

Kamla Bhasin as a Renowned Developmental Feminist and Activist

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Abstract:

Noted feminist scholar and activist Kamla Bhasin Monday said that patriarchy which was the genesis of all feminist struggles wasn't only unfair to women, it's also unfair to men, primarily because a patriarchal mindset dehumanizes the lads during a society. She was speaking on the relevance of feminism in South Asia and averred that feminism during a region like South Asia, which is one among the foremost patriarchal regions within the world due to its inherent beliefs associated with caste impurity, is "not just relevant but also an important."

Index Terms: Fundamental Development, Sustainable Development.

I. INTRODUCTION

In these pages, Kamla Bhasin, Isis International partner from India, shares with us her thoughts and reflections about what the issues of standard improvement, about what economical advancement truly should be, and about what we can do to advance reasonable advancement. These thoughts have originated from conversations with companions and from various readings. She imparts them to us to invigorate more conversation and refinement. They have, as she says, to be concretized by various gatherings as per their own particular circumstances.

One of the frequently utilized meanings of reasonable improvement is that displayed in the 1987 report of the Brunt land Commission, Our Common Future:

"Maintainable advancement is advancement which addresses the issues of the present without trading off the capacity of people in the future to address their own issues... Practical advancement requires meeting the fundamental needs of all and stretching out to all the chance to fulfill their yearnings for a superior life." However, the Commission considered financial to be as the fundamental condition for supportable improvement. It expressed: "If enormous pieces of the creating scene are to deflect financial, social and natural calamities, it is basic that worldwide monetary development be rejuvenated. In functional terms it implies increasingly fast monetary development in both modern and creating nations." Women have been testing this idea of advancement for a considerable length of time. What are ladies' dreams of economical improvement? This issue of Women in real life unites the examinations, points of view and dreams of ladies from different parts of the world. In the opening article Kamla Bhasin talks about her vision of economical improvement which, similar to a tree, develops from beneath upwards. Different articles bring perspectives on ladies and gatherings from both the South and the North - reasonable improvement is an issue that connections ladies around the globe and one that ladies are handling on a worldwide level. Are ladies' dreams of feasible improvement excessively optimistic, unfeasible? Idealistic? This issue takes a gander at how ladies are incorporating supportable improvement dreams and methodologies. Kamla Bhasin, in her article, focuses on the significance of us all completing our little examinations in supportable improvement. The significant thing isn't to do this in disconnection yet to arrange, with the goal that these little

drops will stream together into a stream and these streams into a greater stream. This issue of Women in real life is a commitment to the flowing together of ladies' numerous encounters of reasonable improvement around the globe, and to the flowing together of our dreams and systems also. We trust that this will promote further investigation and the proceeded with advancement of systems for feasible improvement - at the full scale level just as at the miniaturized scale level and at last add to the strengthening of ladies [1-6].

II. A FEW PROBLEMS OF MAINSTREAM DEVELOPMENT

The primary model of improvement followed by our nations has concentrated on generation of merchandise. It has been fixated on material perspectives, with financial matters, at the expense of every other part of life. This is the reason Gross National Product (GNP) is the primary criteria for making a decision about a nation's improvement, individuals' prosperity. Also, GNP is determined by whatever is created and sold in the market. Alcohol creations, Weapons preparations, erotic entertainment all these go into the count of GNP. Will the quantity of weapons a nation produces be a proportion of its prosperity? Benefit is the fundamental God right now advancement; benefit dependent on purported "free market" and "facilitated commerce" standards. Yet, really the market and exchange is nor being nor reasonable. The frail and little consistently miss out to the solid and huge. Regardless of the fixation on creation, huge quantities of individuals are as yet ravenous, malnourished, and under-dressed. For instance, disregarding consistent ascent underway in India, 17% of individuals are seriously malnourished, 40% decently malnourished, and 40,000 kids become dazzle each year in light of Vitamin A lack. This shows how socially out of line the development in GNP has been. The rich are wasting the restricted assets of the world while the poor need more to make due right now. The present framework has misused nature, and individuals expanded aberrations at

all levels made chains of importance of various sorts, in countries, individuals, societies. Right now, values like morals, profound quality, and equity have been overlooked or consigned to the zone of the individual or strict life. Open life is only for the quest for benefit and force. Modern science believes man to be preeminent, far beyond nature, not part of nature. Nature has been pillaged, timberlands vanishing, land, water, air have been harmed by an excess of utilization of pesticides, composts. Streams and oceans have been harmed by production line profluent, oil tankers and all wellsprings of toxic gases. This slaughtering of nature influences ladies substantially more, particularly country ladies. On the off chance that woods vanish, she is the person who needs to walk longer to get water, grain and fuel; the men in her family are driven away from the towns to go to urban areas looking for employments. She turns into the leader of the family unit, the sole overseer. This sort of advancement dependent on ravenousness and foul play is unfeasible. The existence emotionally supportive networks of tribal's, workers are vanishing. Individuals' assets like basic terrains, backwoods have been turning out to be benefit chasing justification for industry and lumberjacks.

III. WHAT IS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT?

The inquiry is: what sort of improvement would be feasible? What would be the primary qualities of maintainable advancement? Bunches of individuals wherever are scanning for arrangements. These are individuals who are concerned, who care and who are fearless enough to pose genuine inquiries, sufficiently courageous to challenge the large and amazing, the ravenous and heartless. Isn't it mind boggling that the supposed instructed, logical, current, rich individuals are driving the world to fiasco and it is poor people, the purported uneducated individuals who are yelling "Stop this frenzy". A Latin American dissident/scholar said as of late "My individuals don't need advancement. They just need to live." One miracle who is progressively "exceptional", the individuals who are

completely separated from nature and who are crushing the planet with their unfeasible way of life or the individuals who are as yet attempting to live in agreement with nature? Who are worldwide residents? The stream set sorts zooming over the world or the individuals who expend little and don't add to biological debacle? Who ought to be the specialists now, the researcher, financial specialist and lawmakers who have carried the world to the edge of debacle or those ladies and men whose information, shrewdness, ways of life were pronounced "in reverse"? What do we need to do with the goal that everybody can live? A few things are as of now very clear. They will get clearer as we push ahead on the way of feasible improvement. Oiu" concern isn't only for the present age should hand over a superior, all the more just and manageable world to the people to come. •A- Development must be in amicability with nature. It can't be over-abused. Nature continues us so we need to support nature. We need to analyze those societies and reunions which regard, love or treat nature as a living framework. We need to take a gander at and teach fi-om individuals who are near nature, as tribal's, natives, and local Americans. We need to give nature as much as we take from it or more and approach her with deference. "In the event that we take a gander at our old custom [7].

Kamla Bhasin, one among the founders of Jagori and Sangat, said that feminism in India is that the utmost belief within the constitution of India which is predicated entirely on the premise of equality.

The reality, however, Bhasin acknowledged was extremely contrasting. Talking about the distressing South Asian scenario with reference to gender inequalities, she reminded the audience of the chilling statistics of 37 million girls killed within the wombs of their mothers or as infants thanks to the prejudices of society and preference for sons. The veteran feminist said that this was worse than the killing of 6 million Jews by the Nazis. "These are girls killed by their own families and by doctors who are alleged to save lives," she said.

She particularly emphasized on the Indian case where widows are sent to humiliating chambers of Vrindavan, where they're pushed to a lifetime of doom and acknowledged that the hypocrisy of the society which extols women within the name of 'devi worship' but continuously persecutes women in various ways.

Giving a definition of feminism, consistent with her own perspective, she said that it's about challenging inequalities and denial of rights. Bhasin said that some people dismiss feminism as something bad and call feminists as "feminizes", a comparison, she felt was odious. "The Nazis killed people. Has any feminist been known to kill or torment anyone," she asked. She said that a wrong misconception and stereo-type has been created about feminism that this ideology aims at replacing patriarchy with matriarchy, whereas the sole thing that feminism aims to try to is to make equality within the society.

She called attention to that women's liberation was basically unique in relation to humanism since humanism doesn't challenge sex disparity. Explaining, she said that during opportunity battle in the nation and development of the rights for Dalits, the topic of sexual orientation has not exactly been figured in despite the fact that these are battles that draw their authenticity from the standards of humanism.

She said that while men could be women's activists in their speculation, there could be ladies who are enemies of women's activists and regretted that typically men delay from joining women's activist battles in light of the swelled consciences that male centric society has made. "This faltering," she stated, "is an indication of a male centric mentality that strengthens stereo-types."

Bhasin said that women's liberation works at two levels – ideological and activity and both are significant sections as to realize an adjustment in frames of mind, it is critical to acquire a change attitude.

The man centric society that women's liberation challenges, she affirmed, both exists at a worldwide and the nearby

level. The worldwide issues are about sexual viciousness, inconsistent wages, poor portrayal and unfair limitation for top positions; she said and reminded that each area has nearby issues too. She included South Asia, issues of widows; sati, endowment, sex assurance and female feticide are a portion of the glaring instances of profound established and far reaching man controlled society.

Bhasin explained that sex imbalance isn't just about disparity among people but at the same time is intersectional as it is identified with abuse because of station, destitution, minorities and different variables. Ladies from mistreated character gatherings, she stated, are unquestionably progressively helpless and that is the reason women's activist methodology must be between connected to these inquiries of position, class, ethnic and strict personality.

Cautioning about threats of man centric society in a neo-liberal age, she said that "the greatest test of our occasions is industrialist man controlled society which depends on models of insatiability and transforms ladies and their bodies into items for advancement of erotic entertainment, restorative items, films and even games and toys."

Binding her discourse with mind and silliness, she said that while sports groups expect macho names like Dare Devils and Knight Riders, "a round of cricket can't be delighted in without skimpily dressed cheerleading squad of glamorous looking young ladies," while attacking the sexual imagery of sports because of its commercialization and dehumanization.

She expounded on the de-meaning and stunning verses of the most chauvinist tunes from Indian movies and said that it was stunning that such movies get multi-core businesses. "It is an impression of the general public we live in," she reminded. Discussing the stereo-types supported through toys right now of voracity which hands over toy firearms into hands of young men, she said this is the thing that urges men to get savage and regularly inclined to militarism.

She said that worldwide man centric society can't be tested without testing this monetary and plan of action. She

included that sexual orientation correspondence can guarantee genuine advancement of nations, of families and people.

The prominent women's activist affirmed that it was critical to move male controlled society to try and liberate men from its dehumanizing sway. She clarified, "When a man assaults a lady, a lady is exploited by its physical and mental results however it additionally diminishes a man to a brutal species. Male controlled society harms men since it executes them profoundly."

"There is experimental proof that progressively equivalent social orders lead to more noteworthy financial development and, are additionally more advantageous and tranquil." She included, "There is a requirement for everybody to address and change their particular conventional qualities that hinder the advancement toward sexual orientation fairness." On male centric society as a framework that propagates male force, she contended that it is a belief system that exists in each organization of the general public. It is in light of a legitimate concern for the two people to annihilate man centric society with the goal that they can be liberated from the jobs it forces on them.

Affirming that women's liberation is very developmental in the manner it impacts change, Kamla Bhasin helped the crowd to remember the noteworthy and milestone changes by strict pioneers and reformers as the centuries progressed – the incorporation of ladies in the Sangha 2500 years back, prophet Mohammad's pronouncement on property rights, right to training, marriage and separation and so forth and Guru Nanak's sex talk. "The talk of those occasions may not appear to be pertinent presently however was much relatively revolutionary in those days and plots the historical backdrop of women's activist battles even when the word 'women's liberation' was not begat."

She said that there could be no ideal woman's rights, as it is consistent excursion of testing stereo-types, which even women's activist like her, occasionally unwittingly support,

uncovering the profound established effects of male centric society that has been existing for quite a long time. She said that being a women's activist is troublesome in light of the fact that it included "above all else addressing of oneself." She explained, "It enters one's homes, relations and religion – all of which sustain generalizations, giving instances of sexual orientation inclinations embraced through social and customary practices and celebrations like Kanyadan during relationships and Raksha-Bandhan."

Woman's rights, Bhasin clarified, along these lines included addressing and adjusting one's own demeanors. "It would be an instance of twofold talk, in the event that we overlook our obligation to challenge these stereo-types in day by day lives and afterward request equivalent rights."

Bhasin finished her persuasive talk by asserting that women's activists break doubles among people through correspondence. She shared her preferred trademarks, "I am not a divider that partitions, I am a break in that divider," "Men of Quality are not scared of Equality," and "Not adore for Power yet intensity of Love" with an extolling crowd [8-10].

IV. CONCLUSION

Kamla Bhasin and Nigh at Said Khan have rightfully observed that an idea cannot be confined within national or geographic boundaries. "Einstein was not born in Lahore, Marx in Calcutta or Lenin in Dhaka, yet their western origins has not made their ideas irrelevant for us." Similarly the ideologies of various western feminist theories help us in understanding historical, cultural, concrete realities and levels of consciousness, perceptions and actions in the Indian perspective. Kamla Bhasin's book *Borders & Boundaries* marks one of the more significant endeavors by historians, sociologists, feminists, to revisit the events surrounding the independence and partition of the Indian sub-continent, with a view to provide alternate accounts and histories of the times. Though women's plight was a strain constantly recreated in the literature of the time, the

interrogation of political moves of the State (like in undertakings such as the Recovery Operations) was a rarity.

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Human Trafficking in Chhattisgarh Role of State Government

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Abstract:

Human Trafficking is a huge hindrance to the social fabric of the society and slows down the path of sustainable development of a country. Trafficking in either form is a curse to the society causing everlasting pains and sufferings not only to the individuals but in a holistic manner causes miseries and devastating effect upon the society. Human Trafficking in Chhattisgarh is at an alarming stage especially with few epicenters mainly Surguja, Jashpur, Raigarh and Korba Districts being the most vulnerable. However the sincere efforts put in by the State Government as well as active role played by the Judiciary, especially the High Court of Chhattisgarh, the cascading effect of Human Trafficking is under control and proper check and balance. The present study embarks upon the positive role played by the State Government to bring out logical end to the problem of human trafficking and aims to curb the evil at its bud.

Index Terms: Social Fabric, Syndicates, Cartels, Rehabilitation, Vulnerable, State Government, Village Panchayats and Municipal Committees.

I. INTRODUCTION

Trafficking human beings is one of the worst form of human exploitation. A world wide phenomenon, it has its own relevance and peculiarity to India, given a large population and the need for opportunities for growth and survival. Complete eradication would require a herculean effort, but none the less, positive and concrete steps are

required to curb it to the maximum extent possible. Human Trafficking therefore is a complex and multi-dimensional phenomenon which requires a multi-disciplinary approach and strategy for its study and impact upon Indian Society especially within emphasis to the Schedule areas of Chhattisgarh. Human Trafficking exists in various forms with different geographies and groups involved and is highly organized involving syndicates and cartels. Human Trafficking is intertwined in complex ways with multiple issues of labour and other similar problems arising in day to day life. It raises several questions relating to adoption, organ trade and surrogacy etc. The northern part of the Chhattisgarh is notorious for human trafficking for domestic servitude purposes whereas the central part is known for labour trafficking. The southern part is however known for child trafficking. In recent past, Chhattisgarh State has received complaints of bonded labour from Delhi, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Jashpur. Although abundant in minerals and forest relating products, the backwardness due to illiteracy, prevalence of naxalism, less number of employment opportunities, abject poverty, absence of basic facilities like education and food security, there has been increasing trend for human trafficking. Most of the children and girls are lured and trafficked from the State for employment in city households, industrial and manufacturing units, hotels, fishing trawlers, mines and construction activities. It is also noticed that the demand for Chhattisgarh children for domestic work is very high in national capital as well as adjoining areas for the reason of their being easily available, cheaper, complains less and have no demands. The recruiting placement agencies deploy local touts in the States to convince victims and

more so the relatives of the victims are more prone and susceptible to easy money gains. The supply racket have become a thriving business for several agents in contact / close proximity with Manjhi, Manjwar and Uraon Tribes of Northern Chhattisgarh [1-2].

II. SIGNIFICANCE

The significance of the study is to bring out the emerging as well as emergent factors which has aggravated the problems relating to trafficking of human, especially women and children who form the vulnerable sections of the society and laying special emphasis in the Scheduled areas of Chhattisgarh. This study tries to reveal the response of the State Government to effectively and efficiently curb the evil of human trafficking with thrust emphasis on tribal dominated districts. The study also signifies how the efforts made by the executive as well as the legislature in a longer run would ameliorate the conditions and plight of the trafficked persons and its responses. The research aims to tackle multi-dimensional nature of the problem, defects/lacuna in the law, inadequate law enforcement, involvement of organized mafia and the deep agonies of the victims. Since, especially women and children trafficking are one of the of the most despicable forms of violation of human rights, therefore my study aims at resolving this issue and projects for a benevolent study to tackle the menace of women and children. That further the significance of the study is to carve out mechanism to effectively handle the growing rate of human trafficking and bring out viable solutions catering to the needs and aspirations of trafficked persons. That instant study also highlights the pivotal role played by the State Government whereby human trafficking is being dealt stringently and with iron hand [3-4].

III. OBJECTIVES

The various objectives of the study are:-

1. Need to identify gaps and combat the phenomenon of human trafficking as it is a serious crime and grave violation of human rights.
2. To focus on Rescue, Reintegration and Rehabilitation of persons affected by human trafficking.
3. To examine the cause and effect relationship this contributes more to woman and child trafficking.
4. To provide practical recommendations for improving access to remedies for victims of trafficking in persons.
5. To enlarge the scope of existing mechanisms / measures to curb human trafficking.

IV. METHODOLOGY

The present research studies:

1. Need for community protection mechanisms, strengthening of grass root democratic units viz. Municipal Committees, Village Panchayats and Janpad Panchayats.
2. Rehabilitative measures provided to the victims of the human trafficking.
3. Hindrances caused to the victims of human trafficking while coming to main stream and for addressing their emergent issues.

V. RESPONSE OF STATE GOVERNMENT

Trafficking survivors and activists have urged the government to recognize human trafficking as a national phenomenon and bring more women in the decision making role to change the mindset of the people. In a workshop organized by Sankalp Foundation on 'Is Human Trafficking a People's issue in Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Mizoram and Telangana'?, the survivors made an appeal to the Government to recognize trafficking as a

people's issue or a mainstream governance issue. The participation of women need to be increased in decision making process and would in fact help in curbing the evil of human trafficking by more productive participation and effective role to be played by them in society as well as nation building. Jashpur, a predominantly tribal district in the north east of Chhattisgarh, has been known as a hub for human trafficking but for the last few years it has emerged as a skill development centre. The foundation for this change was laid when Chhattisgarh became the first State to enact a law to provide skill development to unemployed youths in 2013. Under the Mukhya Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana, the focus was on equipping the youth, especially women with necessary skills and training. As many as 7,434 women have been trained in different vocational skills since 2016 and thereby have secured jobs. Most of them are tribals from rural background who were more vulnerable to child trafficking and other forms of exploitation. The employment of preraks (motivators) who worked as skill mobilizers have encouraged the youths to enlist for Modular Employable Skill Courses enlisted by the State Skill Development Authority. Now the trained women are engaged in processing and production of Kosa Tassar Silk. Trafficked Women from the State of Chhattisgarh are becoming commandos with the help of police, NGO's and other organizations to sustain themselves and work for the betterment of the society. The task of self defence have made them self reliant and has added to the security of the country which is a noble step towards self empowerment and imposing greater sense of responsibility among them so that they can contribute to their best for the nation and well being of every citizens of country. This has a chain reaction also as these women's becomes ideal for others and the trafficked persons have a tendency to follow them and other affected persons also choose the right path of progress and prosperity. Beti Zindabad is a flagship project undertaken by the Chhattisgarh Government whereby this unique initiative is helping survivors of human trafficking by setting up bakery units in Jashpur, Chhattisgarh. The

women survivors who run the bakery units were earlier subjected to trauma, trafficking, enslavement, and even physical abuse. Running the bakery unit has given their life a new meaning and these women are embracing it well. Thus after spending some of the darkest days of their life, they are rescued from the different parts of the country and are living a well dignified life to their satisfaction causing overall happiness in a society. Breaking the pattern of obsolete skill development programmes, youths in Jashpur are being trained in hospitality, construction work, plastic engineering, fire safety and other occupational skills. Thus multi-state, multi-stakeholder as well as multi-departmental collaboration is needed to address the issue of human trafficking as it is a complex problem which needs multi-pronged approach for its eradication. However the State Government has played an active role in bringing victims to the main stream by providing alternative means of livelihood which have propelled the path of progress and prosperity among the local youths.

VI. CONCLUSION/ RECOMMENDATION

That in order to effectively deal with the problem of human trafficking, concentrated efforts need to be relied upon rather to have a non realistic approach towards its control and effective management. The various recommendations put forth for managing the attitude and complex issue of human trafficking are as :-

- i. There is need to ensure safe migration for women and children so that they do not fall into prey due to unsafe migration.
- ii. Participation of women need to be increased and strengthen especially at grass root level.
- iii. Vocational training in its new form and perspective need to be imparted to the local nascent youths so that they become part of main stream.

- iv. Need for collaborative efforts by State Legal Services Authority in partnership with other agencies for formulating new ways and strategies to curb human trafficking.
- v. Maintaining a regular watch over the villages and potentially vulnerable areas like bus stands, railway stations, taxi stands and other public places where commutation / transportation takes place.
- vi. Need for Inter-State Collaborations, especially between Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Jharkhand and Bihar to effectively deal with the problem of human trafficking.
- vii. Panchayat Institutions can play a significant role in transforming human beings thus they need to be further empowered by legislative laws.
- viii. To create awareness among Panchayat officials, school children, police personnel and government departments.
- ix. Effective participation of civil society groups and other non-state functionaries to play active role in decision making progress.
- x. In case of child victims, better education followed by good nurturing need to be focused upon for effective redressal mechanism.
- xi. To enlarge the scope, ambit and definition of compensation to the victims.

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छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य के मत्स्य पालन उद्योग का आर्थिक अध्ययन

राकेश कुमार गुप्ता,

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सारांश :

भारत एक लोककल्याणकारी देश एवं विकासशील अर्थव्यवस्था है। वर्तमान में हमारे देश की लगभग 69 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में अधिवास करती है। भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था के ग्रामीण क्षेत्र की संरचनात्मक व्यवस्था अत्यन्त चुनौतीपूर्ण होने के कारण हमारे देश में खाद्य सुरक्षा एक अनिवार्य एवं महत्वपूर्ण बिन्दु है। भारत में खाद्य सुरक्षा के लिए दो आवश्यक एवं महत्वपूर्ण तत्व हैं— पहला खाद्यान्न की आपूर्ति जो मुख्य रूप से घरेलू उत्पादन और विदेशी आयात पर अवलम्बित है तथा दूसरा निम्न क्रयशक्ति क्षमता वाले व्यक्तियों तक खाद्यान्न की सस्ती दर पर उपलब्धता एवं खाद्यान्न का पारदर्शितापूर्ण वितरण किया जाना है।

कुँजी शब्द — क्रयशक्ति क्षमता, खाद्य सुरक्षा, अन्त्योदय परिवार एवं प्राथमिकतामूलक परिवार।

I. प्रस्तावना

देश में गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे जीवन-यापन करने वालों की स्थिति सुधारने के लिए विज़न- 2020 फॉर इण्डिया नाम से एक महत्वाकांक्षी नीतिगत दस्तावेज केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा तैयार किया गया है, इसका उद्देश्य एक निश्चित समय सीमा के अन्तर्गत गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे आने वाले लोगों की विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों के द्वारा स्थिति में सुधार करना है, ताकि अगले 20 वर्षों में गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे का कलंक पूरी तरह से समाज से मिटाया जा सके, इसके लिए योजना आयोग के सदस्य डॉ. एस. पी. गुप्ता की अध्यक्षता में एक समिति का गठन शहरी विकास एवं गरीबी उन्मूलन मंत्रालय

द्वारा किया गया है। शहरी विकास एवं गरीबी उन्मूलन मंत्रालय के अनुसार विज़न- 2020 फॉर इण्डिया ऐसा महत्वपूर्ण दस्तावेज है जिसके आधार पर दो दशकों के लिए अनेक नई परियोजनाएँ एवं कार्यक्रम प्रारम्भ किए गए [1]।

II. अध्ययन के उद्देश्य :

प्रत्येक शोध कार्य किसी विशिष्ट उद्देश्य की प्राप्ति के लिए किया जाता है। इन उद्देश्यों की प्राप्ति के लिए शोध प्रबन्ध छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में खाद्य सुरक्षा योजना की उपलब्धियों, चुनौतियों व संभावनाओं का एक अध्ययन (गौरेला पेण्ड्रा मरवाही जिले के विशेष संदर्भ में) के अग्रांकित उद्देश्य निर्धारित किये गये हैं—

- गौरेला पेण्ड्रा मरवाही जिले में खाद्य सुरक्षा योजना का विभिन्न वर्गों के लाभार्थी परिवारों— अन्त्योदय परिवार, प्राथमिकतामूलक परिवार, निःशक्तजन, अन्नपूर्णा योजना एवं एकल निराश्रित परिवार में से मुख्य रूप से अन्त्योदय परिवार एवं प्राथमिकतामूलक परिवार को प्राप्त उपलब्धियों का विवेचन करना।
- गौरेला पेण्ड्रा मरवाही जिले में खाद्य सुरक्षा योजना की प्रमुख चुनौतियों का अध्ययन करना तथा उन्हें दूर करने हेतु महत्वपूर्ण सुझाव देना।
- गौरेला पेण्ड्रा मरवाही जिले के लाभार्थी परिवारों— अन्त्योदय परिवार, प्राथमिकतामूलक परिवार, निःशक्तजन, अन्नपूर्णा योजना एवं एकल निराश्रित परिवार में से मुख्य रूप से अन्त्योदय परिवार एवं प्राथमिकतामूलक परिवार के लिए खाद्य सुरक्षा योजना की सम्भावनाओं का अध्ययन करना।

- गौरेला पेण्ड्रा मरवाही जिले के लाभार्थी परिवारों— अन्त्योदय परिवार, प्राथमिकतामूलक परिवार, निःशक्तजन, अन्नपूर्णा योजना एवं एकल निराश्रित परिवार में मुख्य रूप से अन्त्योदय परिवार एवं प्राथमिकतामूलक परिवार के लिए खाद्य एवं पोषण सुरक्षा की आवश्यकता एवं महत्व का अध्ययन करना।
- कोरोना काल में गौरेला पेण्ड्रा मरवाही जिले में लाभार्थी परिवारों— अन्त्योदय परिवार, प्राथमिकतामूलक परिवार, निःशक्तजन, अन्नपूर्णा योजना एवं एकल निराश्रित परिवार में से मुख्य रूप से अन्त्योदय परिवार एवं प्राथमिकतामूलक परिवार के भूख एवं कुपोषण उन्मूलन में खाद्य सुरक्षा योजना को प्रभावी बनाने में छत्तीसगढ़ सरकार की व्यवस्था के क्रियान्वयन का अध्ययन करना [2-4]।

III. अध्ययन की परिकल्पनाएँ

शोधार्थी द्वारा सत्यान्वेषण एवं किसी तथ्य के निष्कर्ष तक पहुँचने के लिए अवधारणाओं का होना आवश्यक है, ताकि अध्ययनकर्ता इस बात की जानकारी प्राप्त कर लेवे कि उसकी परिकल्पना कहाँ तक उचित थी, साथ ही परिकल्पनाओं का होना इसलिए भी आवश्यक होता है कि वह अपने अध्ययन की दिशा निर्धारित कर उसकी प्राप्ति के लिए प्रयत्नशील हो सके। इसी सन्दर्भ में शोधार्थी द्वारा निम्न परिकल्पनाएँ की गई हैं—

- छत्तीसगढ़ खाद्य सुरक्षा योजना के फलस्वरूप गौरेला पेण्ड्रा मरवाही जिले के लाभार्थी परिवारों अन्त्योदय परिवार, प्राथमिकतामूलक परिवार, निःशक्तजन, अन्नपूर्णा योजना एवं एकल निराश्रित परिवार में से मुख्य रूप से अन्त्योदय परिवार एवं प्राथमिकतामूलक परिवार के लिए भोजन की उपलब्धता में वृद्धि हुई है।
- गौरेला पेण्ड्रा मरवाही जिले के लाभार्थी परिवारों — अन्त्योदय परिवार, प्राथमिकतामूलक परिवार, निःशक्तजन, अन्नपूर्णा योजना एवं एकल निराश्रित

परिवार में से मुख्य रूप से अन्त्योदय परिवार और प्राथमिकतामूलक परिवारों के लिए खाद्य सुरक्षा योजना के द्वारा पोषण स्तर तथा स्वास्थ्य की स्थिति में विशेष सुधार नहीं हुआ है।

- छत्तीसगढ़ खाद्य सुरक्षा योजना के अन्तर्गत गौरेला पेण्ड्रा मरवाही जिले में सस्ते मूल्य पर अनाज मिलने के कारण कृषि क्षेत्र मानवीय श्रम के अभाव से प्रभावित हुआ है।
- छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य के गौरेला पेण्ड्रा मरवाही जिले में खाद्य सुरक्षा योजना के कारण लाभार्थी परिवारों अन्त्योदय परिवार, प्राथमिकतामूलक परिवार, निःशक्तजन, अन्नपूर्णा योजना एवं एकल निराश्रित परिवार में से मुख्य रूप से अन्त्योदय परिवार एवं प्राथमिकतामूलक परिवार की आर्थिक स्थिति में महत्वपूर्ण सुधार हुआ है [5]।

IV. अध्ययन की सीमाएँ

प्रस्तुत अध्ययन में गौरेला पेण्ड्रा मरवाही जिले के चार विकासखण्डों का चयन किया गया है और प्रत्येक विकासखण्ड से 50— 50 परिवारों का चयन स्तरीत आधार पर किया गया है। चारों विकासखण्डों के हितग्राही या लाभार्थी परिवारों में से 80 अन्त्योदय परिवारों, 80 प्राथमिकतामूलक परिवारों, 15 निःशक्तजन, 15 एकल निराश्रित परिवारों एवं 10 अन्नपूर्णा योजना से सम्बन्धित परिवारों का अध्ययन किया गया है। इस प्रकार शोध प्रबन्ध में प्राथमिक आँकड़ों के लिए मुख्य रूप से अन्त्योदय परिवारों एवं प्राथमिकतामूलक परिवारों पर केन्द्रित किया गया है तथा इसके लिये प्रत्यक्ष व्यक्तिगत अनुसन्धानों, अप्रत्यक्ष मौखिक अनुसन्धान, स्थानीय स्रोतों और उत्तरदाताओं से सूचना—प्राप्ति, लाभार्थी परिवारों के सूचना देने वाले सूचकों द्वारा अनुसूची भरवाकर सूचना प्राप्त की गई है। प्रस्तुत शोध कार्य के लिए प्राथमिक स्रोत हेतु अध्ययन वर्ष—2019 से वर्ष—2020 के आँकड़ें तथा जानकारीयों का प्रयोग किया गया है तथा द्वितीयक आँकड़ों के अध्ययन के लिए विभिन्न प्रकाशित एवं अप्रकाशित स्रोतों का अनुप्रयोग किया गया है, प्रकाशित स्रोतों में — भारत एवं छत्तीसगढ़ सरकार के

विभिन्न मन्त्रालयों की सूचनायें एवं समंक प्रयोग में लाये गये हैं, इनमें द्वितीयक समंकों के लिये पिछले पाँच वर्षों के आँकड़ें मुख्य रूप से अनुप्रयुक्त किये गये हैं [6]।

V. सांख्यिकीय विधियों का अनुप्रयोग

यदि हाँ, तो राशन कार्ड का रंग कैसा है ?— इसके लिए शोधार्थी ने स्तरीत निदर्शन के अनुसार चुने हुए 200 लाभार्थी परिवारों का चयन किया जिससे शोध कार्य सोद्देश्य पूर्ण हो

सके। इस प्रयोजन से अन्त्योदय परिवार के 80 परिवारों का चयन गौरेला पेण्ड्रा मरवाही जिले के चयनित चारों विकासखण्डों से सामूहिक रूप से लिया गया है, इसी प्रकार प्राथमिकतामूलक परिवार के 80 परिवारों का चयन, 15 निःशक्तजनों, 10 अन्नपूर्णा योजना के लाभार्थी परिवारों एवं 15 एकल निराश्रित परिवारों का चयन भी गौरेला पेण्ड्रा मरवाही जिले के चयनित चारों विकासखण्डों से सामूहिक रूप से लिया गया है।

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क्र.	चयनित उत्तरदाताओं की संख्या			
	लाभार्थी परिवार का प्रकार	राशनकार्ड का रंग	संख्या	प्रतिशत में
1.	अन्त्योदय परिवार	गुलाबी	80	40
2.	प्राथमिकतामूलक परिवार	नीला	80	40
3.	निःशक्तजन	हरा	15	7.5
4.	अन्नपूर्णा योजना	स्पेशल गुलाबी	10	5
5.	एकल निराश्रित परिवार	गुलाबी	15	7.5

- छत्तीसगढ़ खाद्य योजना के पूर्व आप अपने लिए राशन की प्राप्ति कहाँ से या किस माध्यम से प्राप्त करते थे?— शोधार्थी द्वारा चयनित अध्ययन क्षेत्र के उत्तरदाताओं ने बतलाया कि वे अपनी राशन व्यवस्था हेतु विविध स्रोतों से खाद्यान्न की व्यवस्था करते थे। लगभग 14.5 प्रतिशत उत्तरदाताओं ने राशन की खरीदी करके अपने लिए भोजन सामग्री की व्यवस्था की, इसी प्रकार 41 प्रतिशत उत्तरदाताओं ने सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के द्वारा, 25.5 प्रतिशत लाभार्थियों ने महात्मा गाँधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारण्टी अधिनियम के माध्यम से अपने लिए रोजमर्रा की व्यवस्था करते थे, 11.5 प्रतिशत उत्तरदाताओं ने बतलाया कि वे काम के बदले अनाज योजना के माध्यम से अथवा साहूकार के यहाँ काम करने के उपरान्त रसद प्राप्त करते थे इसके साथ ही लगभग 7.5 प्रतिशत उत्तरदाताओं ने राशन की प्राप्ति के लिए भिक्षा का आसरा भी ले रहे थे।

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क्र.	अन्त्योदय परिवार		प्राथमिकतामूलक परिवार		निःशक्तजन		अन्नपूर्णा योजना		एकल निराश्रित परिवार		योग	
	कि उत्तरदाताओं संख्या	प्रतिशत में	कि उत्तरदाताओं संख्या	प्रतिशत में	कि उत्तरदाताओं संख्या	प्रतिशत में	कि उत्तरदाताओं संख्या	प्रतिशत में	कि उत्तरदाताओं संख्या	प्रतिशत में	कि उत्तरदाताओं संख्या	प्रतिशत में
क्रय करते थे	7	3.5	12	6	3	1.5	2	1	5	2.5	29	14.5
सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली से प्राप्त करते थे	34	17	28	14	8	4	4	2	8	4	82	41
मनरेगा से प्राप्त करते थे	27	13.5	22	11	0	0	2	1	0	0	51	25.5
काम के बदले अनाज से प्राप्त करते थे	7	3.5	16	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	11.5

भिक्षा से प्राप्त करते थे	5	2.5	2	1	4	2	2	1	2	1	15	7.5
योग	80	40	80	40	15	7.5	10	5	15	7.5	200	100

- छत्तीसगढ़ खाद्य सुरक्षा योजना के अन्तर्गत आपके घर से राशन दुकान की दूरी विषय पर चयनित न्यादर्श के 200 उत्तरदाताओं में से 160 उत्तरदाताओं ने बताया कि उचित मूल्य की दुकान 1 कि.मी. के अन्दर ही राशन दुकान की व्यवस्था होने की बात स्वीकार की है जबकि 24 उत्तरदाताओं ने उचित मूल्य की दुकान को 2 कि.मी. के अन्दर और 10 उत्तरदाताओं ने 3 कि.मी. के अन्दर होना पाया है तथा 6 उत्तरदाताओं ने उचित मूल्य की दुकान को 3 कि.मी. अथवा इससे दूर राशन दुकान होने की बात बतायी है। यद्यपि कुछ लाभार्थी को बरसात में दूरी से राशन प्राप्त करने में दिक्कतों की बात भी बतायी है।

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घर से राशन दुकान की दूरी	1 कि.मी.	2 कि.मी.	3 कि.मी.	3 कि.मी. से भी दूर
उत्तरदाताओं की संख्या	160	24	10	6
प्रतिशत में	80	12	5	3

- छत्तीसगढ़ खाद्य सुरक्षा योजना के माध्यम से प्रदान की जा रही खाद्यान्न की मात्रा आपके परिवार के भूख उन्मूलन में कितना कारगर या सहायक सिद्ध हो रही है?— इस प्रश्न के उत्तर में अधिकांश उत्तरदाताओं (लगभग 74.5 प्रतिशत) ने इस योजना को भूख उन्मूलन हेतु महत्वपूर्ण बताया तथा साक्षात्कार के दौरान यह बात स्पष्ट हुई कि सामान्य दिनों के अलावा आपातकाल में इस योजना की भूमिका अत्यधिक हो गयी तथा वर्तमान कोरोना काल में इस योजना ने इन लाभार्थियों के लिए जीवन निर्वाह में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका का निर्वहन किया है। वास्तव में इस योजना की वजह से कोरोना काल में न केवल निर्धनता रेखा के नीचे के लाभार्थी परिवारों के लिए अपितु सामान्य परिवारों के लिए भी जीवनरक्षक की भूमिका का निर्वहन कर रही है। छत्तीसगढ़ खाद्य सुरक्षा योजना की धारा-9 के अन्तर्गत आपात एवं आपदा प्रभावित लाभार्थियों के लिए पोषाहार सहायता की महत्वपूर्ण व्यवस्था की गई। छत्तीसगढ़ खाद्य सुरक्षा योजना के अध्याय-4 के अन्तर्गत भूख की दशा में तत्काल राहत करने में न केवल स्थानीय निकायों का दायित्व दृष्टिगोचर हुआ बल्कि स्वयंसेवी संगठनों ने भी लाभार्थी परिवारों के लिए भूख से तत्काल राहत की व्यवस्था में महत्वपूर्ण की भूमिका देखी।

सारणी क्रमांक : 5.05

भूख उन्मूलन में कितना कारगर या सहायक सिद्ध हो रही है?	बहुत कम	कम	सामान्य	अधिक	बहुत अधिक
उत्तरदाताओं की संख्या	8	12	31	146	3
प्रतिशत में	4	6	15.5	73	1.5

- प्रस्तुत शोध के अन्तर्गत चयनित लाभार्थी परिवारों से पूछे गए अनुसूची प्रश्न कि छत्तीसगढ़ खाद्य सुरक्षा योजना के लागू होने के पश्चात् खाद्यान्न उपलब्धता में वृद्धि हुई है? इसके लिए शोधकर्ता ने शून्य परिकल्पना की कि लाभार्थी परिवारों के लिए खाद्यान्न उपलब्धता में कोई अन्तर नहीं हुआ है। इसके साथ ही एक वैकल्पिक परिकल्पना : $P_1 > P_2$ या $P_2 < P_1$ कमी हुई।

- यहाँ छत्तीसगढ़ खाद्य सुरक्षा योजना के लागू होने के पूर्व परिवारों की संख्या $n_1=200$, छत्तीसगढ़ खाद्य सुरक्षा योजना के लागू होने के पूर्व लोगों में खाद्यान्न उपलब्धता $n_1p_1=105$
- छत्तीसगढ़ खाद्य सुरक्षा योजना के लागू होने के पश्चात् परिवारों की संख्या $n_2=200$,
- छत्तीसगढ़ खाद्य सुरक्षा योजना के लागू होने के पश्चात् लोगों में खाद्यान्न उपलब्धता $n_2p_2=200$
- इसलिए छत्तीसगढ़ खाद्य सुरक्षा योजना के लागू होने के पूर्व लोगों में खाद्यान्न उपलब्धता प्राचल अनुपात $p_1 = \frac{105}{200} = 0.525$
- तथा छत्तीसगढ़ खाद्य सुरक्षा योजना के लागू होने के पश्चात् लोगों में खाद्यान्न उपलब्धता प्राचल अनुपात $p_2 = \frac{200}{200} = 1$
- शून्य परिकल्पना: $p_1 = p_2 =$ खाद्यान्न उपलब्धता में कोई अन्तर नहीं हुआ।
- वैकल्पिक परिकल्पना : $P_1 > P_2$ या $P_2 < P_1$ कमी हुई।
- सम्मिलित अनुपात $p_0 = \frac{n_1p_1 + n_2p_2}{n_1 + n_2} = \frac{105 + 200}{200 + 200}$
- $= \frac{305}{400}$
- $= 0.7625$
- $q_0 = 1 - p_0 = 1 - 0.7625 = 0.2375$
- अन्तर $p_1 - p_2 = 1 - 0.2375 = 0.475$
- अन्तर का प्रमाप विभ्रम : $\sigma p_1 - p_2 = \sqrt{p_0 q_0 \left(\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2} \right)}$
- $= \sqrt{0.7625 * 0.2375 \left(\frac{1}{200} + \frac{1}{200} \right)}$
- $= \sqrt{0.18109375 \left(\frac{1}{100} \right)}$

$$= \sqrt{0.0018109375}$$

$$= 0.04255511133$$

• परीक्षण प्रतिदर्शज,

$z =$

$$\frac{\text{Difference}}{\text{Standard Error}}$$

$$= \frac{p_1 - p_2}{\sigma p_1 - p_2}$$

$$= \frac{0.475}{0.04255511133}$$

$$= 11.1630451747$$

VI. निष्कर्ष

शोधकर्ता के द्वारा लिए गए दोनों न्यादर्शों का अन्तर 11.16, प्रमाप विभ्रम 0.0425 के तीन गुने से बहुत अधिक है अतः अन्तर सार्थक है अर्थात् छत्तीसगढ़ खाद्य सुरक्षा योजना के लागू होने के पश्चात् चयनित परिवारों में खाद्यान्न सुरक्षा में अन्तर अर्थपूर्ण है, इसका आशय यह है कि छत्तीसगढ़ खाद्य सुरक्षा योजना के लागू होने के पूर्व एवं पश्चात् की स्थितियों में सार्थक अन्तर परिलक्षित होता है, अर्थात् अर्थात् छत्तीसगढ़ खाद्य सुरक्षा योजना के लागू होने के पश्चात् लोगों की खाद्यान्न उपलब्धता में महत्वपूर्ण सुधार हुआ है।

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“विद्यालयी वातावरण के आयामों का अध्ययन”

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सारांश :

विद्यालय वह परिवेश है जिसमें विद्यार्थियों को औपचारिक शिक्षा प्रदान कर चतुर्मुखी विकास किया जाता है। विद्यालयी पर्यावरण एक बहु आयामी समप्रत्यय है। इसकी सहायता यह ज्ञात होता है कि विद्यालय एक दूसरे से भिन्न होते हुए तथा एक दूसरे में ऐसे कौन से कारक है जो विद्यालय की प्रभावशीलता को प्रभावित करते है।

शब्द कुञ्ज – परिस्थितियाँ, अनुसंधान, सर्वेक्षण, शालेय, संकल्पना इत्यादि।

I. प्रस्तावना

शिक्षा मानव जीवन का एक महत्वपूर्ण अंग है। शिक्षा के बिना मनुष्य के एक कुशल सामाजिक प्राणी होने की बात स्वीकार करना अनुचित होगा। शिक्षा के माध्यम से मनुष्य में सोचने, समझने एवं कुछ करने की क्षमता उत्पन्न होती है। समाज और अपने चारों ओर फैले अद्भुत वातावरण से मानव सदैव कुछ न कुछ सीखता ही रहता है।

शिक्षा का औपचारिक साधन विद्यालय है। विद्यालय से संस्कार, संस्कार से मनुष्य और मनुष्य से समाज का विकास होता है। प्रत्येक राष्ट्र अथवा समाज की अपनी ऐतिहासिक, भौगोलिक, सामाजिक, राजनैतिक और आर्थिक स्थिति, परिस्थितियाँ एवं समस्याएं होती है, परम्पराएं होती है, आदर्श एवं संस्कृति होती है और इन्ही के अनुरूप शिक्षा व्यवस्था होती है ताकि वह इन

सबका आने वाली पीढ़ी को हस्ताक्षर कर सके। हस्ताक्षर के लिए विद्यालय सर्वोत्तम साधन है।

II. विषयवस्तु

विद्यालय वह संस्था जिसमें विद्यार्थियों को औपचारिक एवं गुणात्मक शिक्षा प्रदान कर सर्वांगीण विकास किया जाता है।

III. विद्यालय वातावरण की अवधारणा

विद्यालय पर्यावरण की संकल्पना इस मान्यता पर आधारित है कि जिस प्रकार व्यक्ति का व्यक्तित्व होता है और उस व्यक्तित्व के संपर्क में आने वाला व्यक्ति किसी न किसी रूप में अवश्य प्रभावित होता है। ठीक उसी प्रकार विद्यालय का भी व्यक्तित्व होता है और इसके संपर्क में आने वाला प्रत्येक बालक अथवा व्यक्ति को प्रभावित करता है। इसी अनुभूति को विद्यालय का पर्यावरण, विद्यालय का वायुमण्डल, विद्यालय का टोन, विद्यालय का वातावरण कहा जा सकता है।

शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में 1954 में संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका में **हॉल्लिन एवं क्रॉफ्ट** ने विद्यालयी पर्यावरण एवं उसके प्रभाव जानने के लिए अनुसंधान किया, यद्यपि इससे पूर्व औद्योगिक संगठनों में कार्यकारी दशाओं पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव तथा संबंधित कारकों पर विचार किया जाने लगा था। इस अनुसंधान से प्रभावित होकर धीरे-धीरे संगठन पर पर्यावरण का प्रभाव जानने संबंधी अनुसंधानों में तीव्र गति से वृद्धि हुई। इन सब अनुसंधानों का उद्देश्य मुख्यतः उद्योगों के कार्यकारी पर्यावरण में सुधार करके मानवीय संबंधों को सुधारना था। उद्योगों से प्रभावित होकर विद्यालयों में भी प्रभावी पर्यावरण निर्माण के लिए अनुसंधान

किए जाने लगे और वर्ष 1963 के बाद अमेरिका, आस्ट्रेलिया, कनाडा, भारत, थाइलैण्ड आदि अनेक देशों में इस क्षेत्र में अनुसंधान कार्य हुए [1]।

अतः शाला का वातावरण वास्तव में शाला के प्रधानाध्यापक, अध्यापक, छात्रों, कर्मचारियों, अभिभावकों, समुदाय आदि के आपस में अन्तः क्रिया सम्प्रेषण के परिणामस्वरूप उत्पन्न होता है। विद्यालय पर्यावरण एक बहु अयामी समप्रत्यय है। इसकी सहायता से हम यह जान सकते हैं कि विद्यालय एक दूसरे से भिन्न होते हुए तथा एक दूसरे में ऐसे कौन से कारक हैं जो विद्यालय की प्रभावशीलता को प्रभावित करते हैं। विद्यालय के पर्यावरण के निर्माण में मुख्य रूप से नेतृत्व का व्यवहार, अध्यापकों की नैतिकता, विश्वासनीयता, अभिभावकों का सहयोग, समुदाय का सहयोग, अध्यापक की प्रभावशीलता, कार्यनिष्ठा तथा छात्रों की शैक्षिक उपलब्धता मूल्यांकन इत्यादि योग्यताएं उच्च स्तर की हैं तो विद्यालय का पर्यावरण अच्छा होगा [2]।

IV. विद्यालयी पर्यावरण के प्रकार

विद्यालय में प्रधानाचार्य तथा अध्यापकों, कर्मचारियों, छात्रों आदि में अन्तः क्रिया सम्प्रेषण व कार्य करने की शैली के आधार पर **हॉपिन तथा क्राफ्ट** ने छः भागों में विद्यालयी पर्यावरण को बाँटा है जो कि निम्नलिखित हैं:-

1. **खुला पर्यावरण:** इस प्रकार के पर्यावरण में विद्यालय में अत्यधिक खुलापन पाया जाता है। यहाँ पर अध्यापक के किसी भी कार्य में प्रधानाचार्य द्वारा कोई भी अवरोध उत्पन्न नहीं किया जाता है। प्रायः प्रधानाचार्य एवं शिक्षक एक दूसरे से प्रेमपूर्वक एवं मित्रवत व्यवहार करते हुए दिखाई देते हैं। अध्यापकों पर अत्यधिक भार न होने के कारण इस प्रकार के पर्यावरण में शिक्षक अपने आप को यहाँ पर स्वतंत्र एवं गौरवान्वित महसूस करते हैं।
2. **बन्द पर्यावरण:** यह सबसे अव्यवहारिक पर्यावरण माना जाता है। प्रायः इस प्रकार के पर्यावरण में प्रधानाचार्य को सर्वोच्च स्थान प्राप्त होता है तथा वह अपने

शिक्षकों एवं कर्मचारियों पर पूर्ण नियंत्रण रखता हुआ दिखाई देता है। इस प्रकार के पर्यावरण में प्रधानाचार्य का शिक्षकों एवं कर्मचारियों की प्रत्येक गतिविधि जानकारी प्राप्त करना तथा उस नियंत्रण एवं दबाव बनाते हुए देखा जाता है। प्रधानाचार्य कभी भी अपने अनिस्थों की राय नहीं लेता तथा वह कठोर नीतियों के द्वारा अपने शिक्षकों एवं कर्मचारियों को अपने अधीन करता हुआ दिखाई देता है। इस प्रकार के पर्यावरण में अध्यापक स्वेच्छा से कार्य नहीं कर पाते तथा अपने आप को नियंत्रित एवं पीड़ायुक्त महसूस करते हैं।

3. **नियंत्रित पर्यावरण :** इसमें अध्यापक अत्यन्त कठोर नियंत्रण में कार्य करते हैं तथा कठोरतापूर्वक विद्यालय की नीतियों का पालन करते हुए दिखाई देते हैं। प्रधानाचार्य बहुत कम ही मानवीय गुण रखते हुए तथा बहुत ही कम प्रेम, सदभाव शिक्षकों से रखता है, शिक्षकों को सदैव प्रधानाचार्य होने का एहसास दिलाता रहता है।
4. **स्वायत पर्यावरण:** इस प्रकार के पर्यावरण में खुले पर्यावरण से कम स्वतंत्रता होती है तथा प्रधानाचार्य आपस में अन्तः क्रिया के लिए पूर्ण स्वतंत्रता प्रदान करते हैं। जिससे अध्यापक अपने सामाजिक आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करता है।
5. **पैतृक पर्यावरण:** यह आंशिक रूप से बन्द पर्यावरण के समान प्रधानाचार्य प्रत्येक अध्यापक के बारे में जानकारी रखना चाहता है तथा उसी अपनी राय भी देता है। प्रधानाचार्य प्रत्येक स्थान पर अध्यापकों की जाँच करता, सलाह देता है। कि कैसे कार्य को क्रियान्वित किया जाय। इस प्रकार के पर्यावरण में प्रायः अध्यापकों के मध्य आपसी मतभेद पाया जाता है [3]।

V. विद्यालय पर्यावरण के आयाम

विद्यालय पर्यावरण का निर्माण मानवीय संसाधनों के द्वारा होता है। अतः यह सभी मिलकर पर्यावरण का निर्माण करने के

आयाम कहलाते हैं। विद्यालय पर्यावरण में मुख्यतः भौतिक व मानवीय आयाम पर्यावरण के निर्माण में प्रभावी होते हैं।

1. **भौतिक आयाम** – भौतिक आयाम में विद्यालय में विभिन्न सुविधाएं एवं संसाधनों की उपलब्धता व अनुपलब्धता से पर्यावरण का निर्माण होता है। इनमें छात्रों एवं अध्यापकों के लिए पर्याप्त स्थान, खेल का मैदान, पुस्तकालय आदि आते हैं। ये सभी भौतिक संसाधन विद्यालय पर्यावरण में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं। क्योंकि यदि छात्रों एवं अध्यापकों ये मूल भूत सुविधाएं प्राप्त नहीं होगी, तो सुविधाओं के अभाव में उनके परस्पर व्यवहार पर मनोवैज्ञानिक प्रभाव पड़ेगा तथा वे क्रोधी एवं चिड़चिड़े स्वभाव के प्रतीत होते दिखाई देंगे जिससे विद्यालय का पर्यावरण एक दूसरे के लिए अनुकूल नहीं रह पाएगा।

2. **मानवीय आयाम:** मानवीय आयाम में प्रधानाध्यापक, अध्यापक, क्लर्क, चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारी, प्रबन्धन आदि स्वभाव व व्यवहार मुख्य होता है। इसमें मुख्यतः प्रबन्धन, प्रधानाचार्य, अध्यापक एवं कर्मचारीगण आते हैं। किसी भी विद्यालय के पर्यावरण भौतिक आयाम अपेक्षा मानवीय आयाम का प्रभाव अत्यधिक होना चाहिए क्योंकि भौतिक आयाम की कमी से तो प्रायः समझौता किया जा सकता है। किन्तु मानवीय

संसाधनों से नहीं। अतः यदि हम विद्यालयी पर्यावरण के निर्माण में केवल मानवीय आयाम को ही महत्ता देंगे तो कोई अतिशयोक्ति नहीं होगी [4]।

VI. निष्कर्ष

किसी भी विद्यालय के पर्यावरण भौतिक आयाम की अपेक्षा मानवीय आयाम का प्रभाव अधिक होना चाहिए।

सन्दर्भ सूची

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कादम्बरीकथायां जीवजन्तूनामवदानम्

राघवेन्द्रशर्मा,

साहित्य विभागाध्यक्ष : शासकीय दू.श्री.वै.स्नातकोत्तर संस्कृत महाविद्यालय, रायपुर: (छ.ग.)

डॉ. वेद प्रकाश मिश्र

कला संकायाध्यक्ष, डॉ. सी. वी. रामन् विश्वविद्यालय, करगीरोड कोटा, बिलासपुर: (छ.ग.)

कादम्बरी कथायां कविरनेकेषां जीवजन्तूनां वर्णनं करोति। ब्रह्मणः सृष्टौ यथा जीवजन्तूनामवदानं तथैव कादम्बरीकथायामपि। जीवजन्तूनामभावे ब्रह्मा सृष्टिरचनायामसमर्थः प्रतीयते तथैव कथाविन्यासे कविः। यतोहि कादम्बरीकथायां प्रत्येकं वाक्ये जीवजन्तूनां ग्रहणं करोति बाणभट्टः। अतः कादम्बरीकथाविन्यासे जीवजन्तूनामवदानमधिकृत्य विवेचनं प्रस्तूयतेऽत्र। महाकविबाणभट्टः कादम्बरीकाव्येऽनेकेषां जीवजन्तूनां विन्यासमकरोत्। तस्य जीवजन्तुविषयकसमग्रविवेचनं वर्गभेददृष्ट्या साध्यसाधनभेदाभ्यां द्विधा विभक्तुं शक्यते।

I. साध्यरूपजीवजन्तूनां विवेचनम्

अस्मिन् वर्गे कविः प्रधानरूपेण जीवजन्तूनां वर्णनं करोति। यथा वैशम्पायनशुकवर्णनं किन्नरमिथुनवर्णनम् इन्द्रायुधाश्ववर्णनं गन्धमादनहस्तिवर्णनं शुकसारिकाकलेहत्यादिवर्णनं च। वर्गेऽस्मिन् गृहीतानां जीवजन्तूनामेतानि वैशिष्ट्यानि प्रतिपादितानि महाकविना। यथा – जीवजन्तुषु मानवस्थगुणारोपः, सर्वोत्कृष्टत्वारोपः, स्वकीयगुणानां विषद्वर्णनम्, दैवीयप्रसादाद्भूतलेपदार्पणः इतिभावयुक्तवर्णनम्, दैवीयगुणानां सञ्चारः, जीवजन्तूनां संरक्षणस्य महत्त्वम्। जीवजन्तूनां वर्णने इत्यादीनि वैशिष्ट्यानि सन्ति। यथा—

II. वैशम्पायनशुकवर्णनम्

सम्पूर्णकादम्बरी कथा वैशम्पायनशुकाश्रिता वर्तते। यतोहि स एव शूद्रकराजानं सम्पूर्णकादम्बरीकथां श्रावयति। तद्यथा— वैशम्पायनस्तु स्वयमुपजातकुतूहलेन सबहुमानमवनिपतिना पृष्ठो

मुहूर्त्तमिव ध्यात्वा सादरमब्रवीत् — देव! महतीयं कथा यदि कौतुकमाकर्ण्यताम्....^प। अत्र शुको वाचकत्वरूपे कथाविन्यासे सहाय्यं करोति। कादम्बर्या कथामुखभागे मुख्यकथा वैशम्पायनस्य एव अस्ति। यथा शुकस्यजन्मस्थानरूपे शात्मलीतरुवर्णनं शुकोत्पत्तिवर्णनं शुकशावकनिपातेत्यादिवर्णनम्। अस्याः सिद्धयर्थं बाणभट्टः अन्यकथानां योजनां करोति कथामुखभागे। अनेन प्रतीयते यत् कथाविन्यासे शुककथा मुख्यं घटकं वर्तते। अयं शुकः सम्पूर्णकादम्बरीकथायां विराजते। महाश्वेता— प्रसङ्गे पुण्डरीकरूपे चन्द्रापीडप्रसङ्गे वैशम्पायनरूपे च। अस्मिन् वैशम्पायनशुकवर्णने कविः श्रेष्ठिनां रसज्ञानां विदुषां शुकाधिष्ठितगुणान् वर्णयति। अस्मिन् वर्णने एतानि वैशिष्ट्यानि सन्ति। शुकः नृत्यसङ्गीतादिरसिकः, धर्मशास्त्रादिविचक्षणः, नीतिशास्त्रप्रवीणः, काव्यनाट्यादिरचयिता, प्रणयकलहदक्षः, लक्षणशास्त्रज्ञश्च इत्यादिवर्णनेन कविः मानवोचितगुणान् शुके आरोपयति। प्रतीयतेऽनेन यत् शुकः मानववदस्ति। यथा—देव! विदितसकलशास्त्रार्थः राजनीतिप्रयोगकुशलः पुराणेतिहासकथालापनिपुणः वेदिता गीतश्रुतीनां काव्यनाटकाख्यानकप्रभृतीनामपरिमितानां सुभाषितानामध्येता स्वयं च कर्ता परिहासालापपेशलः वीणावेणुमुरजप्रभृतीनां वाद्यविशेषाणामसमः श्रोता नृत्यप्रयोगदर्शननिपुणः। चित्रकर्मणि प्रवीणः द्यूतव्यापारे प्रगल्भः प्रणयकलहकुपितकामिनीप्रसादनोपायचतुरः

गजतुरगपुरुषस्त्रीलक्षणभिज्ञः सकलभूतलरत्नभूतोऽयं वैशम्पायनो नाम शुकः।^{पप} शुकः प्रायः सामान्यपक्षिः अस्ति। सः श्रूयमाणं वार्ताम् आवर्तयितुं शक्नोति।^{पपप} एवं प्रकारेण सामान्यशुके एतेषां गुणानां विन्यासः बाणभट्ट एव कर्तुं शक्यते। यतोहि तस्य

दक्षिणपादमुपरि कृत्वाभिवादनेन राजादिना सह व्यवहारज्ञानं सिद्धं भवति । यथा—

तस्मिन् स विहङ्गराजो राजाभिमुखो भूत्वा समुन्नम्य दक्षिणं चरणमतिस्पष्टवर्णस्वरसंस्कारया गिरा कृतजयशब्दो राजन्नमुद्दिश्यामिमां पपाठ—

स्तनयुगमश्रुत्वा तं समीपतरवर्तिहृदयशोकाग्नेः ।

चरति विमुक्ताहारं व्रतमिव भवतो रिपुस्त्रीणाम् ।^{पअ}

यदा कश्चित् खगः एतावदार्यां वक्तुं शक्नोति । सः पक्षिराजः एव भवति । अतः कविः तं रत्नागारस्य उपाधिना विभूषयति । तद्यथा— सर्वरत्नानां च उदधिरिव देवो भाजनमिति कृ त्वैनमादायास्मत्स्वामिदुहिता देवपादमूलमायाता ।^अ महाकविः कुत्रचिज्जरावस्थायां शुक्रदम्पत्योः पुत्रजन्मना समुपजातमानन्दं । कुत्रचिज्जन्मसमये मातृमरणानन्तरं पितृदायित्वं निर्वहन् जरातुरः वैशम्पायनपिता कष्टं सहित्वा वैशम्पायनस्य लालन—पालनं करोति कुत्रचित् स्वप्राणार्पणेन च शावकस्य प्राणरक्षां करोति । कुत्रचित् स आखेटं कुर्वन्तं वृद्धशबरं दृष्ट्वा हृदयविदारकं मृत्योर्वर्णनं करोति । नवजातशुक्रशावकस्य पितरौ विना असह्यमनाथजीवनं दुष्करं वर्तते । अत्र महाकवि— बर्णभट्टः वैशम्पायनवर्णनव्याजेन शुक्रस्य वैदग्ध्यं प्रागल्भ्यं पाण्डित्यं शैशवत्वं पितृदायित्वं मनोभावं च वर्णयति ।

III. इन्द्रायुधवर्णनम्

कादम्बर्यामिन्द्रायुधाश्ववर्णनेन तुरगशास्त्रानुरूपमुत्तमाश्वस्य सकलगुणमुल्लिखति । ऊर्ध्वकरपुरुषप्राप्य पृष्ठभागः घुरघुरहेषारवायमानः प्रस्तरोत्तङ्कितमुखभागः रक्तवर्णलम्बसहाधारितः इत्यादिकमनेकश्रेष्ठगुणयुक्तो वर्तते इन्द्रायुधाश्वः । तद्यथा— अतिप्रमाणम् ऊर्ध्वकरपुरुषप्राप्यपृष्ठभागम् ।.....^{अप}

परिमाणवशादुत्तममध्यमाधमवर्गेषु विभाजितो भवति अश्वः । तद्यथोक्तं कौटिल्येन—द्वात्रिंशदङ्गुलं मुखमुत्तमाश्वस्य पञ्चमुखान्यायामः । विंशत्यङ्गुला जङ्घा चतुर्जङ्घ उत्संधः । त्र्यङ्गुलावरं मध्यमावरया । शताङ्गुलः परिमाणाः पञ्चममध्यमानरयोः ।^{अप} तस्य वेगेनैव उत्तममध्याधमवर्गेषु

विभाजनं भवति ।^{अपप} अस्यैव वर्णनं प्राप्यते कादम्बरीकथायाम् । यथा— अतिनिष्ठुरेण मुहुर्मुहुः प्रकम्पितोरन्ध्रेण हेषारवेणपूरित भुवनोदरविवरेण निर्भर्त्सयन्तमिवालोकेवेगदुर्विदग्धं गरुत्मन्तम् ।^{पप}

बाणभट्टः तस्य खुरान् कृष्णशिलावत् तथा च पृथिवीपतनशब्देन वाद्याभ्यासं वर्णयति ।^ग एवमेवहेषारवं धूत्कारं उदरकम्पनं मुखनिर्गतधवलकेन सुन्दररक्तवर्णं गण्डूषं चरणबन्धितनूपुरध्वनिं श्रमजलं सुन्दराभूषणविभूषितं विस्तरेण विवेचितम् । एवं प्रकारेण इन्द्रायुधं सर्वोत्कृष्टगुणापेतं सकलभुवनरत्नमिव विवेचितवान् कादम्बर्याम् ।^{गप}

IV. गन्धमादनहस्तिवर्णनम्

अत्र कविः गन्धमादनगजस्य वर्णनं करोति गन्धमादनः कुशलसंगीतशास्त्रज्ञवत् संगीतं शृणोति । यथा सङ्गीतज्ञः नेत्रनिमील्य मुखं करतलेसंस्थाप्य दत्तचितेन सङ्गीतं शृणोति तथैव गन्धमादनोऽपि नेत्रनिमील्य सुण्डं दत्ते संस्थाप्य शृणोति । तद्यथा—आनालस्तम्भनिषण्णेन च नवजलधरघोषगम्भीरम्, अनुगतवीणावेणुरवरम्यम्, आस्फालितघर्घरिका घर्घरम्, अनवरतमृदुमृदङ्गहटानिम् आमीलितलोचनत्रिभागेण वामदशनकोटिनिषणहस्तेन निश्चलकर्णतालेनाकर्णयता ।^{गप} तस्य पृष्ठभागस्थितकम्बलेन सः विन्ध्याचलपर्वत इव शोभते । तस्य कर्णयुगलं मदजलेनरञ्जितं ललाटं चन्द्रबिम्बस्य चुम्बनं कुर्वन्तं मेघमिव शोभते । कर्णस्थितं स्वर्णमयम् अंकुशं कर्णाभूषणे धारयति इति प्रतीयते । मदजलमलिन गण्डस्थलस्य समीपे आवर्तयन् भ्रमरसमूहः द्वितीयचामरस्य निर्माणं करोति ।^{गपप} इत्यादीनि गन्धमादनगजस्य अनेकानि वैशिष्ट्यानि सन्ति तान्यत्र वर्णितानि । एवं प्रकारेण साध्यवर्गे कविः जन्तूनां सम्पूर्णं चित्रं रचयति । तेषां कृते अनेकेषां मौलिकोत्प्रेक्षोपमादीनां योजनां करोति सः । अनेन तस्यवर्णने रोचकताया नवीनताया आह्लादकतायाश्च सञ्चारो जायते ।

V. साधनरूपजीवजन्तूनां विवेचनम्

अस्मिनवर्गे कविः साधनरूपे जीवजन्तूनां वर्णनं करोति । अयं वर्गः साध्यस्य सिद्धौ सहाय्यं करोति । अस्मिन् वर्गे अनेकेषां जीवजन्तूनां ग्रहणं करोति बाणभट्टः क्वचिदुपमारूपे वा क्वचिदुत्प्रेक्षारूपे वा क्वचिदप्रस्तुतप्रशंसादिरूपे वा । कादम्बर्यां ये

जीवजन्तवः उपन्यस्ताः ते
एते—शुकसरिका—हंस—कोकिल—काक—कपोत—कुक्कुट—मयूर—च
ातक—कुरर—गरुण—श्येन—बक—नीलकण्ठ—भृंगराज—भरद्वाज—उ
लूक—चटकेत्यादयः खगाः ।

गो—महिष—अजा—उष्ट—गज—अश्व—वृषभ—श्वानेत्यादयः
ग्राम्यपशवः सिंह—व्याघ्र—केशरी—मृग—
ऋच्छ—वानर—शृगाल—वराह—शशक—गण्डक—शल्यादयः
वन्यजीवाः सर्प—वृश्चिकेत्याः सरीसृपाः ।
मीन—मकर—प्रवालेत्यादयः जलचरजन्तवः । इत्यादीनां
जीवजन्तूनाम् अभावे कादम्बर्याः एकवाक्यमपि पूर्णं भवितुं न
शक्नोति । तद्यथा— कादम्बर्याः प्रथमवाक्ये एव
राजहंस—दिग्गज—गरुणादिकं गृह्णाति । कमलयोनिरिव
विमानीकृतराजहंसमण्डलः । दिग्गज इवानवरतप्रवृत्तदानार्द्रकृ
तकरः ।.....वैनतेयइव विनतानन्दजननः ।^{गपअ} अनेन प्रतीयते यत्
कादम्बर्यां सवत्रैव जीवजन्तूनां विवेचनं करोति । अनेन
बाणभट्टस्य जीवजन्तुविषयक चेतना प्रकटिता जाता ।

VI. जीवजन्तूनां कथाविन्यासे अवदानम्

यत्र कथा दुरुहा क्लिष्टा तत्र कविः पशुपक्षिजन्तूनां योजनया
रोचकतां उद्भावयति । यथा चन्द्रापीडः कादम्बरीमिलनावसरे
परिहासशुक—कालिन्दी—सारिका—व्याजेन नवभाषितं क्रीडालापं
करोति ।^{गअ} कविः कथायाः वर्द्धयर्थं पशुपक्षिजीवजन्तूनां आश्रयं
स्वीकरोति । अनेनैव स इन्द्रायुधाश्वस्य योजनं करोति । सः
कपिञ्जलस्य अवतारं इन्द्रायुधाश्वरूपे कारयति येन कथायाः
वृद्धिः भवेत् । यथा इन्द्रायुधरूपे अवतरत्य कपिञ्जलः
किन्नरमिथुनानुगमनसमये चन्द्रापीडं महाश्वेतायाः समीपे नयति
येन वैशम्पायनमहाश्वेतयोः मेलनं भवेत् । अनेन प्रतीयते यत्
कविः कथाविन्यासाय जीवजन्तूनां ग्रहणं करोति । उभयोः
जीवयोः साध्यरूपे कथाविन्यासे योगदानं वर्तते । परन्तु
साधनरूपे कविः अनेकेषां जीवजन्तूनां वर्णनं करोति । येषां
कथायाः प्रतिवाक्यं योगदानं वर्तते । अरण्यादिवर्णनं जीवजन्तूनां
वर्णनं विना अपूर्णः प्रतीयते । यथा अरण्याखेटादिवर्णनप्रसङ्गे
यावत् जीवजन्तूनां विन्यासो न भवति तावत् इदं वर्णनं अपूर्णम् ।
अतः बाणभट्टः विन्ध्याटवीप्रसङ्गे गज—सिंह—गण्डक—ऋच्छ—
मृग—वराह—वानर— शशक— शुक— कोकिल—मयूर—इत्यादीनां

विन्यासं करोति ।^{गअप} चन्द्रापीडस्य आखेटसमये कविः गज—
सिंह—मृग—सूकर— श्वानेत्यादीनां विन्यासं करोति ।^{गअपप}
आश्रमवर्णने कविः मृग—शुक—सारिका—
गो—वृषभ—भ्रमर—कपोत— इत्यादीनां जीवजन्तूनां विन्यासं
करोति ।^{गअपपप}

उज्जयिनीनगरवर्णने कविः
मयूर—शुक—सारिका—सारस—कलहंस—चक्रवाकयुगल—गज—अश्व
— भ्रमर—गरुणेत्यादीनां विन्यासम् अकरोत् ।^{गपग}
पम्पासरोवर—अच्छोदसरोवरवर्णनावसरे कविः
कलहंसभ्रमर—चक्रवाक— जलचरपक्षि— सारस— मयूर—
गज—अश्व— मृग—वृषभ—महिष— वानर— व्याघ्र— सिंह— वराह—
मत्स्य— मकर—कृच्छप— सर्वेत्यादीनां विन्यासं करोति ।^{गग}
प्रभातवर्णनावसरे कविः वृद्धहंस— रंकुमृग— सिंह— गज—गर्दभ—
कपोत— वन्यमहिष — भ्रमर—मयूर— शुक— शावक— इत्यादीनां
विन्यासं करोति ।^{गगप} सन्ध्यावर्णने कविः
कपोत—हारीतपक्षिचक्रवाकयुगल हंसयुगल इत्यादीनां
विन्यासकरोति कविः ।^{गगपप} एवं प्रकारेण निष्कर्षरूपेण वक्तुं
शक्यते यत् सम्पूर्णकादम्बरीकाव्ये कथाविन्यासे जीवजन्तवः
सहायकाः दृश्यन्ते । जीवजन्तूनाम् अभावे कथा समूलनष्टा
भविष्यति । अतः कथाविन्यासे जीवजन्तूनाम् महद् अवदानं
वर्तते ।

VII. कादम्बरीकाव्यसौन्दर्ये जीवजन्तूनां योगदानम्

काव्यस्य सौन्दर्यं ध्वनि—रस—गुण—अलङ्कारादयः वर्धयन्ति ।
एतेषां काव्यसौन्दर्यवर्धकतत्त्वानां कादम्बरीकाव्ये यथास्थानं
प्रयोगो विद्यते । परन्तु यत्र कुत्रचित् जीवजन्तूनां वर्णनं भवति
तत्र तु तद्विशेषरूपेण प्रयोगं करोति कविः । तद्यथा—

VIII. रसाभासध्वनिः

रसः भवति काव्यस्य आत्मा ।^{गगपपप} अस्य रसस्य ग्रहणं
अष्टध्वनिषु भवति । ये रसादि अष्टध्वनयः ते एते—
रसभावतदाभासभावशान्त्यादिरक्रमः ।^{गगपअ} एतेषु एकः प्रभेदः
वर्तते रसाभासः । यत्र पशुपक्षिणां रतिः विद्यते तत्र रसाभासध्वनिः

भवति । कादम्बरीकथायां महाकविः
कालिन्दीसारिकापरिहासशुकयोः रतिं वर्णयति । अत्र तयोः परस्परं
बहुविधमालापं विद्यते । उभयोः प्रेमकलहः दृश्यते । प्रसङ्गेऽस्मिन्
रसाभासध्वनिः व्यज्यते ।

1 वात्सल्यरसः

शुकजन्मप्रसङ्गे शुकस्य जनकः स्वाप्रत्यस्य प्राणरक्षणाय
बहुविधप्रयासं करोति अत्यधिकं च स्निह्यति । अत्र
वात्सल्यरसस्य व्यञ्जना भवति ।

2 करुणरसः

वैशम्पायनशुकजन्मसमये वृद्धशबरः शुकपितरं हन्ति,
प्रसङ्गेऽस्मिन् कविः करुणरसं व्यञ्जति । अत्र विषयालम्बनः
शुकपिता आश्रयालम्बनः वैशम्पायनशुकः उद्दीपनविभावः मृतदेहः
अनुभावाः जडताश्रुपातेत्यादयः शोकस्थायिभावं पोषयन्ति ।
परिपुष्टः शोकस्थायिभावः करुणरसे परिणतो भवति ।

3 भयानकरसः

शबरमृगयावर्णनावसरेकविः शुकपितृमृत्युसमये कविः
भयानकरसस्य व्यञ्जनां करोति । ^{गगअ} अत्र
आश्रयालम्बनशुकपिता विषयालम्बनः वृद्धशबरः तद्मृगयादि
उद्दीपनविभावः स्तम्भन—स्वेद — अश्रुपतनादि अनुभावाः । जुगुप्सा
स्थायि भावः एभिः परिपुष्टो भूत्वा भयानकरसदशां प्राप्नोति ।
अनेन रसयोजनायां जीवजन्तूनां योगदानं दृष्टिगोचरं भवति ।

IX. गुणः

गुणाः रसस्य धर्माः भवन्ति । काव्ये तेषां स्थितिः अचलाः भवन्ति ।
काव्यस्य उत्कर्ष हेतवः भवन्ति । तद्यथा— ये रसस्याङ्गिनो धर्माः
शौर्यादय इव आत्मनः । उत्कर्ष हेतवः ते स्युः अचलस्थितयो
गुणाः । ^{गगअप} शृङ्गारकरुणविप्रलम्भादिषु माधुर्यगुणः विराजते ।
वीरबीभत्सरौद्ररसेषु ओजोगुणः विराजते । प्रसादगुणः सर्वेषु रसेषु
भवति । कादम्बरी कथायामपि जीवजन्तु विन्यासे यथोचितं
रसव्यञ्जनावसरे कविः माधुर्यदिगुणैः असमासा मध्यमसमासा
दीर्घसमासापदरचनाभिष्ककाव्यसौन्दर्यं वर्धयति ।

X. अलङ्कारः

अलङ्काराः शब्दार्थयोः धर्माः भवन्ति । काव्ये तेषां स्थितिः चला
भवति । काव्यस्य शोभां वर्धयन्ति । तद्यथा—

उपकुर्वन्ति तं सन्तं येऽङ्गद्वारेण जातुचित ।

हारादिवदलङ्कारास्ते तेऽनुप्रासोपमादयः ।। ^{गगअपप}

एते अलङ्काराः शब्द चमत्कारेण काव्यशोभां वर्धयन्ति कुत्रचिच्च
अर्थचमत्कारेण । जीवजन्तूनां अलङ्कारविन्यासे महद् योगदानं
वर्तते । अतः कविः जीवजन्तूवर्णनप्रसङ्गे
अनुप्रास—उपमा—उत्प्रेक्षा—रूपक—काव्यलिङ्ग— अतिशयोक्ति
समासोक्ति स्वभावोक्ति—अर्थान्तरन्यास— विभावनादीनाम्
अनेकेषामलङ्काराणां प्रयोगं करोति । तद्यथा—

1 अनुप्रासः

अन्तः स्खलित—मुखर खलीनखर—शिखर क्षोभजन्मनो
लालाजलभुवः फेन पल्लवान् । ^{गगअपप}

2 उपमा

अति कुटिलकनकपत्रलता प्रतानभङ्गुरेण पदे पदे
रणितरत्नमालेन स्थूलमुक्ताफलप्रायेण तारागणवसन्ध्यारागम् । ^{गगअप}

3 उत्प्रेक्षा

आनन मण्डल निहितारुण
मणिसमुद्गतैरशुक्लापैरूपेतेनावसक्तचामरेणेव निश्चलाशिखरेण
कर्णयुगलेन विराजमानम् । ^{गगअ}

XI. निष्कर्षः

अनेन निष्कर्ष रूपेण वक्तुं शक्यते यत् कविः काव्य सौन्दर्यं
वर्धनाय एव कादम्बरी कथायां जीवजन्तूनां ग्रहणं करोति ।
जीवजन्तुं विना काव्या शोभा न आयाति । अनेन काव्य सौन्दर्यं
जीवजन्तूनां योगदानं अतीव वर्तते । एवं प्रकारेण
कादम्बरीकथायां जीवजन्तूनामवदानं प्रमाणितं भवति ।

¹कादम्बरी कथामुखभागः पृ. 54

¹काद.कथा. शुकवर्णनम् पृ. 36 पं.5

¹तत्रैव पृ. 41 पं.6
¹तत्रैव. पं. 37 पं.7
¹तत्रैव. पं. 37 पं.5
¹काद.कथा इन्द्रायुधवर्णनम् पृ. 239 पं. 1
¹कौटिलीय अर्थशास्त्रम् द्वितीयाधिकरणं पञ्चाशत प्रकरणम् 8
¹तत्रैव 22
¹काद.कथा इन्द्रायुधवर्णनम् पृ. 242
¹तत्रैव 241
¹तत्रैव 243
¹काद.पूर्व राजकुलवर्णनम् पृ. 265
¹तत्रैव 266
¹कादम्बरी कथामुख भागः पृ. 11,12,13
¹कादम्बरी एक सांस्कृतिक अध्ययन (वासुदेव.) पृ. 198

¹कादम्बरी विन्ध्याटवी वर्णनम् पृ. 55
¹कादम्बरी पूर्वाद्धेः चन्द्रापीडाखेटवर्णनम् पृ. 303

¹कादम्बरी पूर्वाद्धेः अगस्त्याश्रमवर्णनम् पृ. 64
¹काद.पू. उज्जयिनीवर्णनम् पृ. 165
¹काद.पू. अच्छोदवसरोवर वर्णनम् पृ. 374
¹काद.कथामुख. प्रभातवर्णनम् पृ. 79 पं.3
¹काद.पू. पुनः सन्ध्या वर्णनम् पृ. 590
¹साहित्य दर्पणः 1/3
¹काव्यप्रकाशः 4/26
¹शुकशावकनिपातवर्णनम् पृ. 102
¹काव्यप्रकाशः 8/66
¹काव्यप्रकाशः 8/67
¹काद.पू. इन्द्रायुधवर्णनम् पृ. 240
¹काद.पू. इन्द्रायुधवर्णनम् पृ. 241
¹काद.पू. इन्द्रायुधवर्णनम् पृ. 240

A Review of Smart Agriculture on an IoT Platform

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Abstract:

Nowadays everything is feasible using Internet of things which relate everything present on this universe together using Internet of things .By using different sensors and massive data different information is collected which is considered to be useful. IOT platform is very beneficial for making any system smart and environment friendly. Adequate water management techniques are used to increase agriculture of any yield which needed proper water irrigation management. For the proper water management a wireless sensor networks system has to be used. Wireless sensor network has given us a decreased price ; better control, easier to use irrigation system to improve farming by implementing WSN in the field has enhanced farmers ' efficiency and productivity. This method can benefit to assess field parameter i.e. state of soil atmospheric condition (temperature, humidity, biomass of plants and animals, shocks during product transport. Advanced irrigation system where water irrigation system can be used to allow water to sprinkle smoothly through the solenoid valve to the roots, either on the exterior layer of the soil or straight on the base area. The objective of our research is to frame an infrastructure which grants rapid development of multiple divergent of IOT application with minimum technical

skill. Our research aims to present a software-centric agricultural representation and implementation of IOT.

Index Terms: Internet of thing, smart farm, wireless sensor network, Irrigation system, Sensor (soil, tem. moisture etc.) Raspberr pi.

I. INTRODUCTION

Agriculture has been the most important practice from very beginning of the human civilization. It has seen many iterations of development in technology with time. Good control over environmental parameter can lead to increased yield of crop. Environmental parameters like temperature, humidity and moisture plays important role in growth of the plant. Temperature affects many of plant activities such as pollination, germination etc. It is observed that, at higher temperature, respiration rate increases that result in reduction of sugar contents of fruits and vegetables. At lower temperatures photosynthesis activity is slowed down. This paper focuses on the development of a wireless sensor network on agricultural environment to monitor environmental conditions and deduce the appropriate environmental parameters required for the high yield of crop production on a given agriculture land. It is expected that such decisions will benefit both farming and irrigation by saving time and resources.

People are gaining education and information about technologies in the current day. They use social websites and use more websites, where periodic updates occur, resulting in enormous amounts of information collection. Below figure1 shows the combination of Iot and agriculture.



Figure 1 : Combination of Iot and agriculture



Figure 1.1 : Combination of Iot and agriculture

ICT and agriculture arise from widely different human needs, but the first domain proves to be of the utmost significance to the second domain in order to encourage modern, complex processes for agricultural companies. Application of ICT in agriculture has been an evolving field for several years, seeking to improve agricultural procedures through advanced information and communication innovations. Agricultural aspects such as crop management and control, quality management, food transport and food preservation can all be enhanced by taking their domain-specific requirements into account

and translating them into the appropriate functional design, development and applications by ICT experts. Over the previous few years, several efforts have been made to integrate end-to-end ICT solutions into farming business processes. Smart agriculture, precision farming, Farm Management Information Systems (FMIS) are all terms that use advanced, previously unused information and communication instruments and systems to introduce the notion of sophisticated processes into farming processes.

In view of spatial and temporal variations, potential developments in the field of precision farming have been analyzed. For such developments, examples of present site-specific farming techniques were described using dynamic, real-time, adaptive techniques and future directions [1-2]. With respect to current alternatives, a significant amount of effort is focused on wireless sensor networks solutions for tracking crop condition during manufacturing, product auto-identification, and product condition tracking transportation [3-5]. The primary activities that are generally dealt with in the framework of Precision Agriculture and Greenhouse Management are information monitoring, data processing, inference of information and eventually transfer of information back to the farm or greenhouse and execution of the generated actions. In essence, a typical solution consists of a wireless sensor network living in the farm or greenhouse, while at the other end there is a database as well as a processing element, such as an expert system, which processes the accessible information and produces activities for the farmer, often in an automated manner. Modern farming and greenhouse management and business control processes involve different stakeholders, companies and inner back-end systems. Nowadays, the complexity of these company procedures is the most important challenge that needs to be addressed. The literature has already outlined several advanced alternatives and architectures of Farm Management

Information Systems [6–9]. However, most of the present schemes limit their functionality to a very restricted part of the overall business process, isolating the actors of the company and thus being unable to maximize future outcomes.

It is entirely one by one step processes for creating any firm or organization's efficient and rewarding big data solution that wishes to embark on the big data adventure. This leads to a better decision-making solution through the use of a descriptive, predictive, inquisitive and prescriptive analytical technique that needs action to produce improved results [10]. The main thing that agriculture needs most is water. In leaky channels, some water can be wasted, which will impact crop yield and loss. There are many types of plants that have distinct intakes (water consumption). To this end, we need to supply the plants with the water in the necessary amount and at the right moment to avoid the loss of water supply and crop development. To do this, it is essential to obtain the soil moisture data at various concentrations and crop features [11]. To evaluate the soil water content available to the plant, a simple model based on meteorological forcing is used. Multiplying the Evapotranspiration reference crop with the crop coefficient can detect (calculate) the real water demand for any crop. The most apparent way to reduce water scarcity in distinct areas is to increase water production from current water resources and generate more food with less water [12]. Agriculture has been significantly enhanced and there is also an automated system invention in which plant growth can be monitored and WSN systems controlled [13]. WSN's primary task is to sensing information from the distant place needed and to transmit sensed information via wireless networks that the receiver can observe. The WSN is the best thing that can be used in the agricultural sector, in particular to handle distributed information gathering in any kind of environment that can be solved, and most importantly to guide farmers in gathering /

gathering information in real time. To transfer the collected data to the mobile farmer via GSM technology, the WSN system can be shared with other low-energy devices [14].

II. RELATED WORK

Existing study has shown that few agricultural systems with restricted functionality have been created. In this section, related research on sustainable farming systems has been provided.

In this paper author described sophisticated kinds of analytics. Four kinds are available: Descriptive, Inquisitive, Predictive, Prescriptive Analysis. The outcome will happen in the earlier phase. The outcome should be represented and visualized carefully. Although many workplace issues are produced, such as related technical amount, memory problem, etc. The other thing is that the meaning or viewpoint point is also part of it from unstructured data or semi-structured information. Unstructured data will be analyzed in this visualization. Next, in big data projects, efficient timely extraction of big data is like a motto [10].

There may be distinct paths fields for the information gathered, processed, represented. The corresponding field of information or data fetching is beneficial for the necessary project.

Now it's about evaluating the project. There is a need to evaluate huge inputs of data, and eventually their quality controls expected results. Does the project allow stream processing to be assessed, parallel processing, i.e. promoting distributed computing, will be easily incorporated with visualization tools. Storage is the basic property needed in the database project. The storage property should support scalability. It should run familiarly when adding new stuff to it. It is used by nearly famous companies like Google and Amazon to take care of these.

Agriculture is the core of the occupation of India.

Managing crops is the fundamental care that needs to be taken.

Development of technology has made the work simpler. We can predict crop status using Big Data and Remote Sensing Technology and we can behave accordingly.

In this paper author proposed methodology for the management of agriculture. Farmers need to get the particular region labelled in the first phase of methodology to detect that region alone and receive updates. It means that land cover is described as physical coverage such as differentiation of crops, forests and buildings. Apart from this farmer, the type of soil such as grassland, bare land, moist soil, dry soil should be mentioned so that water requirements can be assessed. If the land is big, various techniques of classification must be applied [11].

The authors spoke about the classification technique and the types of soil cover, they were: automated, manual, hybrid. The next step is information collection. This meteorological data was collected to assess the need for water. We can also get the climatic and physical parameters from the agro weather stations [11]. Satellite pictures are regarded to calculate some information that benefits meteorological services worldwide. Remote sensed data will add value to crop management, such as the Normalized Vegetation Difference Index (NDVI), the Leaf Area Index (LAI). For some room, obtaining information and choices from the data gathered may be lacking. Using the latest technology called "Wireless Sensor Networks" and "Zigbee"[14] can fill this room. By using these writers of the method, a methodology was suggested to obtain periodic field data. The parameters on which writers focused are temperature and humidity. They were intended to obtain up-to-date temperature and humidity data. Both sensors have characteristics, ability and functionality respectively [14]. Sensors should be

positioned in the farm field; sensors can detect the current temperature and humidity. And the heard information will be sent to mobile consumers. Below Figure shows Smart farming in IoT [15]. Below figure2 shows the features of smart farming. It is possible to obtain information by sitting at home. But if any activities in the sector need to be taken can happen. By simply clicking on his phone, the user can perform any activities at that moment by sitting in his location. Using actuators, this can be performed. The functioning and management of agriculture has become like an independent operating scheme. Accessible to all types of sensors. Nowadays, we can only get all types of data by putting them in the farm estate. Some of the tools used in authors such as soil moisture sensor, mote triggers for water sprinkler, soil pH, etc. It is possible to retrieve, analyse and activate actuators from this precise value for some moment interval and stop automatically. Using CPS technology, the current changing world can be felt. CPS is a smart system that includes hardware, software and physical components in which the world's evolving performance can be continually integrated and interacted. CPS is the result of process-mechatronics, software, personal computers and engine control transdisciplinary engineering design. Such an embedded system is a response to multidisciplinary surveillance of potato crops, resulting in enhanced management of agricultural precision. Although all methods are implemented, there is still no reduction in information service costs. Cloud storage server is suggested for this purpose. Various gateways send information collected by multiple sensors to the cloud server. The gateways are useful for collecting information from all field sensors that are positioned at various agricultural field places. The WSN collects information by monitoring the identification of radio frequencies and other sensing devices. The server functions as the layer of perception that senses and provides data about the place. For the purpose of virtual storage, cloud computing technology is used.



Figure 2.1 : Smart Farming

III. PROPOSED SYTSEM

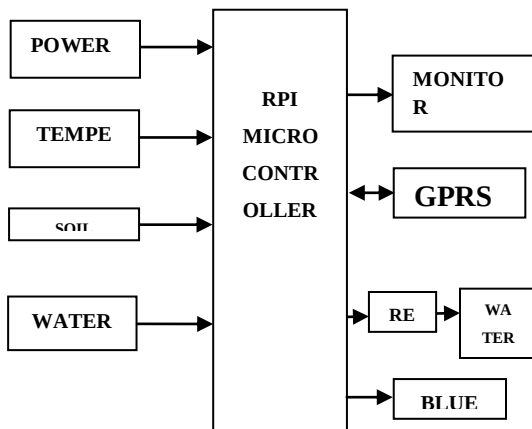


Figure 3 : Smart Agriculture Techniques

Explanation :

In this proposed the development of the automated irrigation system based on microcontrollers and wireless communication at experimental scale within rural areas is presented. The aim of the implementation was to

demonstrate that the automatic irrigation can be used to reduce water use. A microcontroller for data acquisition, and transceiver; the sensor measurements are transmitted to a microcontroller based receiver. This gateway permits the automated activation of irrigation when the threshold values of soil moisture and temperature is reached.

In this proposed we are using raspberry pi controller. That controller is continuously collects the sensors output data and update the data into IOT webpage by using GPRS modem and also display the data on the monitor and also sends the data to Bluetooth app in smart mobile. Here we are using the motor can be controlled by through IoT (or) Mobile app [16].

IV. DIFFERENT METHODS DISCUSSION

Making the system as human is one that has been studied. Using information mining techniques, this can be achieved. Now IOT has enabled the intelligent thinking system to be built. The system should be convenient, efficient and intelligent. IOT is going to link the entire universe [17]. It is possible to retrieve and use any information from any source. Some techniques have been implemented to make the system smart, as outlined in figure1 below.

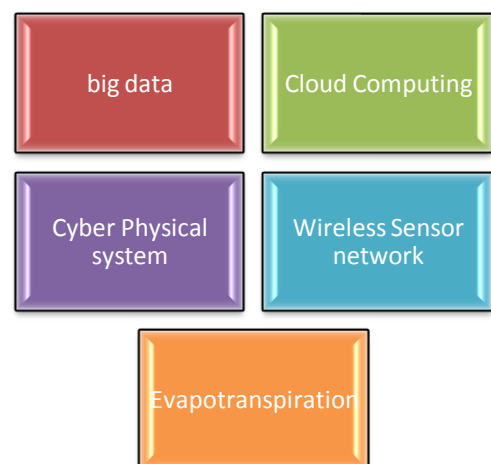


Figure 4 : Smart Agriculture Techniques

Description of above techniques which are used in different research:

- **BIG DATA-** Big Data Used for information collection and helps to make decisions such as water management.
- **EVAPOTRANSPIRATION-**Evapotranspiration and crop coefficient can be used to determine the water requirement of any crop.
- **WIRELESS SENSOR NETWORK-**It offers a cost-effective alternative for monitoring and controlling the pressure, temperature, humidity, and pH in the atmosphere.
- **CYBER PHYSICAL SYSTEM-**System that integrates and interacts with computing and physical elements to detect the occurrence of change.
- **CLOUD COMPUTING-**Cloud computing IOT is useful in sensing geographical demands by monitoring land and charging can be applied per usage, reducing costs [18-22].

V. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE SCOPE

We review different research on step-by-step processes for building big data research in the agriculture field associated with Iot. Crop management can be accomplished by supplying the necessary quantity of water, fertilizers, and any crop development updates can be obtained from anywhere. It is possible to connect machine-to-machine and access all meteorological data and apply and implement solution.

Future job is to provide the field as well as returns with a security system. It is necessary to recognize the unregistered individual or any animal and to send intimation information to the mobile farmer.

- It improves the groundwater storage

as water lost due to seepage adds to groundwater storage.

- It improves the yields of crops which mean more income for the farmer people prosperous.
- We use it to help the growth of crops during the period of inadequate rainfall

VI. FUTURE SCOPE

Our research work proposed can be improvised by adding a temperature sensor which can predict the weather and water to the plants/crops accordingly. If rain is forecasted, less water is let out for the plants. Also, a GSM module can be included so that the farmer receives the status of water pump through their mobile phone by SMS. Furthermore, a water meter should be installed to estimate the amount of water present in the water source and also wireless sensors can also be used.

VII. APPLICATION OF IoT IN AGRICULTURE

- Crop Water management
- Pest management and control work
- Precision agriculture
- Food production and Safety

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