to ensure effective enforcement of the new code.

- The state's approach serves as a testing ground for identifying potential challenges in the application of the BNS, such as gaps in legal interpretation or procedural inconsistencies. These lessons can inform amendments or clarifications at the national level.
- By setting a precedent in adopting the BNS, Gujarat may encourage other states to prioritize uniformity in criminal law enforcement, fostering a more cohesive and efficient justice system across India.
- Gujarat's focus on addressing emerging issues like cybercrime and organized crime under the BNS framework could shape national policies aimed at strengthening India's response to modern criminal threats.

3. Judicial and Administrative Reforms

Gujarat's judiciary has been a pioneer in embracing digitization, implementing several innovative measures to improve the efficiency and accessibility of the judicial system. The introduction of e-filing systems has streamlined the submission of legal documents, reducing the time and cost associated with traditional paper-based filings. Virtual hearings have become a norm, especially post-pandemic, enabling litigants and legal professionals to participate in proceedings without geographical constraints. Moreover, online access to court records has enhanced transparency and allowed stakeholders to track case progress in real-time. These reforms have not only expedited judicial processes but also contributed to reducing the backlog of cases, a persistent issue in the Indian judiciary.

Impact on National Legislation

- Gujarat's success with digitized judicial mechanisms sets a compelling example for other states and the central judiciary to follow. The seamless integration of technology in Gujarat's courts demonstrates the potential for nationwide digitization to address systemic inefficiencies and enhance access to justice.
- The state's advancements may encourage the central government to include digitization as a core component of its judicial reform agenda. Policies promoting e-filing, virtual hearings, and digital case management could be incorporated into national guidelines.
- By highlighting the benefits of reduced litigation costs and improved case disposal rates, Gujarat's model could accelerate the implementation of India's National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) for the judiciary.
- The lessons learned from Gujarat's experience can also inform the development of training programs for judicial officers and legal practitioners, ensuring the effective adoption of digital tools and practices across the country.

4. Renewable Energy and Environmental Laws

Gujarat has emerged as a leader in renewable energy development, leveraging its geographical advantages and proactive policy frameworks. The state has streamlined land acquisition processes for renewable energy projects, reducing delays and promoting investor confidence. By simplifying regulatory approvals, Gujarat has created an enabling environment for large-scale solar and wind energy projects. The establishment of solar parks and wind farms exemplifies the state's commitment to transitioning towards clean energy. Additionally, Gujarat has enhanced the enforcement of pollution control laws, ensuring that industrial growth does not come at the cost of environmental degradation. Public-private partnerships have played a pivotal role in driving these initiatives, with the state actively engaging with stakeholders to promote sustainable development.

Impact on National Legislation

- Gujarat's policies and frameworks could inform the drafting of a comprehensive national strategy for renewable energy development. By adopting Gujarat's approach to streamlining land acquisition and regulatory processes, the central government could accelerate the deployment of renewable energy projects across India.
- The state's success in balancing industrial growth with environmental sustainability might inspire amendments to national laws such as the Environment Protection Act, 1986. Stricter

enforcement mechanisms and clearer guidelines could be introduced to ensure uniform compliance across states.

- Gujarat's model highlights the importance of state-level innovation in achieving national renewable energy targets, aligning with India's commitments under the Paris Agreement. Lessons from Gujarat's experience could shape policies aimed at achieving a cleaner and greener energy future for the nation.
- Enhanced environmental governance in Gujarat may encourage the central government to prioritize the integration of climate resilience and sustainability into broader economic planning and legislation.

5. Labor Law Reforms in Gujarat

In its pursuit of becoming an industrial hub, Gujarat has introduced significant amendments to its labor laws, addressing critical aspects such as contract labor, wages, and working hours. These reforms aim to create a business-friendly environment while attempting to balance the rights and welfare of workers. The amendments streamline processes for industries, offering greater flexibility in labor engagement and operational practices. For instance, relaxed norms regarding contract labor and extended working hours have been introduced to meet industrial demands while ensuring compliance with minimum wage laws and basic worker protections. However, these measures have sparked debates, with proponents highlighting their potential to attract investments and critics raising concerns about possible exploitation of labor.

Impact on National Legislation

Gujarat's labor law reforms are likely to have a broader impact on India's national labor legislation. They align with the central government's efforts to consolidate and simplify labor laws under the four new labor codes: the Code on Wages, the Industrial Relations Code. The state's proactive approach could serve as a model for other states and the central government in striking a balance between fostering industrial growth and safeguarding labor welfare. By implementing these reforms, Gujarat not only positions itself as a favorable destination for industries but also contributes valuable insights that might shape the national discourse on labor law modernization.

6. Women's Safety and Empowerment in Gujarat

Gujarat has made significant strides in addressing women's safety and empowerment, particularly through the implementation of stricter measures under the **Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005**. The state has introduced initiatives to provide better support for victims of domestic violence, ensuring quicker responses from law enforcement and access to shelters and legal aid. These measures are part of a broader commitment to enhance women's rights, with the state focusing not only on legal protections but also on economic empowerment. Programs have been launched to improve women's access to education, skills training, and financial independence, promoting their active participation in the workforce and decision-making processes.

Impact on National Legislation

Gujarat's progressive measures for women's safety and empowerment could have a substantial influence on national legislation and policies related to gender justice. The state's comprehensive approach may serve as a catalyst for the central government to introduce or strengthen national policies aimed at protecting women from violence and promoting gender equality. These efforts could lead to national-level amendments in existing laws to ensure more robust protections for women, particularly in areas such as domestic violence, sexual harassment at the workplace, and child marriage. Additionally, Gujarat's emphasis on economic empowerment might inspire broader initiatives, encouraging other states to adopt similar programs and contributing to a more unified national approach to women's rights and empowerment.

7. Advancements in Cybersecurity and IT Regulations in Gujarat

In response to the escalating threat of cybercrimes and the increasing reliance on digital platforms, Gujarat has made notable advancements in strengthening its cybersecurity infrastructure. The state has established dedicated **cybercrime cells** aimed at addressing a wide range of digital offenses,

from online fraud to cyber terrorism. Additionally, Gujarat has invested in specialized training programs for law enforcement personnel, equipping them with the necessary skills and tools to effectively combat cyber threats. These initiatives are part of a larger effort to create a secure digital environment, promote safe online practices, and reduce the vulnerabilities associated with rapid technological growth. The state's proactive approach to cybersecurity reflects a commitment to keeping pace with global trends and evolving digital risks, ensuring that both individuals and businesses are adequately protected from cyberattacks.

Impact on National Legislation

Gujarat's advancements in cybersecurity and its proactive stance in tackling cybercrime could serve as a valuable model for the central government as it drafts more comprehensive **data protection** and **cybersecurity laws** at the national level. The state's experience in building dedicated cybercrime cells and training law enforcement could inform the structure of similar national institutions, ensuring that law enforcement agencies across the country are better prepared to respond to digital threats. Furthermore, Gujarat's initiatives highlight the importance of public-private collaboration in securing digital infrastructure, which could lead to the formulation of policies that encourage such partnerships on a national scale. As cyber threats continue to evolve, lessons learned from Gujarat's initiatives might shape national cybersecurity policies, potentially influencing the development of stronger data protection frameworks, improved cybercrime legislation, and a more robust national cybersecurity strategy.

Conclusion

The recent legal developments in Gujarat reflect the state's proactive approach to addressing contemporary challenges and fostering a robust, evolving legal framework. Through innovative legislative and policy measures, Gujarat has taken significant strides in areas such as labor law reforms, women's safety and empowerment, and advancements in cybersecurity. These reforms demonstrate a clear commitment to enhancing governance, improving justice delivery, and addressing pressing socio-economic issues. The state's efforts to balance industrial growth with workers' rights, provide stronger protections for women, and strengthen cybersecurity infrastructure position it as a leader in legal innovation within India.

Moreover, these initiatives go beyond state-level progress and provide valuable insights for national legislation. The successful implementation of these reforms in Gujarat offers a practical blueprint for other states and the central government to follow, particularly in areas where India's legal frameworks are undergoing transformation. As the country works to adapt its laws to an increasingly complex and dynamic socio-economic landscape, the lessons learned from Gujarat's experiences could play a pivotal role in shaping the nation's legislative future. In this way, Gujarat's forward-thinking policies could significantly influence the evolution of national laws, ensuring they remain relevant, inclusive, and responsive to emerging challenges.

References

- Government of Gujarat. (2023). Policy initiatives in renewable energy. Retrieved from <https://gujarat.gov.in>
- Indian Ministry of Law and Justice. (2023). Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023: A new era of criminal justice. Retrieved from <https://lawmin.gov.in>
- National Crime Records Bureau. (2022). Cybersecurity trends in India. Retrieved from <https://ncrb.gov.in>
- Sharma, R. (2023). "Judicial digitization in India: A case study of Gujarat." *Indian Law Review*, 7(4), 215-232.
- Singh, P. (2023). "Labor law reforms and their impact on industrial growth." *Economic and Political Weekly*, 58(12), 34-42.

Rethinking the Narcotic Drugs Act: Proposals for Reform and Decriminalization

Joshi Hiral Girishbhai
Research Scholar
LL.M., Ph.D. (Continue)
Bhagwant University, Ajmer, Rajasthan.

Dr. Antima Baldwa
Assistant Professor
Department of Law
Bhagwant University Ajmer, Rajasthan

Abstract

The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 (NDPS Act), has been a key legislative tool in regulating narcotic drugs and controlling their abuse in India. Despite its intentions, the Act has been criticized for its harsh penalties, inadequate focus on rehabilitation, and inability to address the complexities of drug addiction and trafficking. This paper explores the historical context of the NDPS Act, evaluates its impact, and proposes reforms, including the decriminalization of certain offenses related to personal use of narcotics. It argues for a more balanced approach that prioritizes public health, treatment, and rehabilitation over punitive measures.

The NDPS Act was designed with the primary aim of curbing the illegal drug trade and preventing the abuse of dangerous substances in India. It lays down harsh penalties for various offenses, which, over time, have resulted in the incarceration of individuals for even minor drug-related offenses. While this has helped reduce drug trafficking, it has led to the marginalization and stigmatization of drug users, especially those caught with small quantities for personal use. The punitive nature of the law has raised significant concerns about its overall effectiveness in addressing the root causes of addiction and drug abuse.

Over the years, public discourse has increasingly recognized drug addiction as a medical condition rather than a criminal act. The medical community, as well as legal scholars and human rights advocates, argue that addiction is a complex issue that requires treatment and rehabilitation rather than mere punishment. Consequently, the current approach under the NDPS Act has been deemed insufficient, as it does not prioritize rehabilitation, medical treatment, or public health interventions for those struggling with addiction. This paper delves into these criticisms and the need for a paradigm shift in how drug use is handled within the legal framework.

Key words: Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances, NDPS Act 1985, Drug Abuse, Drug Trafficking, Punitive Measures, Decriminalization, Personal Drug Use, Addiction, Public Health Approach, Rehabilitation, Harm Reduction

Introduction

The **Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985** (NDPS Act) was enacted with the primary goal of curbing the rising issues of drug abuse, trafficking, and the associated social ramifications in India. As a legal framework, it sought to criminalize the possession, trafficking, and consumption of narcotic substances, imposing severe penalties for any violations. While the NDPS Act has been largely successful in addressing the issue of drug trafficking by

making drug-related offenses punishable with harsh penalties, its approach to drug use has raised significant concerns.

One of the key issues with the Act is its punitive approach toward drug use. Although the intention behind these penalties is to deter individuals from indulging in illegal drug-related activities, critics argue that criminalizing drug use exacerbates the stigma surrounding addiction, instead of addressing the root causes of the problem. Drug addiction is a complex medical condition that often stems from underlying issues such as mental health problems, social inequality, and trauma. However, the NDPS Act, by focusing on punishment, treats addiction as a criminal act, rather than a health issue requiring treatment. This approach, in turn, prevents individuals from seeking help, as they fear legal repercussions for their actions.

Furthermore, the Act's emphasis on criminalization over rehabilitation has led to an overburdened criminal justice system. A large number of individuals, particularly those caught with small quantities of drugs intended for personal use, find themselves incarcerated for prolonged periods. This overcrowding not only strains the prison system but also has long-term negative consequences for the individuals involved, such as the erosion of their personal rights and limited opportunities for rehabilitation. Many who are caught up in the legal system for minor drug offenses end up facing harsher punishments than what would be appropriate for their situation, making it difficult for them to reintegrate into society after serving their sentences.

Additionally, critics highlight that the NDPS Act fails to distinguish between the trafficker and the addict. While trafficking and production of narcotics should indeed be met with severe penalties, those struggling with addiction are in need of care and rehabilitation, not criminal punishment. By treating all offenders under the same legal framework, the law ignores the different nature of the crimes and does not provide the necessary support for people seeking recovery from addiction. As a result, many individuals, especially those with no prior criminal history, find themselves trapped in a cycle of legal penalties without any real opportunity for rehabilitation or recovery.

Given the evolving understanding of drug addiction as a public health issue rather than a purely criminal one, there is a growing call for reform. This is echoed by various legal experts, healthcare professionals, and human rights organizations, all of whom argue that addiction should be treated as a medical issue, deserving of healthcare and treatment instead of punishment. Recognizing drug use as a health issue opens up the possibility of more compassionate and effective measures that focus on rehabilitation and harm reduction rather than criminalization.

Historical Context and Legal Framework

The Act was formulated in alignment with India's obligations under international drug control conventions, such as the **Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs (1961)** and the **Convention on Psychotropic Substances (1971)**. Its primary goal was to adopt a **prohibitionist approach** to drug use, trafficking, and related activities. Under the Act, the cultivation, production, sale, possession, consumption, and trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances were made punishable by severe penalties. The Act established strict punitive measures, including lengthy prison sentences and heavy fines, for those involved in the illicit drug trade, including individuals caught with drugs for personal use, as well as those engaged in large-scale trafficking and production.

One of the significant features of the Act was the creation of provisions that authorized the **government to take action** against not just drug users but also the large networks of drug trafficking organizations. This allowed law enforcement agencies to target not only street-level drug dealers but also international and interstate trafficking syndicates, with the aim of eliminating the root cause of drug abuse—its availability in the market. The law gave the government the power to

seize assets, intercept communications, and take preventive actions against individuals suspected of being involved in drug trafficking activities.

While the NDPS Act was well-intentioned, aiming to reduce the levels of drug abuse and trafficking in the country, it has been widely criticized for not taking into account the **nuanced nature of drug addiction**. Addiction is now increasingly recognized as a **chronic, relapsing medical condition**, not merely a criminal act or moral failing. However, the NDPS Act primarily focuses on criminalizing drug use rather than addressing it as a public health issue. This has resulted in a system where individuals suffering from addiction are treated as criminals rather than patients in need of medical care and rehabilitation.

The law's punitive measures, aimed at deterring drug use through harsh penalties, have been disproportionately applied to certain sections of society, particularly to **marginalized groups**. These groups, who may be more vulnerable to addiction due to social, economic, and psychological factors, are often criminalized without being offered the support needed to address the underlying causes of their addiction. This criminalization further exacerbates the stigma surrounding drug addiction and discourages those affected from seeking treatment or rehabilitation, as they fear legal repercussions.

Criticisms of the Current NDPS Act

- **Overly Punitive Measures:** The NDPS Act imposes harsh penalties for even minor offenses, such as possession of small amounts of narcotics. Individuals caught with drugs, even for personal use, face lengthy prison sentences, which disproportionately affect those from lower socio-economic backgrounds. This punitive approach has led to overcrowding in prisons and has made it difficult for drug users to reintegrate into society.
- **Lack of Focus on Rehabilitation:** The Act emphasizes punishment over rehabilitation. While the law provides for the possibility of rehabilitation, it does not prioritize treatment and recovery for individuals struggling with addiction. This results in a system that penalizes drug users without offering sufficient support for rehabilitation.
- **Increased Stigma and Barriers to Treatment:** The criminalization of drug use perpetuates the stigma surrounding addiction, making it difficult for individuals to seek help. People who are arrested for drug-related offenses often fear the legal consequences, which prevents them from accessing treatment programs that could aid their recovery.
- **Ineffectiveness in Addressing Drug Trafficking:** While the Act aims to curb drug trafficking, it has not been entirely successful in reducing the availability of narcotics. Drug trafficking organizations have adapted to the legal environment, and the demand for illicit substances continues to fuel the trade. The NDPS Act's focus on criminalization does not address the root causes of drug trafficking, such as poverty, corruption, and inadequate law enforcement.

Proposals for Reform

Given the shortcomings of the NDPS Act, there are several proposals for reform that could create a more balanced and effective approach to drug regulation in India. These reforms should focus on decriminalization, harm reduction, and prioritizing public health over punishment.

- **Decriminalization of Personal Use:** One of the most important reforms proposed is the decriminalization of the possession of small amounts of narcotics for personal use. Rather than arresting and incarcerating individuals caught with drugs for personal consumption, they should be offered rehabilitation and counseling services. This would help shift the focus from punishment to treatment, acknowledging that addiction is a medical condition that requires therapeutic intervention.

-
- **Establishment of Drug Courts:** Drug courts, or specialized courts that focus on drug-related offenses, could help address the specific needs of drug users. These courts would focus on rehabilitation, treatment, and monitoring rather than punitive measures. Drug courts could collaborate with healthcare providers, addiction specialists, and social workers to ensure that individuals are given the appropriate support to recover from addiction.
 - **Increased Investment in Rehabilitation Services:** The NDPS Act should be amended to allocate more resources to the development of rehabilitation centers and programs. This would include residential treatment programs, outpatient counseling, and vocational training for individuals recovering from addiction. By providing adequate treatment options, the government could help reduce the number of individuals who relapse into drug use and the subsequent criminal behavior that often accompanies it.
 - **Harm Reduction Strategies:** Harm reduction approaches, such as needle exchange programs, supervised drug consumption rooms, and education on safe drug use, should be incorporated into India's drug policy. These strategies have been proven to reduce the health risks associated with drug use, such as the transmission of HIV and Hepatitis C, and can be an important tool in minimizing the harm caused by drug addiction.
 - **Public Education and Awareness Campaigns:** A national campaign focused on the health risks of drug use, addiction prevention, and the benefits of rehabilitation could help shift public opinion. By educating the public on the complexities of addiction and the benefits of treatment, the stigma surrounding drug use could be reduced, making it easier for individuals to seek help when needed.
 - **Regulation and Control of Certain Substances:** Another potential reform involves the regulation of certain substances, such as cannabis, for medical or recreational use under controlled conditions. This approach has been adopted by several countries, and evidence suggests that it can reduce the illegal drug trade and generate government revenue through taxation.

Challenges to Reform

- **Political Resistance:** The decriminalization of drug use may face significant political opposition, especially from those who believe that it sends the wrong message to society about drug use. The stigma surrounding drugs is deeply ingrained, and many politicians may fear that decriminalization will lead to increased drug use among the population.
- **Public Opinion:** The public's perception of drugs and addiction may need to be shifted before reform can be successfully implemented. Public education campaigns will be crucial in changing attitudes and encouraging support for reform.
- **Implementation and Enforcement:** Even with legal reforms, the successful implementation of rehabilitation programs and harm reduction strategies will require significant investment and coordination between various sectors of government and civil society. Ensuring that these services are accessible to those who need them is a major logistical challenge.

Conclusion

The **Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985** (NDPS Act) has undoubtedly played a pivotal role in shaping India's approach to drug abuse and trafficking. By imposing stringent legal measures, the Act has helped curb the spread of narcotic substances and the activities of drug traffickers. It has also made significant strides in preventing the illegal trade of dangerous drugs within the country, effectively increasing penalties for drug-related offenses and facilitating a more structured framework for controlling the misuse of psychotropic substances.

However, despite these successes, the Act's emphasis on **punitive measures** for drug use has been widely criticized for several critical reasons.

First, the NDPS Act's focus on criminalizing drug consumption has largely failed to address the **root causes of addiction**. Addiction is increasingly recognized as a complex, chronic, and treatable medical condition rather than simply a criminal behavior. The punitive approach of the Act treats drug users as criminals, often disregarding the fact that many of them are individuals struggling with **mental health issues**, **socioeconomic challenges**, or **trauma** that may have contributed to their drug use. This narrow view of addiction does not allow for a comprehensive response that addresses these underlying factors, leading to ineffective outcomes in terms of both prevention and recovery.

Second, the **stigmatization** of drug users, resulting from their criminalization under the NDPS Act, has had damaging social and psychological consequences. Individuals caught with drugs for personal use often face social exclusion, judgment, and a lack of support, which can worsen their addiction and make it more difficult for them to reintegrate into society. The stigma surrounding drug use also deters many individuals from seeking the help and rehabilitation they need, fearing arrest and prosecution. As a result, many individuals remain trapped in a cycle of addiction, with little opportunity for recovery or personal growth.

References

- Sharma, A., & Sharma, M. (2020). Drug Policy Reform in India: A Critical Analysis. *Journal of Law and Policy*, 25(3), 113-125.
- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (2019). *World Drug Report 2019*. United Nations.
- India Narcotics Control Bureau. (2021). *Annual Report on Drug Use and Trafficking in India*.

श्री माताप्रसाद के हिन्दी दलित नाटकों में 'धर्म के नाम पर धोखा' (1977) का आलोचनात्मक अध्ययन

शोधार्थी
महेंद्रसिंह एन. सोढ़ापरमार
शोध निर्देशक
प्रोफेसर, डॉ. कनुभाई निनामा

सार

दलित साहित्य वंचित और शोषित वर्ग की पीड़ा, संघर्ष और सशक्तिकरण का माध्यम है। श्री माताप्रसाद हिन्दी दलित साहित्य के प्रमुख रचनाकार हैं। उनका नाटक “धर्म के नाम पर धोखा” (1977) धार्मिक पाखंड और शोषण को उजागर करता है। यह अध्ययन नाटक की कथावस्तु, पात्र, संवाद, और थीम का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण करता है। श्री माताप्रसाद दलित समाज के संघर्ष और समानता की आवाज बुलंद करने वाले साहित्यकार हैं। उनके लेखन में सामाजिक यथार्थ और धार्मिक पाखंड के खिलाफ तीव्र प्रतिरोध दिखाई देता है। “धर्म के नाम पर धोखा” उनकी विचारधारा और रचनात्मक दृष्टिकोण का उदाहरण है। नाटक एक दलित परिवार की कहानी है, जो धार्मिक शोषण और जातिगत भेदभाव का शिकार है। यह धर्म के नाम पर हो रहे अन्याय को चुनौती देता है। रघु संघर्ष का प्रतीक है, जबकि उसकी पत्नी कमला नारी शक्ति का। उच्च जाति के धार्मिक नेता पाखंड और शोषण के प्रतीक हैं। सरल और प्रभावशाली संवादों से पात्रों की भावनाएं और सामाजिक समस्याएं उजागर होती हैं। प्रमुख थीम धार्मिक पाखंड और सामाजिक न्याय है। नारी शक्ति और दलित समाज के सशक्तिकरण पर भी जोर दिया गया है। नाटक जातिगत भेदभाव और धार्मिक शोषण की आलोचना करता है। यह सामाजिक परिवर्तन और समानता की आवश्यकता को रेखांकित करता है। सरल भाषा, प्रभावी संवाद और प्रतीकात्मकता नाटक की साहित्यिक उत्कृष्टता को दर्शाते हैं। “धर्म के नाम पर धोखा” सामाजिक असमानता और धार्मिक पाखंड को चुनौती देने वाली कृति है। यह नाटक दलित समाज की समस्याओं को उजागर करता है और सामाजिक न्याय के संघर्ष को प्रेरित करता है। इसकी प्रासंगिकता आज भी बनी हुई है।

1. परिचय

दलित साहित्य समाज के वंचित और शोषित वर्ग की पीड़ा, संघर्ष और सशक्तिकरण को अभिव्यक्त करने का एक सशक्त माध्यम है। यह साहित्य सामाजिक, धार्मिक, और आर्थिक असमानताओं पर प्रश्नचिह्न लगाते हुए सामाजिक न्याय की आवाज को प्रखरता से उठाता है। हिन्दी दलित साहित्य में श्री माताप्रसाद एक प्रमुख रचनाकार हैं, जिन्होंने अपने नाटकों के माध्यम से सामाजिक शोषण, धार्मिक पाखंड और सामंती व्यवस्थाओं पर गहरा प्रहार किया है। उनके 1977 में प्रकाशित नाटक “धर्म के नाम पर धोखा” ने दलित समाज के संघर्ष और धार्मिक पाखंड के नाम पर हो रहे अन्याय को उजागर करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है।

यह नाटक उस समय के समाज में प्रचलित धार्मिक विसंगतियों और शोषण की घटनाओं को केंद्र में रखता है, जिसमें धर्म का उपयोग वर्चस्व और अन्याय को वैध ठहराने के लिए किया जाता है। माताप्रसाद ने अपने लेखन में न केवल दलित समाज की व्यथा को उकेरा है, बल्कि उनकी आकांक्षाओं और सशक्तिकरण की संभावनाओं को भी प्रस्तुत किया है।

इस शोध का उद्देश्य “धर्म के नाम पर धोखा” नाटक का आलोचनात्मक अध्ययन करना है, जिसमें इसकी कथावस्तु, पात्र, संवाद, और थीम के साथ-साथ समाजशास्त्रीय और साहित्यिक दृष्टिकोण से इसकी प्रासंगिकता का विश्लेषण किया जाएगा। इसके माध्यम से यह समझने का प्रयास किया जाएगा कि श्री माताप्रसाद ने किस प्रकार अपने नाटक के द्वारा सामाजिक चेतना और बदलाव की प्रेरणा दी।

यह अध्ययन हिन्दी दलित साहित्य के व्यापक परिप्रेक्ष्य में श्री माताप्रसाद के योगदान को रेखांकित करने का प्रयास करेगा और उनके नाट्य लेखन में निहित सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक मूल्य पर प्रकाश डालेगा।

2. श्री माताप्रसाद

श्री माताप्रसाद हिन्दी दलित साहित्य के एक प्रमुख हस्ताक्षर हैं, जिनका लेखन सामाजिक न्याय, समानता और दलित समाज के संघर्ष की सशक्त अभिव्यक्ति है। उनका साहित्य विशेष रूप से नाट्य विधा में उनके योगदान के लिए जाना जाता है। माताप्रसाद ने अपने लेखन के माध्यम से समाज के वंचित और उपेक्षित वर्ग की पीड़ा, उनकी संघर्षशीलता, और उनके अधिकारों के लिए आवाज बुलंद की है।

उनका लेखन सामाजिक यथार्थ को उद्घाटित करता है, जहां धार्मिक पाखंड, जातिगत भेदभाव और सामंती व्यवस्थाओं के खिलाफ तीव्र प्रतिरोध दिखाई देता है। उनकी रचनाएं दलित साहित्य की प्रगतिशील धारा को सशक्त बनाती हैं और समाज के शोषित वर्ग के लिए प्रेरणा का स्रोत हैं।

माताप्रसाद का नाटक "धर्म के नाम पर धोखा" (1977) उनकी विचारधारा और रचनात्मक दृष्टिकोण का उत्कृष्ट उदाहरण है। इस नाटक में उन्होंने धर्म के नाम पर हो रहे अन्याय और शोषण को बेनकाब किया है। उनकी भाषा सरल, प्रभावशाली और संवादात्मक है, जो पाठकों और दर्शकों को गहराई से प्रभावित करती है।

श्री माताप्रसाद का साहित्य दलित चेतना का प्रतिबिंब है, जो समाज में व्याप्त अन्याय और असमानता को चुनौती देकर सामाजिक बदलाव की दिशा में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान देता है।

3. "धर्म के नाम पर धोखा" नाटक का आलोचनात्मक अध्ययन

श्री माताप्रसाद द्वारा रचित नाटक "धर्म के नाम पर धोखा" हिन्दी दलित साहित्य में एक मील का पत्थर है। यह नाटक समाज में व्याप्त धार्मिक पाखंड, जातिगत भेदभाव और शोषण के मुद्दों को उजागर करता है। इस शोध का उद्देश्य इस नाटक का आलोचनात्मक अध्ययन करना है, जिसमें इसकी कथावस्तु, पात्र, संवाद और थीम के साथ-साथ समाजशास्त्रीय और साहित्यिक दृष्टिकोण से इसकी प्रासंगिकता का विश्लेषण किया जाएगा।

3.1 कथावस्तु का विश्लेषण

"धर्म के नाम पर धोखा" की कथावस्तु एक ऐसे समाज को प्रस्तुत करती है, जहां धर्म का उपयोग सत्ता और वर्चस्व बनाए रखने के साधन के रूप में किया जाता है। नाटक की कहानी दलित समुदाय के एक परिवार के इर्द-गिर्द घूमती है, जो सामाजिक अन्याय और धार्मिक शोषण का शिकार है। इस परिवार को अपने अधिकारों के लिए संघर्ष करते हुए दिखाया गया है, जबकि उच्च जाति के लोग धर्म के नाम पर उनका शोषण करते हैं।

नाटक का आरंभ दलित समाज की दयनीय स्थिति को दर्शाते हुए होता है। मुख्य पात्र रघु, जो एक निम्न जाति से है, अपने परिवार के लिए न्याय और सम्मान की तलाश में है। रघु के संघर्ष के माध्यम से नाटक यह प्रश्न उठाता है कि क्या धर्म वास्तव में मनुष्यता की सेवा के लिए है या केवल शोषण का औजार बन गया है।

कथावस्तु में धार्मिक अनुष्ठानों और पाखंड के नाम पर होने वाले शोषण का मार्मिक चित्रण किया गया है। नाटक यह दिखाता है कि कैसे धार्मिक संस्थाएं अपनी ताकत का दुरुपयोग कर समाज के कमजोर वर्गों को दबाने का काम करती हैं।

3.2 पात्रों का विश्लेषण

नाटक में प्रमुख पात्र रघु, उसके परिवार के सदस्य और उच्च जाति के धार्मिक नेता हैं। रघु संघर्ष का प्रतीक है, जो समाज में व्याप्त असमानताओं और अन्याय के खिलाफ आवाज उठाता है। उसकी पत्नी कमला न केवल परिवार की देखभाल करती है, बल्कि रघु के संघर्ष में उसकी साथी भी बनती है। कमला का चरित्र नारी शक्ति और धैर्य का प्रतीक है।

उच्च जाति के धार्मिक नेताओं को शोषण और पाखंड का प्रतीक दिखाया गया है। वे धर्म का उपयोग अपनी सत्ता और वर्चस्व बनाए रखने के लिए करते हैं। ये पात्र न केवल दलित समाज पर अत्याचार करते हैं, बल्कि उन्हें मानसिक और सामाजिक रूप से दबाने का भी प्रयास करते हैं।

अन्य सहायक पात्र, जैसे गाँव के बुजुर्ग और युवा, समाज में बदलाव की संभावनाओं को दर्शाते हैं। इन पात्रों के माध्यम से नाटक यह संकेत देता है कि सामाजिक जागरूकता और एकता के माध्यम से शोषण से मुक्ति संभव है।

3.3 संवादों का विश्लेषण

इस नाटक के संवाद सरल, स्पष्ट और प्रभावशाली हैं। संवादों के माध्यम से लेखक ने न केवल पात्रों की भावनाओं को व्यक्त किया है, बल्कि समाज में व्याप्त अन्याय और शोषण पर तीखा प्रहार भी किया है। उदाहरण के लिए, रघु के यह शब्द:

"धर्म का अर्थ अगर शोषण है, तो मैं ऐसे धर्म को नहीं मानता।"

ये पंक्तियाँ नाटक का मूल संदेश स्पष्ट करती हैं। संवादों में दलित समाज की वेदना, उनकी आकांक्षाएं और सामाजिक परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता का सशक्त चित्रण किया गया है।

धार्मिक नेताओं के संवादों में पाखंड और शक्ति के दुरुपयोग की झलक मिलती है। उनकी भाषा से उनकी स्वार्थपरता और सत्ता की लालसा स्पष्ट होती है।

3.4 थीम का विश्लेषण

"धर्म के नाम पर धोखा" का प्रमुख थीम धार्मिक पाखंड और शोषण है। नाटक यह प्रश्न उठाता है कि धर्म का वास्तविक उद्देश्य क्या है और कैसे इसका उपयोग सत्ता के साधन के रूप में किया जाता है।

अन्य उप-थीम में सामाजिक असमानता, जातिगत भेदभाव, और दलित समाज के संघर्ष शामिल हैं। नाटक सामाजिक न्याय और समानता की आवश्यकता को रेखांकित करता है। यह दिखाता है कि कैसे सामाजिक जागरूकता और सामूहिक संघर्ष के माध्यम से असमानताओं को दूर किया जा सकता है।

इस नाटक में नारी शक्ति भी एक महत्वपूर्ण थीम है। कमला का चरित्र दर्शाता है कि महिलाओं की भूमिका समाज के बदलाव में कितनी महत्वपूर्ण है।

3.5 समाजशास्त्रीय दृष्टिकोण

समाजशास्त्रीय दृष्टिकोण से "धर्म के नाम पर धोखा" एक ऐसी कृति है, जो धर्म और समाज के बीच संबंधों का विश्लेषण करती है। नाटक यह दिखाता है कि कैसे धर्म का उपयोग सामाजिक वर्गों के बीच असमानता और भेदभाव को बनाए रखने के लिए किया जाता है। नाटक का सामाजिक संदर्भ तत्कालीन समाज की जातिगत संरचना और धार्मिक प्रथाओं की आलोचना करता है। यह दलित समाज के संघर्ष और उनके सशक्तिकरण की आवश्यकता पर बल देता है। नाटक सामाजिक परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता को रेखांकित करता है और इस बात पर जोर देता है कि समाज की समरसता तभी संभव है, जब हर व्यक्ति को समान अधिकार और सम्मान मिले।

3.6 साहित्यिक दृष्टिकोण

साहित्यिक दृष्टि से "धर्म के नाम पर धोखा" एक उत्कृष्ट नाटक है। इसकी भाषा सरल और सशक्त है, जो पाठकों और दर्शकों को गहराई से प्रभावित करती है। नाटक की संरचना, पात्रों का विकास, और संवादों की प्रामाणिकता इसे एक प्रभावी कृति बनाते हैं।

नाटक में प्रतीकों और बिंबों का उपयोग भी उल्लेखनीय है। धार्मिक अनुष्ठानों और पाखंड को दिखाने के लिए लेखक ने प्रतीकात्मक दृश्यों का प्रभावी उपयोग किया है।

3.7 प्रासंगिकता

"धर्म के नाम पर धोखा" आज भी प्रासंगिक है, क्योंकि धार्मिक पाखंड और सामाजिक असमानता आज भी समाज में विद्यमान हैं। यह नाटक न केवल दलित समाज की समस्याओं को उजागर करता है, बल्कि समाज के हर वर्ग को आत्ममंथन करने के लिए प्रेरित करता है।

यह कृति सामाजिक न्याय और समानता के लिए संघर्ष की प्रेरणा देती है। यह नाटक धार्मिक पाखंड और शोषण के खिलाफ एक चेतावनी है और समाज में जागरूकता और बदलाव लाने की आवश्यकता पर बल देता है।

4. निष्कर्ष

"धर्म के नाम पर धोखा" श्री माताप्रसाद की एक ऐसी कृति है, जो समाज में व्याप्त अन्याय और असमानता को चुनौती देती है। नाटक की कथावस्तु, पात्र, संवाद और थीम इसे हिन्दी दलित साहित्य का एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा बनाते हैं।

इस नाटक का आलोचनात्मक अध्ययन यह स्पष्ट करता है कि कैसे साहित्य सामाजिक परिवर्तन का साधन बन सकता है। श्री माताप्रसाद ने अपने लेखन के माध्यम से न केवल दलित समाज की समस्याओं को उजागर किया, बल्कि सामाजिक न्याय और समानता के लिए संघर्ष की प्रेरणा भी दी। यह नाटक आज भी प्रासंगिक है और समाज को सोचने और बदलने के लिए प्रेरित करता है।

संदर्भ सूची

- माताप्रसाद, श्री. (1977). धर्म के नाम पर धोखा. नई दिल्ली: साहित्य प्रकाशन।
- ओमप्रकाश वाल्मीकि. (1999). जूठन. नई दिल्ली: राधाकृष्ण प्रकाशन।
- चौधरी, तुलसीराम. (2010). मुर्दहिया. नई दिल्ली: राजकमल प्रकाशन।
- दास, भगवतीचरण. (2002). दलित साहित्य की प्रवृत्तियाँ. वाराणसी: नागरी प्रचारिणी सभा।
- आंबेडकर, बी.आर. (1936). जाति के विनाश पर भाषण. मुंबई: पीपल'स एजुकेशन सोसाइटी।
- लोमेश, कांतिलाल. (2015). हिन्दी दलित साहित्य: सामाजिक संदर्भ. जयपुर: साहित्य भारती।
- शाह, सूरज. (2020). भारतीय समाज और जाति व्यवस्था. पुणे: आधुनिक पब्लिकेशन।

A STUDY ON BOOKKEEPING PRACTICES IN BUSINESSES

Jalpa H. Lawale
Research Scholar
Department of Commerce & Management
Surendranagar University, Wadhwan

ABSTRACT :

In today's fast-paced business world, keeping track of finances is key to a business's success and growth. "Bookkeeping: A Simple Guide" is a must-read for entrepreneurs, small business owners, and anyone interested in understanding the basics of bookkeeping. This book takes complex financial concepts and breaks them down into easy-to-understand sections, covering important topics like the accounting cycle, financial statements, managing ledgers, and using accounting software.

Through simple explanations and real-world examples, readers will learn how to properly record, organize, and summarize financial transactions, while making sure they follow the necessary accounting rules and regulations. The book also stresses the importance of keeping accurate records for tax filing, audits, and financial analysis. It even looks at how new technology is changing the bookkeeping process, offering tools to make things more efficient and accurate.

With clear language and a structured approach, "Bookkeeping: A Simple Guide" aims to equip readers with the skills needed to manage finances effectively, make smarter business decisions, and stay financially responsible. Whether you're just starting out in bookkeeping or want to improve your current skills, this book gives you the essential knowledge to direct financial matters with confidence.

KEY WORDS : Bookkeeping, business finance, entrepreneurs, small business owners, accounting cycle, financial statements, ledger management, accounting software, financial transactions, accounting rules, audits, technology in bookkeeping, financial responsibility, skills development

INTRODUCTION :

In today's fast-moving business world, managing finances effectively is more important than ever. Traditional ways of bookkeeping are being replaced or enhanced by new technology, making financial tasks faster, more accurate, and easier to access. This shift is not just a passing trend but a necessary change that helps businesses keep up with the demands of modern commerce.

Bookkeeping through technology uses advanced software to automate and simplify financial tasks. From cloud-based accounting systems to mobile apps that track expenses in real time, these tools help businesses stay on top of their finances, reduce mistakes, and save time. They also integrate with other business systems, offering a complete view of the company's financial health whenever needed.

As businesses adopt these digital tools, the role of the bookkeeper is changing too. Today's bookkeepers are no longer just responsible for data entry; they are also strategic advisors who use technology to help guide business decisions. By analyzing data, predicting trends, and creating efficient reports, bookkeepers can provide valuable insights that help businesses grow.

This article will explore the benefits, tools, and best practices for using technology in bookkeeping. By understanding how these innovations can make bookkeeping more proactive and insightful, businesses can position them for success in an increasingly competitive market. Embrace the future of financial management, where technology and expertise work together to create a smarter, more efficient approach to bookkeeping.

Bookkeeping is an essential part of managing a business's finances. It's all about keeping track of financial transactions—like sales, expenses, and payments—so everything stays organized and accurate. Here's a simpler breakdown of what bookkeeping involves:

Key Ideas

- **What is Bookkeeping?**

Bookkeeping is the act of recording and organizing financial transactions every day.

Accounting is a broader field that includes bookkeeping but also covers things like tax preparation, auditing, and creating financial reports.

- **Types of Bookkeeping:**

Single-Entry: A simple system often used by small businesses where you record each transaction once, like keeping a checkbook.

Double-Entry: A more detailed system where every transaction is recorded twice—once as a debit and once as a credit—to make sure everything balances out.

- **Main Parts of Bookkeeping:**

Chart of Accounts: A list of all the accounts in your financial system, like income, expenses, or assets.

General Ledger: A big record that tracks every financial transaction in the business.

Journals: These are like notebooks where transactions are first written down before being transferred to the general ledger.

Trial Balance: A report that helps you check if the books are correct by comparing balances across all accounts.

- **Bookkeeping Methods:**

1. Manual Bookkeeping: Writing everything by hand, which can take time and possibility of mistakes.

2. Computerized Bookkeeping: Using accounting software (like QuickBooks or Xerox) to automate and speed up the process.

3. Cloud-Based Solutions: These allow you to manage finances online, from anywhere, and back up your data automatically.

- **Why Bookkeeping Matters**

1. Managing Finances: Good bookkeeping helps you understand where your money is coming from and where it's going, which helps in planning and making decisions.

2. Legal Requirements: Businesses need to keep accurate books to follow tax laws and avoid penalties.

3. Financial Reports: Bookkeeping provides the numbers needed to create financial statements, which are important for business owners, investors, or banks.

4. Tracking Business Health: It helps business owners see how well their business is doing financially.

- **Best Practices**

1. Be Consistent: Use the same method for recording transactions to avoid errors.

2. Use Software: Automate your bookkeeping with software to save time and reduce mistakes.

3. Check Regularly: Make sure your records match up with your bank statements and other financial documents.

4. Stay Updated: Keep up with changes in tax laws or accounting standards to stay compliant.

- **Trends in Bookkeeping**

1. AI Integration: More accounting software is using AI to automate tasks like processing invoices.

2. Blockchain: This technology may improve security and transparency in financial transactions.

3. Remote Work: As more people work remotely, virtual bookkeeping services are becoming more common, allowing businesses to manage their finances from anywhere.

In short, bookkeeping is crucial for any business to keep things running smoothly, stay compliant with laws, and make informed financial decisions.

LITERATURE REVIEW :

The study of **MS Adeyemi, AA Akanji**¹ⁱ shows that bookkeeping helps small and medium enterprises to calculate accurate profit, measure performance and put adequate maintenance and control measures. But majority small and medium enterprises in Osun state do not know how to do bookkeeping.

Ernest, Negou²ⁱⁱ shows that majority small enterprises of Kumba Municipality record their transactions in sales register and do not use asset register. So, they can not get proper idea about their profitability. If they use proper registers for bookkeeping, it will lead to increase profitability and expand their business.

Adela, Vincent, et al.³ⁱⁱⁱ studied that bookkeeping practices have a significant positive influence on the performance of SMEs. It is essential for decision-making and business adjustments.

Yap, Fershie D.^{4iv} shows that micro-enterprises agreed the importance of bookkeeping to know their revenues and expenses. So, micro-enterprises suggest seminar-trainings from government.

Aladejebi, Olufemi, and Johnson AbiodunOladimeji.^{5v} also concluded that record keeping is key to the success of business. But majority of the SME's operators lack basic accounting knowledge and record transactions manually.

Musah, Alhassan.^{6vi} shows that there is positive correlation between proper bookkeeping practices and SMEs financial growth and financial performance.

MEASURES OF BOOKKEEPING METHOD:

Bookkeeping involves the systematic recording, organizing, and managing of financial transactions for a business or organization. Key measures or practices in bookkeeping help ensure accurate financial records. Here are some of the main measures:

1. Double-Entry Bookkeeping

Every transaction is recorded in two accounts: one as a debit and the other as a credit, ensuring that the accounting equation (Assets = Equity + Liabilities) remains balanced.

¹Adeyemi, M. S., & Akanji, A. A. (2020).role of book keeping on sustainability of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in Nigeria (A case study of selected SMEs in Osun State). *International Journal of Academic Management Science Research*, 4(9), 140-154.

²Ernest, N. (2018). The role of bookkeeping on the survival of very small businesses in the Kumba municipality. *International Journal of Advanced Engineering, Management and Science*, 4(10), 265252.

³Adela, V., Agyei, S. K., Frimpong, S., Awisome, D. B., Bossman, A., Abosompim, R. O., ...& Ahmed, A. M. A. (2024). Bookkeeping practices and SME performance: The intervening role of owners' accounting skills. *Heliyon*, 10(1).

⁴Yap, F. D. (2019). Implementation of bookkeeping practices in micro-enterprises. *Asia Pacific Higher Education Research Journal (APHERJ)*, 6(1).

⁵Aladejebi, O., &Oladimeji, J. A. (2019). The impact of record keeping on the performance of selected small and medium enterprises in Lagos metropolis. *Journal of Small Business and Entrepreneurship Development*, 7(1), 28-40.

⁶Musah, A. (2017). Benefits and challenges of bookkeeping and accounting practices of SMEs and its effect on growth and performance in Ghana. *Journal of Accounting, Business and Management (JABM)*, 24(2), 16-36.

2. Chart of Accounts

This is a structured list of all the accounts used in a company's general ledger, categorizing assets, liabilities, equity, revenue, and expenses.

3. Journal Entries

All financial transactions are initially recorded in a journal, specifying the accounts involved, the amounts, and the date of the transaction.

4. General Ledger

A comprehensive record of all financial transactions, classified by account, that serves as the foundation for financial statements.

5. Trial Balance

A report listing all ledger accounts and their balances to verify that total debits equal total credits, ensuring that the books are balanced.

6. Reconciliation

Regularly reconciling bank statements, accounts payable, and accounts receivable to ensure consistency and accuracy in the records.

7. Accounting Period

Bookkeeping is typically done on a monthly, quarterly, or annual basis, and each period must be closed to ensure that financial reports reflect the true state of finances.

8. Accrual vs. Cash Basis Accounting

Accrual accounting recognizes revenues and expenses when they are incurred, regardless of when cash is exchanged.

Cash basis accounting recognizes transactions only when cash is received or paid.

9. Financial Statements

Income Statement (Profit & Loss): Shows the company's revenues, costs, and profits over a period.

Balance Sheet: Displays the company's assets, liabilities, and equity at a specific point in time.

Cash Flow Statement: Tracks cash inflows and outflows over a period to assess liquidity.

10. Internal Controls

Implementing checks and processes to prevent errors or fraud in SMEs, such as segregation of duties, approval workflows, and periodic audits.

11. Depreciation and Amortization

These are methods of allocating the cost of tangible and intangible assets over their useful life, respectively.

By adhering to these measures, small and medium scale businesses can maintain accurate financial records, ensure compliance with tax regulations, and make informed decisions.

CONCLUSION :

In conclusion, bookkeeping is a fundamental process for any business, ensuring accurate tracking of financial transactions, maintaining compliance with tax laws, and providing a clear financial picture for decision-making. Proper bookkeeping helps in managing cash flow, identifying areas for improvement, and ensuring the business can scale effectively. Whether done manually or through accounting software, consistent and organized bookkeeping is essential for long-term financial health and business success.

ⁱAdeyemi, M. S., &Akanji, A. A. (2020).role of book keeping on sustainability of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in Nigeria (A case study of selected SMEs in Osun State). *International Journal of Academic Management Science Research*, 4(9), 140-154.

ⁱⁱErnest, N. (2018). The role of bookkeeping on the survival of very small businesses in the Kumba municipality. *International Journal of Advanced Engineering, Management and Science*, 4(10), 265252.

ⁱⁱⁱAdela, V., Agyei, S. K., Frimpong, S., Awisome, D. B., Bossman, A., Abosompim, R. O., ...& Ahmed, A. M. A. (2024). Bookkeeping practices and SME performance: The intervening role of owners' accounting skills. *Heliyon*, 10(1).

^{iv}Yap, F. D. (2019). Implementation of bookkeeping practices in micro-enterprises. *Asia Pacific Higher Education Research Journal (APHERJ)*, 6(1).

^vAladejebi, O., &Oladimeji, J. A. (2019). The impact of record keeping on the performance of selected small and medium enterprises in Lagos metropolis. *Journal of Small Business and Entrepreneurship Development*, 7(1), 28-40.

^{vi}Musah, A. (2017). Benefits and challenges of bookkeeping and accounting practices of SMEs and its effect on growth and performance in Ghana. *Journal of Accounting, Business and Management (JABM)*, 24(2), 16-36.

Divided Square Difference Cordial Labeling of Path Union of Two Copies of Cycle Related Graphs

[¹] Savan Trivedi, [²] Dr. Suresh Sorathia, [³] Dr. Amit Rokad

[¹] Research Scholar, Mathematics Dept., Surendranagar, University,

[²] Associate Professor, Mathematics Dept., Surendranagar, University,

[³] Assistant Professor, Mathematics Dept., M. G. Science Institute, Ahmedabad
(Affiliated to Gujarat University)

Abstract

In this research paper, we investigate the divided square difference cordial labeling for following graphs.

1. Path union of two copies of cycle admits divided square difference cordial labelling.
2. Path union of two copies of cycle with triangle admits divided square difference cordial labelling.
3. Path union of two copies of wheel admits divided square difference cordial labelling.
4. Path union of two copies of Helm admits divided square difference cordial labelling.
5. Path union of two copies of closed helm admits divided square difference cordial labelling.

Key Words: divided square difference cordial labeling, path union, helm, closed helm.

AMS Classification: 05C78.

Introduction

Let $G = (V, E)$ be a simple, finite, undirected and non-trivial graph with the vertex set V . The number of elements of V , denoted as $|V(G)|$ is called the order of G while the number of elements of E , denoted as $|E(G)|$ is called the size of G . More detail of graph labeling results and its applications can be found in Gallian [2]. We provide brief summary of definitions and other related information which are useful for the further investigations.

The concept of divided square difference cordial labeling was given by A. Alfred Leo, R. Vikramaprasad and R. Dhavaseelan[3].

Main Results

Theorem 1: The path union of two copies of cycle C_n ($n \in \mathbb{N}$, $n \geq 3$) is a divided square difference cordial.

Proof. Let $G = P(2.C_n)$ be the path union of two copies of cycle C_n . Let v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n be the successive vertices of C_n and let $u_1 = v_{n+1}, u_2 = v_{n+2}, \dots, u_n = v_{2n}$ be the successive vertices of another C_n . The vertex v_1 is connected to u_1 by an edge P_1 , which collectively makes the path union of two copies of the cycle. Here $|V(G)| = 2n$ and $|E(G)| = 2n + 1$.

We define the labeling function $f: V(G) \rightarrow \{1, 2, 3, \dots, 2n\}$ as follows.

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Case 1: For } n \equiv 0, 1, 3 \pmod{4} \\ f(v_i) = & \begin{cases} i & ; i \equiv 0, 1 \pmod{4} \\ i + 1 & ; i \equiv 2 \pmod{4} \\ i - 1 & ; i \equiv 3 \pmod{4} \end{cases} ; 1 \leq i \leq n. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Subcase 1: For } n \equiv 0 \pmod{4} \\ f(u_i) = & \begin{cases} n + i & ; i \equiv 0, 1 \pmod{4} \\ n + i + 1 & ; i \equiv 2 \pmod{4} \\ n + i - 1 & ; i \equiv 3 \pmod{4} \end{cases} ; 1 \leq i \leq n. \end{aligned}$$

Subcase 2: For $n \equiv 1(\text{mod } 4)$

$$f(u_n) = 2n.$$

$$f(u_i) = \begin{cases} n+i+1 & ; i \equiv 1(\text{mod } 4) \\ n+i-1 & ; i \equiv 0,3(\text{mod } 4) \end{cases} ; 1 \leq i \leq n-1.$$

Subcase 3: For $n \equiv 3(\text{mod } 4)$

$$f(u_i) = \begin{cases} n+i+1 & ; i \equiv 1(\text{mod } 4) \\ n+i-1 & ; i \equiv 0,3(\text{mod } 4) \end{cases} ; 1 \leq i \leq n.$$

Case 2: For $n \equiv 2(\text{mod } 4)$

$$f(v_n) = n.$$

$$f(v_i) = \begin{cases} i & ; i \equiv 0,1(\text{mod } 4) \\ i+1 & ; i \equiv 2(\text{mod } 4) \end{cases} ; 1 \leq i \leq n-1.$$

$$f(u_n) = 2n-1,$$

$$f(u_{n-1}) = 2n.$$

$$f(v_i) = \begin{cases} n+i & ; i \equiv 0,1(\text{mod } 4) \\ n+i+1 & ; i \equiv 2(\text{mod } 4) \end{cases} ; 1 \leq i \leq n-2.$$

From above labeling pattern we observe that,

Case of n	Edge Conditions
$n \equiv 1,3(\text{mod } 4)$	$e_f(0) = \lfloor \frac{2n+1}{2} \rfloor, e_f(1) = \lceil \frac{2n+1}{2} \rceil$
$n \equiv 0,2(\text{mod } 4)$	$e_f(1) = \lfloor \frac{2n+1}{2} \rfloor, e_f(0) = \lceil \frac{2n+1}{2} \rceil$

In view of above labeling pattern $|e_f(0) - e_f(1)| \leq 1$.

Hence, the path union of two copies of cycle C_n ($n \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq 3$) is a divided square difference cordial.

Example 1. A divided square difference cordial labeling of the path union of two copies of C_5 is shown in Figure 1.

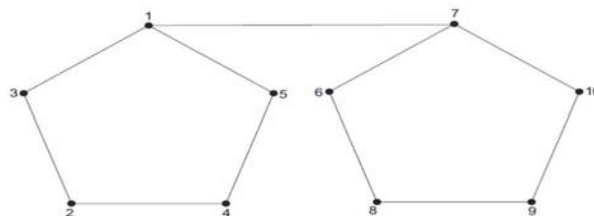


Figure 1

Theorem 2. The path union of two copies of cycle $C_{1,1,n-2}$ ($n \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq 5$) with three chords is a divided square difference cordial, where three chords which by themselves form a triangle.

Proof: Let $G = P(2.C_{1,1,n-2})$ be the path union of two copies of cycle with three chords $C_{1,1,n-2}$. Let v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n be the successive vertices of C_n and let $u_1 = v_{n+1}, u_2 = v_{n+2}, \dots, u_n = v_{2n}$ be the successive vertices of another C_n . let $e_1 = v_1v_3$ and $e_2 = v_3v_{n-1}$ and $e_3 = v_1v_{n-1}$ be the chords of C_n and let $e'_1 = u_1u_3$ and $e'_2 = u_3u_{n-1}$ and $e'_3 = u_1u_{n-1}$ be the chords of another C_n . The vertex v_1 is connected to u_1 by an edge P_1 which collectively makes the path union of 2 copies of cycle with three chords. Here $|V(G)| = 2n$ and $|E(G)| = 2n + 7$.

We define labeling function $f: V(G) \rightarrow \{1, 2, 3, \dots, 2n\}$ as follows.

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\text{Case 1: For } n \equiv 0, 2 \pmod{4} \\
 f(v_i) = \{i &\quad ; i \equiv 0, 1 \pmod{4} \quad i + 1 \quad ; i \equiv 2 \pmod{4} \quad i - 1 \quad ; i \\
 &\equiv 3 \pmod{4} \quad ; \quad 1 \leq i \leq n. \\
 &\text{Subcase 1: For } n \equiv 0 \pmod{4} \\
 f(u_i) = \{n + i &\quad ; i \equiv 0, 1 \pmod{4} \quad n + i + 1 \quad ; i \equiv 2 \pmod{4} \quad n + i - 1 \quad ; i \\
 &\equiv 3 \pmod{4} \quad ; \quad 1 \leq i \leq n. \\
 &\text{Subcase 2: For } n \equiv 1 \pmod{4} \\
 f(u_n) = 2n. \\
 f(u_i) = \{n + i - 1 &\quad ; i \equiv 1 \pmod{4} \quad n + i \quad ; i \\
 &\equiv 2, 3 \pmod{4} \quad n + i + 1 \quad ; i \equiv 0 \pmod{4} \quad ; \quad 1 \leq i \leq n - 1. \\
 &\text{Case 2: For } n \equiv 1 \pmod{4} \\
 f(v_n) = n + 1. \\
 f(v_i) = \{i &\quad ; i \equiv 0, 1 \pmod{4} \quad i + 1 \quad ; i \equiv 2 \pmod{4} \quad i - 1 \quad ; i \\
 &\equiv 3 \pmod{4} \quad ; \quad 1 \leq i \leq n - 1. \\
 f(u_i) = \{n + i - 1 &\quad ; i \equiv 1 \pmod{4} \quad n + i \quad ; i \\
 &\equiv 2, 3 \pmod{4} \quad n + i + 1 \quad ; i \equiv 0 \pmod{4} \quad ; \quad 1 \leq i \leq n - 1. \\
 &\text{Case 3: For } n \equiv 3 \pmod{4} \\
 f(v_i) = \{i &\quad ; i \equiv 0, 1 \pmod{4} \quad i + 1 \quad ; i \equiv 2 \pmod{4} \quad i - 1 \quad ; i \\
 &\equiv 3 \pmod{4} \quad ; \quad 1 \leq i \leq n. \\
 f(u_1) = n + 1, \\
 f(u_2) = n + 2, \\
 f(u_3) = n + 3, \\
 f(u_i) = \{n + i &\quad ; i \equiv 0, 3 \pmod{4} \quad n + i + 1 \quad ; i \\
 &\equiv 1 \pmod{4} \quad n + i - 1 \quad ; i \equiv 2 \pmod{4} \quad ; \quad 4 \leq i \leq n.
 \end{aligned}$$

From above labeling pattern we observe that,

Case of n	Edge Conditions
$n \equiv 0, 3 \pmod{4}$	$e_f(0) = \lfloor \frac{2n+7}{2} \rfloor, e_f(1) = \lceil \frac{2n+7}{2} \rceil$
$n \equiv 1, 2 \pmod{4}$	$e_f(1) = \lfloor \frac{2n+7}{2} \rfloor, e_f(0) = \lceil \frac{2n+7}{2} \rceil$

In view of above labeling pattern $|e_f(0) - e_f(1)| \leq 1$.

The path union of two copies of cycle $C_{1,1,n-2}$ ($n \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq 5$) with three chords is a divided square difference cordial, where three chords which by themselves form a triangle.

Example 2: divided square difference cordial of path union of two copies of $C_{1,1,n-2}$ is shown in Figure 2.

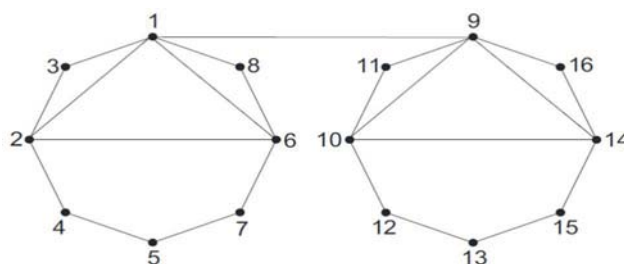


Figure 2

Theorem 3. The path union of two copies of wheel W_n ($n \in \mathbb{N}$, $n \geq 3$) is a divided square difference cordial graph.

Proof: Let $G = P(2.W_n)$ be the path union of two copies of wheel W_n . Let $v_0, v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n$ be the successive vertices of W_n and let $u_0, u_1 = v_{n+1}, u_2 = v_{n+2}, \dots, u_n = v_{2n}$ be the successive vertices of another W_n . The vertex v_1 is connected to u_1 by an edge P_1 which collectively makes the path union of 2 copies of wheel.

We define labeling function $f: V(G) \rightarrow \{1, 2, 3, \dots, 2n+2\}$ as follows.

$$\begin{aligned} f(v_0) &= 1, \\ f(v_i) &= 2i+2, 1 \leq i \leq n. \\ f(u_0) &= 2, \\ f(u_i) &= 2i+1, 1 \leq i \leq n. \end{aligned}$$

From above labeling pattern we observe that,

Case of n	Edge condition
$n \equiv 0, 1, 2, 3 \pmod{4}$	$e_f(0) = \lfloor \frac{4n+1}{2} \rfloor, e_f(1) = \lceil \frac{4n+1}{2} \rceil$

In view of above labeling pattern $|e_f(0) - e_f(1)| \leq 1$.

Hence, the path union of two copies of wheel W_n ($n \in \mathbb{N}$, $n \geq 3$) is a divided square difference cordial graph.

Example 3: The divided square difference cordial labeling of the path union of two copies of W_6 is shown in Figure 3.

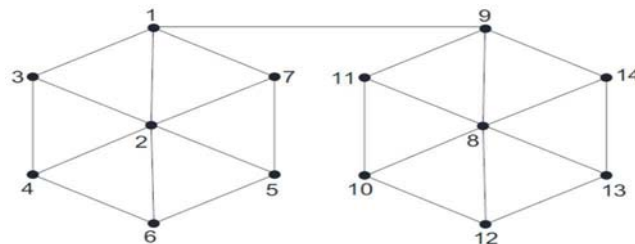


Figure 3

Theorem 4. The path union of two copies of helm H_n ($n \in \mathbb{N}$, $n \geq 3$) is a divided square difference cordial graph.

Proof. Let $G = P(2.H_n)$ be the path union of two copies of helm H_n . Let v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n be the vertices of degree 4 and w_1, w_2, \dots, w_n be the pendant vertices, v_0 be apex vertex of H_n . Let $u_1 = v_{n+1}, u_2 = v_{n+2}, \dots, u_n = v_{2n}$ be the vertices of degree 4 and w'_1, w'_2, \dots, w'_n be the pendant vertices, u_0 be apex vertex of another helm H_n . The vertex v_1 is connected to u_1 by an edge P_1 which collectively makes the path union of 2 copies of helm.

Here $|V(G)| = 4n+2$ and $|E(G)| = 6n+1$

We define labeling function $f: V(G) \rightarrow \{1, 2, 3, \dots, 4n+2\}$ as follows.

Case 1: For $n \equiv 0, 2 \pmod{4}$

$$\begin{aligned} f(v_0) &= 1, \\ f(v_i) &= \begin{cases} 2i+1; & i \equiv 1, 3 \pmod{4} \\ 2i-1; & i \equiv 0, 2 \pmod{4} \end{cases}; \quad 1 \leq i \leq n. \\ f(w_i) &= \begin{cases} 2i+3; & i \equiv 1, 3 \pmod{4} \\ 2i; & i \equiv 0, 2 \pmod{4} \end{cases}; \quad 1 \leq i \leq n. \\ f(u_0) &= 2n+2, \\ f(u_i) &= \begin{cases} 2n+2i+2; & i \equiv 1, 3 \pmod{4} \\ 2n+2i-1; & i \equiv 0, 2 \pmod{4} \end{cases}; \quad 1 \leq i \leq n. \end{aligned}$$

$$f(w'_i) = \{2n + 2i + 4; \quad i \equiv 1,3(mod 4) \quad 2n + 2i + 1; \quad i \equiv 0,2(mod 4); \quad 1 \leq i \leq n.$$

Case 2: For $n \equiv 1,3(mod 4)$

$$f(v_0) = 1,$$

$$f(v_n) = 2n + 1,$$

$$f(v_i) = \{2i + 1; \quad i \equiv 1,3(mod 4) \quad 2i - 1; \quad i \equiv 0,2(mod 4); \quad 1 \leq i \leq n - 1.$$

$$f(w_n) = 2n$$

$$f(w_i) = \{2i + 3; \quad i \equiv 1,3(mod 4) \quad 2i; \quad i \equiv 0,2(mod 4); \quad 1 \leq i \leq n - 1.$$

$$f(u_0) = 2n + 2,$$

$$f(u_n) = 4n + 2$$

$$f(u_i) = \{2n + 2i + 2; \quad i \equiv 1,3(mod 4) \quad 2n + 2i - 1; \quad i \equiv 0,2(mod 4); \quad 1 \leq i \leq n - 1.$$

$$f(w'_n) = 4n + 1,$$

$$f(w'_i) = \{2n + 2i + 4; \quad i \equiv 1,3(mod 4) \quad 2n + 2i + 1; \quad i \equiv 0,2(mod 4); \quad 1 \leq i \leq n - 1.$$

From above labeling pattern we observe that,

Case of n	Edge condition
$n \equiv 0,1,2,3(mod 4)$	$e_f(1) = \lfloor \frac{6n+1}{2} \rfloor, e_f(0) = \lfloor \frac{6n+1}{2} \rfloor$

In view of above labeling pattern $|e_f(0) - e_f(1)| \leq 1$.

The path union of two copies of helm H_n ($n \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq 3$) is a divided square difference cordial graph.

Example 4: A divided square difference cordial labeling of the path union of two copies of helm H_3 is shown in Figure 4.

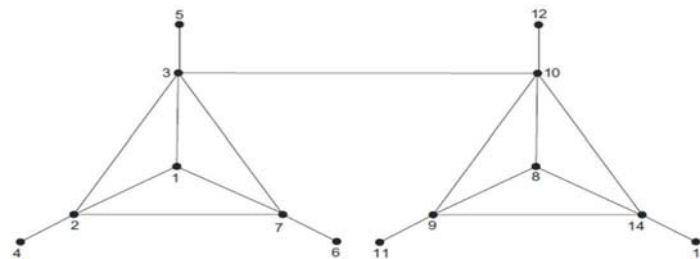


Figure 4

Theorem 5. The path union of two copies of closed helm CH_n ($n \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq 3$) is a divided square difference cordial graph.

Proof. Let $G = P(2.CH_n)$ be the path union of two copies of closed helm CH_n . Let v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n be the internal vertices, w_1, w_2, \dots, w_n be the external vertices of CH_n and let $u_1 = v_{n+1}, u_2 = v_{n+2}, \dots, u_n = v_{2n}$ be the internal vertices, w'_1, w'_2, \dots, w'_n be the external vertices of another CH_n . The vertex w_1 is connected to w'_1 by an edge P_1 which collectively makes the path union of 2 copies of closed helm.

We define labeling function $f: V(G) \rightarrow \{1, 2, 3, \dots, 4n + 2\}$ as follows.

$$f(v_0) = 1,$$

$$\begin{aligned}f(v_i) &= 2i; 1 \leq i \leq n. \\f(w_i) &= 2i + 1; 1 \leq i \leq n. \\f(u_0) &= 2n + 2,\end{aligned}$$

$$f(u_i) = 2n + 2i + 1; 1 \leq i \leq n.$$

$$f(w'_i) = 2n + 2i + 2; 1 \leq i \leq n.$$

From above labeling pattern we observe that,

Case of n	Edge condition
$n \equiv 0,1,2,3(mod 4)$	$e_f(0) = \lfloor \frac{8n+1}{2} \rfloor, e_f(1) = \lfloor \frac{8n+1}{2} \rfloor$

In view of above labeling pattern $|e_f(0) - e_f(1)| \leq 1$.

Hence, the path union of two copies of closed helm CH_n ($n \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq 3$) is a divided square difference cordial graph.

Example 5. A divided square difference cordial labeling of the path union of two copies of CH_7 is shown in Figure 5.

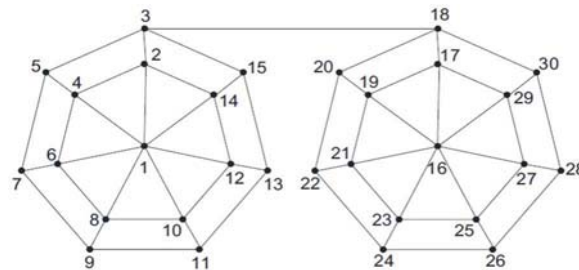


Figure 5

References

- [1]. Harary F, Graph Theory, Addition-Wesley. Reading, Mass, J State Phys, 4, 1972, 103-110.
- [2]. Gallian J, A Dynamic Survey of Graph Labeling, The Electronic Journal of Combinatorics, 16(6), 2021, 1-576.
- [3]. A. Alfred Leo, R. Vikramaprasad and R. Dhavaseelan, divided square difference cordial labeling graphs, International Journal of Mechanical Engineering and Technology, Volume 9, Issue 1, January 2018, pp. 1137–114.
- [4]. A.H.Rokad and G.V.Ghudasara, Divisor Cordial Labeling Of Cycle Related Graphs, International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology, Vol. 3 Issue X, Oct. 2015, Page 341-346.
- [5]. A. H. Rokad, Difference cordial labeling in context of joint sum of some graphs, Research & Reviews: Discrete Mathematical Structures, Vol. 5, Issue 1, April-2018, Page 21-25.
- [6]. Parsania Nidhi M., Rokad A. H., Difference Cordial Labeling in context of Vertex Switching and Ringsum of a Graphs, International Journal of Scientific Research and Reviews, 7(1) Special Jan. – March, 2018, Page 251-260.
- [7]. J. T. Gondalia and A. H. Rokad, Divisor Cordial Labeling of Various Graphs, International Journal of Advanced Science and Technology, Vol. 29, No. 7s, (2020), pp. 2233-2238.
- [8]. P. Lawrence Rozario Raj and R. Valli, Some new families of divisor cordial graphs, International Journal of Mathematics Trends and Technology, 7(2), 2014, pp.94–102.
- [9]. J.A. Rosa, Theory of Graphs (Internat. Symposium, Rome, July 1966), Gordon and Breach, N. Y. and Dunod Paris, (1967), pp. 349–355.
- [10]. S. Sriram and K. Thirusangu ; Ij Application and Engi Math V II special Issue, (2021), pp 164–171.

Coordination potential of physical and psychological variables of inter college Handball players Performance

Digvijaysinh R. Parmar
Research Scholar, Dept. of Physical Education and sports,
Surendranagar University

Prof. Dr. Kirit Roy
Surendranagar University.

INTRODUCTION

Handball is an ideal synthesis of the three fundamental athletic disciplines of running, jumping and throwing. Therefore, it is not only a purely competitive sport but also a fine sport to be taken up with advantage by many for purposes of training and health. The player must be able to start quickly, he must be a persevering runner, he must be able to skillfully deceive his opponent, he must be able to swiftly pick up the ball or catch it in the air, he must pass the ball with precision to his team-mates and he must be able to execute all sorts of throws; in short, his body, his arms and his legs will have to be harmoniously trained. As the name of the game suggests, hands play the most important role; hands being naturally the deftest members of the body, the growing popularity of Handball is easily explained. Many kinds of throws to score a goal are possible. The Handball player is inspired to use his hands as a means of carrying out his ideas. The game is, of course, also faster than other ball-games.

Technique and elegance combine with courage and physical strength, anthropometric characteristics, physiological parameters and psychological status, the dynamic nature of this manly sport makes it exciting to watch. Handball can be played by everybody and everywhere, nothing more being needed than a ball, a playing-field and two goal posts. Handball is not an expensive sport. They need small playing fields or gymnasiums may be used, there is a comparatively smaller number of players and a simple outfit will do. Basically, it is a game played by two Introduction 2 teams of seven (six ground player and one goal keeper) whose object is to score goals by throwing a small ball towards a goalkeeper into the goal. The ball is passed around by players using their upper body only - any contact with the ball below the knee is a foul.

Physical characteristics and Handball

In performance and high-performance sport, a great importance is given to the physical condition. It is in fact the preoccupation for the adaptation of the sportsman's body to growing physical and mental efforts, to which all the parts of the human body participate. The contemporary Handball game, characterized by high intensity motor activities, places upon players a wide spectrum of requirements on all their capabilities. One can hardly single out any ability or a characteristic which is not engaged in the performance of Handball players. Basic and specific motor abilities and cardio-respiratory capacities, such as explosive strength, required at the start line, a paramount Introduction 9 amount of sprinting and maximum jumping in defense and attack, are specifically significant, or coordination, necessary for the performance of specific motor assignments and space orientation, as well as agility and speed which are indispensable for the efficient solving of game situations. A high level of aerobic capacity ensures the slower onset of fatigue and a fast recovery, whereas anaerobic capacity is responsible for endurance in high intensity repetitive activities.

Team Handball is a complex intermittent game, which requires players to have well developed aerobic and anaerobic capacities. Motor ability, sprinting, jumping, flexibility and

throwing velocity represent physical activities that are considered as important aspects of the game and contribute to the high performance of the team. Successful performance requires explosive power of the legs and arms, sprint velocity and kinesthetic feeling in ball control (Sibila, 1997).

Psychological characteristics and Handball

The ability to cope with pressure and anxiety is an integral part of sports, particularly among elite athletes (Hardy, Jones & Gould, 1996; Orlick & Partington, 1988). Researchers have reported that consultations among 50 athletes at an Olympic festival were related to stress or anxiety related problems (Murphy, 1988). A great deal of research has been conducted examining the relationship between anxiety and performance among the players.

In recent years, there has been growing concern that competitive sport has become more violent and aggressive. Aggressive behavior and acts of cheating occur regularly at all levels of sports participation, and there is evidence that a great deal of such illegal aggressive behavior in sport goes completely unpenalized (Sheldon & Aimer, 2001).

Review of related literature

Oxyzoglou, et al. (2008) assessed the motor abilities of elite athletes according to their playing position in the team. The sample consisted of 46 Handballers aged 18-21 years ($M=19.5$, $SD \pm 4.5$), belonging to national teams from Greece and Serbia. Afterward, the sample was divided into subgroups, representing their unique position in the team. More specifically the subgroups consisted of eight goalkeepers, fourteen extreme players, sixteen peripheral players and eight pivotal players. The motor abilities of power, agility and flexibility were assessed. The Kruskal-Wallis and Mann-Whitney U analysis were used for the comparison among groups. The results revealed that the goalkeepers have a highly developed level of pelvis flexibility and a well developed level of explosive force. The peripheral players have high vertical jump and a high degree of wrist flexibility. Extreme players have a developed level of explosive force and big width of wrist movement. Finally, pivotal players are less flexible but very agile. Every playing position developed specific motor abilities which contribute to team performance.

Granados, et al. (2007) compared physical characteristics (body height [BH], body mass [BM], body fat [BF], and fat free mass [FFM]), one repetition maximum bench press (1RMBP), jumping explosive power (VJ), Handball throwing velocity, power- load relationship of the leg and arm extensor muscles, 5- and 15- m sprint running time, and running endurance in elite ($n = 16$; EF) and amateur ($n = 15$; AF) female Handball players aged 17–38. Results revealed that, compared to AF, EF players presented similar values in body mass and percent body fat, but higher values ($p < 0.001-0.05$) in BH (6%), FFM (10%), 1RMBP (23%), VJ (10%), Handball throwing velocity (11%), power-load relationship of the arm (25%) and leg (12%) extensors, as well as 5- and 15-m sprint (3–4%) and endurance running velocities (13%). Univariate regression analyses showed that 1RMBP was associated with throwing velocity ($R^2 = 0.64$). The higher absolute values of maximal strength and muscle power, although explained by the differences in fat free mass, will give EF an advantage to sustain certain game actions. The association between 1RMBP and throwing velocity suggests that throwing velocity values in female players depend more on maximal strength than on the capacity to move low loads at high velocities, during elbow extension actions.

Hasan, et al. (2007) conducted a study to identify the Anthropometric profiles of elite athletes provide insights into the requirements for competing at top level in particular sports. Due to the comparative lack of data for contemporary Handball players, the present study was conducted to describe the anthropometric characteristics of international male Asian Handball players and identify any positional differences existing. Sixty-three players from five different countries were measured in the 12th Asian Games in Hiroshima for height, mass, skinfold thicknesses and

estimates of body fat and muscle mass. Results were compared with data for the English Handball squad for reference purposes. Significant differences were evident among the Asian teams, the group from East Asia being taller and lower in adiposity than the teams from West Asia. A relative homogeneity was observed among positional roles. The more successful teams were taller and had lower body fat than the less successful teams. It is concluded that Asian Handball players differ in anthropometric characteristics from European players previously studied and that specific anthropometric variables are associated with successful tournament performance at international level in Asia.

Rogulj, et al. (2007) found the influence of some motor abilities on Ball Speed during Shot in Handball. The influence of basic motor abilities on the speed of ball during the jump shot and the floor shot in Handball has been analyzed with the sample consisting of 42 students of the first year of the faculty of kinesiology in Split. The predictory system consisted of 8 variables intended to estimate speed, agility, movement frequencies, stamina & explosive and repetitive strength whereas the ball movement speed as a criterion variable was measured by radar pistol. The result of the regression analysis indicates that the ball movement speed is determined in a great deal by motor ability efficacy. Individually, the ball movement speed during the jump shot and the floor shot is determined, at the level of statistical importance, only by explosive strength in the form of throw. It is acceptable because this very ability from the aspects of kinesiology and anatomy requires, to the maximum extent, the kinetic efficacy of the ball throw in Handball.

Schorer, et al. (2007) examined the movement patterns of 5 left-handed Handball players (ranging from beginner to national level) who threw a Handball to different sections of a goal as if a goalkeeper were present. The authors used time continuous, 3 - dimensional kinematic data to assess intraindividual movement patterns and considered participants' intraindividual differences relative to different targets. Cluster analysis yielded the highest assignment rates for level of expertise; a mean of 92% of trials was correctly assessed. The authors observed an interaction with expertise for the intraindividual movement patterns. Variability in the novice throwers was increased, whereas (a) advanced throwers experienced a period of stability, and (b) the expert thrower's variability was increased. The results indicate that random variability characterizes novice motor performance, whereas active functional variability may exemplify expert motor performance.

Gopinathan (2006) conducted a study on selected anthropometric, physical and physiological variables as pre requisites for Handball performance. To achieve the purpose, the investigator selected eighty-one university Handball players. Handball playing ability was subjectively rated by three experts during the competition. Anthropometric, physical fitness and physiological variables were tested through objective tests. Pearson product moment correlation and multiple regression equation were used for data analysis. The result of the study revealed that there was a significant relationship between selected variables and playing ability. Handball playing ability could be predicted from height, leg length, palm span, speed, agility, explosive power, shoulder strength, resting heart rate and body composition.

Srhoj, et al. (2006) assessed the basic motor abilities from 155 female attendants of the Split Handball School, mean age 12.5 years. Differences in the basic motor abilities between the subjects that developed into elite Handball players after 7 year training process and those that abandoned Handball for being unable to meet the competition criteria were evaluated by use of discriminative analysis. The former were found to have also been superior initially in all variables analyzed, and in arm coordination, overall body coordination, throw and jump explosive strength, arm movement frequency and repetitive trunk strength in particular. Motor superiority based on the abilities of coordination, explosive strength and speed determines performance in women's

Handball, qualifying these abilities as reliable selection criteria. Based on this study results, a new model of selection in women's Handball,

Method

Selection of subjects and variables

The purpose of the study was to predict the Handball playing ability from the physical, and psychological variables among college level players. To achieve the purpose 60 male, inter - collegiate Handball players were randomly selected from various colleges from Gujarat University, Gujarat and their age ranged between 17 and 25 years. The subjects had past playing experience of at least three years in Handball and only those who represented their respective college teams were taken as subjects.

Physical variables

No.	Variables	Test /Equipment Needed	Measuring Units
1	Speed	50 Meter run	seconds
2	Agility	Shuttle run	seconds
3	Flexibility	Sit and reach	Centimeter
4	Leg explosive power	Sergeant vertical jump	Centimeter
5	Leg explosive strength	Standing vertical jump	Meters

Psychological variables

No.	Variables	Test /Equipment Needed	Measuring Units
1	Somatic anxiety	Martens, Burton, Vealey, Bump and Smith (1990)	scores
2	Cognitive anxiety		
3	Self confidence		
4	Sports achievement motivation	Kamlesh (1983)	

The descriptive statistics on selected anthropometrical, physical, physiological, psychological variables and playing ability of the subjects

- The step wise multiple regression method was used for the selection of variables.
- The level of significance was fixed at 0.05 level of confidence

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS OF SELECTED PHYSICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL VARIABLES AND PLAYING ABILITY AMONG HANDBALL PLAYERS

No	Variables Range	range	Minimum	Maximum	Mean Deviation (SD ±)	Std. Deviation (SD ±)
1	Speed (seconds)	2.47	6.00	8.47	7.267	0.56
2	Agility (seconds)	3.11	9.03	12.14	10.60	0.69
3	Flexibility (cm)	31.50	12.00	43.50	27.65	7.56
4	Leg explosive power cm)	33.00	27.00	60.00	45.95	6.57
5	Leg explosive strength (meter)	0.85	1.65	2.50	2.10	0.22
6	Muscular endurance (counts)	37.00	21.00	58.00	41.49	9.99
7	Somatic anxiety (scores)	21.00	7.00	28.00	15.42	4.16
8	Cognitive anxiety (scores)	14.00	16.00	30.00	22.60	2.98
9	Self-confidence (scores)	19.00	19.00	38.00	29.30	4.49
10	Sports achievement motivation (scores)	20.00	18.00	38.00	25.74	4.48
11	Playing ability (scores)	27.00	60.00	87.00	70.51	6.19

Table showed the descriptive statistics – Range, Minimum, Maximum, Mean and Standard deviation of anthropometrical, physical, physiological, psychological characteristics and playing ability of Handball Players.

The Inter-relationship between selected anthropometrical, physical, physiological, psychological characteristics and playing ability of Handball Players was computed using Pearson product moment correlation and results were presented in the Next Table

INTER-CORRELATION OF PHYSICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL PLAYING ABILITY OF INTER-COLLIGIATE HANDBALL PLAYERS

	C.R.	X20	X21	X22	X23	X24	X30	X31	X32	X33
X1	.579	1								
X2	.375	.311	1							
X3	.075	.153	.023	1						
X4	.474	.198	.356	.344	1					
X5	.422	.122	.218	.257	.319	1				
X6	.152	.045	.075	.100	.048	.045	.273	.015	.002	.081
X7	.005	.031	.158	.092	.053	.148	.058	.003	.012	.039
X8	.388	.115	.222	.280	.361	.256	.019	.074	.049	.042
X9	.465	.275	.336	.420	.475	.361	.217	.065	.110	.065
C.R	Playing ability									
X1	Speed									
X2	Agility									
X3	Flexibility									
X4	Leg explosive power									
X5	Leg explosive strength									
X6	Somatic anxiety									
X7	Cognitive anxiety									
X8	Self confidence									
X9	Sports achievement motivation									

It was evident that there exist relationship between Handball playing ability (CR) and Speed (X1), Agility (X2), Flexibility (X3), Leg explosive power (X4), Leg explosive strength (X5), Somatic anxiety (X6), Cognitive anxiety (X7), Self- confidence (X8) and Sports achievement motivation (X9) in each variables separately.

The result proved that the selected physical variables Speed ($r = 0.58$), Agility ($r = 0.38$), Leg explosive power ($r = 0.47$), Leg explosive strength (0.42) and Muscular endurance ($r = 0.23$) were significantly correlated with the Handball playing ability were significantly correlated with the Handball playing ability the required table 'r' value of was 0.113 found at 0.05 level of confidence.

The result proved that the selected psychological variables Somatic anxiety ($r = 0.15$), Self-confidence ($r = 0.39$) and Sports achievement motivation ($r = 0.46$) were significantly correlated with the Handball playing ability were significantly correlated with the Handball playing ability the required table 'r' value of was 0.113 found at 0.05 level of confidence.

References:

- Sibila, M. (1997). Initial and further selection of children gifted for Handball on the basis of some chosen morphological and motor parameters. *Handball EHF Periodical*, 1: 7-17.
- Sheldon, P., Aimer, C., M. (2001). The Role aggression plays in successful and unsuccessful ice Hockey behaviours. *Res Q Exerc Sport*, 72:304-9.
- Oxyzoglou, N., Hatzimanouil, D., Kanioglou, A., & Papadopoulou, Z. (2008). Profile of elite Handball athletes by playing position. Retrieved April 15, 2011, from http://ejmas.com/pt/2008pt/ptart_hatzimanouil_0806.htm l.
- Granados** Paige, (2007).Definition of Flexibility. (Retrieved May 12, 2011, from <http://sportsmedicine.about.com/glossary/Flexibility.def>.
- Hasan, A., A., A., Rahaman, J., A., Cable, N., T., & Reilly, T. (2007). Anthropometric profile of elite male Handball players in Asia. *Biology of Sport*, 24 (1): 3-12.
- Rogulj, N., Foretic, N., Srhoj, V., Cavala, M., & Papic, V. (2007). Influence of Some Motor Abilities on Ball Speed during Shot in Handball. *Acta Kinesiologica*, 1(2):71-75.
- Schorer, J., Baker, J., Fath, F., & Jointer, T. (2007). Identification of Interindividual and Intraindividual Movement Patterns in Handball Players of Varying expertise Levels. *Journal of Motor Behavior*, 39 (5): 409 – 421.
- Gopinathan, P. (2006). Appraisal of selected anthropometric, physical and physiological variables as pre requisites for Handball performance.Unpublished Master thesis. University of Madras. Chennai
- Rogulj, N., Nazor, M., Srhoj, V., & Bozin, D. (2006). Differences between Competitively Efficient and Less Efficient Junior Handball Players According To Their Personality Traits. *Kinesiology*, 382:158-163

માનવવાદ અને ગાંધીજી

Poojaben Girishhai Patel
Political Science,
Surendranagar University, Wadhwan

Abstract:

માનવવાદ એટલે માનવને કેન્દ્રમાં રાખી પ્રચલિત થયેલી વિચારધારા છે જે દરેક માનવને વ્યક્તિ તરીકે જે અસાધારણ વિશિષ્ટતા આપે તેવો માનસિક અભિગમ ધરાવે છે. માનવવાદ દરેક માનવનો ગૌરવપૂર્ણ રીતે મુક્ત જીવન જીવવાનો અધિકાર સ્વીકારે છે. ગાંધીય માનવવાદ પશ્ચિમી માનવવાદની પરંપરામાં શોધવો મુશ્કેલ છે કારણકે ગાંધીજીએ ઈશ્વર અને ધર્મનો સ્વીકાર કરેલો છે. તેમ છતાં પણ ગાંધીય માનવવાદના પાંચ આવશ્યક વિશેષતાઓ છે જે ગાંધીય માનવવાદનું સ્વરૂપ દર્શાવે છે. (૧) મુલ્યો (૨) અહિંસા (૩) આધ્યાત્મિકતા (૪) સ્વ-રાજ (૫) તર્ક અને પ્રયોગ દ્વારા સત્યની શોધ. તે ઉપરાંત ‘વૈજ્ઞાનિક જન તો તેને રે કહીએ જે પીડ પરાઈ જાણે રે’ તેના શબ્દોને તેમના વ્યવહારમાં પૂરે પુરા ઉત્તર્યા હતા. આ બાબતો પરથી કહી શકાય કે ગાંધીજીના વિચારોપણ માનવવાદી હતા.

માનવને કેન્દ્રમાં રાખી પ્રચલિત થયેલી વિચારધારા છે જે માનવના સ્થાન, સ્વરૂપ, અને મહત્વ પર ભાર મુક્તિ ચિંતન પ્રણાલી છે. તે ઉપરાંત માણસના હકારાત્મક ગુણોના સમૂહને માનવવાદ તરીકે ઓળખવામાં આવે છે. માણસના ગુણો જેવાકે કરુણા, પ્રેમ, વાત્સલ્ય, સમતા વગેરે માનવવાદના તત્વો છે. માનવવાદ યુરોપના રેનેસાંસ સમય દરમિયાન ઉત્પન્ન થયેલ હોવાનું માનવામાં આવે છે. માનવવાદનો આધુનિક અર્થ રેનેસાંસ સમય કરતા તદ્દન જુદો છે. આધુનિક અર્થમાં માનવવાદ એટલે ધર્મિક માન્યતાઓ ઉપર આધાર રાખ્યા સિવાય માણસની પ્રગતિ માટેની ચળવળ. આધુનિક અર્થમાં માનવવાદનો સૌ પ્રથમ શબ્દપ્રયોગ ૧૮મી સદીમાં થયો હતો. માનવવાદનો અર્થ માનવ વિકાસ માટેની ચળવળ છે અને તે મુખ્યત્વે અથવા સંપૂર્ણ માનવસ્વભાવ પર જ આધાર રાખે છે માનવ દરેક બાબતનું માપ છે આ વિધાન પ્લેટોએ કહ્યું હોવાનું મનાય છે. વર્તમાન માનવવાદીઓ પ્લેટોના આ વિધાનને વિશાળ અર્થ આપે છે તે પ્રમાણે માનવવાદ એટલે દરેક માનવને વ્યક્તિ તરીકે જે અસાધારણ વિશિષ્ટતા આપે તેવો માનસિક અભિગમ. માનવવાદ દરેક માનવનો ગૌરવપૂર્ણ રીતે મુક્ત જીવન જીવવાનો અધિકાર સ્વીકારે છે. ગાંધીજી અને જયપ્રકાશ નારાયણ દૈવીય શક્તિમાં માનતા હોવા છતાં તેઓ માનવ સદગુણોની કદર કરતા હતા સામાજિક પ્રશ્નોમાં તેઓ માનવને કેન્દ્ર સ્થાન આપતા હતા.

માનવવાદ એટલે એવી પ્રથા કે જે માનવહિતો અને માણસની વિચાર શક્તિને પ્રાધાન્ય આપે છે તે માનવ જીવનની તમામ સમસ્યાઓમાં વિવેક બુદ્ધિની મહત્તા સ્વીકારે છે. માનવવાદ વિચારસરણીની બંધ પ્રથા નથી પરંતુ તે એક જીવંત પ્રથા છે. જે વૈજ્ઞાનિક જ્ઞાનની પર્ગતી સાથે માનવ જીવનને સતત સમૃદ્ધ કરી રાખે છે. માનવવાદના મત મુજબ ઈશ્વરનો વિચાર માનસમાં રહેલા ભલાઈ અને કરુણાને રજૂ કરે છે ઈશ્વરમાં જે શક્તિ અને ગુણોની કલ્પના કરવામાં આવી છે તે ગુણો અને શક્તિઓ માણસની અંદર જ છે જે સમય અને પરિસ્થિતિ પ્રમાણે તે પ્રગટે છે. માનવવાદી મને છે કે માનવ સર્વશક્તિમાન છે માનવે માનવીય શક્તિ અને ગુણોમાં વિશ્વાસ રાખવો જોઈએ. માનવજાતની પ્રગતી અને કલ્યાણમાં રસ લવો જોઈએ અને તે માટે પ્રયત્નો કરવા જોઈએ જેવાકે ભૂખ્યાને ભોજન આપવું, અભણને શિક્ષણ આપવું વગેરે. માનવવાદ એવા સમાજની રચનાની અપેક્ષા રાખે છે જેમાં માનવ વિકાસ માટે શ્રેષ્ઠ તક મળી શકતી હોય.

માનવવાદ એવું મને છે કે માનવ-માનવ વચ્ચે સમાનતા, શાંતિ, સમજણ અને સહકાર હોય તેવું વિશ્વ હોવું જોઈએ કે જેમાં દરેક માનવ સ્ત્રી-પુરુષ કોઈપણ જાતના ભય અને અભાવ વગર ગૌરવપૂર્વક અને આત્મ સન્માનથી રહી શકે. આમ, તેની ઈચ્છા સમગ્ર જગતમાં શાંતિ અને સમજણ તેમજ સહકાર અને કોઈપણ અન્યાય કે અભાવ વગરનું માનવ-માનવ વચ્ચે સન્માનનું

વાતાવરણ સ્થપાઈ રહે તેવા રાજ્યની રચના કરવાનું છે. આપણી સમસ્યા રાજકીય, આર્થિક, સામાજિક, સંસ્કૃતિક ગમે તે પ્રકારની હોય તો પણ માનવવાદી અભિગમ અપનાવવાથી તેનો શ્રેષ્ઠ ઉકેલ પ્રાપ્ત થાય છે. કારણકે સમસ્યાના ઉકેલમાં મુખ્ય દ્રષ્ટિબિંદુ માનવ સુખ અને પ્રગતિનું રહેલું છે.

માનવવાદને વૈજ્ઞાનિક માનવવાદ તરીકે પણ ઓળખવામાં આવે છે. કારણ કે તેનું ધ્યેય નવસર્જન, પરિવર્તન, વિજ્ઞાનનો પાયાનો એ સિધ્ધાંત છે. માનવવાદ મને છે કે વર્તમાન અને વાસ્તવિક જીવન એ સાચું જીવન છે. માનવવાદ એ એક માનસિક અભિગમ અને હૃદયની લાગણીઓની અભિવ્યક્તિ છે. તે કોઈ સંપ્રદાય કે મત નથી. ગાંધીજી પણ માનવ અને માનવ સુખને અગ્રતા આપતા હતા. તેઓ માનતા હતા કે ભૌતિકવાદ અને માનવીય ગુણો વચ્ચે સુમેળ સાધવાથી જ સાચું સુખ મળી શકે. માનવીથી કોઈ ચીજ મહત્વની નથી. તેમની તમામ પ્રવૃત્તિઓમાં તેમને માનવ સુખને અગ્રસ્થાન આપેલ. ગાંધીજી માનતા હતા કે મોટા મકાનો, મોટા કારખાનાઓ, રેલ્વે લાઈનો, પુલો, ડેમો બાંધવાથી દેશ મહાન બનતો નથી. સમાજહિત માટે પોતાના હિતનું સમર્પણ કે ત્યાગ કરવાથી જ દેશની પ્રગતિ થાય છે. આમ, તે વાસ્તવિક હિત કરતા સમાજ હિતને મહત્વ આપતા હતા.

સત્ય અને અહિંસાના આગ્રહી હતા. તેમને પ્રાર્થના અને ઈશ્વરમાં શ્રદ્ધા હતી પરંતુ સર્વધર્મ સમભાવની હિમાયત કરી હતી. સમગ્ર વિશ્વને એક કુટુંબ માનીને તમામ માનવીઓને ભાઈ-બહેન તરીકે ઓળખાવી આંતર્રાષ્ટ્રીય ભાઈચારો કેળવવાની અપીલ કરી હતી. ‘વસુદેવ કુટુંબકમ’ તેમના વ્યક્તિત્વનો ભાગ હતો. કોઈપણ પ્રકારના શોષણની વિરુદ્ધ હતા અન્યાય સામે તેમને દક્ષિણ આફ્રિકામાં અને ભારતમાં આપેલ લડત જગપ્રસિદ્ધ છે. ‘સત્યાગ્રહ’ શબ્દ તેમની લડતથી પ્રચલિત બન્યો. ગાંધીજીના દરેક સાથેના વ્યવહારમાં અને પ્રવૃત્તિઓમાં તેમનો માનવીય અભિગમ જોવા મળતો હતો. તેઓ માનવીય ગુણો વિકસાવવા પર ખાસ ભાર મુકતા. વાણી કે વ્યવહારમાં અસત્યનું આચરણ ના કરતા દરેક વ્યક્તિને માન આપતા. ગાંધીય માનવવાદ પશ્ચિમી માનવવાદની પરંપરામાં શોધવો મુશ્કેલ છે કારણકે ગાંધીજીએ ઈશ્વર અને ધર્મનો સ્વીકાર કરેલો છે. ગાંધીય માનવવાદના પાંચ આવશ્યક વિશેષતાઓ છે જે ગાંધીય માનવવાદનું સ્વરૂપ દર્શાવે છે. (૧) મુલ્યો (૨) અહિંસા (૩) આધ્યાત્મિકતા (૪) સ્વ-રાજ (૫) તર્ક અને પ્રયોગ દ્વારા સત્યની શોધ. આ બાબતો પરથી કહી શકાય કે ગાંધીજીના વિચારોપણ માનવવાદી હતા.

ગાંધીજીની આત્મ કથા ને “સત્યના પ્રયોગો” નામ આપેલ તેમાંથી પણ તેમના પ્રેરણા મય જીવનના દર્શન થાય છે. પોતાના રોજીદા જીવન માટે ઉપયોગી ચીજ વસ્તુઓના વપરાશ માટે પણ દેશના લોકોની જરૂરીયાતોનો ખ્યાલ રાખતા. દરેક વસ્તુનો ઉપયોગ કરકસરથી કરતા હતા. પાણીનો વપરાશ અંગે ગાંધીજીની કોઈએ પ્રશ્ન પૂછતા તેઓએ જણાવ્યું કે પાણી ભાવિ પ્રજા માટે બચાવવાનું છે. આમ, તેઓ અન્યનું હિત અને કલ્યાણ થાય તેવી ભાવના રાખતા તે પરથી કહી શકાય કે ગાંધીજીનું એક એક કાર્ય અને વ્યવહારમાં માનવીય અભિગમ વ્યક્ત થતો હતો.

ગાંધીજીનું પ્રિય ગીત ‘વૈષ્ણવ જન તો તેને રે કહીએ જે પીડ પરાઈ જાણે રે’ તેના શબ્દોને તેમના વ્યવહારમાં પૂરે પુરા ઉત્તર્યા હતા. તેઓ અભિગમ અભિવ્યક્ત કરતા મહાન રાજપુરુષ હતા તેમ કહી શકાય.

સંદર્ભ :

- અશ્વિન કરિયા, માનવવાદ અને માનવ અધિકારો, અશ્વિની આર્ટ પ્રા. લિ. ગોધરા
- જયંતી પટેલ, ગુજરાતી વિશ્વકોષ

કોહા વેબ-ઓપેકમાં નિપૂર્ણતા પુસ્તકાલયો અને વપરાશકર્તાઓ માટે એક પ્રાયોગીક માર્ગદર્શિકા

નકુમ જીજ્ઞેશ કે.
પીએચ.ડી. રીસર્ચ સ્કોલર,
સુરેન્દ્રનગર યુનિવર્સિટી, સુરેન્દ્રનગર
મદદનીશ ગ્રંથપાલ, કોલેજ ઓફ ડેરી સાયન્સ, કામધેનુ યુનિવર્સિટી, અમરેલી

ડો. વિપુલ બેંકર,
એસોસિયેટ પ્રોફેસર અને હેડ ઓફ ડીપાર્ટમેન્ટ,
લાઈબ્રેરી એન્ડ ઇન્ફોર્મેશન સાયન્સ, સુરેન્દ્રનગર યુનિવર્સિટી, સુરેન્દ્રનગર

સારાંશ (Abstract):-

આ અભ્યાસ કાર્ય વેબ- ઓપેક(ઓનલાઈન પબ્લિક એક્સેસ કેટલોગ) માં પુસ્તકાલયો અને વપરાશકર્તાઓ બંનેને ધ્યાનમાં રાખીને આવશ્યક સુવિધાઓ અને કાર્યોને આવરી લેવામાં આવશે. ખાસ કરીને કોલેજ ઓફ ડેરી સાયન્સ, અમરેલી (સીડીએસએ) ખાતે કોહા વેબ- ઓપેક તે ઓનલાઈન પુસ્તકાલયના ફાયદાઓ પર ભાર મૂકે છે, જેમાં તેની શોધ કાર્યક્ષમતાઓ અને વપરાશકર્તા ખાતાની સુવિધાઓ સામેલ છે. આ અભ્યાસ કોહા વેબ- ઓપેક ની સુવિધાઓને શ્રેષ્ઠ બનાવવા, વપરાશકર્તા અનુભવને વેગ આપવા અને અવરોધોને ઘટાડવા, પુસ્તકાલય સેવાઓ અને સંસાધનોની સુલભતામાં સુધારો કરવામાં તેના મહત્વને પ્રકાશિત કરવા માટે પ્રાયોગીક આંતરદ્રષ્ટિ પ્રદાન કરવાનો પ્રયાસ કરે છે.

Key word: કોહા, વેબ- ઓપેક, પુસ્તકાલય, વપરાશકર્તાઓ.

૧. પ્રસ્તાવના (Introduction) :- આજના ડિજિટલ યુગમાં પુસ્તકાલયો સેવાઓને વધારવા અને વપરાશકર્તા અનુભવોને સુધારવા માટે નવીન તકનીકોને વધુને વધુ અપનાવી રહ્યા છે. આવી જ એક ટેકનોલોજી કોહા ઓપન-સોર્સ ઇન્ટિગ્રેટેડ લાઈબ્રેરી સિસ્ટમ (આઈ. એલ. એસ.) છે, જે એક ઓપન-સોર્સ સોફ્ટવેર છે. જે મજબૂત વેબ- ઓપેક સહિત વિવિધ સુવિધાઓ પ્રદાન કરે છે. કોહા લાઈબ્રેરી પ્રણાલીએ ૧૯૯૯ માં તેની સ્થાપના થઈ ત્યારથી લાઈબ્રેરી વ્યવસ્થાપન અને સંસાધન ફાળવણીમાં પરિવર્તન કર્યું છે. એક અગ્રણી વિશેષતા વેબ ઓનલાઈન પબ્લિક એક્સેસ કેટલોગ (વેબ- ઓપેક) છે. કોહાનું વેબ- ઓપેક પુસ્તકાલયોની સૂચિ શોધવા, સંગ્રહ કરવા, વસ્તુઓનું નવીકરણ કરવા અને અન્ય પુસ્તકાલયોની સેવાઓનો ઉપયોગ કરવા માટે પુસ્તકાલયોને તેમના સંગ્રહોને અસરકારક રીતે સંચાલિત કરવા માટે વપરાશકર્તા-મૈત્રીપૂર્ણ ઇન્ટરફેસ પ્રદાન કરે છે.

૨. સાહિત્યિક સમીક્ષા (Literature Review) :- સાહિત્ય સમીક્ષા પુસ્તકાલય વ્યવસ્થાપન પ્રણાલીઓ, ઓપન-સોર્સ સોફ્ટવેર અને વેબ-ઓ. પી. એ. સી. સાથેના વપરાશકર્તા અનુભવોની શોધ કરે છે. તે કોહા નો ઉપયોગ કરવાના ફાયદા અને પડકારોને પ્રકાશિત કરે છે.

બરેહ અને ચંદા (૨૦૧૮) એ ‘કોહા વેબ-ઓપેકનું અમલીકરણ આસામ ડોન બોસ્કો યુનિવર્સિટી લાઈબ્રેરીનો અભ્યાસ’ શીર્ષક ધરાવતો નિબંધ લખ્યો હતો. આ દસ્તાવેજ આસામ ડોન બોસ્કો યુનિવર્સિટી લાઈબ્રેરીમાં કોહા વેબ-ઓપેક ને કસ્ટમાઈઝ કરવાની ક્રમિક પ્રક્રિયાને સમજાવવા માટે છે. તેમનું કાર્ય અમલીકરણના સમગ્ર તબક્કા દરમિયાન એકત્ર થયેલા વ્યક્તિગત અનુભવો પર આધારિત હતું. કોહા આઈએલએમએસ (ILMS)ની પસંદગીનું કારણ જીએનયુ લાઈસન્સ (ઓપન સોર્સ) છે.

શર્મા, ત્રિપાઠી અને મિશ્રા (૨૦૧૬) કોહા વેબ ઓપેકનું પરીક્ષણ કરે છે, જે વ્યાપકપણે ઉપયોગમાં લેવાતા ઓપન-સોર્સ પ્રોગ્રામ છે. જે તેની વપરાશકર્તા-મિત્રતા, મફત સુલભતા અને સુસંગત અપડેટ્સ પર ધ્યાન કેન્દ્રિત કરે છે. તેમનો કેસ સ્ટડી આસામ યુનિવર્સિટીના રવીન્દ્ર લાઈબ્રેરી-સેન્ટ્રલ લાઈબ્રેરી પર છે, જેનો ઉદ્દેશ તેમના અનુભવોને સાથી લાઈબ્રેરી વ્યાવસાયિકો સુધી વહેંચવાનો છે.

૩. સંશોધન પદ્ધતિ (Research Methodology) :- આ અભ્યાસ પ્રાયોગિક સંશોધન પદ્ધતિનો ઉપયોગ કરીને કોહા ઓપેકના કસ્ટમાઈઝેશનની તપાસ કરે છે, જે ઓપેકના આગળના દૃશ્યને વધારવા માટે એચ.ટી.એમ.એલ.(HTML), જાવા(Java), અને સી.એસ.એસ.(CSS) કોડિંગનો ઉપયોગ કરે છે.

૪. ઉદ્દેશો (Objectives) :- આ લેખનો હેતુ નીચે મુજબ છે.

- કોહા વેબ-ઓપેક ની મુખ્ય વિશેષતાઓ અને કાર્યક્ષમતાઓની તપાસ કરવી.
- વપરાશકર્તા ઈન્ટરફેસ ડિઝાઈન અને અનુભવ પર તેની અસરનું વિશ્લેષણ કરવું.
- કોહા વેબ-ઓપેક માં કસ્ટમાઈઝેશન વિકલ્પોની તપાસ કરવી.
- કોહા વેબ-ઓપેક ના અમલીકરણ અને ઉપયોગમાં પડકારો અને તકોને ઓળખવી.
- કોહા વેબ-ઓપેક અપનાવવામાં સામાન્ય પડકારોનો સામનો કરવો.

૫. કોહા વિશે (About Koha) :- કોહા એ ઓપન સોર્સ લાઈબ્રેરી ઓટોમેશન સોફ્ટવેર છે જે ૧૯૯૯માં ન્યૂઝીલેન્ડમાં હોરોવેનુઆ લાઈબ્રેરી ટ્રસ્ટ માટે કટિપો કોમ્યુનિકેશન્સ દ્વારા વિકસાવવામાં આવ્યું હતું. કોહા પર્લ, જાવાસ્ક્રિપ્ટ અને એચટીએમએલમાં લખાયેલ છે અને માત્ર લિનક્સ ઓપરેટિંગ સિસ્ટમને સપોર્ટ કરે છે. ઓપેક પરિભ્રમણ વ્યવસ્થાપન અને સ્વ-ચેકઆઉટ ઈન્ટરફેસ ધોરણો-સુસંગત વર્લ્ડ વાઈડ વેબ તકનીકો પર આધારિત છે. કોહા ફ્રી સોફ્ટવેર જનરલ પબ્લિક લાઈસન્સ (જી.પી.એલ.) આવૃત્તિ ૩ અથવા પછીના હેઠળ વિતરિત કરવામાં આવે છે. કોહા સમુદાય ની લેટેસ્ટ આવૃત્તિ ૨૪.૧૧ (નવેમ્બર, ૨૦૨૪) માં પ્રકાશિત થયેલ છે.

૬. ઓપેક અને વેબ-ઓપેકનો ખ્યાલ (Concept of OPAC and Web-OPAC) :- ઓનલાઈન પબ્લિક એક્સેસ કેટલોગ (ઓપેક) અને વેબ-આધારિત ઓપેકને પુસ્તકાલયો માટે વપરાશકર્તાઓને તેમના સંગ્રહની એક્સેસ પ્રદાન કરવા માટે આવશ્યક સાધનો છે. ઓપેક પુસ્તકાલયોની સૂચિમાં ઓનલાઈન પ્રવેશ પ્રદાન કરે છે, જે વપરાશકર્તાઓને રેકૉર્ડ્સ શોધવા અને પુનઃપ્રાપ્ત કરવાની મંજૂરી આપે છે તેમજ ઓનલાઈન રિઝર્વેશન અને ઉધાર લેનારની સ્થિતિ તપાસ જેવી અન્ય સુવિધાઓ પણ આપે છે. ત્રીજી પેઢીના ઓપેકમાં વર્લ્ડ વાઈડ વેબની વિશેષતાઓનો સમાવેશ થાય છે. જે તેમને દૂરથી વધુ સુલભ બનાવે છે. વેબ-આધારિત ઓપેક બહુ-પરિમાણીય શોધોને મંજૂરી આપે છે. જે ઉપયોગમાં લેવાતા સોફ્ટવેરના આધારે એક્સેસ પોઈન્ટ અને ડેટા તત્વો પ્રદાન કરે છે.

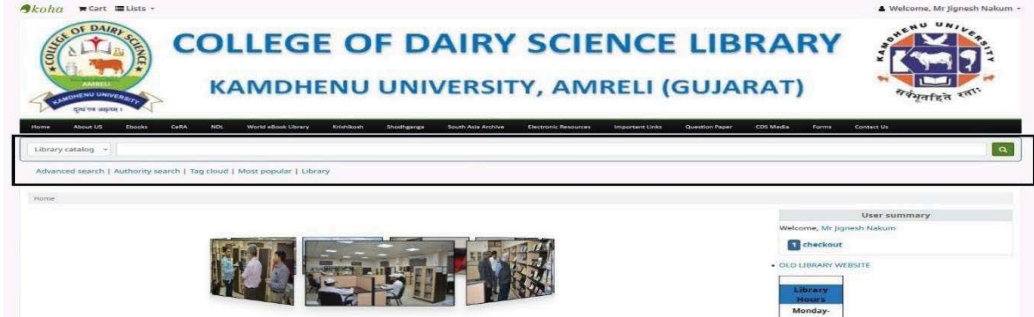
૭. વેબ-આધારિત ઓપેક ના થોડા ફાયદા (A Few Benefits of A Web-Based OPAC) :-

- તે ઈન્ટરનેટ/ઈન્ટ્રાનેટ દ્વારા 24/7 સુલભ છે.
- સ્વતંત્ર શોધો કીવર્ડ, શીર્ષક, લેખક, વિષય, ISBN, શ્રેણી અને કોલ નંબરનો ઉપયોગ કરીને હાથ ધરવામાં આવી શકે છે.
- વપરાશકર્તા તેમના વેબ-ઓપેક એકાઉન્ટમાં લોગ ઇન કરીને, નિયત તારીખો અને દંડ સહિત, તેમના નામ હેઠળ ઉછીના લીધેલા પુસ્તકોને સહેલાઈથી ચકાસી શકે છે.
- ઈન્ટરનેટ સાથેના કોઈપણ ઉપકરણમાંથી એક્સેસિબિલિટી.
- પુસ્તકાલયો માટે ખર્ચ-અસરકારકતા.

૮. પડકારો અને મર્યાદાઓ (Challenges and Limitations) :-

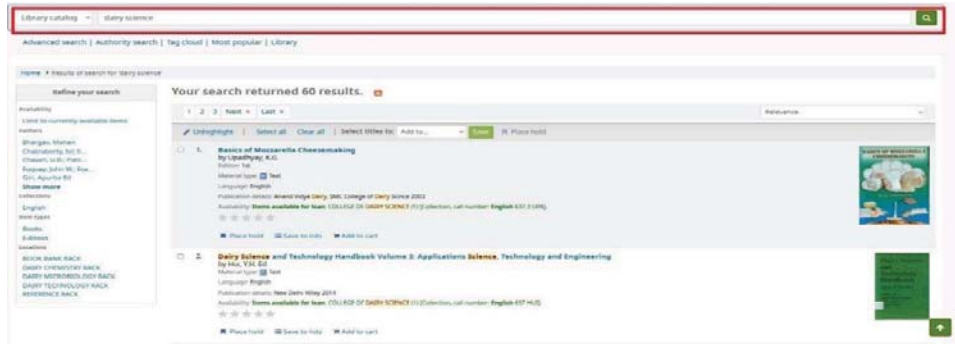
- બિન-ટેક-સમજશક્તિ વપરાશકર્તાઓ માટે ઉપયોગિતાના મુદ્દાઓ.
- સંભવિત તકનીકી ખામીઓ અથવા સર્વર ડાઉનટાઈમ.

૯. CDS AMRELI વેબ-OPAC ની વિશિષ્ટ લાક્ષણિકતાઓ (Distinctive features of CDS AMRELI Web-OPAC) :- કોહા ગ્રંથસૂચિ ડેટાબેઝને વ્યાપક શોધવા માટે ઓનલાઈન સુવિધા પૂરી પાડે છે. શોધ કરતી વખતે દરેક નકલની સ્થિતિ સહિત ચોક્કસ શીર્ષકની સંપૂર્ણ ગ્રંથસૂચિ માહિતી જોઈ શકાય છે. જે સૂચવે છે કે તે ‘ઉપલબ્ધ છે’ અથવા ‘ચેક આઉટ છે’ અથવા ‘ક્યા કાબટમાં છે’ વગેરે. પુસ્તકો, સામયિકો, ઈ-બુક્સ જેવા વિવિધ કોહા ડેટાબેઝ પર ઓનલાઈન શોધ કરી શકાય છે.



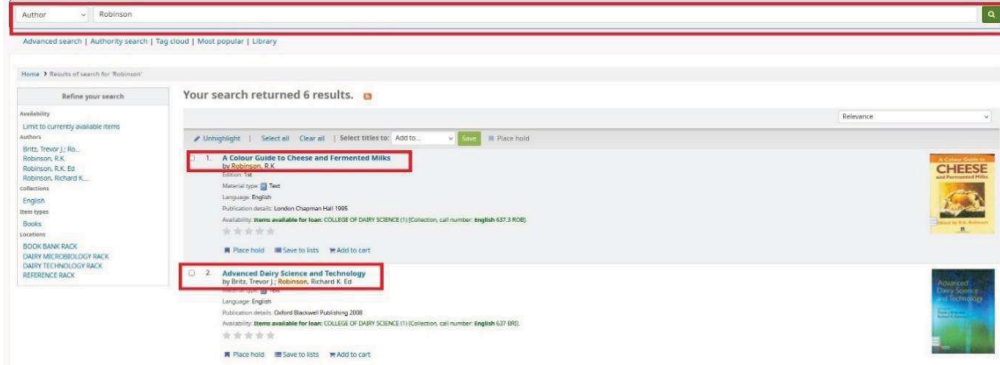
આકૃતિ ૧. કોહા વેબ-ઓપેક શોધ સ્ક્રીન
આકૃતિ ૨. કોહા વેબ-ઓપેક શોધ વિકલ્પો

- સરળ શોધ કેવી રીતે કરવી (How to Conduct a Simple Search) :- સિમ્પલ સર્ચ કરવા માટે સર્ચ બોક્સમાં એક શબ્દ અથવા ઘણા શબ્દો દાખલ કરો. સિમ્પલ સર્ચ એ મુખ્ય શબ્દ શોધ છે. સિસ્ટમ એવા પરિણામો પ્રાપ્ત કરશે જેમાં રેકૉર્ડના કોઈપણ ક્ષેત્રમાં શોધ શબ્દ(ઓ) હોય અથવા શોધ શબ્દ નો સમાવેશ થાય છે.



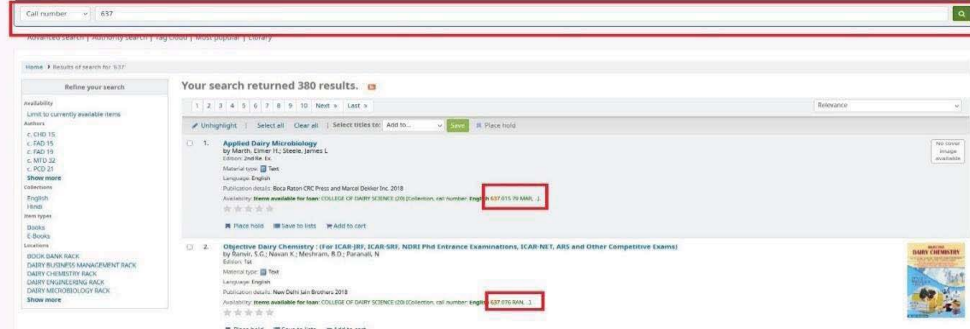
આકૃતિ ૩. ડેરી વિજ્ઞાન માટે શોધ પરિણામ

- લેખક (Author):- વ્યક્તિગત અને કોર્પોરેટ લેખકના નામ દ્વારા મૂળાક્ષરમાં ગોઠવાયેલ છે. આશ્રયદાતા લેખક શોધ દ્વારા સૂચિશોધી શકે છે (ઉદા. રોબિન્સન)



આકૃતિ ૪. લેખકના નામ રોબિન્સન માટે શોધ પરિણામ

- કોલ નંબર (Call number):- આશ્રયદાતાઓ કોલ નંબરનો ઉપયોગ કરીને પણ શોધી શકે છે.



આકૃતિ ૫. કોલ નંબર (ડીડીસી ડયુઈ ડેસીમલ કલાસીફિકેશન નંબર) ૬૩૭

- અદ્યતન શોધ (Advanced Search) :- જ્યારે તમને સામાન્ય શોધ સાથે સૌથી યોગ્ય સામગ્રી ન મળે ત્યારે તમે સતત ટૂલબાર પર શોધ વિકલ્પ પર ક્લિક કરીને ઉન્નત શોધ પૃષ્ઠ પર જઈ શકો છો. અદ્યતન શોધ પૃષ્ઠ તમારી શોધના પરિણામોને મર્યાદિત કરવાની ઘણી રીતો પ્રદાન કરે છે. તમે બુલિયન ઓપરેટરો AND, OR અને NOT નો ઉપયોગ કરીને શોધી શકો છો. વસ્તુના પ્રકાર, વર્ષ અને ભાષા અથવા પેટા પ્રકારો પ્રેક્ષકો, સામગ્રી અથવા વધારાના સામગ્રી પ્રકારો સ્થાન અને ઉપલબ્ધતા દ્વારા મર્યાદિત કરો. એડવાન્સડ સર્ચ પેજ પરનો પ્રથમ મર્યાદિત વિભાગ તમારી શોધમાં બુલિયન ઓપરેટર્સનો ઉપયોગ કરવાની ઝડપી અને સરળ રીત પ્રદાન કરે છે.

નમૂના શોધ આગળ બતાવવામાં આવે છે. ત્યારબાદ તેના પરિણામો આવે છે. ઉદાહરણ તરીકે, જો તમે માર્કોબાયોલોજી અને ડેરીની શોધ કરી રહ્યા છો તો શોધ નીચે આપેલા ચિત્રની જેમ તૈયાર કરી શકાય છે.

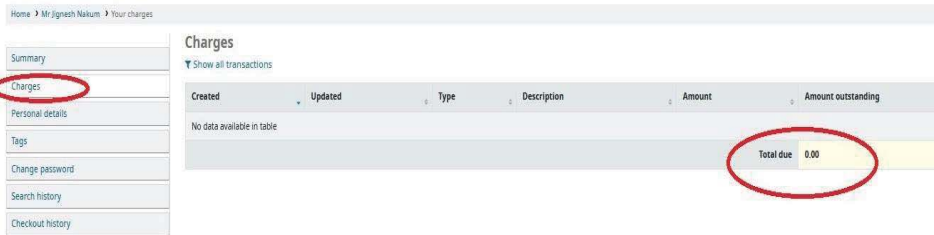
-

- મારા ખાતાનો ઉપયોગ કેવી રીતે કરવો (How to use My Account) :- તમે કેમ્પસની અંદર અથવા બહાર કોઈપણ કમ્પ્યુટરથી લૉગ ઇન કરી શકો છો અને તમારી વ્યક્તિગત માહિતી મેળવી શકો છો.
- મારો સારાંશ (My Summary) :- એકવાર લૉગ ઇન થયા પછી તમે તમારા ખાતાનો સારાંશ જોઈ શકો છો. કેટલી વસ્તુઓ ઉધાર લેવામાં આવી છે. કેટલા પુસ્તકો પરત કરવાના છે વગેરે જોઈ શકો છો.



આકૃતિ ૮. સારાંશમાં દર્શાવ્યા મુજબ નામ, પુસ્તકોની વિગત, તારીખ વગેરે જોઈ શકાય છે.

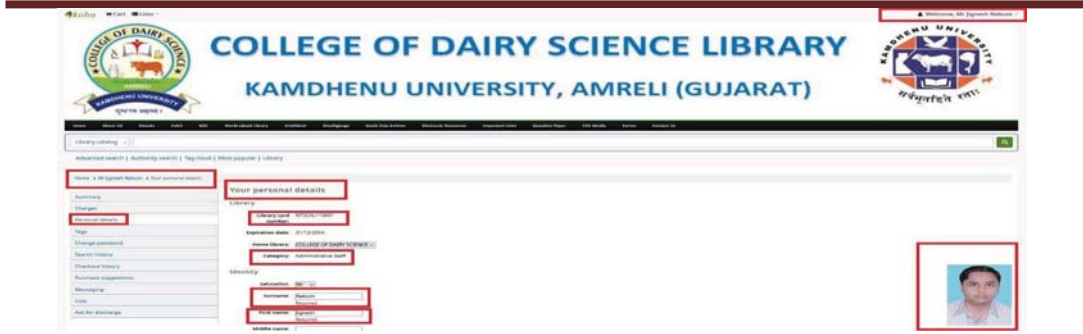
- વર્તમાન દંડ (Charges / Fine) :- મારા સારાંશમાં માય સમરી ટેબની બાજુમાં દંડ ટેબ દેખાય છે. પ્રસ્તુત રકમ વર્તમાન દંડ છે. જે તમે લાયબ્રેરીને ચૂકવવા પડશે. તમે મારા દંડ ટેબ પર તમારા દંડનો ઇતિહાસ પણ ચકાસી શકો છો.



આકૃતિ ૯. Charges માં દર્શાવ્યા મુજબ વર્તમાન દંડ ની રકમ જોઈ શકાય છે.

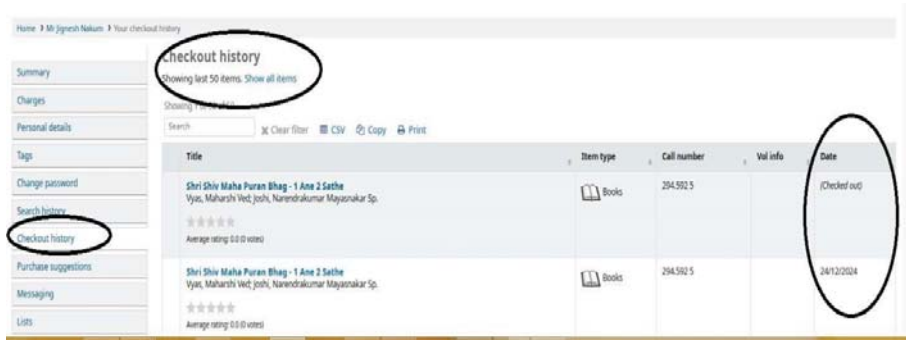
નોંધ :- જો ઓવરડ્યુ ટેબ પણ દેખાય છે, તો તેનો અર્થ એ છે કે તમારી પાસે લોન પર ઓવરડ્યુ આઈટમ છે અને જ્યાં સુધી તમે લાઈબ્રેરીમાં આઈટમ પરત ન કરો ત્યાં સુધી દંડ વધતો રહેશે.

- તમારી વ્યક્તિગત વિગતો (Personal details) :- અહીં તમે તમારી વ્યક્તિગત વિગતો જોઈ શકો છો જેમકે, કાર્ડ નંબર, અટક, નામ, સંપર્ક, ફોટો, વગેરે.. વિગતો જોઈ શકાય છે. જો તમે આ ભાગમાં કોઈ ફેરફાર કરવા માંગતા હો તો તમે આ માર્ગદર્શિકાના ફૂટર પર આપવામાં આવેલી વિગતો માટે સંપર્ક કરી શકો છો.



આકૃતિ ૧૦. તમારી વ્યક્તિગત વિગતો જોઈ શકાય છે.

- મારો વાંચન ઇતિહાસ (My Reading History) :- મારી વાંચન ઇતિહાસ ટેબ તમારા સંપૂર્ણ ચેક આઉટ ઇતિહાસને જાહેર કરે છે. તે ખાસ કરીને ત્યારે ઉપયોગી થઈ શકે છે જ્યારે તમે ફરીથી ઉધાર લેવા માંગતા હોવ તેવી વસ્તુ (ઓ) ની વિગતો શોધી રહ્યા હોય.



આકૃતિ ૧૧. અગાઉ લીધેલા પુસ્તકો, ક્યારે લીધા હતા તેની વિગતો વગેરે જોઈ શકાય છે.

- સંદેશાવ્યવહાર (Messaging) :- તમારી સંદેશાવ્યવહાર સુયોજનો માટે છે. તમે જ્યારે ગ્રંથાલય માંથી પુસ્તકો લેશો ત્યારે અલેટ માટે થઈ ને તમને ઈ-મેઈલ દ્વારા મેસેજ (સંદેશો) આવશે તેના માટે છે. જેમાં અલગ - અલગ પુસ્તક ચેક ઈન, ચેક આઉટ, રીન્યુ, રીમાઈન્ડર વગેરે જેવા સંદેશો પ્રાપ્તી માટે છે.



આકૃતિ ૧૨. ઈ-મેઈલ દ્વારા મેસેજ (સંદેશો) આવશે તેના માટે છે.

૧૦. ઉપસંહાર (Conclusion) :- આ સંશોધન પુસ્તકાલયો માટે એક શક્તિશાળી સાધન તરીકે કોહા વેબ-ઓપેકના મહત્વ પર પ્રકાશ પાડે છે. જેમાં સ્ટાફ અને સમર્થકો માટે ચાલુ તાલીમ અને સમર્થનની જરૂરિયાત પર ભાર મૂકવામાં આવ્યો છે. તે સંશોધન માટે ભવિષ્યની દિશાઓની પણ ચર્ચા કરે છે, જેમ કે સિસ્ટમની ક્ષમતાઓને વધારવા માટે આર્ટિફિશિયલ ઇન્ટેલિજન્સ અને મશીન લર્નિંગ જેવી ઉભરતી તકનીકોની સંભાવનાનું અન્વેષણ કરવું. આ ટેકનોલોજી અત્યંત ઇન્ટરેક્ટિવ છે. જે તેને ઓછા પ્રોગ્રામિંગ અનુભવ ધરાવતા પુસ્તકાલય વ્યાવસાયિકો માટે યોગ્ય બનાવે છે. ઓપેક ને સુધારવા માટે તે સરળ, આકર્ષક અને ઉપયોગમાં સરળ હોવું જોઈએ.

૧૧. સંદર્ભ (References) :-

- CDS Amreli Website: <http://45.119.9.30/>
- KOHA Official Website: <https://koha-community.org/>
- Bareh, C. K., & Chanda, A. (2018). The Implementation of Koha Web-OPAC: A Study of Assam Don Bosco University Library. *Journal of Northeast Indian Cultures*, 4(1), 55-82.
- Chanda, Dr. Anupam, (2020). Customization of Koha Online Public Access Catalogue: An Experimental Study. *Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal)*, 4661.
- Gupta, R., & Singh, S. (2019). Web-OPAC systems in academic libraries: An analysis of KOHA's implementation. *Journal of Library Technology*, 15(2), 23-34.
- Kumar, V. (2020). Open-source library management systems: A case study of KOHA. *International Journal of Library and Information Science*, 12(3), 45-54.
- Mishra, A. S. (2015). KOHA Web-OPAC: How to use it? *E. Academic Research*, 3(4).
- Nath, A. & Sharma, A. (2006). Use of Online Public Access Catalogue by the Research Scholars in Panjab University Library, Chandigarh: A Survey. *Library Herald*, 44 (3).
- Patel, M., & Desai, K. (2021). Enhancing user satisfaction with KOHA Web-OPAC: A study in public libraries. *Journal of Information Systems and Library Management*, 10(1).
- Sharma, A. K., Tripathi, D. P., & Mishra, V. K. (2016). Koha Web OPAC-Customizing it to Make a Library Portal -A Case Study of Assam University Library. *Library Herald*, 54(2), 154-173. doi: 10.5958/0976-2469.2016.00012.9



विद्या परमं बलम्



IRed

संशोधन * शिक्षण * विकास



AYUDH PUBLICATION

Publication of Books with ISBN

AYUDH JOURNAL (2321 : 2160)

SURABHI JOURNAL (2349 : 4557)

Contacts: 9428343635, 9106942482

Email: ayudh2020@gmail.com

