

# समकालीन कहानी साहित्य में स्त्री विमर्श

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शहीद मंगल पाण्डे राजकीय महिला

स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय, मेरठ

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## सारांश

हमारे समाज के पूर्ण विकास की राह में कुछ प्रश्न ऐसे भी हैं जिनका समाधान किए बिना स्वयं पर गर्व करना बेमानी है। जिन्हें हल करने में विद्वान, समाजशास्त्री, राजनेता लेखक, चिंतक, शिक्षक एवं पत्रकारगण अपने-अपने तरीके से प्रयत्नशील हैं। ऐसा ही एक प्रश्न है? मानवता का सबसे बड़ा अभिशाप क्या है? सामान्य रूप से एक अमेरिकन कहेगा लादेन का इस्लामिक आतंकवाद, हम कहेंगे डी कम्पनी और नक्सलवाद, भ्रष्टाचार और अपराध, ईराक या अफगानिस्तान कहेंगे अमेरिका की निरंकुशलता। उक्त चिंतनीय समस्याएं जिस एक स्रोत की ओर इंगित करती हैं वह है? प्रत्येक

देश में व्याप्त धार्मिक एवं साम्प्रदायिक वैमनस्य। परस्पर विद्वेष शासन करने की प्रवृत्ति, शोषण एवं अन्याय विभाजन हमारे युग के प्रमुख लक्षण है। वैचारिक निरंकुशता की इस भयंकर आंधी में कोई ऐसा भी है जो चाहें हिंदू हो या मुस्लिम, यहूदी हो या गरीब, देश में हो या विदेश में, सब एक तरफ निशाने पर होता है, प्रताड़ित किया जाता है। यहाँ मेरा आशय प्लेनेट की उस आधी आबादी से है जिसका नाम स्त्री है। इससे कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता कि वह पृथ्वी के किस क्षेत्र की निवासिनी है? कौन से समाज, संस्कृति से जुड़ी है? कौन सी भाषा बोलती है? किस साहित्य का कथ्य और किस राजा की प्रजा है? स्त्री का कहीं भी, कभी भी कोई बचाव नहीं। वह कहीं पूर्ण रूपेण सुरक्षित नहीं स्वतंत्र नहीं।

समकालीन साहित्य में स्त्री विमर्श विषय बहुत प्रासंगिक एवं महत्वपूर्ण है। स्त्री विमर्श, नारीवाद, नारी सशक्तिकरण आदि एक ही सिक्के के दो विभिन्न पहलू हैं। स्त्री को परिवार व समाज की धुरी कहा जाता है लेकिन क्या इस सिद्धान्त व व्यवहार में एकरूपता दिखाई देती है। किसी परिवार को चलाने में उसे बनाये रखने में एक स्त्री की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका होती है। हमारे इस पितृसत्तात्मक परिवार जो हमारे पितृ-सत्तात्मक समाज का एक अंग है उसमें नारी की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका को यथायोग्य महत्व प्रदान नहीं किया जाता है। इस प्रकार के समाज में नारीवाद, नारी सशक्तिकरण अथवा स्त्री विमर्श आदि शब्द एक आन्दोलन के रूप में उभरते हैं, तो यह समाज जैसे चैंक जाता है। एक नारी को दासता से मुक्ति की प्रक्रिया में विभिन्न प्रतिक्रियाओं का सामना करना पड़ता है। समाज की दृष्टि में नारी मुक्ति के संघर्ष का जैसा अनैतिक आचरण का पर्याय माना जाता है। इसके विरोध में तर्क दिया जाता है कि यह स्त्री विमर्श या नारी मुक्ति की अवधारणा है। वहां

के समाज की जीवन शैली मूल्य बोध, परम्परा से तीसरी दुनिया की औरतों का क्या सम्बन्ध हो सकता है। हमारा समाज इस अवधारणी को अराजक मानसिकता का परिणाम घोषित करता है। वास्तव में इस प्रकार की सभी धारणाएं निर्मूल व भ्रामक हैं, क्योंकि स्त्री विमर्श तो किसी विचारधारा और जीवन शैली का एक ही रूप है।

### **बीज शब्द**

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वह अपने जीवन की सार्थकता को अपने निजी अस्तित्व के संदर्भ में उपलब्ध कराना चाहती है। प्रकारांतर से आधुनिक युग में स्त्री का यह विद्रोह हजारों वर्षों की अमानवीय पितृसत्ता की दासता को एक खुली चुनौती है। इस दासता में स्त्री का संपूर्ण जीवन एवं अस्तित्व हर पल घुटता रहा है, चाहे वह चैखट के बाहर की, चाहे वह घर हो या बाजार, चाहे वह धर्म हो या समाज चाहे वह परंपरा हो या संस्कृति, चाहे वह नियम हो या रीति-रिवाज हर जगह उसे बांधा एवं जकड़ा गया। कभी धर्म एवं नैतिकता की आड़ में तो

कभी शास्त्रों एवं परम्परा की दुहाई देकर। तमाम नियम सिर्फ उसके लिए बनाए गये हैं, पर उसका अपना कुछ भी नहीं। वह तो बस एक मादा है एक वस्तु है, एक चीज है, एक सम्पत्ति है, एक देह है और एक माध्यम है पुरुष का पुरुष के द्वारा और पुरुष के लिए मनोरंजन, क्रय-विक्रय, प्रजनन भोग और शोषण का.....

“औरत ने जन्म दिया मर्दों को, मर्दो ने उसे बाजार दिया।

जब जी चाहा मचला-कुचला, जब चाहा दुत्कार दिया।

चुनती है कहीं दिवारों में बिकती है कहीं बाजारों में।

नंगी नचवाई जाती है अय्याशों के दरबारों में

यह वह बेइज्जत चीज है, जो बँट जाती है, इज्जतदारों में।”

सम्भवतया विधाता ने जब सृष्टि - निर्माण की कल्पना की होगी तो उसने दो महत्वपूर्ण किरदारों को सोचा होगा। इन दो किरदारों को उनकी आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप शारीरिक व मानसिक संरचनाएं प्रदान करने पर जो स्वरूप उभरा उनमें से एक को स्त्री कहा, दूसरे को पुरुष। दोनों को अपनी-अपनी भूमिकाओं को निभाने के लिए जहां एक ओर समुचित दैहिक व जैविक पूर्णता दी वहीं दूसरी ओर एक को दूसरे का पूरक भी बनाया। उसने किसी भी रूप में एक को उत्कृष्ट या दूसरे को निकृष्ट बनाकर नहीं भेजा। लेकिन पुरुष ने स्त्री जाति को उसके किरदार निभाने के अनुरूप जो अत्यंत संवेदनशील दैहिक व जैविक स्वरूप मिला उसे उसकी कमजोरी के रूप में देखा और फिर सिलसिला शुरू हुआ स्त्री के शोषण का। पुरुष का शारीरिक बलिष्ठता को हथियार बनाकर स्त्री को दासी की स्थिति तक पहुंचाने का प्रयास किया और समाज पुरुष प्रधान हा होता चला गया। पुरुष प्रधानता ने नारी जीवन की सुखद कल्पनाओं एवं सुनहरे सपनों को अप्रत्याशित रूप में



ध्वस्त कर दिया, पुरुष प्रधान समाज में स्त्रियों का दमन कोई नई बात नहीं है। पुरुष प्रधान समाज में स्त्रियों का दमन कोई नयी बात नहीं है। स्त्री आरम्भिक काल से ही कुंठाएँ लिए जीती चली आ रही है। उसकी इच्छाओं आकांक्षाओं का दमन सदैव से ही होता चला आ रहा है। सरकार एवं संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघ भी इस समस्या की ओर जागरूक हैं। राजकीय, राष्ट्रीय और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तरों पर विविध प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं। विश्व की महिलाओं के उत्थान के हर संभव प्रयास की सम्भावनाएँ खोजी जा रही है।

मानव जीवन की बदलती मानसिकता को अपने कैनवास पर चित्रित करना ही कहानीकार, का ध्येय है। मनुष्य की मानसिकता के परिवर्तित होते ही मूल्य परिवर्तन का जन्म होता है। आधुनिकता के परिप्रेक्ष्य में नारी की मानसिकता में जो परिवर्तन हुआ है उन्हीं के कारण नारी सम्बन्धी परम्परागत मूल्यों में भी बदलाव आया है। अब वह ताड़ना की अधिकारिणी न रहकर सभी क्षेत्रों में पुरुष के समकक्ष होने की स्वीकृति प्राप्त करने लगी है। समकालीन कहानीकार नारी के संघर्ष को वाणी देते हुए एक विशाल फलक लेकर आए। ये नारी जीवन के पारम्परिक मूल्यों को ध्वस्त करते हुए नए मूल्यों के रूपायन में संलग्न हुए। आज भी विभिन्न स्तरों पर स्त्री के प्रति संकुचित मानसिकता विद्वान है। समाज में विद्वान यह संकुचित मानसिकता हमें साहित्य में भी स्पष्ट दिखाई देती है, क्योंकि साहित्य समाज से कटकर नहीं रह सकता। स्त्री का विभिन्न समस्याओं, उनकी दीन हीन दशा, नाटकीय जीवन तथा उनके साथ होने वाले पशुवत व्यवहार से हमारा साहित्य भरा पड़ा है। महिला नारी कहानीकारों में ही नहीं बल्कि विभिन्न पुरुष कहानीकारों ने भी स्त्री की विभिन्न समस्याओं व उन समस्याओं के प्रति उसके संघर्ष को जीवंत रूप में समाज के सामने प्रस्तुत किया है। नारी आत्मसंघर्ष,

मुक्ति के लिए छटपटाहट व विभिन्न नारी विरोधी शक्तियों के साथ संघर्ष की कहानी के रूप में हिन्दी कहानी साहित्य को देखा जा सकता है।

“भारतीय समाज में प्रारम्भ से ही स्त्रियों की स्थिति शोचनीय रही है। स्त्री होने के कारण बचपन से लेकर शादी के बाद तक उन पर कठोर नजर रखी जाती थी ताकि वे व्याभिचारिणी न हो जाएँ।” “विडम्बना की बात यह है कि समाज का आधा भाग स्त्री हैं किन्तु फिर भी वह प्रताड़ित है। अपने स्त्री योनि में जन्म लेने पर शर्मिन्दा व क्षुब्ध है, आखिर क्यों स्त्री अपने अधिकारों के लिए आवाज नहीं उठाती कब स्त्री समाज जागेगा, कब तक पुरुषों का दमन चक्र चलता रहेगा। इस दमन चक्र को तोड़ने के लिए स्वयं स्त्री को आगे आना होगा।”

चिंतन करना व्यक्ति के युक्तिपरक होने का प्रमाण है। इसी विशेषता के कारण व्यक्ति व पशु में अंतर किया जाता है। लेकिन जब स्त्री ने अपनी इस कुंठा का प्रयोग करते हुए स्वयं से प्रश्न किया कि क्या मेरी भी कोई मानवीय गरिमा है? तो उसे इसका उत्तर नकारात्मक प्राप्त होता है। समाज के स्वरूप व उसके यथार्थ को देखकर उसकी समझ में आता है कि इंसान की श्रेणी में तो केवल पुरुष है, स्त्री का स्थान तो संपूरक का है। प्रभा खेतान की “उपनिवेश में स्त्री” तथा ‘मुक्ति कामना की दस वार्ताएं’ स्त्रियों की विभिन्न स्थितियों को दर्शाती है। ये वार्ताएं प्रेम के द्वंद में उलझी हुई स्त्री, मानवीय गरिमा की खोज में जुटी हुई स्त्री, बौद्धिक बनती हुई स्त्री, रचना में लिप्त स्त्री, कान्ति के ज्ञान से संघर्ष करती स्त्री, स्त्री ज्ञान मीमांसा की नियति बनाती हुई स्त्री तथा भाषा व विमर्श के जंजाल में फंसी हुई स्त्री से सम्बन्धित है।

डा० ममता जैन की “जमीन जल रही है” कहानी नारी की उस

घुटन, संत्रास व संघर्ष करती एक नारी की कहानी है। इसी नारी पात्र प्रेक्षा का आत्ममंथन, आत्म संघर्ष व उसकी घुटन हम निम्न पंक्तियों में देख सकते हैं- “बस में तीव्र गति से प्रेक्षा का मस्तिष्क चक्र गतिमान था। श्वास दीर्घतम हो रक्त के उबाल से उष्ण हो मुँह से निकले पड़े थे। शुष्क कंठ, चिपका तालू, पैरों की कंपकपाहट हो हृदय में उमड़ता-धुमड़ता ज्वार विस्मृत कराये जा रहा था। बार-बार यह पुनरावृत्ति हो रही थी कि नारी के प्रति क्यूँ इतनी दुर्भावना पुरुषों के अन्तः में निहित हो गई? अपने घर की आर्थिक स्थिति की सुदृढ़ता देकर नारी ने आखिर पुरुषों पर कौन सा डाका डाल दिया? क्या अपरहरण कर लिया उनका? यदि आज नारी शिक्षित है तो अपने परिश्रम से अपने मस्तिष्क से और अपने प्रयासों से। पुरुषों से तो कुछ लिया नहीं। नारी ने वर्तमान में यदि अपने अस्तित्व अस्मिता, आत्मगौरव व पदसंबल को अनुभूत किया है तो पुरुषों को क्यों हुई तिलमिलाहट और यह अनचाही बौलखलाहट जब सदियों तक गुलामी की तरह चाकरी करती रही तब तो उसे बख्शीश में कभी चेतन प्राणी भी नहीं समझा और आज जरा सा अवगुंठन हटाकर झांकने की कोशिश की तो इतनी खिन्नता और झुझलाहट क्यूँ है? इतनी दुर्भावना क्या नारी तभी श्रद्धापात्र की और पूज्या व आदरणीय थी। जब अशिक्षित और अबला बन पुरुष के पैर की जूती बनी रही। अरे मानवीय व श्रद्धास्पद तो उसे समझना चाहिए था, जब उसने मर्दजात को हर कदम पर हर क्षेत्र में पछाड़ कर रख दिया है।”

समकालीन कहानीकारों ने नारी के एक ओर रूप क चित्रण भी बड़ी सफलता के साथ किया है। इसी प्रकार अंजु दुआ जैमिनी की सीली दीवार कहानी की नायिका कमलेश आर्थिक विपन्नता, पति के निकृष्ट व्यवहार, उसकी नित्यप्रति की मार आदि सबकों चुपचप रहती चलती है फिर

भी पति को परमेश्वर मानती है। पति के खाना मांगने पर वह कहती है- “खाना तो मैंने भेजा था, वो क्या आपने नहीं खाया?” उसका इतना कहना था कि जमाई बाबू उस पर पिल पड़े- साली ..... और खाना मांगा तो गुनाह कर दिया? अपने बाप को खाली दिया होगा सारा। वो बुढ़ा इतने दिनों से यहां डटा है, उसके लिए तर माल बनाती है। मैं दुबारा मांगू तो पूछती है।

उपर्युक्त उदाहरण में नायिका कमलेश की दयनीय स्थिति दिखाई देती है। यह एक कमलेश की कहानी न होकर हमारे स्त्री समाज के एक बहुत बड़े भाग की कहानी है। यह एक सच्चाई है कि दिस दैहिक व जैविक संरचना को उसकी कमजोरी समझकर पुरुष ने उसका शोषण किया उसी को आज नारी ने अपनी ताकत बना लिया है। समकालीन प्रेमिका अपने प्रेमी द्वारा छोड़े जाने पर शोक नहीं मनाती ये अपने स्वतन्त्र व्यक्तित्व को स्थापित करना चाहती है। यही कारण है कि इनके दाम्पत्य जीवन में भी विस्फोटक स्थिति का समावेश हो गया है। “कुछ समय तक वह अपने प्रथम प्रेमी के साथ लगाव रखती है और उसी के साथ रहती भी है। यह उसका प्रतिदिन का काम हो जाता है। जब उसका प्रेमी छोड़ देता है तब वह दूसरे प्रेमी का सहारा लेती है। अब वह किसी एक व्यक्ति विशेष की नहीं रह जाती।”

‘ “भारतीय समाज में विधवाओं की स्थिति प्रारम्भ से ही दयनीय रही है। प्रति के बिना पत्नी की कोई सामाजिक सत्ता नहीं होती।” रमेश उपाध्याय की कहानी “माटी मिली” और अरूण भारतीय की “गटर” कहानियों में विधवा स्त्री के प्रति समाज की अश्लील दृष्टि और उसे शारीरिक, मानसिक रूप से शोषित करने की प्रवृत्ति को उजागर किया गया है। रामदरश मिश्र ने अपनी कहानी ‘एक औरत की जिन्दगी’ में एक विधवा स्त्री के जीवन

संघर्ष का चित्रण करते हुए उसकी जिजीविषा को दिखाया है। समकालीन कहानियों में विधवाओं के मूल्य परिवर्तन की अभिव्यक्ति करते हुए वंदना कहती है- “अब मैं भी बेड़ी तोड़ने का निर्णय लेती हूँ।” नारी जीवन में आए बदलाव ने माँ के रूप को भी बदल दिया है। धाय माँ नहीं वरन् कामकाजी माँ के रूप में अवतरित हुयी है। अपने इस नए रूप में उसे संघर्ष की स्थिति का सामना करना पड़ रहा है।

समकालीन कहानी का एक बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा ऐसी स्त्रियों पर केन्द्रित है जो वेश्यावृत्ति और कालगर्ल के धंधे में लगी हुई है। जगदम्बा प्रसाद दीक्षित की गंदगी और गुलाब' परितोष चक्रवर्ती की “सड़क नंबर तीस” चित्रा मुदगल की ‘फातिमा बाई कोठे पर नहीं रहती” व ‘इस हमाम में’ श्रीकांत वर्मा की “यात्रा” तथा विजय की “कसाई” आदि कहानियों में वेश्यावृत्ति और कालगर्ल के पेशे में सक्रिय स्त्रियों के संघर्षपूर्ण जीवन और उनकी समस्याओं को उठाते हुए उनके जीवन के उन मार्मिक पक्षों को पकड़ने की कोशिश की है जहां वे पूरी तरह से वेश्या अथवा कार्ल गर्ल नहीं बनी हैं, बल्कि उनके अंदर सभी स्त्रीत्व के कुछ गुण बचे हैं।

आज की नारी बेबस, असहाय व अबला नहीं है, वरन उसने स्वयंसिद्धा वाली शक्ति पा ली है। जिस प्रकार हिमालय की चोटी को छूकर उषा की प्रथम किरण और स्वर्णिम हो जाती है उसी प्रकार कहानीकार की लेखनी स्पर्श पा युग की प्रवृत्तियों का बदलाव इन्द्रधनुषीय सतरंगी रंगों में अभिव्यक्ति पाता है। पुरातन परम्पराओं से टकराकर जीने की चाहत में नारी, जीवन की मुख्य धारा से अलगाव कर बैठती है। यह अलगाव कभी-कभी इतना घातक होता है कि वो चाहकर भी मुख्य धारा में वापिस नहीं लौट पाती है।

निष्कर्ष-इस प्रकार हम देखते हैं कि नारी की इस स्थिति को देखकर मन में विभिन्न सवाल उठ खड़े होते हैं कि क्या नारी केवल सहनशीलता की प्रतिमा का ही नाम है? क्या उसे पुरुष की भांति इस समाज में स्वतंत्र अस्तित्व खोजने, तार्किक दृष्टिकोण अपनाने अथवा अपने आत्मसम्मान तथा आत्मगौरव की रक्षा करने का अधिकार नहीं है? इसी संदर्भ में मुझे प्रेमचन्द्र की उक्ति याद आती है- “जब किसी नारी में पुरुष के गुण आ जाते हैं तो वह कुलटा बन जाती है और जब किसी पुरुष में नारी के गुण आते हैं तो वह महान बन जाती है।”

इस उक्ति के माध्यम से प्रेमचन्द्र जी ने समाज में पुरुष वर्चस्व व नारी की दीन-हीन दशा की ओर ही संकेत किया है तथा साथ ही समाज में नारी तथा पुरुष के मूलभूत अंतर को भी इंगित किया है। समकालीन युगीन नारी चेतना को उसकी समग्र जटिलताओं के साथ चित्रित करने का एक सराहनीय प्रयास है। लेकिन साथ ही आज हम एक द्वन्द्वात्मक स्थिति से गुजर रहे हैं। एक ओर तो नारी विमर्श के इस युग में नारी की स्वतंत्रता व समानता की बातें हो रही हैं तो दूसरी तरफ उपभोक्तावादी संस्कृति के परिणामस्वरूप नारी देह को लेकर कामुक, उत्तेजक विज्ञापन, देह सौन्दर्य प्रतियोगिताएं आदि उसे फिर से ‘वस्तु’ या चीज की श्रेणी में लाकर खड़ा कर देते हैं। इसलिए हमें उपभोक्तावादी संस्कृति के नकारात्मक पक्षों को ध्यान में रखते हुए नारी सम्बन्धी स्वस्थ व मर्यादित दृष्टिकोण अपनाते हुए नारी जागृति, चेतन स्वतंत्रता, समानता व अस्तित्व के संघर्ष को साहित्य के माध्यम से वाणी देने के इस प्रयास को आगे बढ़ाना होगा। समकालीन कहानीकारों ने नारी की महत्वाकांक्षाओं के पहाड़ों भावनाओं की गहरी नदियों और अभिलाषाओं की चंचल तरंगों को अपनी रचना-मंजूषा में संजोया है।

समकालीन कहानीकारों ने शोषण की पीड़ा सहती नारी में जागृति का संचार कर उसे अधिकारों के प्रति जागरूक किया है। बदलाव अब सर्वत्र व्याप्त है। जिसे आज की महिला व पुरुष कथाकारों ने विविध रूपों में चित्रित किया है-  
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# WOMEN EMPOWERMENT





# **Women Empowerment**

*Edited by :*  
**Dr. Seema Jain**  
**Dr. Ritu Mittal**



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# **A STRATEGIC APPROACH TO WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT**

**Dr. Rakesh Kumar**

**Dr. Anita Dhall**

India is a country with an ancient civilization and a rich cultural heritage spreading over thousands of years. From our Vedas and Upanishads we get the authentic information about women scholars like Gargi, Maitriyee Biswabara. The Hindu scriptures, gave a high position in family, society and state. The wife is considered as "Ardhangini" of the husband, which meant that she constituted one half of the personality of her husband.

Just like it is impossible for a bird to fly with only one wing. Similarly it is meaningless to think about the welfare of the world unless the conditions of women are not being improved. In the present age when we are exploiting the possibilities of life in other planets with the advancement of science and technology to transformation of life whereas it is gross irony of the fact that women are not being considered as equal partners with men in their various sphere of life. The women have to lead a life of deprivations and sufferings and sometimes they become the victims of male bigotry.

Women constitute almost 48 per cent of the total population of India. Their welfare and development has been a matter of great concern. In India the slogan of feminism and gender equality are still distant dreams as the issues related to woman in our country are deemed to be a neglected issue for a long time. This is also none all the more pertinent during this era of globalization since these issues are being sidelined. After the end eight decades of independence and economic development, women are still forced

to marginalized and peripheralized from development activity. Despite of various measures implemented to protect the women from unjust, condition of women is still not upto date as it should be. Discrimination on the ground of sex noticed from wombs of mother to death of women.

The need to empower women responds to the growing recognition that women in developing countries like India have lacking behind control over resources and the self- confidence and/ or opportunity to participate in decision making processes. At the same time, the fact has been realized and generally accepted that women have an increasingly important role to play in social and economic development. Unless women are not empowered to participate alongside men in the development process, development efforts will only have partial effect and will not be so useful as it should be .

Now the question arises how do it will be decided that a woman or a group of women are empowered? Do frequently used socio-economic indicators such as education, income, and labour force participation adequately capture the concept of empowerment or these methods alone are unable to assess the position of women empowerment. In my opinion the domain of women empowerment may broadly consists not only of socio-economic participation of health, literacy, educational attainment but also has a right to participate in all economic activities, political participation and cultural participation also. Empowerment Indicators for women may include her life expectancy at birth, it should be prorate as compare to male child, should not be teased sexually and physically abused against women, there should have high literacy rates for them, alongwith availability of quantum of other amenities VIZ maternity leave, Child care leave and many more to them. Another view of women empowerment must include empowering poor and marginalised section of women in the society. Empowering this section may seem more beneficial to increase their self-confidence in respect of their ability to act effectively in the public sphere as regard to earn livelihood for present and to plan for their future. To enhance the power of women, government of India has always been firm determinant and has launched a number a schemes time to time viz support to training and employment program, working

women hostels, priyadarshini scheme for coaching classes for women appearing in civil services, examination swayamsidha, national mission for empowerment of women, strengthening the implementation of the laws e.g. implementation of protection of women from domestic violence act, women's help line for comprehensive scheme for prevention of trafficking and rescue, rehabilitation and re-integration of victims of trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation, swadhar greh scheme scheme for financial assistance and support services to victims of rape, central social welfare board for women, condensed courses of education for women, awareness generation projects for rural and poor women family, counselling centres rashtriya mahila kosh, national commission for women etc .

In addition to the government efforts to empower women each and every section of society has to change his view towards women and have to work in such a manner that it will help to enhance and strengthen the women in society.

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इस पुस्तक को खोलेंगे तो शब्द बोल उठेंगे, जीवन का सलीका जाग उठेगा।

—डॉ. सन्ध्या रानी

# शब्दों में संदेश

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शब्दों में सदेश(प्रेरणादायक)-रोशन लाल

Shabdon Mein Sandesh(Motivational)by Roshan Lal





डॉ. बिना सिंह, वर्तमान में गोरनमरग मस्तिष्कमार्ग विज्ञान महाविद्यालय में डॉन कॉलेज ऑफ मेडिकल स्टडीज में प्राध्यापिका, हिंदी साहित्य में डॉन थीम राय अवार्डकृत विश्वविद्यालय आपदा से एम्फिकल पीएचडी। एम्परेडो पीएचएम (विज्ञान शास्त्र) आचार्य विश्वविद्यालय से। 20 वर्षों से अधिक वैज्ञानिक व प्रशासनिक अनुभव।

4 और पठ्यक्रम की पुस्तकें, 22 से अधिक कोशिकाएँ तथा अनेक पुस्तकों में अध्यापक का लेखन कार्य।

प्रधान संचालक अंतराष्ट्रीय एकीकृत जर्नल एक्सपोजन। अनेक संगोष्ठियों एवं कार्यशालाओं का संचालन। अनेक संगोष्ठियों में विश्व विशेषज्ञ के दौर पर व्याख्यान। अनेक विश्वविद्यालयों, पत्रिकाओं, वेब पर पत्रों का निर्माण। NCATE की सिनिटिव टीम की पूर्ण सम्मानित सदस्य। वर्तमान में अनेक वैज्ञानिक संगठनों की सक्रिय सम्मानित सदस्य। आपने में 4 शोधपत्रों का शोध कार्य, पुस्तकालयाध्यक्ष निदेशन। सामाजिक कार्यों विशेष कर पंचायत अभिकल्पना एवं महिला अर्थव्यवस्था के क्षेत्र में सार्वजनिक सहभागिता। अनेक सामाजिक संस्थाओं द्वारा सम्मानित। स्वयंसेवी कार्यों, समुदाय में जनचेतना सृजन, सार्वजनिक व सामाजिक कार्य में सहभागिता, सार्वजनिक व सामाजिक कार्य में सहभागिता।



धीरे-धीरे सिंह, एम्परेडो मस्तिष्क, एम्परेडो हिंदी साहित्य, एम्परेडो पीएचडी (विज्ञान शास्त्र), एम्परेडो नैट (विज्ञान शास्त्र)। विज्ञान अनुभव—15 वर्षों से अधिक विज्ञान-प्रयोग पठ्यक्रमों में। वर्तमान में डॉन कॉलेज ऑफ मेडिकल स्टडीज गोरनमरग मस्तिष्कमार्ग विज्ञानविभाग में विभागाध्यक्ष के पद पर कार्यरत।

उपनिदेशिका—20 से अधिक शोध पत्र विभिन्न अंतराष्ट्रीय एवं अंतराष्ट्रीय शोध पत्र-पत्रिकाओं में प्रकाशित। 4 एक व 4 एक पत्र पठ्यक्रम से सम्बंधित 3 पुस्तकें। दीनदयाल शोध संस्थान और गोरनमरग एक मूल्यांकन शीर्षक से एक अन्य पुस्तक प्रकाशित। विज्ञान प्रकाशन मस्तिष्कमार्ग द्वारा भी एक पठ्यक्रम हेतु प्रकाशित विज्ञान क्वेस्टन बैंक का संपादन। 4 से अधिक पाठ या आलेख सम्बंधित पुस्तकों में प्रकाशित। दीनदयाल वैचारिकी : विविध आयाम शोध से एक पुस्तक का सहसंपादन। दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के अंतर्गत CPD में आयोजित एकीकृत कोर्स में सहभागिता। कई संगोष्ठियों का संचालन आयोजन। कानपुर विश्वविद्यालय के अंतर्गत सम्पादित पीएचडी कोर्स में शोध अभिरूचि से जुड़े विषयों पर अतिथि व्याख्यान।

विज्ञान मस्तिष्क



विज्ञान मस्तिष्क







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समाधिचार सुलक्षित। इस प्रकाशन के किसी भी हिस्से को प्रकाशक की पूर्व अनुमति के बिना इलेक्ट्रॉनिक या किसी अन्य माध्यम द्वारा पुनः प्रारित समेत किसी भी रूप में प्रतिलिपिकृत, अनुवादित, संगृहीत नहीं किया जा सकता है और न ही किसी भी रूप में या किसी भी माध्यम द्वारा इसे प्रसारित किया जा सकता है।

इस पुस्तक में लेखक द्वारा व्यक्त विचार उनके व्यक्तिगत हैं जिसका प्रकाशक एवं सम्पादक से कोई संबंध नहीं है।

## भारत में प्रकाशित

अखण्ड पब्लिशिंग हाऊस के लिए प्रकाशित। वी.एम. ग्राफिक, दिल्ली द्वारा कवर डिजाइन व शब्द संयोजन तथा आरना इंटरप्राइजेज, दिल्ली से मुद्रित।

## सम्पादकीय

किसी राष्ट्र की महानता वहां की सभ्यता-संस्कृति, धर्म-दर्शन, जीवन शैली, मूल्य, आदर्श, मान्यताओं और परम्पराओं में परिलक्षित होती है। महानता के इन कारकों के पीछे उस राष्ट्र के महापुरुषों की जीवन दृष्टि होती है। उनकी इस जीवन दृष्टि के पीछे उनका उदार चरित्र, विचारों की गम्भीरता, सूक्ष्म व सर्वग्राही वैचारिक दृष्टि, परोपकारी व संवेदनशील हृदय, एवं मानव, समाज, राष्ट्र व विश्व कल्याण हेतु सर्वस्व अर्पण करने की भावना का मजबूत आधार होता है। राष्ट्र के ये महापुरुष राष्ट्र की गरिमा, सम्मान और समृद्धि का सम्भोषण, संरक्षण और संवर्धन करते हैं।

हमारा देश भारत भी विश्व के उन महानतम देशों में से एक है जहाँ समय-समय पर, महापुरुषों ने अवतरित होकर राष्ट्र के यश में वृद्धि की। महात्मा गाँधी भी मॉ भारत की ऐसे ही एक सच्चे सपूत हैं जिन्होंने भारतीय स्वाधीनता संग्राम को निर्देशित करते हुए भारतीयों में एक नवीन चेतना, ऊर्जा और जागृति का संचार किया जिसके परिणामस्वरूप स्वाधीनता संग्राम के महायुद्ध में सामान्य भारतीय जनों की सहभागिता भी सुनिश्चित हो सकी।

महात्मा गाँधी ने केवल राजनेता के रूप में ही नहीं बरन एक समाज सुधारक, दार्शनिक, शिक्षा शास्त्री, अर्थशास्त्री, समाज शास्त्री, लेखक, पत्रकार आदि अनेक रूपों देश की सेवा की। उन्होंने केवल वैचारिक आधार ही नहीं प्रदान किया बरन व्यावहारिक स्तर पर उतर कर उन्हें यथार्थ रूप देने का भी प्रयत्न किया।

गांधीजी देश और काल की सीमाओं से परे हैं। वे मात्र भारतवर्ष के ही नहीं, बरन सम्पूर्ण विश्व की धाती हैं। उनके विचार उनके समय में जितने प्रासंगिक थे उतने ही प्रासंगिक आज भी हैं। उनकी वैचारिक विरासत विश्व के लिए एक धरोहर है।

गांधीजी की 150 वीं जयंती के उपलक्ष्य में *महात्मा गाँधी : एक वैचारिक आयाम एवं वर्तमान में उसकी प्रासंगिकता* नामक शीर्षक से इस पुस्तक को सम्पादित किया गया है। इस पुस्तक में हमारा कुछ भी नहीं है। इस पुस्तक में कुल 46 लेखों को संकलित किया गया है, जो गांधीजी के विविध वैचारिक आयामों पर आधारित हैं। इस पुस्तक के माध्यम से उनके विचारों को पुनः वर्तमान वैश्विक सन्दर्भ में देखने का प्रयास किया गया है। निम्नलिखित रूप में यह पुस्तक प्रकाशित होगी।

लिए उपयोगी सिद्ध होगी।

अपने आलेख के माध्यम से सहयोग देने के लिए सभी लेखकों को धन्यवाद और आभार। विभिन्न लेखकों के गाथीजी के विषय में अभिव्यक्त इन विचारों को पुस्तकाकार रूप देने के लिए अखंड पब्लिशिंग हाउस का भी धन्यवाद एवं आभार।

संपादक

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## BACK TO GANDHIAN PHILOSOPHY: NEED OF THE HOUR

Amar Jyoti

India requires no introduction because of his invaluable contribution to the national liberation movement of India. It was he who gave the strength of non-violent activities, engaging them to bring the mighty empire of the world, ultimately through the struggle of a long time in England and South Africa, so his thinking was not only a part of western culture also. On one side he supported the aims of the Indian National Congress and on the other side he modified them according to the needs of his own. He transcended all classifications of time and space. He was a universe that was essentially timeless and spaceless. He was a human spirit that was essentially timeless and spaceless at the same time. If the human spirit is one, it is not in any artificial division and classifications. Einstein said, "God has put his stamp on the Mahatma on his death in a way that is not only in totality."

He was a creative man, creating history for himself and for the world to follow. He was the most complex thinker and a unique



His concerns were contemporary but timeless. Gandhi who is considered as an iconic personality, has inspired millions of people during his lifetime, is still inspiring people round the globe.

His thoughts are everlasting, time-tested, and have been written for a common man. He brought awareness of political, social, and human freedom to millions of people and also gave them a practical method for achieving redress against the wrongs, by practicing non-violent assertion of rights. In short, Gandhi was travelling from truth to truth and was the first person in the history of world who gave the culture of non-violence for a change.

Gandhi changes the course of history and created history. He was a man of principles and great convictions and always practiced what he preached. There was no dichotomy between theory and practice and between his public and private life. He left an everlasting impact on the world at large because he always spoke and understood the language of the masses, socially deprived, and the downtrodden. He was a great man in every sense and many ways. It is said that it is difficult to understand a great person. Bhavbhuti, a great scholar of Sanskrit, has rightly said 'Who indeed can claim to know and understand the mind of the great?' This is true in case of Gandhi. His philosophy was based on truth, non-violence and ethics. He was fully aware of the problems of Indians.

Today, the Indian youth is facing a hard time of alienated and frustrated. There are many reasons (both internal and external) for frustration and purposelessness.

### PROBLEMS OF YOUTH IN PRESENT SCENARIO -

- Early physical maturity causing various psycho-social ramifications
- Intolerance leading to violence in schools and colleges
- Materialism leading to hedonistic lifestyle
- Education disparity
- Inadequate to no employment

When we look towards these aims of education which were given by Gandhi Ji, we feel that still a lot has to be done especially in the area of character formation, sex education, social development of the child keeping the society in mind and last but not the least focus should be on basic education according to which proper time should be given for singing, dancing, craft education, STWP in time table, which is being some how but there is a need of this to be followed in Govt. schools of rural areas also as Gandhi Ji true India lives in villages.

### A. MORALITY AND ETHICS -

Moral and ethical knowledge is the first point on which Gandhi's concept of education is based. The reason behind that thought is that a person who is not

a moralist and who does not differentiate between right and wrong can't rise to the essential level of the true student.

### B. BASIC, JOB-ORIENTED OR TECHNICAL EDUCATION -

Mahatma Gandhi 3rd and 4th decade of 20th century, used the word "BASIC", meant the education that could help rural people in promotion of village handi crafts, the ultimate purpose behind that to make youngsters self-reliant in the economic field. Even in modern perspective, his ideas of basic education are well-worthy and it has no clash with the concept of today's job-oriented and technical education.

**One needs to cultivate the spirit of bread-labour:** Try to earn your bread with the help of one's own labour. It will create a sense of self-sufficiency. This self-sufficiency can be attained by doing one's own work. Consumerism is an obstacle to the attainment of Swaraj. In order to overcome consumerism, Gandhi recommends khadi and indigenous products.

**Gandhi was opposed to drinking and favored prohibition:** He said, 'If I will be a dictator, I will close down all the liquor shops without compensation.' Drinking is worse than stealing. It knocks down the cells of the brain and man's potential is so damaged that he cannot contribute to creative activities. It, in fact, hampers clear thinking. He said that India is a Poor country and men folk spend most of their income in drinking and because of this no one can think of Swaraj and self-sufficiency. Prohibition is way to this self-sufficiency.

Today, our minds are clouded by delusion. In our ignorance, we quarrel with one another and indulge in violence against our own brethren. For such as these, there is neither salvation nor Swaraj. Self-discipline or rule over the self is the first condition of self-rule or Swaraj. Freedom of speech and pen is the foundation of Swaraj. Gandhi's scheme of comprehensive freedom as elucidated in the Hind Swaraj can be thus represented:

- True Swaraj=Kingdom of the soul (spiritual and moral freedom).
- Satyagraha as the key to it (political freedom).
- (Satyagraha= Dayabala or Atnabala)
- Swadeshi= (Economic Freedom)
- (Necessary for putting satyagraha into practice).

### Political Freedom -

Gandhi's devotion to the concept of individual right made him a fighter for democratic freedom. In South Africa, as earlier pointed out, he launched the Satyagraha Movement for safeguarding the civil right of Indians. He stood up for the right of the poor, suppressed indigo planters in Champaran in 1917. Gandhi



accepted the truth of the famous mantra given by Tilak that Swaraj is the birth-right of Indians. In an article entitled 'Tempering with Loyalty', he wrote that spreading disaffection against the British Government in India was the dharma of the Indians.

Political freedom also postulated social cohesiveness apart from disciplined suffering. It is essential to combine the quest for political individuality with the voluntary acceptance of social and political discipline which is the basis of social solidarity and cohesiveness. A divided and disrupted social structure could not wage successful political struggle. Only a community constituted by persons imbued with a sense of deep social cohesiveness can attain the benefits of Swaraj. Hence, Gandhi stressed upon communal unity and the absolute elimination of unsociability among the foundations of political freedom.

### ECONOMIC FREEDOM -

Gandhi stressed the economic prerequisites and foundations of freedom since he was able to accept that economic resources act as an effective apparatus for the realization of man's will. He felt that freedom was bound to remain a mere philosophical abstraction unless the vast masses had some gainful employment. Unemployment snatches the morsel from the mouth of the poor villagers and completely damages the personality of the victims. Hence, Gandhi wrote: 'Political freedom has no meaning for the millions if they do not know how to employ their enforced idleness'.

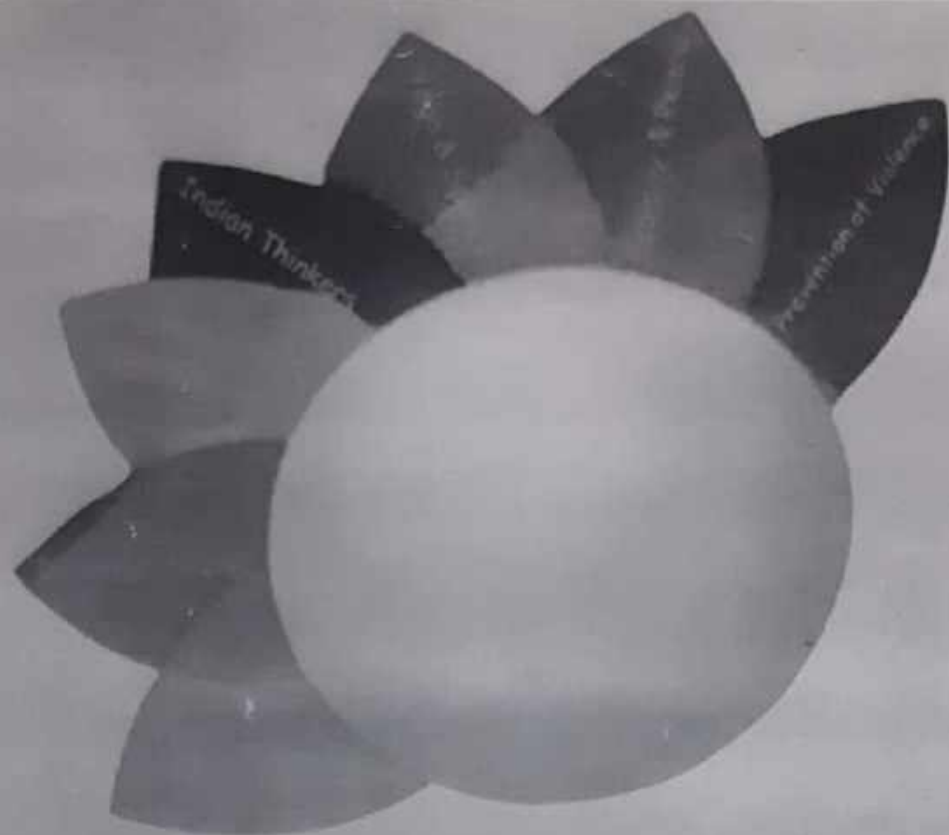
A fundamental item in actualizing genuine equality, as discussed earlier, would be the revolutionary step of the acceptance and practice of equality of wages for the lawyer, the doctor or the teacher who are entitled to no more than the bhangi. This would provide the key to true civilization and be the basis of the reconstruction of an ideal humanity.

Hence, we have to start from somewhere to overcome the hurdles coming in the way of promoting human values in present era. In other words, there is need to reiterate Gandhian philosophy, thoughts & values and instead of merely garlanding the portraits of Gandhi, people must translate his ideals into real life.

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# **ROLE OF VALUE BASED EDUCATION IN CONTEMPORARY INDIA**

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*Edited by*  
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## Value – Education through Yoga and Sports

Arvind Kumar\*

### Introduction

Yoga and Sports are very beneficial. First we will narrate the benefits of Yoga. The art of Practicing Yoga help in controlling an individual's mind, body and soul. It brings together physical and mental disciplines to achieve a peaceful body and mind; it helps manage stress and anxiety and keeps you relaxing. It also helps in flexibility, muscle strength and body tone.

### The Basics of Yoga

The philosophy and practice in all forms of YOGA is embedded in the following eight principles

1. Yama Control of the Mind
2. Niyama Follow rules
3. Asana Postures
4. Pranayama Controlled Breathing
5. Pratyahara Complete relaxation
6. Dharana Attain consciousness of the body
7. Dhyana Concentration and Awareness
8. Samadhi State of Absolute Awareness

### Various Forms of Yoga Practice

Health yoga is the path of physical fitness or yoga of postures.

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*Bhakti Yoga*: is the path of the heart or the yoga of devotion

*Dhyana Yoga*: is the path of meditation and contemplation

*Jnana Yoga*: is the path of learning and knowledge

*Karma Yoga*: is the path of action or selfless service

*Nada Yoga*: is the Yoga of inner sound also known as the sound of the Universe.

*Yoga Nidra*: is the yoga to achieve perfect sleep

### The Need for Yoga

To make human lives free of disease & medicine through a scientific approach on the knowledge base of our great saints & sage and more on yoga. Yoga views the human body as a composite of mind, body and spirit. "Health is the state of complete physical, mental, spiritual and social wellbeing and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity" (WHO)

### How Yoga is related to Health?

**PHYSICAL WELLBEING:** Yoga Improves blood circulation and over all organ functioning

**MENTAL WELLBEING:** Bring down stress, enhances power of relaxation & stamina and bestows greater power of concentration and self control

**SPIRITUAL WELLBEING:** Regulation and transformation of blood chemistry through proper synthesization of neuroendocrinal secretions, dispassionate internal vibrations leads one to attain the power to control the mind and to become free from the effect of external forces compelling one to lose to equanimity.

**SOCIAL WELLBEING:** Yoga practitioner become cheerful enjoys talking to people, shares problems with friends and can realize that there are other also who are sailing in same boat, so that one can easily mix-up in group by happier nature.

### How Yoga Works in Our Body – A Scientific Scenario

Blood flow & oxygen supply of whole body increases through yoga, thus every part of body gets more energy.

**ROLE OF YOGA IN WOMEN HEALTH AND FITNESS** Yoga take place main role in three areas that is

1. Physical
2. Psychological and
3. Spiritual

and water. Different types of pollutions are causing a number of problems in the physical environment that are further affecting the biological environment seriously.

#### Air and water pollution

As the population grows, more and more forests are cleared. The two most common reasons for deforestation are to make houses for increased number of people to live in, and to use wood as a fuel in the industries. As a result, the trees that help us in reducing the air pollution through the process of photosynthesis are not able to do so any more. One of the major issues that have lately been bothering environmentalists all over the world is global warming. Like glass in a greenhouse, gases like carbon monoxide admit the sun's light but tend to reflect back downward the heat that is radiated from the ground below, trapping heat in the earth's atmosphere. This is called the greenhouse effect. Air pollution is not the only environmental damage being done by the increasing population. Nowadays water pollution is also one of the increasing problems due to the population explosion. Water is considered the essence of life. As in the case of air pollution, the increasing population calls for increasing numbers of factories. These factories lead to various kinds of pollution, including water pollution. Also, India being an agrarian country, the water pollution also comes from pesticides used for agriculture. As we can observe, the increased population size is leading to increased pollution, which in turn is leading to a more hostile environment for human beings themselves.

#### Deforestation

Forests are an important natural resource of India. They have moderate influence against floods and thus they protect the soil erosion. Forests also play an important role in enhancing the quality of environment by influencing the ecological balance and life support system (checking soil erosion, maintaining soil fertility, conserving water, regulating water cycles and floods, balancing carbon dioxide and oxygen content in atmosphere etc.). India has a forest cover of 76.52 million square kms. of recorded forest area, while only 63.34 million square kms. can be classified as actual forest cover. In the year 1997, as compared to 1993, the total forest cover has decreased by 6716 Sq. Kms. The states, which have shown significant decline in the forest cover, are Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. Continuing deforestation, therefore, has brought us face to face with a major ecological and socioeconomic crisis.

#### Depletion of ozone layer

The ozone layer protects the Earth from the ultraviolet rays sent down by the sun. The ozone layer has been gradually ruined by the effect of the CFCs. These CFCs were used in solvents, refrigerators, aerosol propellants, and to blow foam plastics. For this reason, the use of CFCs in aerosols has been banned everywhere. Other chemicals, such as bromine halocarbons, as well as nitrous oxides. Gas fertilizers, may also attack the ozone layer. Nitrogen oxides and methane are also compounds which adversely affect the stratosphere's ozone. The concentration of CFCs has been increased as the human population has grown, and the thickness of the ozone layer has been lesser to the extent that a hole in the layer has been formed. Scientists have found that there are other emissions derived from human activities, which have contributed to the depletion of the ozone layer. Antarctica was an early victim of ozone destruction. A massive hole

in the ozone layer right above Antarctica now threatens not only that continent, but many others that could be the victims of Antarctica's melting icecaps.

#### Extinction of species

Today, human activities are causing a massive extinction of species, the full implications of which are barely understood. More than 1.1 billion people live in areas that conservationists consider the richest in non-human species and the most threatened by human activities. While these areas comprise about 12 percent of the planet's land surface, they hold nearly 20 percent of its human population. The population in these biodiversity hotspots is growing at a collective rate of 14 percent annually, compared to the world's population's annual growth rate of 1.3 percent. Modern agricultural practices strip the Earth of its thin layer of topsoil through water and wind erosion, destroying this precious micro ecosystem that takes centuries to form and supports all life on land. Many species are of immense value to humans as sources of food, medicines, fuel and building materials. Between 10,000 and 20,000 plant species are used in medicines worldwide. The diversity of nature helps meet the recreational, emotional, cultural, spiritual and aesthetic needs of people.

#### Land/soil degradation

The land serves as storage for water and nutrients required for plants and other living micro-macro-organisms. The demand for food, energy and other human requirements depends upon the preservation and improvement of the productivity of land. The loss of arable land has been caused by a number of factors, many or most of which are tied to human development. The primary causes are deforestation, overexploitation for fuelwood, overgrazing, agricultural activities and industrialization. On the global basis, the soil degradation is caused primarily by overgrazing (35%), agricultural activities (28%), deforestation (30%), over exploitation of land to produce fuel-wood (7%), and industrialization (4%). In order to combat land degradation, several efforts have been made at the national and regional levels to develop monitoring and data collection methodologies and to formulate appropriate policies, programs and projects. At the national level, such measures include watershed management, soil and water conservation, sand dune stabilization, reclamation of waterlogged and saline land, forest and range management and the replenishment of soil fertility in arable lands by use of green manures and cultivation of appropriate crops.

#### Global warming and climate change

Global climate change is identified as one of the greatest threats to the planet. Governments and scientists alike have agreed that the problem is real and serious. There is a worldwide consensus among climate scientists that global average temperature has risen about 1°C (1.4°C - 0.8°C) in the past 140 years. The 1990s were the hottest decade of the entire millennium and the last 5 years were among the seven hottest in record. Spring arrives approximately 15 days earlier than it did 30 years ago. Climate, if it changes at all, responds so slowly that the difference cannot be seen in a human lifetime. Looking to times long past, scientists recognized that massive ice sheets had once covered a good part of the Northern Hemisphere. The Ice Age was tens of thousands of years in the past, however, and it had been an aberration. The IPCC projects the temperature in the Middle East to increase by 1-2°C by 2030 to 2050.

ysical

**Flexibility:** Yoga helps the body to become more flexible bringing greater range of motion to muscles and joints. flexibility in hamstrings, back, shoulders, and hips.

**Strength:** Many yoga poses support the weight of own body in new ways, including balancing on one leg (such as Tree Pose) or supporting with arms increases strength.

**Better Breathing:** Most of us breathe very shallowly into the lungs and do not give much thought to how we breathe. Yoga breathing exercises, called Pranayama, focus the attention on the breath and improve lung capacity and posture, and harmonize body and mind which benefits the entire body. Certain types of breath can also help clear the nasal passages and even calm the central nervous system, which has both physical and mental benefits.

**Disease Eliminator:** Yoga has the power to prevent and eliminate various chronic health conditions in women similar to men.

**Heart Disease:** With less stress and blood pressure chances of cardiovascular diseases are prevented. Increasing blood circulation and fat burning results in lowering cholesterol.

**Diabetes:** Yoga stimulates insulin production and reduces glucose to prevent diabetes.

**Gastrointestinal:** Yoga improves the gastrointestinal functions in women effectively.

**Metabolism:** Yoga helps women to stay healthy by balancing metabolism results by controlling hunger and weight.

**Pain Prevention:** Increased flexibility and strength can help prevent the various instances of back pain, chronic pain, neck pain can be lessened with yoga practice.

**Blood circulation:** Yoga postures can help improve circulation and eliminate toxic waste substances from the body.

hological

**Mental Calmness:** Yoga asana practice is intensely physical. Concentrating so intently on what body is doing has the effect of bringing calmness to the mind.

**Stress Reduction:** Physical activity is good for relieving stress and this is particularly true of yoga. Yoga provides a much needed break from stressors, as well as helping put things

into perspective. Yoga controls breathing, anxiety. It also clears all the negative feelings from mind leading to reduction of depression.

- **Concentration:** Yoga increases concentration in quick time. This is why women from practice yoga since better concentration can focus on life and profession.
- **Memory:** Yoga stimulates better blood circulation to the brain, which reduces stress and improves leading to better memory.
- **Body Awareness:** Doing yoga will give an insight of own body. It increase level of comfort and can lead to improved posture and greater

### 3. Spiritual

- **Inner Connection:** Yoga can help to create connection between body and mind apart from all other things.
- **Inner Peace:** Yoga is the only method known and quicker inner peace. The inner peace grows and improves our capability in making decisions even at serious circumstances.
- **Purpose of Life:** Yoga is a simple exercise with numerous benefits, psychologically and physically allowing us to attain inner. It helps to find life and secrets to healthy longer life.

### Other Roles of Yoga in Health and Fitness

- **Surya Namaskar** is a complete body exercise internal organs, stomach, intestines, pancreas and lungs, healthy and strong. Also muscle parts, chest, shoulders, hands, thighs, legs and strong.
- It makes spine and waist flexible by removing improves blood circulation in the body with diseases.
- These are the best twelve steps of surya positions in sequence to burn calories, complete health, fitness.



## Prevention of Disease

- Scientific studies have shown that the practice of Yoga has curative abilities and can prevent disease by promoting energy and health. That is why more and more professionals have started using Yoga techniques in patients with different mental and physical symptoms, such as psychosomatic stresses and different diseases.
- Our bodies have a tendency to build up and accumulate poisons like uric acid and calcium crystals, just to mention a few. The accumulation of these poisons manifests in diseases and makes our bodies stiff.
- A regular Yoga practice can cleanse the tissues through muscle stretching and massaging of the internal organs and brings the waste back into circulation so that the lungs, intestines, kidneys, and skin are able to remove toxins in a natural way.

## Blood Pressure

- Yoga asana is recommended for the treatment of both high and low blood pressure.
- Yoga provides exercise to all the organs of the body so as to regulate the overall metabolism rate in the body.
- There are several causes of high blood pressure like increased stress, anger and anxiety or other mental and cognitive disorders.
- Yoga helps to free one's mind from the negative thoughts and provides complete rest to the mind and the body. This increases the metabolism of the body and brings the mind at rest. Excessive thinking about something also increases the pressure with which the blood flows in various organs of the body.

## Glowing Skin and Beauty

- There is no specific yoga for beautiful skin. The practice of yoga helps the individual achieve a sense of balance and relaxation in life. Yoga works on physical and mental aspects of the individual. Thus yoga for strength also helps individual's live healthy lives that will show on the skin.
- The overall improvements in the body of an individual will lead to better skin. The skin will

- The same applies to yoga for hair.
- This is simply because improved circulation of blood will nourish the hair follicles better.

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The authors argue the need for value-based education and justify how it offers a solution to many of the problems faced by the youths of contemporary India. As authors are from different academic disciplines, they bring in different perspectives and make this a very interesting read.



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**Dr. Rajiv Verma** is the editor of this book. He is an Assistant Professor at the Department of Political Science, Manyavar Kanshiram Government Degree College, Ghaziabad. He has earned his doctoral degree from the University of Hohenheim, Stuttgart, Germany, under DAAD International Fellowship Program and has published in reputed international journals.



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The background of the book cover is a collage of black and white images. At the top, thick black smoke billows from several industrial smokestacks. On the left, a large crowd of people is shown, mostly men in light-colored shirts. Overlaid on the collage are three circular frames. The top-left circle shows a landscape with people and trees. The top-right circle shows a person standing on a rocky shore looking out at the ocean. The bottom circle shows a large, dark, curved object, possibly a piece of machinery or a natural formation, in a body of water.

# Pollution and Population

Edited by : Najam Ul Rafi

# IMPACT OF POPULATION EXPLOSION ON ENVIRONMENT

**Dr. Arvind Kumar**

Assistant Professor, Department of Botany,

SMP Government Girls PG College, Madhavpuram, Meerut

## Introduction

The earth's population in 1800 was 1 billion, having taken all of human history to reach that mark. Only 2 centuries later, the global population is 6 billion, half of which lives in cities. The impact that this population explosion has had on the environment has been just as striking, as seen by changes in greenhouse gas emissions, rates of soil erosion, and the extinction of species. Nature reserves currently comprise about 10% of land area globally, but most are small, disconnected from other reserves, and subject to tremendous human pressures. Population size is clearly an important factor in measuring environmental impact. Other multipliers in this equation are level of affluence—measured as consumption per person and unit of consumption, reflected in the technologies used to supply energy, food, and other resources. The combined effects of population growth, consumption, overuse, wastage and misuse of resources has strained the capacity of the earth to sustain life. That's why the study and control of human population is very important today.

## Impacts of Population Growth on the Physical Environment

Physical environment means - non living environment or the land, air, water, soil and minerals. The utilization, overuse and misuse of physical resources increased manifold due to the growth of human population. As it has been told earlier, more population means more mouths to eat food which requires more agricultural production. More cultivable land has been made available by clearing forests and by reclaiming wet lands, ponds and green belts. Advanced agriculture requires utilization of more water, more fertilizers and more pesticides. Application of fertilizers and pesticides makes the soil infertile. Clearing of forests has its own serious impacts and the environment on the whole gets imbalanced.

More population means more space to construct houses and availability of more consumer goods. It also requires more means of transport, more consumption of fossil fuels and more pollution of air, land and water. Thus growth of population leads to pollution of air, land



## Conclusion

The Earth's environment is finite and can be destroyed if we do not start control. Measures need to be taken now to correct the current situation which includes increase of deforestation and desertification, the decrease of farmland, more water pollution, deteriorating ozone layer, and the greenhouse effect. It should be known that population growth will not end all the problems mentioned above, but they would definitely allow more problems to be fixed. Also, population control helps alleviate environment problems. The uncontrolled growth of the population could only hurt the environment. Overpopulation is a negative solution for everyone, plants, animals, land, water, and humans.

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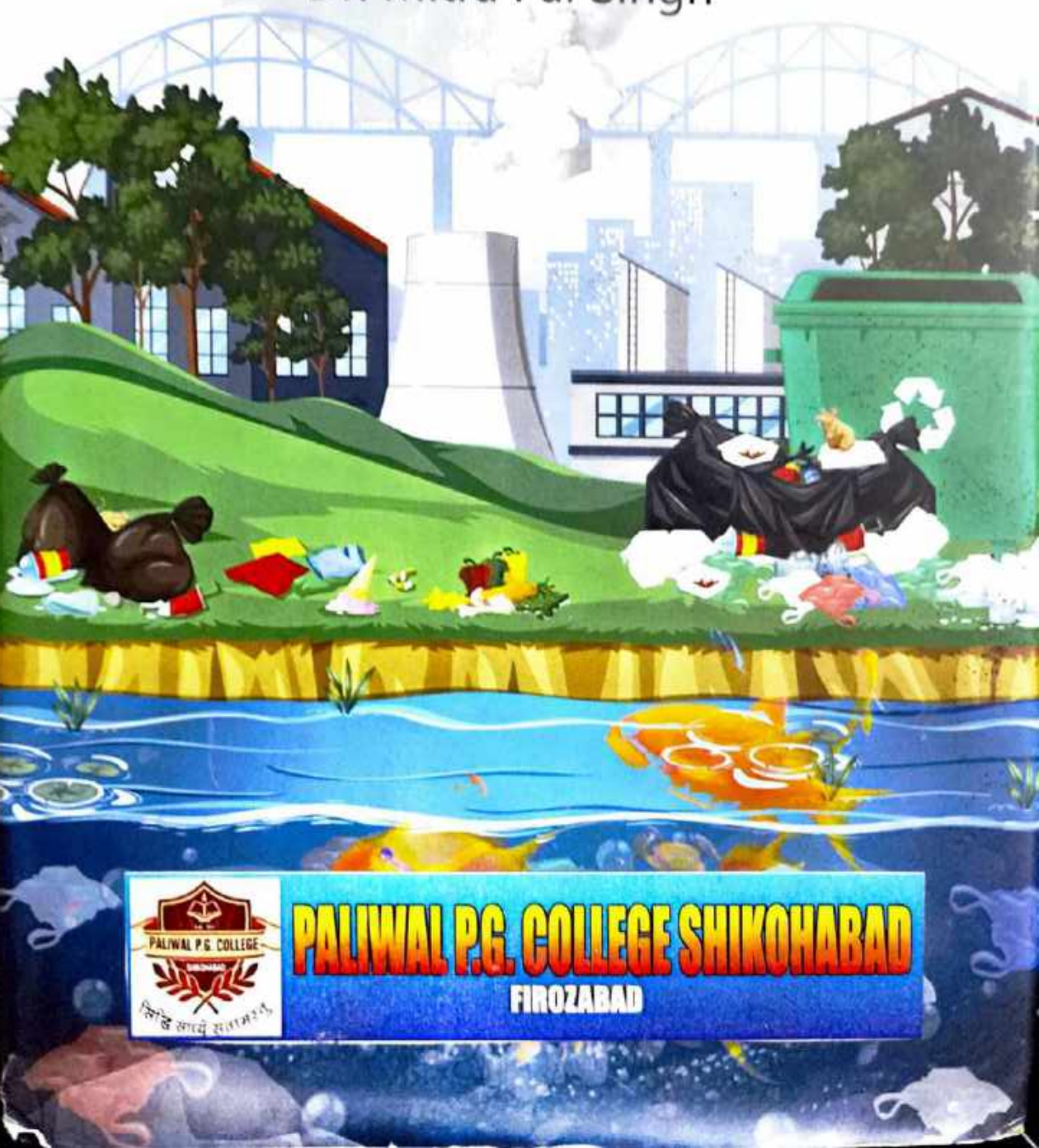


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# Pollution & Its Impact Upon Flora and Fauna

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### **POLLUTION & ITS IMPACT UPON FLORA AND FAUNA**

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## An Alternative Approach to use Solar Energy by Modified Silicon Wafers

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### ABSTRACT

Solar cells exploit a virtually infinite source of energy and generate electrical current directly from sunlight in a one-step conversion process. The solar energy that hits the earth's surface in one hour is comparable to the amount consumed by all human activities in a year. No other renewable energy source comes close to such a potential. The need for clean, renewable energy technologies in order to reduce the environmental impact of our increasing energy consumption is by now well documented. The pollution-free operation is the main incentive to promote the use of solar cells over conventional fossil fuels. Another attractive aspect of solar energy is the global distribution of the resource. Solar energy has a potential in providing energy access to millions of people in developing countries that require electricity in order to improve their living standards and industrial progress already an estimated three million household's get power from small solar photovoltaic (PV) systems. In this work we show that the p<sub>1</sub> layer needs to have a photoluminescence conversion efficiency above a certain critical value in order that it may be

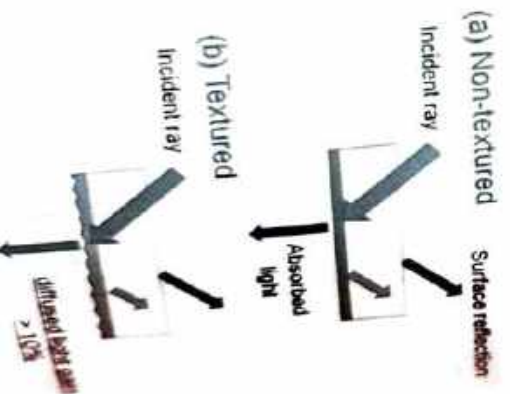


able to improve the spectral response of a silicon solar cell in the short wavelength region.

**Keywords:** Solar energy, Spectral Response, Efficiency, Solar cell

## Introduction:

The increasing demand for energy and the effects of global warming are two related issues attracting more and more attention from the human being. This demand can be fulfilled by renewable energy sources. Photovoltaic (PV's) which can turn the sunlight – the most abundant renewable and clean energy source – into electricity provide a great solution to the current lack of sufficient long term energy supplies. Owing to the eternality of solar energy and the cleanness of solar-energy conversion, photovoltaic technology as an energy source would be a good alternative to fossil fuel, once the cost of a solar cell could be comparable with the cost of fossil fuels. Satisfying the universal goal of solar energy conversion efficiency is



**Figure 1:** Schematic diagram showing light absorption function of surface morphology of (a) non-textured and (b) textured surfaces

require modulating the path taken by light on the surface of solar cells. Greater surface roughness is one way to make light scattering more efficient. A rough surface both increases the length of photons light path and enhances absorption of light by reducing reflection. Fig.1 shows the difference in light scattering between non textured and textured surfaces.

### **Method of preparation:**

Typical surface texturing methods include wet etching the front electrode using a chemical solution. Chemical and electrochemical etching techniques based on HF solutions were widely used to produce a large variety of porous silicon (PS) layers that can be applied on various silicon based devices. A simple and slow cost vapor etching technique using a mixture of HF/HNO<sub>3</sub> acid solutions have been recently employed. The vapour etching technique enables to produce homogeneous and highly luminescent PS layers. On the other hand, recently silicon nanowires (SiNWs) arrays also known as black silicon has attracted much attention because of low reflectance over a broad range of incident wavelengths and angles. There are various methods available such as photolithographically defined etching and wet chemical etching for preparing nanotextured black silicon. Among these techniques silver catalyzed wet chemical etching is a simple cost effective and applicable approach. However a lot of defects are created at the surface of SiNWs resulting in remarkable surface recombination.

Chemical routes especially with liquids there is always an issue of uniform coating on nanotextured silicon surfaces (PS layers and SiNWs). It is well known that the viscosity, density and surface tension of the solution affects the thickness of the films and the concentration of the various





wavelength  $\bar{e}_{sc}$  while it actually occurs due to the re-absorption of the wide band PL spectra in the solar cell. Hence, we can determine the spectral response due to the PL radiation as  $SR_{pl} = J_{scpl} / P_{inpl}$  where  $J_{scpl}$  is the short circuit current density resulting from the absorption of the PL radiations of  $P_{scpl}$ . For this we determine the total intensity  $P_{scpl}$  of the photoluminescent spectra of the PL layer and assume that it owes its origin to absorption (in the PL layer) of a fraction  $f$  of the total incident radiation of intensity  $P_{in}$ . If PL efficiency is  $h_{pl}$  then,  $P_{scpl} = f^2 P_{in}^* h_{pl}$ . The equation for total short circuit current density  $J_{sc}$  in presence of the PL layer which we may call  $J_{scetf}$  can be written as following:

$$J_{scetf} = J_{scpl} + J_{sc0} \quad (4)$$

It may be reiterated that  $J_{sc0}$  is the  $J_{sc}$  due to the direct absorption of the incident monochromatic radiation in the  $n^+p^-p^+$  cell. It may be pointed out that  $J_{sc0}$  is due to  $(1-f)P_{in}$  whereas,  $J_{scpl}$  is the contribution of the PL spectra of the PS layer which is also absorbed in the cell. It is due to  $f^2 P_{in}^*$ . The spectral response  $SR_{pl}$  contribution of the PL layer can be defined as following:

$$SR_{pl} = J_{scpl} / (f \cdot P_{in} \cdot \zeta_{pl}) \quad (5)$$

Similarly the spectral response contribution  $SR_0$  due to the direct absorption of the incident light of intensity  $(1-f)P_{in}$  is

$$SR_0 = \frac{J_{sc0}}{(1-f)P_{in}} \quad (6)$$

Substituting the values of  $J_{scpl}$  and  $J_{sc0}$  from eq (5) and (6) into eq (4). We obtain

$$J_{scetf} = f P_{in} \eta_{pl} SR_{pl} + (1-f) P_{in} SR_0 \quad (7)$$

Now dividing eq (7.7) by  $P_{in}$  on both sides and defining the effective spectral response  $SR_{eff}$  of the cell as  $SR_{eff} = J_{scetf} / P_{in}$  we obtain

$$SR_{eff} = f \cdot SR_{pl} \cdot h_{PL} + (1-f) SR_0 \quad (8)$$

From this relation we find that corresponding to the incident PL excitation wavelength  $\lambda_{exc}$  on PL layer covered solar cell we have

$$SR_{eff} = SR_0 \text{ if } f=0$$

$$SR_{eff} = SR_{PL} \cdot \zeta_{PL} \text{ if } f=1.$$

Putting  $SR_{eff} = SR_0$  in eq (8) we get

$$\eta_{PL} = \frac{f \zeta_{PL}}{f \zeta_{PL} + 1} \quad (9)$$

which is independent of  $f$ . Eq (9) gives a critical value of  $\zeta_{PL}$ . We may call it  $\zeta_{PLc}$

$$SR_{eff} < SR_0 \text{ if } \zeta_{PL} < \zeta_{PLc} \quad (10)$$

$$\text{and } SR_{eff} > SR_0 \text{ if } \zeta_{PL} > \zeta_{PLc} \quad (11)$$

Conditions (10) and (11) are independent of ' $f$ ' and hence will not depend on the thickness and absorption of the incident light in the PL layer coated in the front surface of a cell. Only the magnitude of  $SR_{eff} / SR_0$  ratio can change. The ratio  $SR_{eff} / SR_0$  is less than unity for condition (10) and greater than unity for condition (11)

It may be pointed out that the values of  $\zeta_{PLc}$  is decided by the spectral response SR of the cell in the wavelength range covered by the incident excitation radiation on short wavelength side and the red end of the wavelength of the PL spectrum of the PL layer on the long wavelength side. Thus in nutcell the photoluminescent spectrum of  $\zeta_{PLc}$  will be smaller layer and  $SR_0$  of the cell determine the critical value of  $\zeta_{PLc}$ . For a wavelength of incident radiation  $\zeta_{PLc}$  will be smaller if  $SR_0$  is smaller and  $SR_{PL}$  higher. The values of  $SR_{PL}$  and  $SR_0$  were computed for two Si solar cells. The better cell is hereby referred to as good cell (Cell G) and other as the bad cell (cell B).

## **Spectral responses of Good and Bad Cells:**

**Cell G:**

**For n<sup>+</sup> front region:**

- Doping Concentration  $N_d = 5 \times 10^{19} \text{ cm}^{-3}$
- Thickness  $d_1$  of the n<sup>+</sup> region = 0.3mm.
- Diffusion Coefficient of holes  $D_1 = 4 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$ .
- Diffusion length of minority carriers (holes)  $L_p = 5\text{mm}$ .
- Front surface recombination velocity of minority carriers  $S_1 = 10^3 \text{ cm/s}$ .
- Front surface reflectivity  $R_1 = 0.0625$ .

**For p-base region:**

- Doping Concentration  $N_a = 1 \times 10^{16} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ .
- Thickness of the p-base region  $d = 200\text{mm}$ .
- Diffusion Coefficient of electrons in the p-region  $D_n = 25 \text{ cm}^2/\text{s}$ .
- Diffusion length of minority carriers (electrons)  $L_n = 400\text{mm}$ .
- Recombination velocity  $S_b$  of electrons at the back end of the p-region =  $10^3 \text{ cm/s}$ .
- Reverse Saturation Current Density of the cell  $J_0 = 2.668527 \times 10^{-12} \text{ mA/cm}^2$

Also assume that

- Area of the cell =  $1 \text{ cm}^2$
- Series Resistance  $R_s = 0.25 \Omega$ , Shunt Resistance =  $10^4 \Omega$
- Ideality factor = 1

**Cell B:**

**For n<sup>+</sup> front region:**

- Doping Concentration  $N_d = 5 \times 10^{20} \text{ cm}^{-3}$

- Thickness  $d_1$  of the  $n^+$  region = 0.5mm.
- Diffusion Coefficient of holes  $D_p = 3 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$ .
- Diffusion length of minority carriers (holes)  $L_p = 0.1\text{mm}$ .
- Front surface recombination velocity of minority carriers  $S_1 = 10^5 \text{ cm/s}$ .
- Front surface reflectivity  $R_1 = 0.0625$ .

#### For p-base region:

- Doping Concentration  $N_a = 1 \times 10^{16} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ .
- Thickness of the p-base region  $d = 200\text{mm}$ .
- Diffusion Coefficient of electrons in the p-region  $D_n = 25 \text{ cm}^2/\text{s}$ .
- Diffusion length of minority carriers (electrons)  $L_n = 100\text{mm}$ .
- Recombination velocity  $S_b$  of electrons at the back end of the p-region  $= 10^5 \text{ cm/s}$ .
- Reverse Saturation Current Density  $J_0 = 9.34076 \times 10^{-12} \text{ mA/cm}^2$

Also assume that

- Area of the cell  $= 1 \text{ cm}^2$
- Series Resistance  $R_s = 0.25\Omega$ , Shunt Resistance  $= 10^4 \Omega$
- Ideality Factor  $= 1$

Absorption coefficient of silicon at 300 K for various monochromatic radiation of wavelength  $\lambda$  in  $300 < \lambda < 1100 \text{ nm}$  range was computed as per the Shunka's relation  $A = A^*(h\nu - E_g)^2$ . In this relation  $A$  is a constant given by  $A = 1280 \times \coth(212/2T) + 1130 \times \coth(670/2T)$  and  $E_g(\text{eV}) = 1.156 - 5.025 \times 10^{-7} T^2$ . The spectral responses  $SR_0$  of the Cell G and Cell B have been calculated using above parameters. The values of  $SR_0$  of cell G and cell B for  $400 < \lambda < 1100 \text{ nm}$  wavelength are shown in Fig-2.



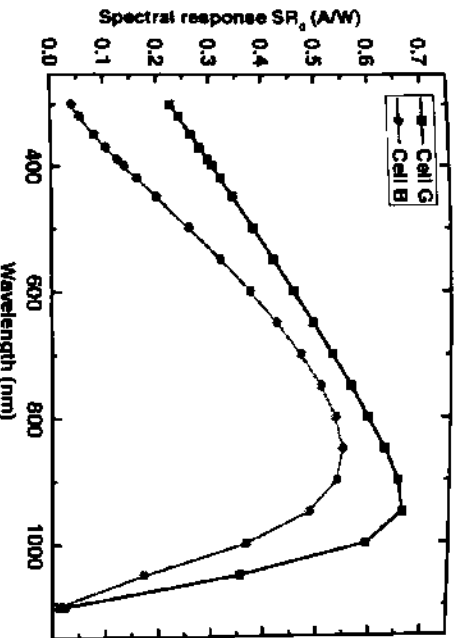


Figure 2: Spectral response ( $SR_0$ ) of cell G and cell B

Eq. (8) was used for computation of  $SR_{eff}$ . The values of  $SR_{PL}$  was obtained using the relation  $SR_{PL} = J_{SCPL}/P_{inPL}$ . In this case  $P_{inPL}$  was obtained by integrating the irradiance of the PL spectra and  $J_{SCPL}$  was obtained by integrating the contribution of the irradiance of incident wavelengths of the PL spectra to  $J_{sc}$  of the cell. Fig. 3 shows the plot of  $SR_{eff}$  against  $h_{PL}$  for  $I_{exc} = 390$  nm for cell G and cell B for various values of  $f$  varying from 0 to 1. It is evident from this figure that the critical value of  $h_{PL}$  for the photoluminescent PS layer is  $\sim 25\%$  for cell G and  $\sim 13\%$  for cell B.

#### Relation between $\epsilon_{PL}$ and external quantum efficiency (QE) of PL layers:

Let us suppose that the excitation wavelength and the emission PL peak position wavelength are represented by  $\tilde{e}_{exc}$  and  $\tilde{e}_{em}$  and the energies of the incident and emitted photons are represented as  $E_{exc}$  and  $E_{em}$  respectively. Then

$$E_{exc} = n_{phexc} \frac{hc}{\lambda_{exc}} \quad (12)$$

$$E_{em} = n_{phem} \frac{hc}{\lambda_{em}} \quad (13)$$

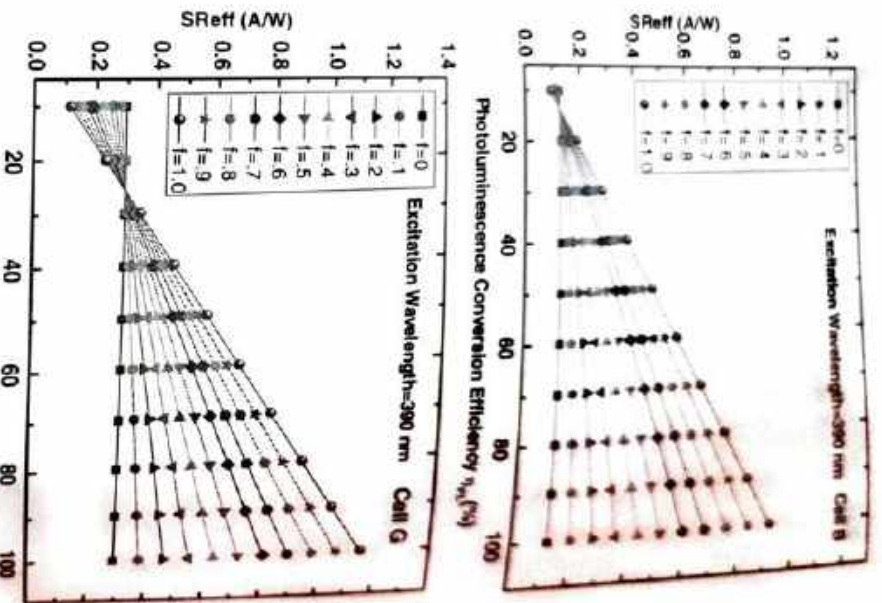


Figure 3: Variation of effective Spectral Response ( $SR_{eff}$ ) of the cell G and cell B with the photoluminescent conversion efficiency  $\eta_{ph}$  of the photoluminescent layer. The different fractions, represented by the values of  $f$  of the incident illumination of  $\lambda = 390\text{nm}$  are assumed to have been absorbed in the PL layer.

where  $n_{phc}$  and  $n_{phen}$  are the photon flux of the excitation and emitted radiations respectively. We can define the external quantum efficiency (QE) and PL efficiency  $\eta_{PL}$  as

$$QE = \frac{n_{phc}}{n_{phc} + n_{phen}} \quad (15)$$

$$\eta_{PL} = \frac{E_{em}}{E_{exc}} \quad (16)$$

Dividing eq (13) with eq (12) we obtain below  $\zeta_m$  and QE as

$$\eta_{PE} = QE \frac{\lambda_{exc}}{\lambda_{em}} \quad (16)$$

In practice the most efficient photoluminescent PS layers with highest external quantum efficiency (23%) have been formed by Gelloz et al [1]. These PS layers are proposed for a treatment based on high pressure water vapour annealing (HWA) for improvement in both the QE and stability of PL. The PL measurement was conducted with the excitation source of 325 nm of a He-Cd laser and they found PL emission in the range of 380-780 nm with the PL peak position lying at ~720 nm.

According to eq (16)  $\zeta_m$  for PS layers of Gelloz et al [1]  $\zeta_m = (0.23 * 325)/720 = 0.103$

As radiations of  $300 < \lambda < 632$  nm have rarely been used for study of photoluminescent QE of PS layers we have no experimental data available for  $\zeta_m$  of such layers for  $\lambda < 400$  nm to determine their usefulness in improving SR of a silicon solar cell. Therefore in the following we used the above PL spectra of Valenta et al and Salcedo et al to determine theoretically the value of  $\zeta_m$  and the likely improvement in the spectral response, J-V characteristics and conversion efficiency of cells G and B.

We have carried out calculations for PS layers of two thicknesses, viz. 0.1 and 0.2 mm and have determined light absorption factor 'f' in the PS layer for different wavelengths according to the relation  $f = (1 - \exp(-\alpha \cdot t))$ . Absorption coefficients of PS layers for various wavelengths are assumed to be the same as that of crystalline silicon. We have computed its values using Shumka's relation for  $\alpha$ . Plot of light absorption factor 'f' of PS layer of thickness 't' with respect to wavelength has been shown in Fig.4.

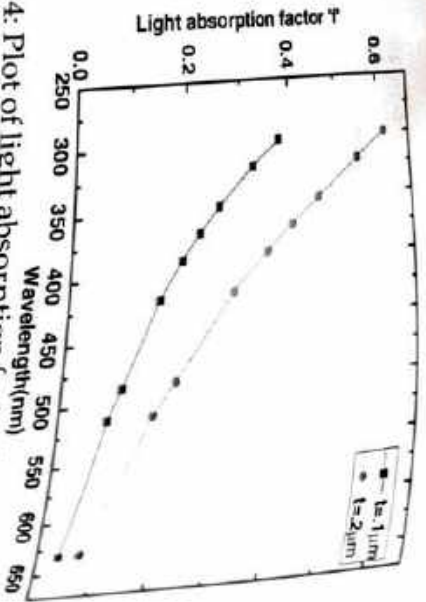


Figure 4: Plot of light absorption factor  $f$  vs wavelength for two layers of thicknesses of 0.1 and 0.2  $\mu\text{m}$ .

We have drawn Fig.5 wherein the effect of the photoluminescent PS layer on the spectral response of the cell G and cell B in the wavelength range 300-632 nm for two combinations,  $h_{\text{PL}} = 0.25$ ,  $t = 0.1 \mu\text{m}$  and  $\epsilon_{\text{PL}} = 0.25$ ,  $t = 0.2 \mu\text{m}$ .  $\text{SR}_{\text{eff}}$  was computed for specific values of  $\epsilon$  in 300 <  $\epsilon$  < 632 nm range using PL spectra of Valenta [2] and Salcedo et al [3] as described earlier. The improvement in the spectral response is markedly higher for Cell B than for Cell G.

## Conclusions

From this theoretical analysis we find that the depending of the photoluminescent spectra of the PL layer and the spectral response of the solar cell there exists critical value of photoluminescent conversion efficiency  $\epsilon_{\text{PL}}$  below which the layer is not useful even under the conditions to enhance the spectral response and decrease the conversion efficiency of the cell on which it is applied on the front surface. The critical value of  $\epsilon_{\text{PL}}$  depends on the values spectral response  $\text{SR}_0$  of the cell and the



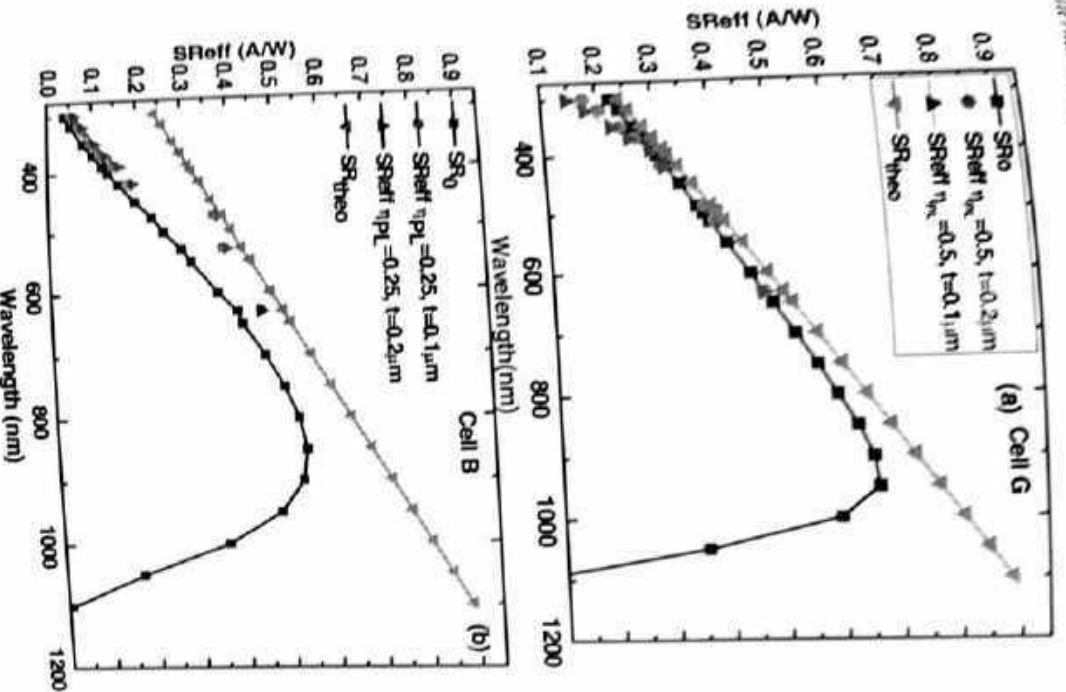


Figure 5: Spectral Response of silicon solar cells: (a) cell G and (b) cell B before and after application of the PS photoluminescent layers on n<sup>+</sup> front surface.  $\eta_{\text{PL}}=0.25$ , and  $t=0.1$  and  $0.2\mu\text{m}$  have been assumed.

is smaller for a smaller value of  $SR_0$ . Thus a photoluminescent PL layer is likely to be more beneficial for a cell with otherwise poor response in the short wavelength region than a cell with rather good spectral response. PS layers with  $\zeta_{\text{PL}} \sim 10\%$  at excitation wavelength

TABLE 7.1  
Performance parameters of silicon solar cells (Cell G and Cell B) with and without PL layer on the top surface. The values of the performance parameters  $V_{oc}$ ,  $J_{sc}$ , FF, Efficiency have been determined assuming the cell area =  $1\text{ cm}^2$ ,  $R_s = 0.25\Omega$  and  $R_{sh} = 10^4\Omega$  and temperature of the cell =  $25^\circ\text{C}$

Parameter	Cell B					Cell G				
	Without PL layer	With PL layer of $\epsilon_{PL}=0.25$		With PL layer of $\epsilon_{PL}=0.5$		Without PL layer	With PL layer of $\epsilon_{PL}=0.25$		With PL layer of $\epsilon_{PL}=0.5$	
		$t=0.1$ (mm)	$t=0.2$ (mm)	$t=0.1$ (mm)	$t=0.2$ (mm)		$t=0.1$ (mm)	$t=0.2$ (mm)	$t=0.1$ (mm)	$t=0.2$ (mm)
$V_{oc}$ (mV)	561.2	564.1	564.1	565.4	565.8	600	600.4	601.4	601.7	602.7
$J_{sc}$ (mA/cm <sup>2</sup> )	28.44	31.84	31.9	33.4	34.07	37.50	37.39	37.79	39.5	40.91
Fill Factor FF	0.806	0.806	0.806	0.806	0.806	.813	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.812
Efficiency (%)	12.88	14.48	14.5	15.26	15.53	18.30	18.25	18.46	19.32	20.02
$J_0$ (mA/cm <sup>2</sup> )	$9.34076 \times 10^{-12}$					$2.668 \times 10^{-12}$				

of 325 nm have been made by Gelloz et al. Such layers may be useful for enhancing the spectral response of some silicon solar cells at 325 nm. It will be desirable to make PS or ZnO-PS photoluminescent layers with still higher  $h_{PL}$  than of Gelloz et al to be useful for a practical silicon solar cell (e. g. Cell B studied in present work).

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# गाँधी, गंगा, गौ, गाँव

एक अध्ययन

## Gandhi, Ganga, Gau, Gaon

Ek Adhyayan

सम्पादक:

डॉ. ममता सिंह

EDITOR:

Dr. Mamta Singh,





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### **मात्र वितरक**

इस पुस्तक के सर्वाधिकार सुरक्षित हैं। लेखक की लिखित अनुमति के बिना इसके किसी भी अंश को, फोटो कॉपी एवं रिकार्डिंग, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक अथवा मशीनी किसी भी माध्यम से, अथवा ज्ञान के संग्रहण एवं पुनः प्रयोग की प्रणाली द्वारा किसी भी रूप में पुनरुत्पादित अथवा संचारित प्रसारित नहीं किया जा सकता।

**भारत में मुद्रित**

प्रकाशित प्रेम सिंह बिष्ट से कुनाल बुक्स द्वारा ट्राईडेंट इंटरप्राइजेज, नोएडा द्वारा मुद्रित।

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## Gandhian Philosophy towards Rural Development

Dr. Rakesh Kumar\*

### Abstract

Gandhi ji followed the path of truth and non-violence throughout in addition; he was a great supporter of rural development. Gandhian philosophy of Khadi and Village Industry is also exhibits his belongingness towards village life. According to him rural development include as maximizing agriculture and allied activities production in the rural areas. It also includes development of small and cottage industries in rural area. Gandhi ji's approach towards rural development was very clear he supports the generation of maximum possible employment opportunities in rural areas, especially for the deprived sections of the community so as to enable them to earn their livelihood and thereby improve their standard of living gradually. This paper is a humble attempt to dive into Gandhi ji philosophy regarding rural development.

**Key Words:** Rural development, Economic development, Revival of villages, Swadeshi, Untouchably, rural industrialization

Father of nation Gandhi ji and his philosophy of truth and non- violence is well known to each and every person of the world. Mahatma Gandhi was prominently acclaimed as a preacher of truth and non-violence. In addition to follow the path of truth and non-violence he was a great follower of rural life. Gandhian philosophy of Khadi and Village Industry

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is also exhibits his belongingness towards village life. Rural development include as maximizing agriculture and allied activities production in the rural areas. It also includes development of small and cottage industries in rural area. Gandhi ji's approach towards rural development was very clear he supports the generation of maximum possible employment opportunities in rural areas, especially for the deprived sections of the community so as to enable them to earn their livelihood and thereby improve their standard of living gradually. Gandhi ji always supports rural development and he says that the real India resides in village. We cannot become develop unless and until our villagers are living in shortfall. Provision of certain basic amenities like drinking water, electricity, especially for the productive purpose in general and for domestic purpose as well should be our priority. Link roads connecting the villages to urban market centres and facilities for health and education etc. must be an integral part of scheme of rural development. Gandhian approach to rural development is labeled as idealist as it gives supreme importance to moral values rather than materialistic things. He liked Bhagwat Geeta as a source of moral value and believes Upanishads and the Gita enlightens the moral path when anybody finds himself in a critical situation.

He believed that real India lives in villages, not in towns, in huts not in palaces. His understanding of the plight of village people has been extremely well exhibits in his writings. He wanted to bring about rural reconstruction with sound scientific and spiritual values as described in Bhagwat Geeta. His dream concept of Rama Rajya is the basis of Gandhi ji's idea of an ideal social reform. Gandhi ji is of the view that since India lives in villages therefore any idea for building up the nation must begin from the bottom at the village level. Subsequently, Gandhi ji significantly hold the attention to economic development of the villages and of the villagers. Gandhi ji was of the opinion that economic upliftment of villages would not be possible without reviving the traditional village small scale Industries. At that critical time the handloom



industry of the villages was adversely affected by the introduction of cheap machine made cloth of the Britisher's since machine made cloth was cheap, soft and shining, got the market at a high speed which ultimately resulted in the rapid decline of traditional Indian handloom industry. Gandhi out rightly emphasized over development of village industry as a remedial measure for upliftment of villages.

The Gandhian Model of rural development is based on the following values and premises:

- Real India is found not in its cities but it resides in villages.
- In Gandhi ji opinion revival of villages is possible only when the villagers are exploited no more.
- Simple living and high thinking should be the principle of everyone's life.
- Swadesi products must be used in place of foreign goods to save domestic industries. Swadeshi is the moral principle underlying a decentralized self-sufficient economic structure. According to Gandhi, "Swadeshi is that spirit in us which restrict us to the use and service of our immediate surroundings to the exclusion of the more remote"
- Gandhiji believed that non-violence and truth could not be sustained unless a balance is not maintained between the ends and the means.
- Untouchably is a social evil and should not be looked upon as a mere political necessity. The socio-economic evils associated with this system must be abolished. According to Gandhiji, there should be perfect social equality among the people in the society
- There must be rural industrialization in village where millions of labourers in the villages do not get work for even six months in a year because of only dependence over agriculture , industrialization will not only increase unemployment but force labourers to migrate to urban areas.

- The village should produce food-crops and cotton in order to meet its requirements. Some lands should also be earmarked for cattle and for a playground for adults and children. If some land is still available, it should be used for growing useful cash crops like tobacco, opium, etc. to enable the village to get in exchange things which it does not produce.

- SWACHTA is one of the prime basis of rural as well as urban development. Gandhi's Idea was not confined only to the removal of garbage from the lanes and streets of the villages but also to put the same to the productive use. If the garbage is scientifically converted into manure.

For fulfillment of dream of Gandhi ji the khadi and village Industries Commission was constituted which was Later on incorporated in khadi and village Industries Commission in April 1957. For the upliftment of rural persons Government of India had launched Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) under the banner of khadi and village Industries Commission. The broad objectives of khadi and village Industries Commission are as under.

- To help in development of entrepreneurial skill amongst the rural unemployed youth of rural area so that they can be able to establish self owned small scale industry.
- Establish of small scale industry in rural area and thereby generation of direct and indirect employment in rural area.
- To encourage banking habit and providing finance to the limited resources area so that villagers can look forward of self reliant policy.
- And ultimately to achieve the goal of rural industrialization.

To bring the Indian villages in the main stream Gandhi firmly believes in decentralization of social and political power in the country. In decentralization decision-making power will

be vested in the Village Panchayat rather than in the State and the national capital. Village Panchayat will be a council of elected representatives of the Village. The Panchayat possesses the power to run legislative, executive and judicial functions alongwith providing education, health and sanitation of the village and responsibility to protect poor people.

Gandhi ji's concept of rural development is basically concerned with the upliftment of the common village man. He realised the need for integrated rural development and believe that education and health of citizens must be in the priorities of any state. Education leads to knowledge of power and health leads to stamina of the society. Gandhi ji's approach of rural development supports the non-violent, self-governed, self-sufficient in regard to food, clothing, and shelter in rural areas and thereby reduces the rural poverty at large. Gandhi ji focused his attention over agriculture and non-agriculture aspect of rural economy for all-round development of rural India. He advocates for removal of social evil like untouchability, Caste and creed system and give the equal rights to all people, which are enhancing social and political status. Apart from creating a new socio-economic order, it Endeavour's to transform man otherwise the changes in the socio-economic order will be short-lived in rural life.

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इस पुस्तक का सर्वाधिकार सुरक्षित है। इसके बिना इसकी किसी भी अंश को, फोटोकॉपी या डिजिटल-सहित इलेक्ट्रॉनिक अथवा भौतिक, किसी भी माध्यम से, अथवा ज्ञान के संचरण एवं पुनरुत्पादन की प्रणाली द्वारा, इसके बिना या इसके पुनरुत्पादित अथवा संशोधित प्रतिलिपि नहीं किया जा सकता। इस पुस्तक में उद्धृत विचार लेखक के अपने हैं।

**Dakshin Asia Me Rajnitik Isthirta Evam Vikas Me Bharat Ki Bhumika**

By - Dr. Nishu Kumar



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# Impact of Climate Change and Global Warming

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## ABSTRACT

Many researchers, are demonstrate serious concerns about changes in the overall climate of the planet. Industrialization and urbanization has always been seen as a key element to earn wealth and a way of better living but in reality these revolutions have not only hampered with the environmental balance but has also lead to the biggest prevailing catastrophic problem – Global Warming. Environmental damage caused by improper management of resources or by careless human activity results in global warming.. Global warming will raise sea levels and change climate all over the world. The earth and its environment are facing a serious threat by the increasing green house gases. The harmful effects of global warming on our biosphere are such that unless checked immediately, the planet will become inhabitable for all humans, animals and life. This paper introduces Global warming, its causes and preventions. Finding and using renewable sources of energy is one of the methods to overcome the ever increasing global warming effectively. The article used materials from the media and reference publications.

**Keywords:** Global warming, Environment, climate change etc



## Introduction:

Global warming in today's scenario is threat to the survival of mankind. Global warming is the ongoing rise of the average temperature of the earth's climate system and has been demonstrated by direct temperature measurements and by measurements of various effects of the warming. It is a major aspect of climate change which, in addition to rising global surface temperatures, also includes its effects, such as changes in precipitation. While there have been prehistoric periods of global warming, observed changes since the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century have been unprecedented in rate and scale. Global warming and climate change refer to an increase in average global temperatures. Industrialization and urbanization has always been seen as a key element to earn wealth and a way of better living but in reality these revolutions have not only hampered with the environmental balance but has also lead to the biggest prevailing catastrophic problem – Global Warming. Natural events and human activities are believed to be main contributors to such increase in average global temperatures. Antarctica leading to the melting of the polar ice caps thus resulting into an increase in the water level and consequently flooding in the coastal regions. The earth cannot restore its balance because of Industrialization and urbanization [1-2]. The current stage of the earth that we are seeing is the cause of centuries of exploitation of earth and its resources. The human force has created and destroyed life on earth and plays a vital role in the degradation of the environment.

## Causes of Global warming:

The major cause of global warming is the greenhouse gases. The primary greenhouse gases in earth's atmosphere are water vapour, carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide

and ozone. Carbon dioxide is the most significant greenhouse gas. When we burn fossil fuels like coal, oil and gas to create electricity or power our cars, we release CO<sub>2</sub> pollution into the atmosphere. Electricity generation is the main cause of carbon pollution. It is also caused from renewable energy sources such as hydro, solar, etc.

Deforestation and tree-clearing is also an important cause of Global warming. Plants and trees play an important role in regulating the climate because they absorb carbon dioxide from the air and release oxygen back into it. Forests and bushland act as carbon sinks and are a valuable means of keeping global warming to 1.5 degree Celsius. The temperature of the earth is increasing at an unprecedented rate; this hike in temperature has disrupted and reversed the pattern wind system, rainfall, upper air circulation and other atmospheric disturbances. Concentration of greenhouse gases and the reckless cutting of trees due to need of industrialization and cultivation of land are some of the major reasons responsible for global warming.

Animals, particularly livestock like sheep and cattle, produce methane, a greenhouse gas. When livestock are grazed at a large scale, as in Australia, the amount of methane is a big contributor to global warming. Some fertilisers that farmers use also release nitrous oxide, which has another greenhouse gas. Plastic is also a contributor to Global warming. The biggest problem with plastic is that once they have been soiled they end up in the trash, which then ends up in the landfill or burned. Either solution is very poor for the environment. Burning emits toxic gases that harm the atmosphere and increase the level of VOCs (volatile organic compounds) in the air while landfills hold them indefinitely as part of the plastic waste problem throughout the globe.

One of the major cause of Global warming has always



been the irresponsible, incautious and impulsive use of our natural resources. Global warming is due to climate change and it occurs when we use our environmental resources to such an extent that we risk our existence. We are obstructing the law of nature and destroying various ecosystems. Life always finds a way out and this protest of nature against the human kind is seen in the form of Global warming.

### Effects of global warming

Due to Global warming, ice is melting in both polar ice caps and mountain glaciers. Rising seas or flooding compromises drinking water, human waste water treatment and storm water disposal that, in turn, results in increased risk of waterborne diseases caused by pathogens such as bacteria, viruses and protozoa. Warmer temperatures will also expand the range of many disease-causing pathogens that were once confined to tropical and subtropical areas, killing off plant and animal species that formerly were protected from disease[3].

Higher temperatures are worsening many types of disasters, including storms, heat waves, floods, and droughts. Higher temperatures cause heat exhaustion, heatstroke, hyperthermia and dehydration that in extreme cases can lead to death. Global warming may also transfer various diseases to other regions as people will shift from regions of higher temperatures to regions of comparatively lower temperatures. Warmer oceans and other surface waters may lead to severe cholera outbreaks and harmful infections in some types of sea food [4]. Climate change also alters the life cycles of plants and animals. For example, as temperatures get warmer, many plants are starting to grow and bloom earlier in the spring and survive longer into the fall. Some animals are waking from hibernation



Figure 1: represents how global warming is causing the earth [9]

sooner or migrating at different times, too[5]. Animals are changing migration patterns and plants are changing the dates of activity, such as trees budding their leaves earlier in spring.

### **Solutions for Global warming :**

Reforestation is the most cost-effective way to prevent global warming, Trees absorb carbon dioxide so planting more trees can help reduce the amount of carbon in our atmosphere. Avoid private vehicle, rapid acceleration and braking, and turn on cruise control on longer trips. By driving less you are not only saving fuel but also helping in reducing global warming. Also, look out for other possibilities, e.g.: carpooling. If you have colleagues who live in the same area then you can combine trips. Walk and



bike to your destination whenever possible. When buying a new car, choose a climate-friendly option. As above mentioned, cars are one of the biggest contributors to climate change: 82% of emissions from transportation come from cars. And while cutting automotive transportation out of your life would make the most impact, this isn't possible for most people. So instead, modify a few habits that will have a bigger collective impact[6-7].

Electricity is one of the biggest causes of greenhouse gas emissions, and heating systems are the single biggest energy expense in the home. So lowering your heating bills is the most impactful way reduce your electricity consumption. Always buy products that are energy efficient as they can help you save a good amount of money on your energy bill. Energy-efficient products can help you to save energy, save money and reduce your carbon footprint. Buy energy saving geysers and dishwasher for your home. The required changes span technologies, behaviors, and policies that encourage less waste and smarter use of our resources. For example, improvements to energy efficiency and vehicle fuel economy, increases in wind and solar power, biofuels from organic waste, setting a price on carbon, and protecting forests are all potent ways to reduce the amount of carbon dioxide and other gases trapping heat on the planet. Reduce your need to buy new products resulting in a smaller amount of waste. Even if you need to buy, consider buying eco-friendly products. It is most effective of the three R's (Reduce, Reuse, Recycling). It simply says cut back from where are you now. Reuse bottles, plastic containers, and other items bought at the grocery store. Reusing water bottles, yogurt cups, bread ties, and other items is being conscious about what is already out there. It will lessen having to purchase other items that would fulfill the same function. Recycling

unwanted paper, bottles, etc. is a great earth saving tip[8]. If possible, upcycle tables, furniture, and other outdated items to keep landfills clean. You can recycle almost anything for e.g.: paper, aluminum foils, cans, newspapers. By recycling, you can help in reducing landfills.



Figure 2: represent a symbol to stop Global warming [10]

Awareness campaigns can be started using advertisements, posters and logos similar to shown in Figures 1 & 2[9-10]. They are a very useful way to demonstrate that global warming is not good for the planet.

### Conclusion:

Humans are facing the problem from climate change today, and the one who are causing these conflicts are from human. It is impossible to stop the global warming, but people still can reduce and slow down this problem. It is the high time we should take initiative to prevent climate change. We should aware our citizens about the consequences of Global warming. If there is no interaction



to this problem will soon be killed from the change in climate and natural disasters. Humans were the one who changed the world, and now, it is time for the human to change themselves. If humans don't try to reduce the problem, the human will soon be extinct from change in climates." Global climate change has already had observable effects on the environment." So the need of the hour after preparing a vaccine for covid-19, government should take certain steps and frame some rules but the efforts should be on the individual level to reduce global warming in order to make earth an eco-friendly place to live in.

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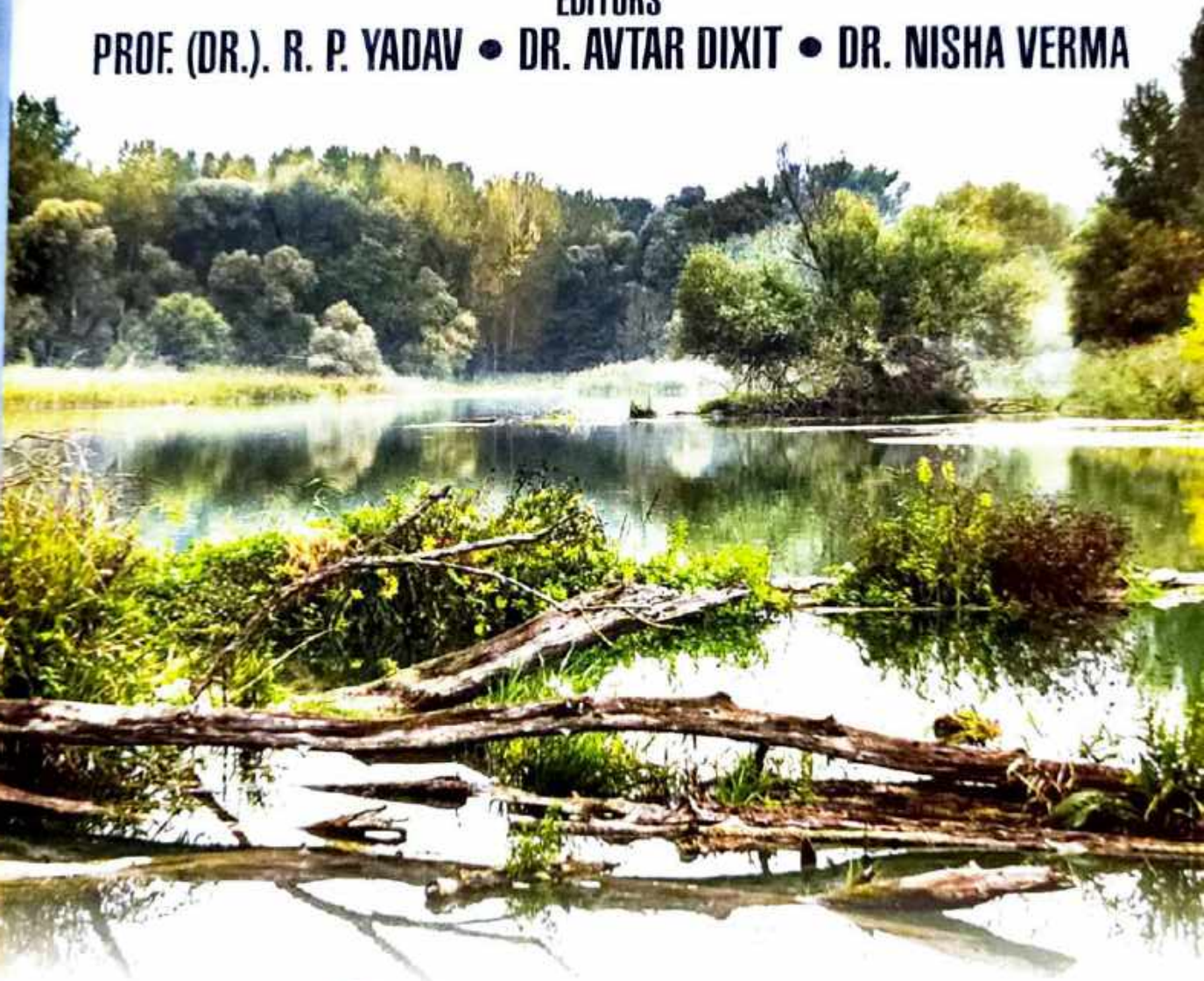
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EDITORS

PROF. (DR.). R. P. YADAV • DR. AVTAR DIXIT • DR. NISHA VERMA



Department of Higher Education  
Government of Uttar Pradesh

**Government P.G. College, Bilaspur, Rampur**

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*Edited by*  
Prof. (Dr.) R.P. Yadav  
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# 9

## Role of E - waste in Sustainable Development

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### ABSTRACT

*E-waste' means waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE), which have reached their end- of- life period or are no longer fit for their original intended use and are meant for recovery, recycling or disposal. E-waste (Electronic waste) and the handling of it is a voluminous environmental issue that affects the entire world, as well as a massive health issue for those working with it in uncontrolled circumstances. The advancement of technology has enabled us to reach whole new markets. It works to create a better and simpler life for humans all over the world. The hazardous chemical components of e-waste have dreadful impacts on ecosystems and human health if not managed properly. This represents an upcoming challenge to achieving sustainable development goals. This study aims to prove that the e-waste scenarios and health hazards could extend the achievement of sustainable development targets.*

**Keywords:** *E waste, WEEE, sustainable development etc.*

### Introduction:

E-waste has been recognize as the fastest growing waste



stream in the world at present. Rapid socio-economic development and technological evolution are the main factors of this trend. The manufacturing of electrical and electronic equipment (EEE) is one of the emerging global activities. The main factors identified to be responsible for the increased consumption and productions of electrical and electronic equipment are rapid economic growth, coupled with urbanization and industrialization[1-3]. The Indian Information Technology (IT) sector is one of the major contributors to the global economy. At the same time, it is responsible for the generation of the bulk of E-waste or Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) in India. Although the global E-waste problem has been able to attract attention across the world, not much value has been given to the E-waste situation in developing countries. Developing countries like India, today, is burdened with the massive problem of E-waste which is either locally generated or internationally imported, causing danger to human health and environment. The hazardous components in electrical and electronic equipment are a major concern during the waste management phase. In the context of India, recycling of Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment is not undertaken to an adequate degree. This represents an imminent challenge to achieving sustainable development goals. Although technologically developed countries are the main source of e-product production and e-waste generation, the generated volume has also been increasing in developing countries and those in transition due to transport and transfer from e-waste source countries[4-6]. Consequently, developing countries are in a vulnerable situation due to their lack of inventory data, waste management policies. This study aims to demonstrate that the present global e-waste scenarios and health hazards could prolong the achievement of sustainable development targets.

## **E-Waste:**

E-waste consists of all waste from electronic and electrical appliances which have reached their end- of- life period or are no longer fit for their original intended use and are destined for recovery, recycling or disposal. E-waste is a popular, informal name for



electronic products nearing the end of their "useful life." Computers, televisions, VCRs, stereos, copiers, and fax machines are common electronic products. Many of these products can be reused, refurbished, or recycled[7]. There is an upgradation done to this E-waste garbage list which includes gadgets like smartphone, tablets, laptops, video game consoles, cameras and many more. According to "the e-waste Management and Handling Rules,, 'electrical and electronic equipment' means equipment which is dependent on electric Currents or electro-magnetic fields to be fully functional and 'e-waste' means waste electrical and electronic equipment, whole or in part or rejects from their manufacturing and repair process, which are intended to be discarded. Major categories of electrical and electronic equipment are as follows :

1. Large and small household appliances
2. IT and telecommunications equipment
3. Consumer equipment
4. Lighting equipment
5. Electrical and electronic tools
6. Toys, leisure and sports equipment



7. **Monitoring and control instruments**
8. **Automatic dispensers**
9. **Medical devices**

A wide range of products are included within each category mentioned above. Some most common products are computer and its accessories, monitors, printers, keyboards, central processing units; typewriters, mobile phones and chargers, remotes, compact discs, headphones, batteries, LCD/Plasma TVs, cathode ray tubes (CRT), printed circuit board (PCB), air conditioners, refrigerators and other household appliances.



### **Composition of E-waste:**

The composition of e-waste is diverse, containing more than 1,000 different toxic and non-toxic substances. The composition of e-waste depends strongly on factors such as the type of electronic device, the model, manufacturer, date of manufacture, and the age of the piece. Pieces from IT and telecommunication systems contain a higher amount of precious metals than pieces from household appliances. It consists of ferrous and non-ferrous metals, plastics, glass, wood and plywood, printed circuit boards, concrete

ceramics, rubber and other items. Iron and steel constitute about 50% of the waste, followed by plastics (21%), non-ferrous metals (13%) and other constituents. Non-ferrous metals consist of metals like copper, aluminium and precious metals like silver, gold, platinum, palladium and so on. The presence of elements like lead, mercury, arsenic, cadmium, selenium, hexavalent chromium, and flame retardants beyond threshold quantities make e-waste hazardous in nature. It contains over 1000 different substances, many of which are toxic, and creates serious pollution upon disposal. Obsolete computers pose the most significant environmental and health hazard among the e-wastes.

### **Impact of E-waste on sustainable development :**

This study provide scenarios from different perspectives and raises concerns about e-waste, identifies information gaps, and provides a basis for knowledge and awareness building and technological improvement to facilitate global long-term sustainable development. For sustainable management of e-waste, a country has to develop such a flexible and adaptive system that can handle the variability in quantity and quality of e-waste flow. These products present a significant global challenge due to the hazardous chemicals they contain, their highly technical recycling requirements and the high overhead and costs of environmentally sound management, as well as their adverse impacts to human health[8-11]. Although high-income countries are the main sources of this waste, low-income countries are experiencing an increase in e-waste due to the shifting process of both recently produced and used electric and electronic equipment (UEEE), as well as cheap management overhead costs. Consequently, they bear the greatest burden of adverse health hazards and ecosystem degradation, prolonging their achievement of sustainable



development goals.

### **Policy level initiatives in India:**

India, the fifth largest producer of e-waste, is likely to generate 52 lakh metric tonnes of electronic waste by 2020 from the current level of 18 lakh metric tonnes, according to a study. India's e-waste is growing at 30 per cent per annum, an ASSOCHAM-Kinetics study said. Realizing the growing concern over E-waste, the Government of India (GOI) has been supporting several initiatives. Of particular importance is the assessment conducted by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) on the management and handling of E-waste leading to the preparation of "Guidelines for Environmentally Sound Management of E-waste" in May, 2008 and "the e-waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011".

In order to address the issue, MoEF had introduced adequate clauses in the Hazardous Wastes (Management, Handling & Transboundary) Rules, 2008. The MoEF had advised all the Government Departments/ Offices that e-waste generated in various offices is essentially to dispose of in an environmentally sound manner in accordance with these Rules[12-14]. The occupier has now responsible for safe and environmentally sound handling of such wastes generated in their establishments. It was further advised that the units handling and engaged in activity like collection, segregation, dismantling and recycling of e-wastes are required to register with Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB).

The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has notified e-waste management rules, 2016, in which producers are for the first time covered under extended producers' responsibility (EPR). The e-waste rules were amended recently (effective October 2016) and now include collection targets as well as a requirement that

producers implement a deposit-refund system (DRS). In a DRS, an upfront deposit is charged to the consumer at the time of purchase of the product and the deposit is refunded when the product is safely returned to the producer.

The new rules also bring under their ambit Compact Fluorescent Lamp (CFL) and other mercury containing lamps, as well as other such equipment and have brought in penalty provisions in case of improper management of e-waste[15-17]. In India, huge quantity of hazardous e-waste generated from various industries in powder form is being disposed on the bank of river Ramganga in Moradabad. In this regard, The National Green Tribunal announced that anyone found dumping electronic waste (e-waste) on the banks of river Ramganga in Moradabad in Uttar Pradesh would have to pay Rs one lakh as environment compensation.

### **Conclusions:**

Sustainability is being categorize for all development activities by integrating societal, economic, environmental, technological, cultural, and gender perspectives. Considering the adverse potential eco-toxicological impacts and diverse health effects of e-waste, an urgent global multilateral agreement is needed addressing its management (i.e., handling, storage, transportation, recycling, and final disposal), whether by land filling or incineration. Due to the global nature of the issue and the difficulty of establishing sustainable and environmentally sound processing of e-waste in low-income countries, multinational negotiation and collaboration is the only realistic solution. Furthermore, comprehensive global e-waste management and policies could help to off-set the hazards of e-waste and are the best approach for achieving sustainable development. Sustainable management techniques could be included in

policy implementation with a focus on knowledge and awareness building. Furthermore, economic, environmental and technological cooperation could be support among the high-income producer and supplier countries of e-waste and those adversely affected by it, especially low-income countries. Comprehensive global e-waste management and policies could help to offset the hazards of e-waste and are the best approach for achieving sustainable development. This paper is review.

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## Mathematics and Environment A Review on Mathematics Can Save the World

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### ABSTRACT

*The developing countries are facing many challenges on sustainable development which can be distributed in to three types: Economic, Social and Environmental (Pretty et al. 2003). In these challenges, understanding the environment around us is becoming increasingly dependent on processing and interpreting the complex data for which we study Environmental Sciences. Many of the broad sciences that are classified as environmental sciences utilize math in one way or another. Mathematical Sciences (environmental sciences) give us the opportunity to explore applications of mathematical, statistical and data science techniques for addressing important environmental challenges – from understanding the molecular biology of diseases to geophysical phenomena in climate change. This paper reviews some special characteristics shared by many authors of environmental phenomena based on mathematics.*

### Introduction

Sustainable development is defined as “development that meets the needs of the present without compromising

the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

The United Nations Commission on Environment and Development issued the Brundtland Report highlighting that equity, growth, and environmental maintenance are simultaneously possible and that each country is capable of achieving its full economic potential while at the same time enhancing its resource base. It emphasized three fundamental components to sustainable development: environmental protection, economic growth, and social equity [2]. Growth must be both inclusive and environmentally to reduce poverty and build prosperity for today's population and to continue to meet the needs of future generations. Environment is a 'system' word meaning the things that affect the system but that the system cannot change. It is used much more generally to mean all things that surround or things with which there are interactions. Environment is used commonly to mean the biosphere - the interrelated living part of our world and the parts of our world that living things depend on. It is necessary that we carefully plan the uses of resources to deliver both immediate and long-term benefits for people, the planet, and prosperity. For which environmental protection is the needed which defines how to protect ecosystems, air quality, integrity, and sustainability of our resources and focuses on the elements that place stress on the environment. It also concerns how technology will drive our greener future and that developing technology is the key to this sustainability and protecting the environment of the future from potential damage that technological advances could potentially bring [3].

To raise environmental awareness and improve environmental quality, environmental education is must. The environmental sciences concern everything about the world around us, from the land on which we live to the subsurface rock, our waterways and soils, our built

environment, and nature and conservation of plant and animal species.

Many of the broad sciences that are classified as environmental sciences utilize math in one way or another. Maths is a way of describing the 'real' world, so that predictions and insights and explanations become easier. The nature of the many critical problems facing the world makes it imperative that we use new and creative ideas to help make people aware and get them involved. Relating mathematics and environmental issues can be one such idea that can help turn our world away from its present apparent journey toward disaster. Through relating mathematics to environmental issues, we become aware of the relevance of mathematics to critical problems. We have gained understanding of environmental threats and the need for fundamental changes to avoid future crises [4].

Using mathematical models, explanations become easier. Mathematical models can describe parts of our 'environment' and factors that affect it. This enables predictions to be made such as when will coal and oil run out? How much will the sea rise in ten years? These concepts would not be able to make predictions without modelling. The authors in [5], [6] and [7] gave the models which calculate various environmental phenomena.

### **How Mathematics Save the World:**

Mathematics is a branch of science, which deals with numbers and their operations. It involves calculation, computation, solving of problems etc. Mathematics is as much of a tool as it is a science in itself. It creates simple concepts around which other sciences are built and provides a quantitative framework for building hypotheses and theories, not always dealing in absolutes, but always reaffirming evidence.



**"Greenhouse effect"**, this term, commonly used to describe human effects on the global climate, originated with a mathematician points to the insights that mathematics can offer into environmental problems. Boland et al. [8] examined some special characteristics shared by many models of environmental phenomena such as:

1. The relevant variables (e.g., levels of persistent contamination in a lake) are not known precisely but evolve over time with some degree of randomness.
2. Both the short-term behaviour (day-by-day interaction of toxins in the lake) and longer-term behaviour (cumulative effects of repeated winter freezes) are important.
3. The system is subject to outside influences from human behaviour, such as industrial pollution and environmental regulations.

Concerning the latter characteristic, the article discusses ideas from a branch of mathematics called control theory, which studies how systems are affected when they are strategically influenced from the outside. Interventions for environmental problems can influence ecological systems dramatically but are often neglected in development planning. Control theory offers methods for determining an appropriate level of intervention and for evaluating its effects. One example from this paper looks at the use of solar panels to run a desalination plant. A model using ideas from control theory can guide optimal use of the plant in the sense of maximizing the expected volume of fresh water produced.

**Mathematicians doing their best to save the planet in following ways:** Tom and Paula research scholars at the department of Mathematics of Planet Earth Centre for Doctoral Training, jointly run by the University of Reading and Imperial



College London reported the following ways on which the mathematicians are already working towards securing our planet's future:

1. Accurate weather forecasts predict when and where extreme weather may strike.. Modern weather forecasts rely on computers to solve the complex equations that simulate the atmosphere's behaviour – from global processes that influence the flow of the jet stream down to local rain clouds. Mathematicians play an important role in this process, working with a set of equations that describe the atmosphere, taking into account temperature, pressure and humidity. Global Circulation Models describe the interactions between oceans and atmosphere to look at what the average conditions could be in decades to come.

Mathematics makes these computers far more effective both through contributing to technological improvements in areas like quantum computing, and by rethinking the algorithms used in computer programs. For instance, new research allows the computer to automatically zoom its attention in on areas where the weather is particularly interesting, such as around storms. Optimising computers' performance can also reduce their energy demand.

2. Renewable energy sources lie at the heart of a low-carbon world. By choosing optimal locations for wind or solar farms and designing the most effective layouts for tidal and wind turbine arrays, mathematicians ensure that these technologies harvest the maximum energy as efficiently as possible. Mathematicians contribute to research into energy supply and demand that ensures networks incorporate higher proportions of weather-

dependent energy sources such as wind or solar power, making sure that the lights stay on in years to come.

3. The effects of climate change will be felt on many levels, and knowledge is the key to safeguarding human health and livelihoods as we adapt to changing circumstances. Mathematicians use their understanding of probability and uncertainty to advise policymakers on the likelihood of heat waves, floods or other changes in weather patterns, and help them to plan accordingly.

Businesses also need detailed information on how climate change might affect them. The food industry for example is highly dependent on agriculture, and could use advance warning of an upcoming drought for instance to prepare themselves for smaller yields. Mathematicians try to predict who might be at risk so they can prepare for the future.

4. Mathematical simulations are a valuable tool for estimating the possible consequences of specific actions, by playing out different scenarios. This too can help policymakers choose one course of action over others. By presenting the hard numbers, mathematicians with an environmental conscience can seek to influence the ways businesses operate.
5. Collecting billions of pieces of data in environments from ice sheets to cities, can deliver precious insights into our planet's physical processes, human behaviour and everything in between. Climate scientists rebuild the history of our planet's atmospheric composition by analysing the tiny bubbles trapped in ice records, in order to anticipate the scope of future changes. But without the statistical methods that mathematicians bring to

analyse this data and assess its reliability, the information has less value.

6. New technologies are keys to a low carbon future. Carbon capture and storage (CCS), for instance, could safely lock away greenhouse gases emitted by fossil fuel-fired power stations, and is likely to play a key role in averting dangerous levels of global warming. Detailed mathematical models make this research possible by using sophisticated logistics methods, network analysis, statistical modelling and many other mathematical tools.

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# Pollution & Its Impact Upon Flora and Fauna

Editor  
Dr. Mitra Pal Singh



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## Environment Protection Through Laws and Policies: A Study

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### ABSTRACT

When any environmental decision is taken, it usually incorporates a combination of science, values and economics. An interaction of these three disciplines can lead to the formulation of policies that pertain to the environment and climate issues. India's Environment Policy, which has developed over decades, encapsulating in it a lot of colonial influence as well. These policies have been an outcome of the economic needs of the nation, combined with the value systems enshrined in society as well as the technology at hand. Therefore in such a dynamic setup significance of this law journal enhances many folds.

**Keywords:** Environment Policy, Judiciary System of India  
Environment Protection.

### Introduction

Environment provides basic resources for virtually all

socioeconomic activity in the world; it consists of natural habitats, plants and animals. The growing threats to our environment through developmental activities have created anomalous crisis. It has resulted in hazards for decent and healthy environment which is so crucial for human existence. With the changing times of development and industrialization, it has become a necessity and a part of the legal and moral duty of every citizen to protect and improve the environment around him. Therefore, the judiciary also has come forward to play its role in the protection and improvement of environment and developing a mandate not only for the individuals but also for everyone else who is a citizen of India, being an individual, organizations, body corporate or industrial houses. In sustainable use of natural resources and balancing of biological and developmental concerns lies the solution for substantive poverty alleviation. It follows therefore that the major thrust should be on development of environmental acumen for protection of the natural living space of humankind and integration of environmental realities in making decisions on all economic issues and activities. Same is not possible without prevalence of an enriched environmental jurisprudence and regulatory framework.

Environmental Law in India, being an emerging field attracting cross disciplinary studies, like in many other countries poses a challenge to established notions of a legal system. The hurdles that India has encountered in this regard can be divided into three generations; **the first generation** dealt with the difficulty of bringing the whole ambit of environmental law into the domain of the existing realm, redirecting certain existing laws with different objectives and developing governance structures and systems, etc. **Second generation** of difficulties consisted of



interpretation issues, political, social and economic compromises, moulding Indian industrial development, developing infrastructure to adopt eco friendly technology, implementing our international obligations through national legislations and creating awareness across sections. **Third generation** difficulties arose due to pressures created from the implementation hurdles of second generation changes and are a relatively new phenomenon across the country and internationally.

The answer to the first generation difficulties can be said to be enactment of various national legislations. Some jurisprudential questions from the first generational developments were whether environmental violation should be considered a civil wrong or a crime, whether market based remedies are better than command and control regime, can eco system be conserved rather than specific components of eco system etc. A conclusive solution of such questions and many more has not been reached till date. The answer to second generational difficulties included adopting the polluter pay principle, precautionary principle etc. as a part of law of the land; thereby enhancing the scope of legislation making from mere pollution control to its environmental protection. A single most momentous legislation in this regard has been the enacting of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. Some unanswered jurisprudential questions that emerged from the second generation of development were why an extensive over reaching laws such as impact assessment and coastal zone regulation should be in the form of notifications and not by a parliament legislated law. Third generation difficulties are stimulated by jurisprudential questions raised by the first and second generation solutions. Decentralization of administrative responsibilities, public participation in decision making, developing market intensive strategies,

evolving different interpretations to hitherto established principles etc. marked the pattern of answers to the third generation difficulties.

### **Environment Law and Practices**

Focusing on the Environment Policy of India, it started out with just a few provisions in the early Five-Year plans, but with time, provision for climate and environment problems started enjoying larger spaces. This led to special Acts and Laws being introduced specifically dealing with issues relating to the natural environment as the conditions started worsening and international pressure started to increase. Thus India's Environment Policy started appearing to be more proactive instead of just trying to fulfil minimum requirements. The environmental legislations that have come into effect are as following:

1. General
2. Forest and wildlife
3. Water
4. Air

### **The Five-Year Plans**

First Five Year Plan was introduced in 1951, this plan was not heavily concentrating on the need to preserve the natural environment; it did address two - Forests and Soil. The government largely recognised forests to be important since they could directly or indirectly help the industrial sector. As for the issue of soil conservation, it is identified that if forests were to be protected, soil would have to be given some attention. The First plan called for a forestation programs to ensure the forest cover increased enough to keep soil erosion in check and hence National Forest policy resolution was introduced in the year 1952.



The Second Five-Year Plan was introduced in the year 1956 and it largely followed the theme of the First Plan. Its main focus, again, was Forests and Soil,

The Third Five-Year Plan did not even reserve a separate chapter for forests or soil related issues. Instead, all these were clubbed under the chapter titled 'Natural Resources'.

The Fourth Five Year Plan is interesting because it was the first time that overt attention was being paid to the conservation of Wildlife in India. The Plan discussed the proper management of the national parks and the need to protect the threatened species of not only flora, but also fauna. It is in this time period (1969-1974) that the **Wildlife Protection Act (1972)** was introduced. It also introduced the idea of the **sustainable use of natural resources**.

Fifth Five-Year Plan of India is the form of the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act (1976). An amendment took place in the Indian Constitution which called for the inclusion of environmental protection in the Directive Principles of State Policy.

The Sixth Five-Year Plan continued with the discourse of development, with considerable impetus being given to the effective management of forestry, agricultural activities and renewable resources.

But in the Seventh Five-Year Plan, the State introduced the **Environment Protection Act (EPA, 1986)**. This Act clearly defined the term 'environment' as a reference for all undertakings that were concerned with the environment policy of India.

Considerable additions have been made in the Environment Policy of India during the implementation of the Eighth-Eleventh Five-Year Plans.

Twelfth Five-Year Plan addresses renewable energy resources. Important hurdles have also been highlighted-

like the tiff between more coal mining and increasing forest cover. The Ministry of Environment and Forests also released its own report titled 'Strategic Plan', and has aligned its plan with the agendas listed in the 12th Five-Year plan.

With this context in mind, it becomes important to look at some of the nodal Acts and Laws that are majorly associated with the Environment Policy of India today-

1. The Wildlife Protection Act (1972)-

- To provide for legislation that would be uniform for the entire nation for the protection of wildlife
- To ensure the prevention of hunting and trading of any wildlife and wildlife products
- To introduce 'Protected Areas' such as Sanctuaries and National Parks

2. The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1974 establishes an institutional structure for preventing and abating water pollution. It establishes standards for water quality and effluent. Polluting industries must seek permission to discharge waste into effluent bodies. The CPCB (Central Pollution Control Board) was constituted under this act.

3. Forest Conservation Act of 1980

- State governments are prohibited from declaring reserved forests or land areas as 'non-reserved' without the consent of the Central government.
- State governments are also prohibited from allotting forest lands for purposes that are non-forest in nature.
- State governments cannot pass any order 'directing that any forest land or any portion



thereof may be cleared of trees which have grown naturally in that land or portion, for the purpose of using it for reforestation' (Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, 1980).

4. The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1981 provides for the control and abatement of air pollution. It entrusts the power of enforcing this act to the CPCB.
5. The Atomic Energy Act 1982 deals with the radioactive waste.

6. Environment Protection Act (1986) This Act was unique since it consolidated the focuses of the Acts that had been in place previously, such as the Air Act and the Water Act. While these Acts only focused on issues related to water and air pollution, the EPA covers a lot more ground. Today, it is under this Act that the government undertakes diverse actions such as-

- The formulation of guidelines for the management of hazardous substances and national environmental standards.
- Collection and spreading of information related to environmental pollution, and the development of safety standards.
- Another feature of this Act is that it gave the government the flexibility to create agencies that would look into protect specific parts of the environment. For example, the government could create a special agency to ensure the protection of 'coastal resources'.

7. The Factories Act and Amendment 1987 was the first to express concern for the working environ-

- ment of the workers. The amendment of 1987 has sharpened its environmental focus and expanded its application to hazardous processes.
8. The Motor Vehicles Act 1988 states that all hazardous waste is to be properly packaged, labeled, and transported.
  9. The Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 it was drawn up to provide for public liability insurance for the purpose of providing immediate relief to the persons affected by accident while handling any hazardous substance.
  10. The National Environmental Tribunal Act 1995 has been created to award compensation for damages to persons, property, and the environment arising from any activity involving hazardous substances.
  11. The Biological Diversity Act 2002 is an act to provide for the conservation of biological diversity, sustainable use of its components, and fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the use of biological resources and knowledge associated with it
  12. The Wild Life Protection (Amendment) Act, 2002

### **Judicial Activities**

While environmental problems resulting from industrialisation have increasingly become scientific, political, ethical as well as social priorities at local, national, regional and international level, in the last twenty years in liberal democracies a general consensus has grown around the need for an increased involvement of the public in environmental law and policy.

1. **Ratlam Municipality v. Vardhichand Till** 1980, not much contribution was made by the courts in preserving the environment. This was one of the



- earliest cases relating to environment protection.
2. **Rural Litigation and Entitlement Kendra v. State of Uttar Pradesh** The decision of the apex court in this case is undoubtedly a high water mark in the judicial history of India. It calls for prevention of ecological ruin by closure of quarries, protection and improvement of environment through reclamation and afforestation and of generation of employment for the good and noble task of ecological balance.
  3. **M.C. Mehta v. Union of India (Delhi Stone Crushing Case)** a direction was sought u/A. 32 of the Constitution of India to Haryana Pollution Control Board for controlling the pollution caused by the stone crushers, pulverizes and mine operators
  4. **M.C Mehta v. Union of India (Ganga Pollution Case)** The petitioner prays for the issue of mandamus to the respondents restraining them from letting out the trade effluents into the river Ganga till they take necessary steps for treating the trade effluents in order to arrest the pollution of water in the said river.
  5. **Kanpur Tanneries Case:** This was perhaps one of the earliest cases where the activities of tanneries were brought to the attention of the Supreme Court.
  6. **M. C Mehta v State of Orissa** A writ petition was filed to protect the health of thousands of innocent people living in Cuttack and adjacent areas who were suffering from pollution from sewage being caused by the Municipal Committee Cuttack and the SCB Medical College Hospital, Cuttack. The Court reprimanded the authorities and directed

- the government to immediately act on the matter.
7. **Bangalore Medical Trust v B. S Muddappa** In this case it was held that absence of open space and public park, in present day when urbanization is on increase, rural exodus is on large scale and congested areas are coming up rapidly, may give rise to health hazard.

## Conclusion

Environment is an important part of human life and a healthy environment is a must for human existence. Therefore, it is crucial that we take care of our surroundings and help nature maintain ecological balance. In the recent past there has been a lot of damage to the ecology. Air, water and soil have been polluted and there appears to be no decisive end to it. The scientific advancement and rapid industrialization has taken its toll.

While resources are finite and exhaustive, domestic and global actors must set aside their differences and engage in active exchange of knowledge and technology to facilitate the sustainable use of resources. India can prove to play a vital part in the efforts to protect the planet and establish a greener, cleaner and safer world for not only humanity, but also for other flora and fauna. This is how India can leave behind a legacy and grow and prosper in tandem with nature.

The Courts in India have played a distinguishing role in gradually enlarging the scope of a qualitative living by applying various issues of environmental protection. Any law is as good as the implementation. The implementation mechanism must be foolproof and effective. There must be an effective monitoring mechanism. The bottom line is that we must have individuals of integrity with a strong value base and deep commitment if laws are to be effectively



implemented.

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# A Historical Analysis Of The New Economic policy Of India

**Dr. Bharti Dixit**  
**Dr. Archie Ashish Rao**

This study explore a historical perspective of new economic policy in India. Launching its first five year plan in 1951, India started its journey to economic development treading the path of the socialist pattern of society. By far, India has completed twelve five years plans. During the period between first and sixth plans, public sector was to play only a secondary role. Industry and trade were subjected to many restrictions including quotas of production and permits of exports and imports. After gaining freedom, largely the gone era colonial rule, heavily influenced the framing of the Indian economic policies. It was driven with the motives a state controlled rapid industrialization, a frequent interference in financial markets and labour matters, a centralized planning structure, and focus public sector units as engines of development. The main stress was to protect the domestic industry from competition by international firms. It is not denying the fact that initially the policy of licenses, permits and quotas yielded some good results but in the end, results was disappointing. As a consequence, the

Indian economy was plagued by License Raj and turned the Indian economy in a closed economy. The inconvertibility of the Indian national rupee and licensing as well as high tariff rates on import caused restrictions on reach ability of foreign goods to the Indian market. The emphasis was on import substitution and the international trade had been an afterthought, rather the internal trade and domestic market was believed to be more reliable for overall economic development. Those policies also imposed restrictions on foreign capital investments. Tax and duties were sky high for industries and there were multiple rates. The restrictions over Multi National Corporations (MNCs) and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) were very solid. The absence of the private sector and the spiral down of public sector as hub of inefficiencies posed a big challenge to diversify and modernize.

## II. The Issue

Thus an unprecedented economic crisis was at hand by end of June 1991 due to economic stagnation. It was an alarming situation as the foreign exchange reserves were almost depleted and there was not enough worth two weeks imports. New loans were not available. Large amounts were withdrawn from ac-counts of NRIs. There was an erosion of confidence of the international investors in the Indian economy. Industrial growth was scraping the bottom. Prices of essential goods was sky rocketing. Indeed, there was a wake-up call for an impending economic collapse.

There was a serious apprehension that the government was getting into to debt trap. It lead to erosion of faith of international financial institutions like the World Bank in the fiscal state of the government. On the account of Iraq war in 1990-91, the prices of petrol shot up. India used to receive huge amount of remittances from the gulf countries in foreign exchange. In the wake of the war, this took a serious hit. In addition, at one stage, average annual rate of inflation was found to be a whopping 16.7%. Prior to 1991, despite good monsoon for three consecutive years, prices of food grains had tended to rise.

Economic crisis became worse from bad due to roaring inflation. The combined effect of above factors was that the government was compelled to seek economic asylum from the world Bank and the IMF. To manage the crisis, India was granted a loan of 7 billion dollars but it was a tied loan, tied to a set of economic reforms that the government was compelled to pursue.

## III. Broad Classification Of Factors Leading To Economic Crisis

*Rising Inflation:* Prices rose very quickly and inflation rate jumped from 6.7% to 16.7% as the money supply rapidly increased and thus economic condition of the country further weakened.

*Increase in Fiscal Deficit:* There had been a sharp rise in non-developmental expenditure of the government which in turn increased public debt and its interest and just the liabilities risen by the interest for the government had become 36.4% of its total expenditure.



*Balance of Payment tilted adversely:* Imports were constantly and exponentially increasing from the exports and had galloped from Rs. 2214 crores in 1980-81 to Rs. 17,367 crores in 1990-91. This caused a significant increase in the burden of foreign debts.

*War of Iraq:* Iraq war broke in 1990-91, and as most of the crude oil was coming from here only for India, the petrol prices rose higher and higher. This also worsened when inflow of foreign currency for Gulf countries also stopped during this time.

*Deteriorating performance of the Public Sector:* The political interference, bureaucracy, red-tapeism were on its peak which reduced the performance of PSUs significantly and made those a huge liability for the government.

*Lack of FOREX:* The Foreign Exchange Reserves depleted rapidly, and the amount remaining was even insufficient to make payment worth two weeks of import.

*Fall of Russia:* India's long term ally, the Soviet Union collapsed, which not only left India deprived from any help but also proved that socialism dominated approach of Indian economy is not a solution.

*Rise of the Dragon:* Chinese market was revolutionized by market centric reforms by Deng Xiaoping. This put India on a back foot.

*IMF Borrowings:* To deal with the adverse balance of payment, India took huge debt from IMF.

#### IV. Scope And Nature Of Reforms

On July 24, 1991, New Economic Policy of India also known as LPG (Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization) model was announced. Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization, were the three basic elements of economic reforms or the elements of new economic policy. Liberalization means government does not directly or indirectly try to impose any sort of control. Under this regime, abolished the requirement of licensing except for the five industries. Similarly, only two industries, railway and atomic energy is reserved for the public sector. Many production areas which earlier were reserved for small scale industries were unreserved. What to produce and how much to produce is now a matter of producer's choice.

Similarly, it is in the backdrop of poor performances of public sector units that there is a call for privatization. Disinvestment is a policy instrument to promote privatization. It is taken as a remedial measure to improve production and managerial efficiency as well as to facilitate modernization. Of course, disinvestment is also used as a means to manage fiscal deficit by the government.

In spite of above measures, to increase openness, growing economic interdependence and deepening economic integration in the world economy, India adopted for the process of Globalization. Measures taken under this regimen are increase in equity limit of foreign investment for partial convertibility of rupees, a reduction in tariffs and withdrawal of quantitative restrictions.

### V. Lpg Policy: Major Salient Features

- 1) Policy affecting the industrial location was liberalized.
- 2) The full frontal pivotal role of the public sector was toned down and diluted due to Privatization.
- 3) Phased manufacturing protocols for quite a many projects were abolished.
- 4) "Permit Raj" or Licensing system was abolished.
- 5) Significant changes in MRTP.
- 6) Import tariffs were reduced.
- 7) Entry barriers on foreign investment were lifted.
- 8) Tax slabs were revised for better.
- 9) Market deregulation was implemented.

### VI. New Economic Reforms: Outcome

#### Positive Outcomes

Owing to new economic policy (LPG policies), the Indian economy has definitely gained a growth momentum. The process of growth has not only accelerated, but has also become more diversified. There is a definite change in the welfare level of the people. Thanks to the LPG policies, there has been a significant increase in the government revenue. Consequently, fiscal deficit has been contained to around 4% of the GDP. The growth of GDP shot up to as high as 8% per annum. The inflow of FDI equity rose up to US \$19.33 billion by 2019-20. LPG also contributed in reducing the unemployment rate significantly due to foreign investments coming in. This in return also

increase Per Capita Income and with increase in production, exports also started increasing and were up to US \$26.38 billion by end of October 2019. Consumers sovereignty has definitely expanded over time. Large variety of goods and services from the diverse global markets are now within the reach of the buyers. Consumers choice and preference are being well received and met by the producers. Foreign exchange reserves of the country have now reached a comfortable level. Good amount of foreign reserves enhances economic confidence of the global investors in the Indian markets. The competition is now increasing the Indian market, shedding its monopolistic image. All these outcomes have been strongly backing India as an emerging Economic power on a global stage.

#### Negative Outcome

Despite of its huge and unthought-of success, the new economic policy has some loopholes. Like, growth of GDP has primarily been triggered by the growth of secondary and tertiary sectors. Agricultural sector has suffered a serious neglect. In 1991, the contribution of agriculture in GDP was 29.02% and it employed 72% of total population directly or indirectly. Now, it has reduced to only 18%. This has drastically increased rural indebtedness and reduced the per capita income of the farmers. India is witnessing a widening gulf between the rural and the urban economics. Slow growth of agricultural sector must ultimately hinder the process of the growth of industrial sector as well. Neglect of agriculture sector implies spread of poverty. In addition, LPG policies have resulted in the concentration of growth



process in urban areas. This growth process does not include all the sectors of the Indian economy. It is just "I.T. focused" growth process which is gradually over shadowing the process of industrialization, besides neglecting the farming sector. It is alarming situation to note that, the Indian farmer is shifting to the production of cash crops for foreign markets, causing a shortfall in domestic supplies of food grains. Evidently MNCs are more advanced and well financed and they are just obliterating the domestic industries. The increasing burden on environment and total neglect towards sustainable growth is also alarming. Globalization has also led to cultural erosion in the Indian society.

## VII. Conclusion & Suggestions

It is strongly recommended that minute precautions must be taken while pursuing the LPG policies. We must see to it that we do not surrender to big players in the international markets. We must see to it that we do not compromise with economic interest of a domestic producers while allowing a free access to the foreign investors in the Indian markets. We must be in a position to channelize FDI (foreign direct investment) more into the area of infrastructure rather than retail trading or fast food junctions.

Well economic reforms have placed the country on a much more secure and sustained growth path, we still have some serious concerns like agriculture reforms have been in adequate and agriculture continues to be subject to vagaries of monsoon. Although many industrial reforms have taken place yet the expected growth in industrial sector had not been achieved. The challenges

grow to continue during Covid-19 era and is nonetheless the right time to rejuvenate the reforms to battle the soaring economic and health crisis.

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# वर्तमान में नारी विमर्श

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# Covid-19's Impact on Agriculture Sector

Amit Kumar<sup>1</sup> and Payal Chaudhary<sup>2</sup>

## 1. Introduction

Agriculture remains a central pillar of the Indian economy. This sector serves the food consumption needs of the whole country, while also placing among the top exporters of agricultural products in the world. The agriculture sector is facing many challenges in recent years, but few have been as severe as the domestic and international travel restrictions during Covid-19. The situation worsens as the disease progresses, making movement restrictions more and more stringent, causing labor shortages for the harvest, and other difficulties for farmers to bring their products to market. Agriculture is one of the most important sectors in human development and is related to food security. Agriculture and food security and how these relationships are being affected by events related to the disease of COVID-19.

## 2. Impact of COVID-19 on agriculture

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO-2020) states that COVID-2019 is affecting agriculture food chain in two different aspects: the supply and demand for food. These two aspects are directly related to food security, so food security is also at a greater risk.

### 2.1. Food supply

The food supply chain is a network of different system that connects the agricultural system (the farm) to the food table, including many

---

<sup>1</sup>Department of Mathematics, SMP Govt. Girls PG College, Madhavpuram, Meerut, India  
<sup>2</sup>Department of Microbiology, Chaudhary Charan Singh University Meerut, India



# उद्देश्य तेरे मेरे

डॉ. उषा साहनी (अंजलि)



## पुस्तक की भूमिका से...

‘एहसास तेरे मेरे’ उषा साहनी का दूसरा काव्य संग्रह है जिसमें उन्होंने जीवन जगत से जुड़ी हुई संवेदनाओं और प्रश्नों को उठाया है। कवयित्री ने अपने आसपास की दुनिया से ही विषयों का चयन किया है लेकिन वह अक्सर अपने आपसे और अपने जीवन से अनेक सवाल करती है। अधिकांश कविताओं में कोई ‘वह’ है जिस पर लगातार संवेदनशील दृष्टि है, वह दृष्टि कभी व्यक्ति की तरह दिख रही है तो कभी समाज की तरह और कभी सांस्कृतिक और सामाजिक सवाल की तरह।

प्रो. नवीन चन्द्र लोहनी

अध्यक्ष, हिन्दी विभाग

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### कवयित्री परिचय



डॉ. उषा साहनी उर्फ अंजलि शहीद मंगल पाण्डे राजकीय महिला महाविद्यालय, मेरठ में अंग्रेजी विभाग में सहायक प्रोफेसर के पद कार्यरत हैं। हिन्दी में इनकी अनेक लघु कथाएं व कविताएं ‘ओपन बुक्स ऑनलाइन’ जैसे ई-माध्यम पर चर्चित हुई हैं। डॉ. साहनी जयपुर से प्रकाशित द्विभाषी मीडिया जर्नल ‘कम्प्युनिकेशन टुडे’ की सहायक सम्पादक भी हैं। डॉ. साहनी राष्ट्रीय व अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर के सेमिनारों आदि में नियमित रूप से सहभागिता करती रही हैं। डॉ. साहनी की चार पुस्तकें प्रकाशित हो चुकी हैं। प्रथम पुस्तक का शीर्षक है, “The Monarchical Problems in the English History Plays of Shakespeare: A Critical Study”. इसमें विश्वविख्यात नाटककार विलियम शेक्सपियर के इतिहास से चुने राजाओं के ऊपर लिखे गए नाटकों के मुख्य पात्रों के व्यक्तिगत व शाही जीवन की स्थितियों का विश्लेषण किया गया है। इनकी दूसरी पुस्तक, “Contemporary Dimensions: Literature, Media and the Evolving Gender” में साहित्य, मीडिया व लैंगिक समानता जैसे विषयों पर शोधपूर्ण आलेख है। तीसरी पुस्तक “Her Life.....!!! His Ways.....!!!” (A Collection of True Stories) एक फिक्शन है। इसमें साहित्यिक अंशों पर आधारित कहानियों का संग्रह है। चौथी पुस्तक “मैं और मेरे अल्फाज” एक कविता संग्रह है जो जीवन के विभिन्न भावों को छोटी-छोटी कविताओं के माध्यम से प्रस्तुत करती है। डॉ. साहनी का नवम पुस्तक संग्रह ‘एहसास तेरे मेरे’ में अपने जीवन में आए उतार-चढ़ावों को कविताओं के रूप में व्यक्त किया गया है।



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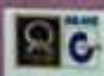
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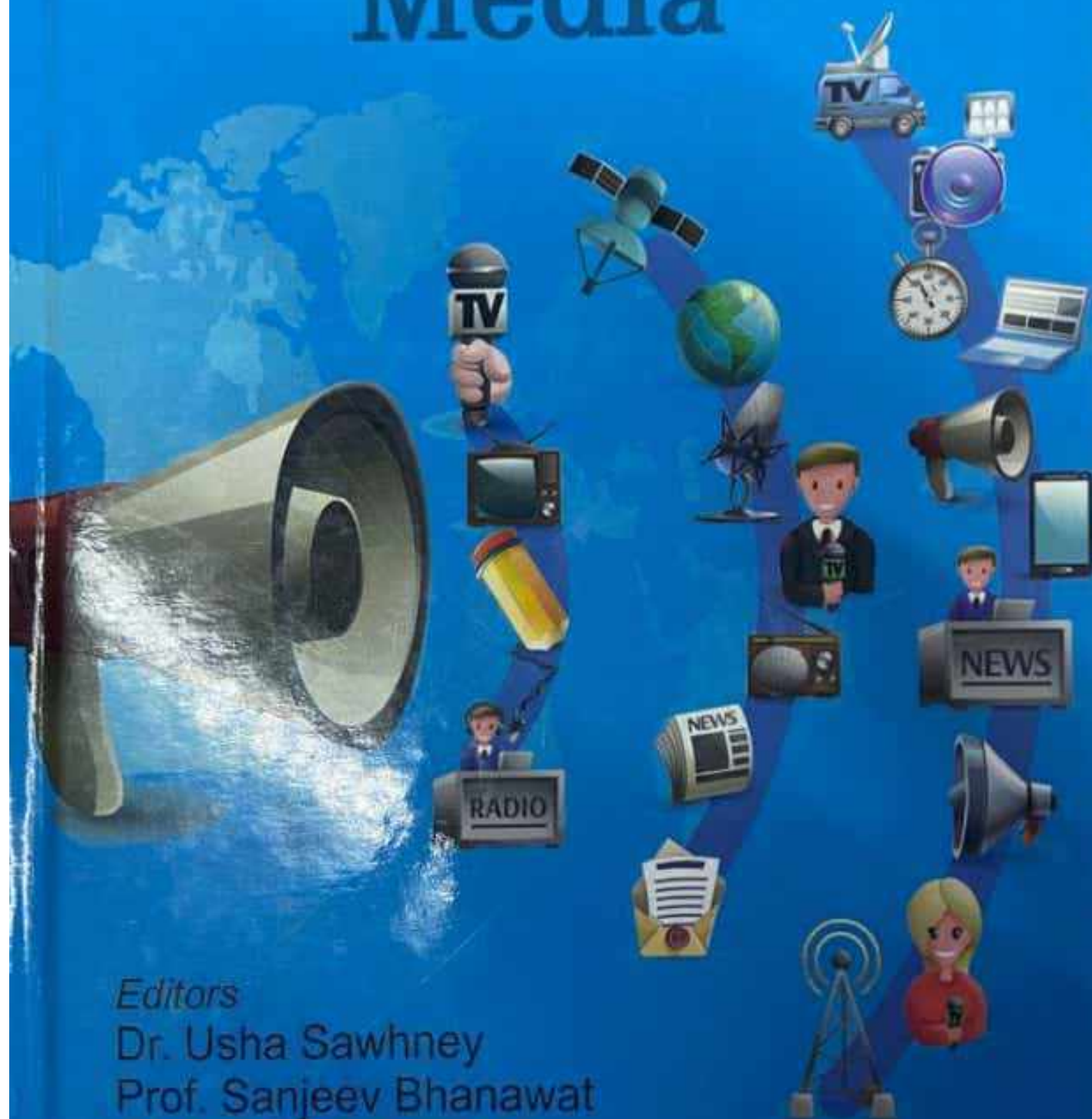
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Prof. (Dr.) Divya Nath is an eminent scholar, author and researcher in the field of Ancient Indian History and Culture. She has been associated with the Department of History, Government College, Gurukul Kangri, Haridwar, since 1985. She has been a member of the Board of Studies, Gurukul Kangri, Haridwar, since 1995. She has been a member of the Board of Studies, Gurukul Kangri, Haridwar, since 1995. She has been a member of the Board of Studies, Gurukul Kangri, Haridwar, since 1995.



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Prof. (Dr.) Divya Nath  
Dr. Kishor Kumar  
Dr. Dinesh C. Sharma  
Dr. Deepti Bajpai



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13.

## **Sustainability and Environment Conservation: A Theoretical Analysis in the Light of Historical and Cultural Approach**

**\*Dr. Geeta Chaudhary**

**E**nvironment is a complex of many living and non-living things. It has been divided into different categories by the sociologists. MacIver and Page have mentioned two types of environment 1. Outer Environment 2. Inner Environment. P. Gisbert has categorized environment into four types: 1. Natural Environment 2. Artificial Environment 3. Social Environment 4. Psychological Environment. Kimbal Young divided into two main categories: 1. Geographic Environment 2. Socio-Cultural Environment. All categorizations indicate that there are basically two types of environment 1. natural environment – it consists of the earth's surface and atmosphere, including living organism, air, water, soil and other resources necessary for human life. 2. Social environment – it consists of material and non-material culture. It includes our house and cities, means of transport and communication and many other appliances of our comfort. It also includes vast system of machinery and industry. It also includes organizations

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**\*Associate Professor, Department of Sociology, S.M.P. Govt. Girls P. G.**



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**\*Associate Professor, Department of Sociology, S.M.P. Govt. Girls P. G.**



and regulations, traditions and institutions, folkways, mores and customs.

All these components of natural and social environment are interrelated. For example In India, agricultural land for the farmers which is the resources of their livelihood is more than a property so it is worshipped by the 'Hindus'. The river of Ganga and Yamuna are more than resources of water so these rivers are worshipped by the 'Hindus'.

Today environmental issues have become a major global concern. The development versus environment has become an endless debate. "Earth provides enough to satisfy every man's needs, but not every man's greed." (Mahatma Gandhi). In present, the greed of men and nations at the name of development exploit the environment and future of coming generations. This is the alarming time when we think about environment and policies framed by the State and other agencies should be fitted in framework of sustainable development. The pollution of water, air and soil on which our life depends, is the high cost which man is paying for his material comfort. It is important to notice that changes in climate are not limited to increasing in temperature but it also cause some others serious impact such as increasing intensity and frequency of floods, draughts, heat waves etc. Therefore these pose serious implication for the availability of water in several regions and could have negative impacts on the yields of several crops. In our country problems can be more serious because there is no harmonious balance between the economic growth policy and environmental policy. Large population growing at rapid rate becomes a severe burden on its natural resources.

The world commission on Environment and Development states the following principles of sustainability: 1. The needs of future generation must not be sacrificed to meet the demands of the present. 2. A healthy environment and healthy economy are inseparable, as natural resources are the sources of monetary wealth and must be preserved to ensure future economic opportunities. 3. An equitable distribution of wealth is essential to environmental protection. In Indian society there are many cultural and indigenous practices which support the ecological conservation.

***Thus here we tried to analyze the issue of environment under the Marx's dialectical approach and cultural approach.***

1. In his dialectical interpretation, Marx does not see a simple, one way, and cause and effect relationship among the various parts of social world. To the dialecticians one factor may have an effect on



another, but it is just as likely that the later will have a simultaneous effect on the former. For example the increasing exploitation of proliferate by the capitalists may cause the workers to become increasingly dissatisfied and more militant, but the increasing militancy of proliferate might well cause the capitalists to react by becoming even more exploitative in order to crush the resistance of the workers. It does mean that the dialectical approach emphasize on reciprocal relationship among social factors as well as to dialectical totality of social life in which they are embedded." ( Ritzer ) Such kind of dialectical relation we can be seen between the natural world and social world, where one factor of natural world have an impact on social world and simultaneously social world have an impact on natural world. Cause and Effect relationship can be observed between natural and social world. For example increasing use of natural resources in exploitative manner (due to population burden and consumerism culture) causes the environment degradation. And degradation of environment has worse impact on humanity. The changing consciousness determines the men's activities effects on natural world and more and more consumption of natural resources to react by becoming imbalance and people suffer from natural catastrophes such as floods, draught, and storms etc. In India as we know that agriculture is depends on season cycle, due to disturbance in this cycle farmers suffer a lot.

**2. Another important interpretation Marx has made was that Matter is primary and mind is secondary.**

"Marx evolved the theory of philosophical materialism according to which the world is by nature material, and different phenomena in the world are different forms of matter in movement. From this it follows that the material life of society is primary and spiritual life is secondary. The material life of society depends upon the methods of securing the means of livelihoods and the way of producing material values." Marx also states that "Human beings must eat and drink and obtain shelter and clothing before they can pursue politics, science, religion and art. He argues that culture is shaped by a society's system of economic production. He declared that "it is not the consciousness of men that determines their being. It is their social being that determines their consciousness." --- Marx & Engales.

We can apply this Marx interpretation in dialect of natural and social environment. In our society when economy is based on agriculture, it shapes a different kind of culture. There was a delicate



relationship established between the natural and social world. The culture is based on spirituality, and man had worshipped various parts of natural resources such as land, rivers, plants, animals, crops etc. Culture used as a means to control the relationship between natural environment and social environment to achieve sustainability as an ends. But after industrial revolution these relationships changed due to change occurred in means of production. A new kind of blind competition of production and consumption has been started, which has had increase the exploitation of natural resources. In the era of globalization, consumption and consumerism are extended. Culture of the society that determines the harmonious relationship between natural and social world, has changed and replaced by the materialistic approach of the men. People started to consume more and more natural resources with the help of advanced technology and released more and more pollutant into the environment.

Another feature of Marx's dialectician approach quoted by Ritzer is that "Marx is interested not only relationship of social phenomena in the contemporary world but also in the relationship of those contemporary realities to both past and future social phenomena. Marx observed the historical roots in his study of the sources of modern capitalism and also focused on that source of future exist in the present. Marx hoped and believed that future to be found in socialism but proletariat had to work for it. Same approach can be applied to analyze the issue of environment degradation, which does not show the relationship of contemporary world but also shows the relationship with past. In ancient society people used natural resources to produce the things they needed because they have limited technology to fulfil their limited needs. So they have very humble approach towards natural resources. They worshiped of natural resources -land, water, plants, trees and animals. As the population increased their needs also increased, Marx noted that "the ancient provide a narrow satisfaction, whereas the modern world leaves us unsatisfied, or where it appears to be satisfied with itself, it is vulgar and mean." Such kind of men's hunger became dangerous for environment or natural resources. After a long time of exploitation of natural resources at the name of human progress, we realized that there is urgent need to save natural environment. "We realize that the technological power to make our lives better can also put the lives of future generation jeopardy" (Voight, cited in Bormann & Kellert, 1990). Thus the issue of environment is also attuned to the future direction of society so the sustainable development is



discussing at global level to save the future of coming generation.

But important question is that who are suffering and who are taking benefits. In general, the victims of environment degradation are poor, who consumes significantly less natural resources than the rich but suffer more. After a half century of independence, poor people have no access of pure and safe water. Farmers and poor people who are dependent on natural resources, soil, forests, biodiversity for their survival, but these resources are exploited by the industrialists and capitalists for their own interests, so they become unemployed and forced to move in urban centre for their survival, where they have face many problems. Not the poor but over populated urban also face many problems like poverty, shortage of houses, drinking water and other basic necessities. In adequacy of pure water, food and air they suffer from many health problems. Even suffering from serious health problems they do not have access of facility of hospitals and proper treatment.

So if growth is achieved at the cost of natural resources on which poor are dependent for their livelihoods, growth can hinder the goal of reducing poverty.

For the development and the survival of society we have to make this process of growth at the cost of environment but environmentally sustainable.

The Supreme Court of India held the right to a healthy environment as part of the right to life under Article 21 of the constitution of India.. Apart from this Supreme Court of India, on various instances, has recognized and deliberate on the right to healthy environment.

***The Supreme Court in case of Subhash Kumar V. Union of India.***

- ❖ B. L. Wadhera V. Union of India
- ❖ Vellore Citizens Welfare Forum V. Union of India
- ❖ Narmda Bachao Andolan V. Union of India
- ❖ T. N. Godaverman V. Union of India

But it is an important as to how many poor people have the awareness about these rights and decision and how many of them have access of court to claim their right of healthy environment. Again Marx's statement can be applied to the situation in which he said that the state policies are biased and work in favor of capitalists who have the access to bureaucratic machineries and others state's bodies.



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Thus on the basis of above discussion it can be said that natural world and social world are inseparable and interdependent elements of the universe. Thus there is urgent need to make delicate and balance relation between the natural environment and social environment, so we could save the lives of our future generation. There are many suggestions given by many national and international bodies that are working for the protection of environment. But here I want to emphasize on role of social agencies such as family, peer groups, schools, colleges and offices can play an important role in socializing children or individual in such a manner so they can play actual role in protecting the environment and humanity. Social and economic development has no meaning at the cost of ecological sustainability.

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# गाँधी, गंगा, गौ, गाँव

## एक अध्ययन

# Gandhi, Ganga, Gau, Gaon

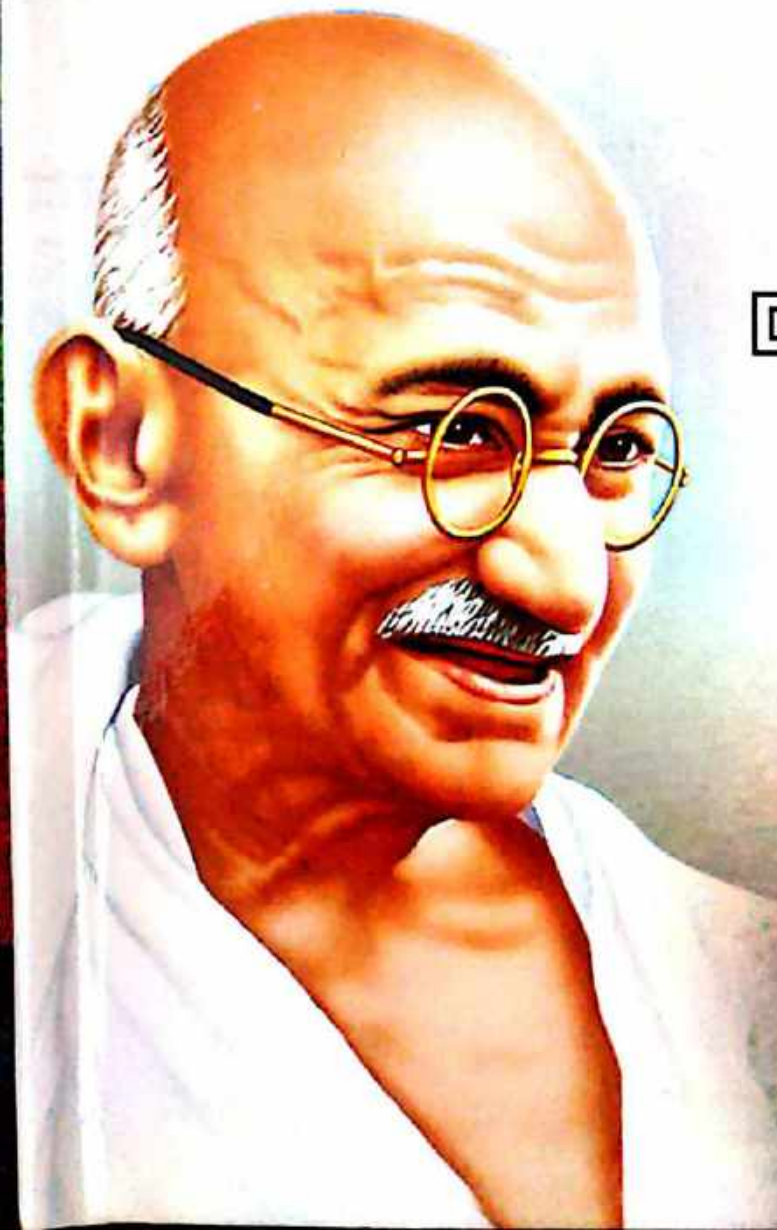
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सम्पादक:

डॉ. ममता सिंह

**EDITOR :**

**Dr. Mamta Singh,**





# Relevance of Mahatma Gandhi's Philosophy in Modern World

*Dr. Vaibhav Sharma\**

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Now on 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2019, we are celebrating the 150<sup>th</sup> birth anniversary of Mohan Das Karamchand Gandhi, the father of nation and the visionary who led India's freedom movement and introduced the world to the power of satyagraha, nonviolence, and civil obedience that inspired political leader of not only the India, but all over the world. Gandhi as a leader was an allrounder in all fields of human life whether as religious man, traditionalist and revolutionary in the fields of politics. As a reformist, he applied new theory of social and economic revival of India. Gandhi is still relevant after 72 years of independence of India and is still remembered by the 1.25 million peoples of India who born after his death. We pay homage to him calling Mahatma-the great saint and a holy man. As a mahatma he can be revered while being placed in that special category of saints, prophets, and holey man whose lives and actions are highly spiritual.

Gandhi was an innovator in politics. He was not a student of politics, but despite of political book knowledge, he had a considerable understanding of political realities. His role in politics was rather peculiar and relied upon his intuition as well as his constant experiment. He had a wonderful capacity to sense the feelings and views of ordinary people and even

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\* Department of Botany, Shaheed Mangal Pandey Govt. Girls P.G. College, Meerut (U.P.)

more intellectual fellow nationalists. The foundation of stream of Indian politics was laid after a novel form of political protest the "Satyagraha" to indicate an ethical attitude to the business of life. Satyagraha is the most important contribution of the Gandhi that has emerged as a weapon of conflict revolution. Satyagraha was aimed not merely at political change but at the complete social, economical and cultural transformation. Gandhi gave a revolutionary term to social reform movements by applying Satyagraha in the nonviolent struggle against injustice exploitation and dictatorship. According to the Gandhi Satyagraha is the weapon of the strong one who is capable of self-suffering. The strength to follow satyagraha can come only by following the path of truth with nonviolence as is emphasized in Satyagraha. It inculcates agraha or moral pressure for the sake of truth which can be never destroyed. Gandhi narrates the very insistence of truth has taught me to appreciate the beauty of compromise which is the essential part of Satyagraha. Today in the world suffused with violence Satyagraha is only the just and true way forward to adopt, which is adopted in many countries to protest and is being proved a successful weapon. Satyagraha like all virtues is an attitude that need to be cultivated by training. Ashram of Gandhi was the laboratory to develop individual capacity of Satyagraha.

The recent studies have shown that in the 20<sup>th</sup> century "Nonviolence" created by Gandhi has been significantly more successful than armed campaigns. Gandhi was the self-designer of this theory who not only preached but practiced what he preached. His life is a glorious example of this thoughts and thousands of Indians from all walks of life took encouragement and force from his simple life. The efficacy and moral suasion of nonviolence has led to its successful adoption across the globe. Gandhi recognizes that violence and injustice exist in individual relationships and society at large. Gandhi always argues that violence is no solution as it only begets more violence. Although Gandhi's total allegiance to nonviolence created a gulf between him and the educated

elite in India, which was later on bridged during periods of intense political excitement. Sometimes even among his closest colleagues there were few who were prepared to follow his doctrine of nonviolence to its logical conclusion. Gandhi's system of nonviolence and noncooperation was unheard in the beginning however Gandhi's faith was strong. It was a faith not on arms and antagonism but on extreme moral courage that drew its strength from innate human truth and honesty. Formerly, Gandhi applied this system in South Africa and become convinced for its success, but later on by his wisdom he convinced his countryman also. Gandhi popularize this idea through Indian National Congress under proper guidance from his political mentor Gopal Krishna Gokhale and become a leader to introduce his nonviolence modes with great success in the noncooperation movement. It was a new era in the history of Indian freedom struggle though the movement ended on an abrupt note yet its significance was immense. Nonviolence played a very important role in defining the course of Indian National Movement from the 1920s to final achievement of the freedom. Gandhi understood economic profit to be the guiding force of the Britishers and heart most which was financial gain. Noncooperation and organized resistance to British modes of oppression were the main modes of nonviolent political movements in India. Even at the later time during the quit India movement Gandhi's theory of nonviolence held strong in Indian politics. It has been almost seven decades since the demise of Gandhi his ideology of nonviolence still exists not even in India but in whole world. The best example in today's context is the example of Hongkong where thousands of people gathered and protested against the China Government nonviolently for their rights. Even the statement of Prof. Chan Kin-man "We were inspired by the idea of nonviolence from M.K. Gandhi and Martin Luther King" proves the relevance of Gandhi in this new modern era.

These were the efforts of Gandhi that the Indians learnt how apparently philosophical tenets like nonviolence and



passive resistance, could be used to win political battles. The programs and policies adopted in the movements lead by Gandhi reflected his political ideologies of ahimsa and satyagraha. The essence of The Civil Disobedience Movement was defying of the British laws. Through his leadership to the National Movements, he not only strengthens his political stance but also played a crucial role in unification of the country, awakening of the masses, and bringing politics within the arena of the common man. The finest example of nonobedience was the Dandi Salt March which had an immense impact on the entire nation. Each and every corner of the country was gripped in a unique passion of nationalism. Soon this act of violation of the salt laws assumed an all India character. The entire nation stood up under the call of a single man, Mahatma Gandhi. There were reports of Satyagrahas and instances of law violation from many states of India. The program of the Civil Disobedience Movement incorporated besides the breaking of the Salt Laws, picketing of shops selling foreign goods and liquor, bonfire of cloth, refusal to pay taxes and avoidance of offices by the public officers and schools by the students. Even the women joined forces against the British. Even the orthodox families did not hesitate to respond to the call of the Mahatma. They actively participated in Civil Disobedience Movement. Perturbed by the growing popularity of the movement, the British government imprisoned Mahatma Gandhi in a bid to thwart it. Thus, the second struggle for attaining Swaraj launched by the Congress, under the able guidance of Mahatma, served the critical function of mobilizing the masses on a large scale against the British.

The thinking and preaching of Mahatma Gandhi are highly relevant in post independent India. His theories of social and economic revival of India are marvelous to be adopted by Indian democracy. The Republican Constitution of 1950 bears several elements which come under the influence of Gandhi. Among this one element is adult franchise which has high consideration by Gandhi. It is duty of politician to make people conscious about their rights. Gandhi dreamt the sovereign

India with all citizens sharing in the development of nation by applying their contribution.

The second element is the article 46 of Indian constitution which has statutory reservation for the scheduled classes and scheduled tribes in the field of education and economics. The theme of reservation for these classes in the parliament and state legislature was drafted in the Puna Pact of 1934 by Gandhi himself. Simultaneously, Gandhi opposed the practice of untouchability among the society. His opinion was to see God in the all the human beings irrespective of creed and cast. He did not believe that this difference is a part of religion. He always criticized the society for the atrocities against untouchables and called them "Harigens" which means children of "GOD"

Gandhi was well aware with the fact that India lives in Villages among which a large section of community lived in semi-starvation and servitude. He mad effective programmes for rural development. His opinion was that planning should begin from the villages. He put forward the view of autonomous self-sustaining villages which he called "Gram Swaraj." In which local villagers could work effectively for the development of this village. To implement this Idea Gandhi suggested to adopted Panchayati Raj This was the other impact gandhian view in modern India. He advocated that self-sufficient autonomous villages will make India economically Sound Rajiv Gandhi as a prime Neste or has implemented this Gandhian system as a part of decentralization of power which ensures free system without exploitation for rural development. This concept is now highly relevant for rural progress of India.

Simultaneously, another conception of Gandhi for Indian economy was that the inhabitants of village should use natural resources and grow sufficient food grain for them. They should run some village industries at small scale. The government should provide requisite facilities for them. He said that the middleclass men who cannot find out jobs could ern something by using 'Charkha' and other small-scale cottage industries.

Mahatma Gandhi represents a person of unique integrity, consistency and humanity. He was a highly evolved and spiritual human being. He remains a relevant thinker. Today, because of this theories and tactics of nonviolence, satyagraha, civil obedience that inspired the leaders of all over the world that is the reason why Gandhi represents today not only the collective conscience of India, but also the collective conscience of all humanity. His ideas evolved through experience from a highly simplistic view to more mature sophisticated and relevant propositions. Gandhi was able to articulate a fundamental change taking place in India and also modern understanding which still gives his philosophy a contemporary relevance. His thoughts were not only modern but also mature. Gandhi's vision of modernity provides us with a number of fruitful insights that may help us to confront the dilemmas of the modern age. Gandhi is the main intellectual figure still alive today to inspire the modern world and will continue to inspire many political, social, and religious leaders all over the planet. Barak Obama the former US president was highly inspired by Gandhi. Nelson Mandela the South African freedom fighter was greatly influence by Gandhi's principal. Aung San Suu Kyi Burmese politician derived great deal of inspiration from Gandhi. Similarly, several other world leaders have followed Gandhism and become icons in the world in political and spiritual fields. I would like to conclude with a tribute to Mahatma Gandhi which was given by the great scientist Albert Einstein "Generations to come, it may well be, will scarce believe that such a man as this ever in flesh and blood walked upon this earth."

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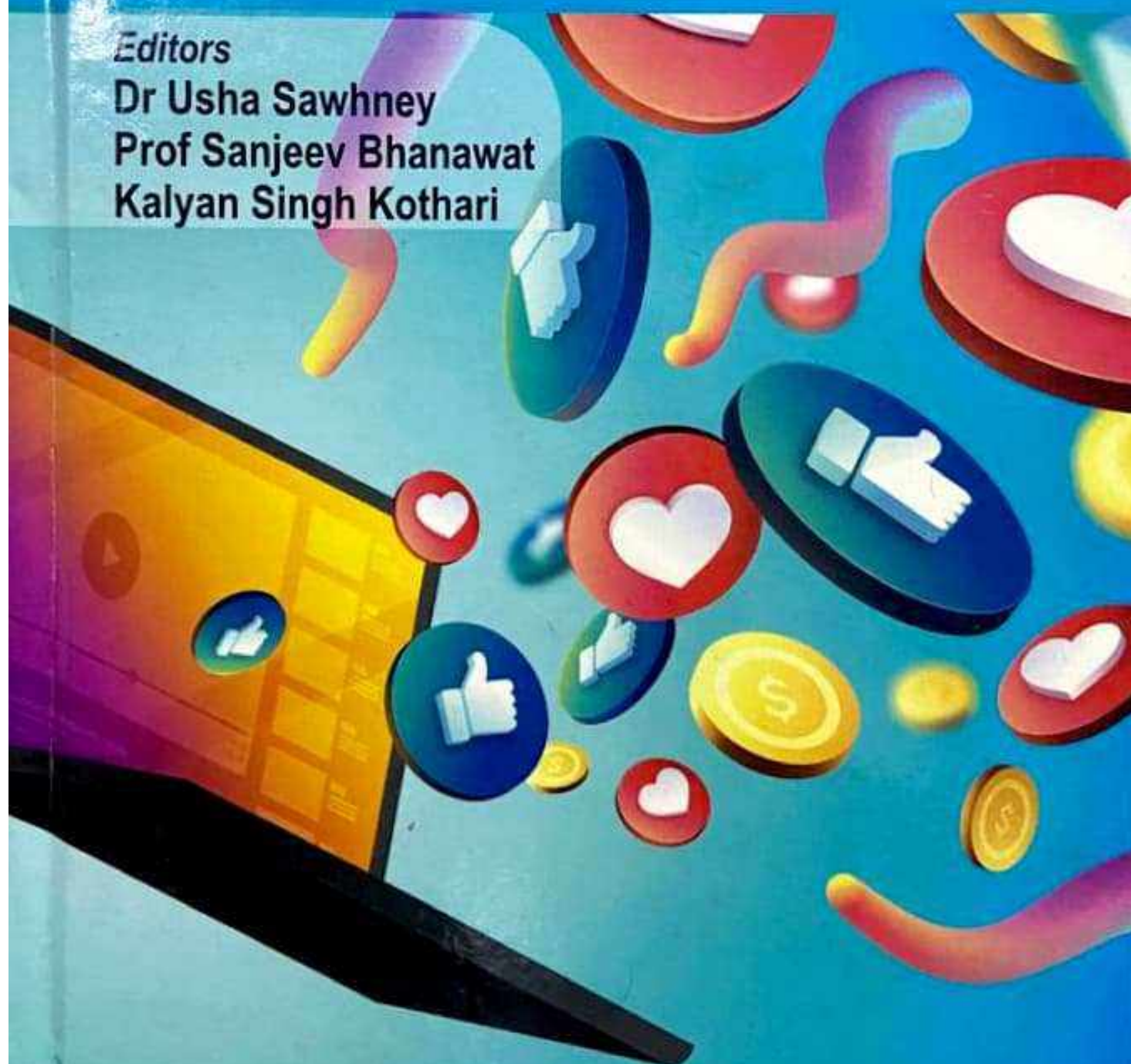
# IMPACT OF **MEDIA ON** CULTURE & SOCIETY

*Editors*

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**Prof Sanjeev Bhanawat**

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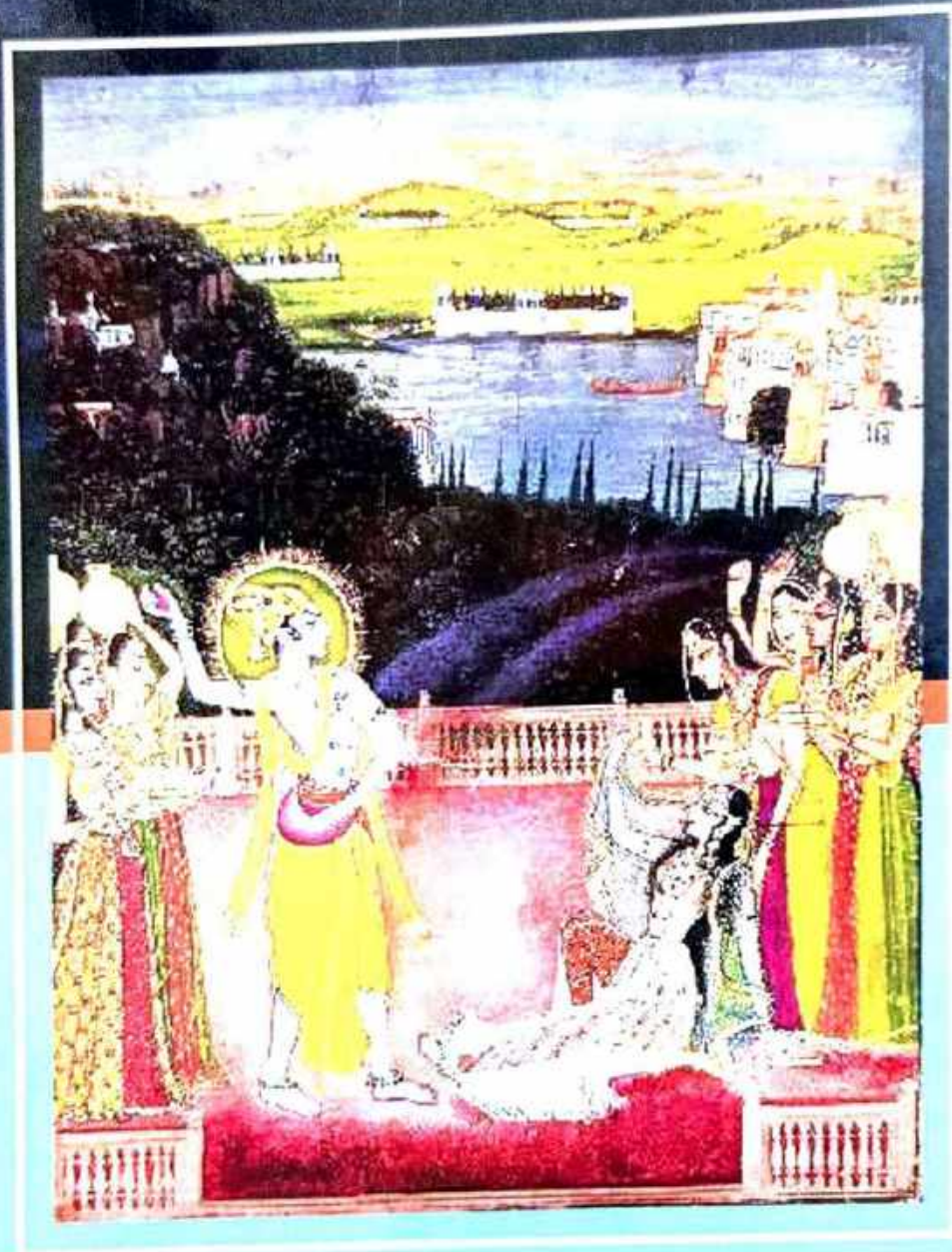
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## अनुक्रम

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## एक सशक्त मुक्तक काव्य—‘श्री बृज-बृजया-बृजराज’

—डॉ. नीता सम्सेना

सुकवि श्री देवेन्द्र ‘देव’ मिर्जापुरी जी की काव्य यात्रा का पंचम सोपान है उनका नवीनतम काव्य ग्रंथ—‘श्री ब्रज-ब्रजया-ब्रजराज’। इससे पूर्व कविवर श्री देवेन्द्र ‘देव’ जी की लेखनी से चार ग्रन्थ उद्भूत हुए हैं जिनमें से दो ग्रन्थ उत्तर प्रदेश हिन्दी संस्थान लखनऊ से पुरस्कृत हुए हैं—खण्डकाव्य ‘प्रणवीर मंगल पांडे’ (2017) जयशंकर प्रसाद पुरस्कार से एवं महाकाव्य ‘धराबोधि सम्राट : पृथु’ (2018) तुलसी पुरस्कार।

यह कविश्री की सशक्त लेखनी का परिचायक है। इनके अतिरिक्त दो अन्य काव्य ग्रन्थ हैं—खण्डकाव्य ‘अभिमन्यु’ एवं महाकाव्य ‘महासती अहिल्या’।

प्रस्तुत मुक्तक काव्य का शीर्षक—‘श्री ब्रज-ब्रजया-ब्रजराज’ ही अत्यन्त सार्थक, रोचक एवं सुधी पाठकों को आकृष्ट करने वाला है। यह काव्य की सारगर्भित एवं शाश्वत विषयवस्तु की और इंगित करता है।

इस विषय पर प्राचीन काल में देववाणी संस्कृत से लेकर अर्वाचीन युग तक हिन्दी में भी अनेक बार काव्य सृजन हो चुका है प्रत्युत इसमें सदैव नूतनता परिलक्षित होती है। सुकवि देव जी ने इस पावन विषय वस्तु का चयन करके जहाँ अपनी बुद्धिमत्ता का परिचय दिया है वहीं इसे अपनी काव्य ‘निपुणता से नवीन समृद्धि एवं नवरूप प्रदान किया है।



भगवान श्रीकृष्ण जी की क्रीड़ास्थली, उनकी विविध लीलाओं की साक्षी एवं पावन पुण्यभूमि ब्रजभूमि के अलौकिक सौन्दर्य के हृदयहारी चित्र सुर्कावे देव जी ने अंकित किए हैं।

सूर्य तनया यमुना के समीप प्रकृति सुन्दरी के विविध शृंगार के चित्र हों—

भानु तनया के तीर मृदुल वहे समीर  
लहराए क्षीर अभिराम दृश्यमान है।  
भ्रमर करें किलोल कलिकाओं के कपोल  
पुंज तितलियों का भी कुंज के समान है॥  
या कृष्णधाम ब्रजभूमि की महानता का चित्रण—

सुख धाम रसनिधि रूपनिधि सा उदार  
वृन्दावन धाम सुध धाम कहलाता है।  
शिव-शेष-नारद और शारद करे बखान  
वृन्दावन धाम सा न अन्य सुखदाता है॥  
कवि की सूक्ष्म दृष्टि से कुछ भी शेष नहीं रहा है। ब्रजभूमि की दिव्य भव्य प्रकृति जो विभिन्न ऋषि-मुनियों की तपस्या और सुकर्मों की साक्षी है, उसके अनेक कुंड, कूप एवं सरोवरों की सुषमा के सजीव चित्र इस काव्य में अंकित हुए हैं। यथा कुछ रम्य चित्र दृष्टव्य हैं—

नारद अंगिरा शृंगी ऋषि और उद्धव की  
तपोभूमि रहा जो सुहावना सुधाम है।  
व्यास जी के तात पाराशर जी की कर्मभूमि  
गाँव है सुशोभित जो पारसौली नाम है।

ब्रज में अनेक कुंड सरोवर कूप बाट  
शुचि घाट भी अनूप महिमा को गाते है।  
ताल भी विविध और छोटी बड़ी बावड़ी भी  
छवि धाम की अनन्य छटा दोहराते हैं॥

कवि ने प्रकृति के आलम्बन रूप के चित्ताकर्षक दृश्य अंकित किए

हैं यथा—

पीत रंग आँच ज्यों फूली सरसों की धरा  
मानो लहराते कंज पाँति चंचरीक की  
कुंज में सुमन-पुंज शोभित हो झूमर से  
मृदुल विहंग गान तान ऋतु ठीक की  
मन का सजा विहान कंज की अनूठी शान  
आभा है महान बनी प्रतिम की लीक की  
बोलती बसन्त दूती राग-अनुराग 'देव'  
रमणी हो मानो धरा बसन्त अभीक की॥

बृजया अर्थात् राधा—कृष्ण भक्ति रस में आकण्ठ निमग्न होने पर राधा भाव की अनुभूति स्वयं ही हो जाती है। क्योंकि ब्रजेन्द्र की भक्ति रस माधुरी में राधा महाभाव सर्वोत्कृष्ट है।

वृषभानु तनया को सुकवि ने जो नाम दिया है 'बृजया' वह नूतन, सारगर्भित एवं राधा जैसी महानायिका के महान व्यक्तित्व के लिए सर्वथा औचित्यपूर्ण है। इस नाम से राधा का ब्रज की दिव्य भूमि एवं ब्रजराज के अलौकिक व्यक्तित्व से अभिन्नता का स्पष्ट संकेत मिलता है।

ब्रजया श्री राधिका जी की बाल क्रीड़ाओं एवं भोले सौन्दर्य की हृदयहारी अभिव्यक्ति कविवर श्री देवेन्द्र जी की रमणीक कल्पना का संस्पर्श पाकर निखर उठी है। माता यशोदा का राधिका से असीम वात्सल्य भाव रखने का एक चित्र उद्धृत है—

यशोदा ने मोद भर राधिका बैठाई नेर  
खुले हुए कुंतलों में उंगली घुमाई थी  
हाथों में संजोने लगी राधिका के खुले केश  
नेह वार यशोदा भी खूब मुस्कराई थी।  
करने लगी शृंगार पुष्पक बनाया हार  
राधिका की वेणी निज हाथों से बनाई थी  
लाड़वश कोमल कपोल हुए बार-बार  
यशोदा ने राधा तब उर से लगाई थी॥

श्री बृज-बृजया-बृजराज / 19

श्रीकृष्ण एवं राधिका के पारस्परिक दर्शन, भाव विभोर होने एवं एकत्व से निर्मित महाभाव में प्रकृति का उल्लास सम्मिलित होने से एक अद्भुत दृश्य उत्पन्न हो रहा है यथा—

श्याम को निहारे राधा, श्याम देखे धाम ओर  
भावों में विभोर एक दूसरे में खो गये  
कान्हा में दिखे थी राधा, राधा में दिखे थे श्याम  
दोनों भ्रमियाये, दो दो रूप कैसे हो गये  
कूकने लगी थी पिक, नाचने लगे थे मोर  
मेघा घनघोर प्रेम रस में डुबो गये  
यमुना के जल संग उठने लगी तरंग  
दोनों संग-संग रंग प्रीति के संजो गये॥

‘वृजराज’ अर्थात् श्रीकृष्ण जी के विराट व्यक्तित्व के बिना तो ब्रज और ब्रजया अधूरे हैं।

रसिक शिरोमणि, गोपी वल्लभ, ब्रह्म स्वरूप, जगत् नायक एवं ब्रजवासियों के हृदय सम्राट श्री ब्रजराज के जीवन के अनेक पक्षों का स्वाभाविक, मनोविज्ञान के अनुरूप, भावपूर्ण एवं हलादकारी चित्रण कवि श्री की लेखनी की सामर्थ्य का उद्घोषक है।

इस काव्य की भाषा पर दृष्टिपात किया जाए तो स्पष्ट है कि भाषा सरल, सहज, भाव, प्रवण, सुबोध, सम्प्रेषणीय है। यह प्रसाद एवं माधुर्य गुण सम्पन्न है। यथा—

भरता हिलोर मृदु मोद मन-कीरत के  
नारी बरसाने की भरी खुशी अपार में  
गोरी-गोरी राधिका को कहें चपला सी सब  
श्याम छवि राशि को उचारें धन प्यार में  
लाडली किशोरी मेरी मानो सभी सुखधाम  
जीवन हमारा धन्य उसके दुलार में  
राधिका की भरी रहे गोद खुशियों से ‘देव’  
भावना रहे सदैव जीवन के सार में॥



काव्य रूप की दृष्टि से यह पाँच सवैया एवं घनाक्षरी छन्द की आवृत्ति के मुक्तकों में आबद्ध मुक्तकों में आबद्ध मुक्तक काव्य है।  
इस काव्य में नाना शब्दालंकार एवं अर्थालंकार सहज ही समाविष्ट हुए हैं और काव्य की चारुता एवं ऐश्वर्य को अनन्तता प्रदान कर रहे हैं।  
इस प्रकार यह मुक्तक काव्य 'श्री ब्रज-ब्रजया-ब्रजराज' अनुपम काव्य वैभव से सम्पन्न है। ब्रजभूमि, श्री राधा, श्री कृष्ण का समग्र भाव एवं शिल्प के साथ अंकन कविवर श्री देवेन्द्र देव जी के काव्य कौशल का उत्कृष्ट उदाहरण है। इस अनुपम कृति के लिए कवि श्रेष्ठ को साधुवाद।

—डॉ. नीता सक्सेना

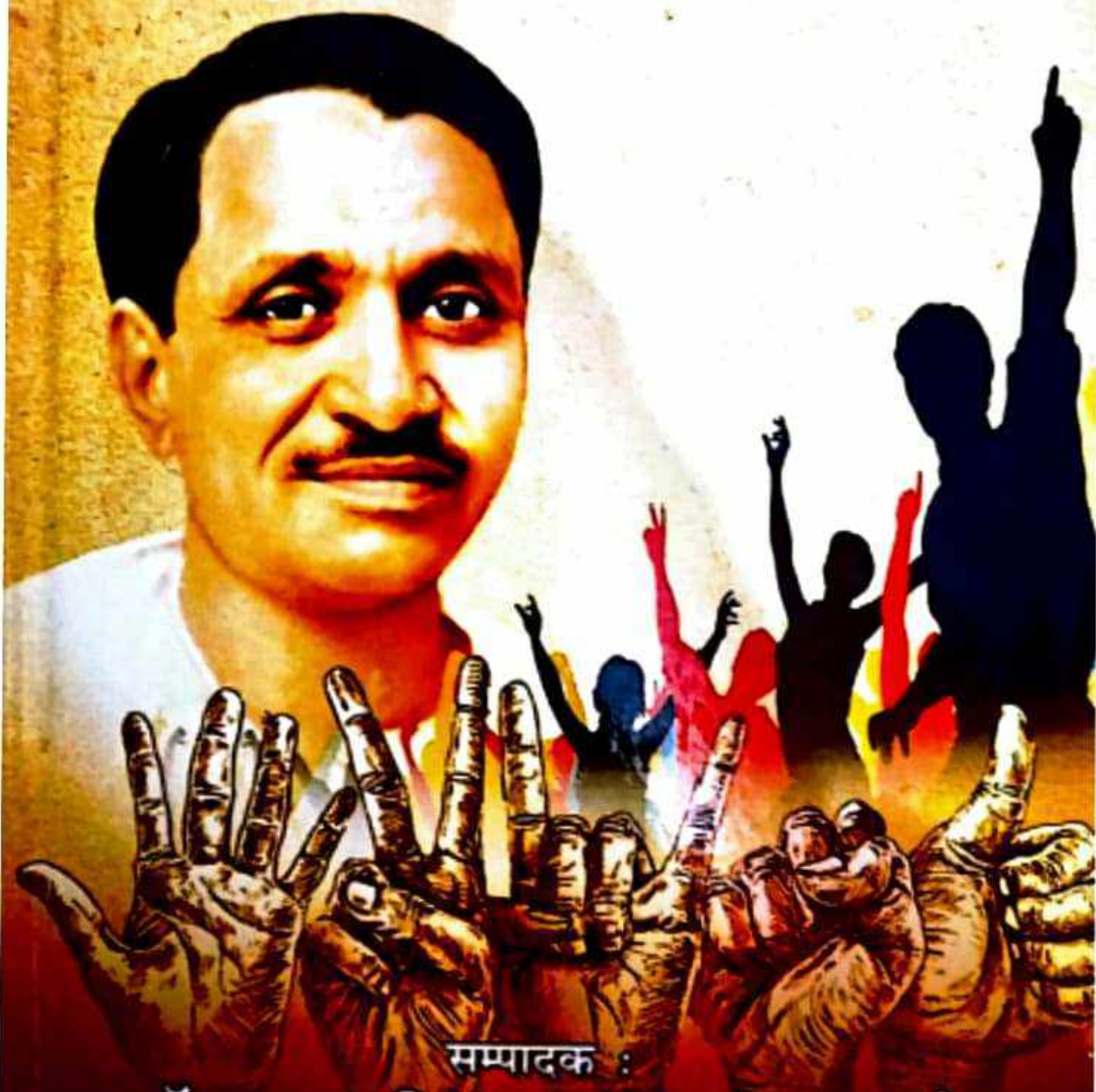
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एक विश्लेषण

Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay and Youth Power

An Analysis



सम्पादक :

डॉ. ममता सिंह ♦ डॉ. कविता गर्ग

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**पंडित दीनदयाल उपाध्याय एवं युवा शक्ति: एक विश्लेषण**

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## **Pt. Deendayal Upadhyay: Thinking, Ideology and Perception**

*Dr. Kumkum\**

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### **Abstract**

*Change is the law of nature. The only thing which cannot be changed is change itself. Human Civilization from its inception, has come across massive and colossal development and counter-developments by incredible inventions and decorative discoveries, only because of unknown personalities who toiled themselves for human comfort and emancipation.*

### **Introduction**

Change is the law of nature. The only thing which cannot be changed is change itself. Human Civilization from its inception, has come across massive and colossal development and counter-developments by incredible inventions and decorative discoveries, only because of unknown personalities who toiled themselves for human comfort and emancipation<sup>1</sup>.

Ideas are more powerful than weapons. The burgeoning ideas from the past, hitherto, made human to lead a comfortable and painless life in the modern era. Ideas and ideologies viz., Capitalism, Communism, Fabians and liberalism have made drastic changes for the better life of human civilization. However ideologies such as Nazism, fascism made turbulent impact upon human community causing untold sufferings.

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\* Assistant Professor, Zoology, SMPGCPG College Meerut (U.P.)

Be it as it may, there is no need of effective governance for the world which consists of good humans. May it be an "utopian thinking". Modern world is engulfed with good and as well as evil? The factor of "good" has to be protected and preserved from evil at any cost. That said, Idealism has to be mixed up with practical's for the anticipated transformation in the society. Modern Philosophers, Vivekananda, Ramakrishna Paramahansa, E.V.Ramasamy (South Asian Socrates) tried their best by their 'down to earth' ideals in order bring major transformation. In the series of "Change Makers," Upadhyay stands in a unique manner by his unbounded, stubborn and pragmatic ideas<sup>2</sup>.

The Phenomenon of "Fusion" of occidental materialism with oriental spiritualism is a remarkable and unique one in the ideas of Upadhyay. Sarvepalli Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, the then president of India endeavoured to forge a link between orientalism and Occidentalism and to a large extent he succeeded in it<sup>3</sup>.

### **Socio-Political Ideas**

Integral Humanism of Upadhyay has its own nature which aimed at classless, casteless and conflict free social order.

This intellectual, born in United Provinces, Mathura District was stubborn and outstanding in studies, who won a plethora of scholarships and awards without the support of his parents since he lost his parents at the age of 8.

Having joined in RSS during his student years, he spent all his time in developing the organization which he belonged to. Upadhyay also started monthly magazine "Rashtra Dharma", weekly "Panchjanya" and daily "Swadesh" in which he has exhibited his own ideas which were well received by the people all over India<sup>4</sup>.

He is the one among many, who contributed entire ideological framework for BJS (Bharatiya Jana Sangh) after the demise of Shyam Prasad Mukerjee in 1953.

As a general secretary, his whole work was identified from the historic session in 1967, by which he gained momentum by his enlarged vision and selfless statesman ship. Like Vivekananda, Ramakrishna Paramahansa and Narayana Guru, he is a original thinker, unclinging from the mainstream thinking. Indeed all his ideas related to "Integrated Humanism" is down to earth which can be easily grasped by even a layman<sup>5</sup>.

As against absolutism, Upadhyay supported for decentralized polity by which every individual can make his ideas implemented for a great change.

The main gamut of Integral Humanism is the synthesis of material and spiritual like the combination of individual and collective entity.

The "Oneness" of thinking and action is being realized and observed from his famous speeches.

From the planetary orbit to the metamorphosis, the thing of integration can be observed and grasped, stated Upadhyay.

In the economic sphere, he advocated self-reliant economy and all the policies framed by government should have village as its basic consideration<sup>6</sup>.

He is not against modern technology but the technological innovations should be utilized to suit Indian condition, particularly for the welfare of all Indians.

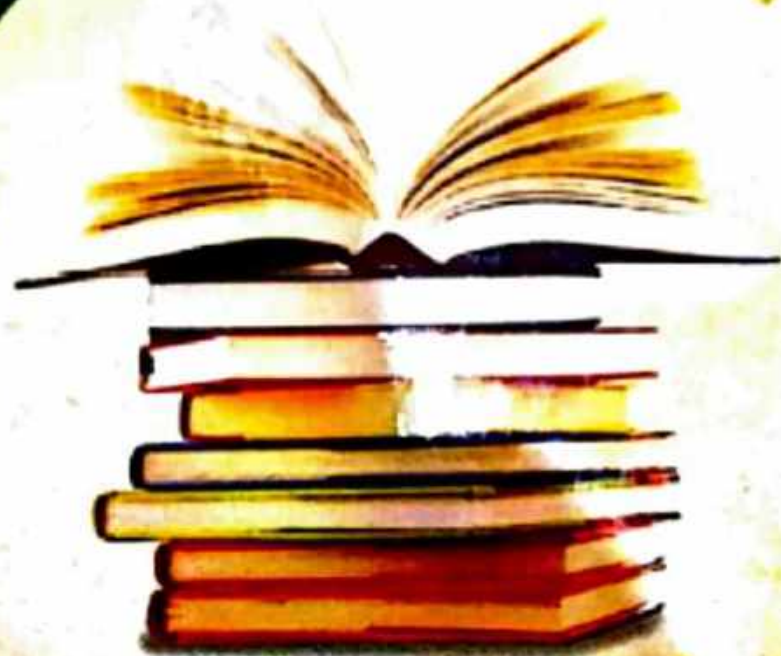
In following up with the ideology of John Locke, he also firmly scattered the idea of opposing the government, whenever it functions against the people. Among all the interests of the people Nation interest should be predominant and is an indicator by which individual and collective consciousness and conscience should be measured, he stated<sup>7</sup>.

Integral Humanism propounded by Upadhyay is considered as political and economic manifesto of the Jana Sangh. Nonetheless it is a contrivance for the overall emancipation of human community.



# शोध एवं शिक्षण

गाँधीवादी दृष्टिकोण  
Research and Teaching  
Gandhian Approach



सम्पादिका:  
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## Gandhi Ji Thoughts on Global Environmental

Kumkum\*

The rapidly deteriorating global environment has attracted attention of the concerned citizens. The sheer range as well as pace of the global environmental changes are unprecedented in human history. It has posed challenge for the healthy survival of all the species on this planet.

The advent of globalization and liberalization has enabled MNCs (Multi-National Companies) to get footholds in most countries in the world. This has had adverse effects on small industries and local domestic markets of indigenous products. Due to urbanization and industrialization village and cottage industries have suffered badly. They have lost the market to growing clout of MNCs. Of course, tremendous progress in the fields of science and technology has revolutionized the standards of living and quality of life. But it is to be remembered that heavy price is being paid in turn. Big companies do not follow the safety norms in the developing countries like India which they have to follow in developed countries, and cause pollutions of all kinds.

Exploitation and damage to environment by developed countries through their profligate lifestyle and wasteful patterns of consumption have been the key topics of the global environmental negotiations today.

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Despite knowing about the adverse consequences of environmental problems the unrestricted use of natural resources continues unabated. Water, land, forests and minerals are limited and some of them such as mineral oil, copper, iron ore are non-renewable natural wealth.

Apart from natural calamities, human activities like agriculture with excessive use of pesticides and fertilizers, combustion of fuels, industries, mining activities, transport systems, urbanization are responsible for causing different kinds of pollution.

It is in this context that Gandhiji's views on environment are of immense value to us today. Though, he did not talk directly on environment, because his thinking was formed according to the social situation of those days and also the problem of environment was not so grave and acute at that time, as it is today. All the same he was well aware regarding the upcoming danger of environmental degradation when he said, "Nature has provided it (air) to such extent that we can have it at no cost.

But modern civilization has put a price even on air. In these times, one has to go off to distant place to take the air and this costs money."<sup>1</sup> And that is why he opposed and criticized huge machinery with full force.<sup>2</sup>

Actually, he discussed numerous subjects such as sanitation, cleanliness of surroundings, hygiene, purity of air and water, importance of sunlight etc. which were directly connected to the preservation of environment. He bestowed supreme priority on sanitation and cleanliness. In fact, he was deeply disturbed and pained by the unhygienic and polluting habits of our people. He said, "Such recklessness leads to pollution of air and water."<sup>3</sup> Today, we see that the situation is no different, rather worse. Sanitation occupied the highest preference in Gandhiji's constructive programmes.

Gandhiji was a lover of natural living. He enjoyed sleeping under an open sky and preferred to arrange all activities in harmony with nature. He was quite vigilant of the importance and value of the natural wealth and made very economical use of the same. Once Gandhiji's colleague Mohan Pandya asked him as to why he insisted on using only one loti (metal vessel) of water when the whole Sabarmati river was flowing right next to his ashram? Then, Gandhiji explained to him that the river water was not just for him but it was for all animals, birds, insects and men. As it was a collective property, he had no right to use more than he needed.<sup>4</sup> It is well known that he used received post for writing answers by turning the envelope. He would not waste even a single piece of paper or pencil. It would not be an exaggeration to say that his life and actions were in tune with nature. His views expressed on a variety of subjects reveal his inclination towards nature conservation and his economic thinking was closely related to environmental thinking. This is reflected in his extensive and lifelong missions on Khadi and Village reconstruction programmes.<sup>54</sup>

In a way, Gandhiji was a farsighted environmentalist. Today, when we have moved away from nature, Gandhiji's suggestion to live in proximity to the basic elements is worth emulating. Being a firm believer in natural living, Gandhiji stressed the importance of the five elements of nature, i.e., air, water, earth, light and sky, which are essential for life.

He always recommended the use of organic manure in place of chemical fertilizers. He also warned against industrialization of agriculture. He suggested recycling of waste which will serve the double purpose of cleanliness and providing fertilizers without involving any expense. He also explained the method of turning night-soil into manure.

Gandhiji derived his faith in the concept of bread-labour from Tolstoy and Ruskin and implemented it in the ashrams which he founded with the same objectives. He laid stress

immensely on dignity of labour which occupied a prominent place in his Nai Talim. It was his strong belief that one should earn his living only through bread-labour. In fact, he was not opposed to machinery but to its indiscriminate use. He believed that human labour should be used as substitute for machinery. Apart from machinery, nature cure, sanitation, cleanliness, manual labour, vegetarianism and organic manure, Gandhiji also talked about a variety of other subjects such as cow protection and cow slaughter, cruelty to animals, allopathy and ayurveda, ahimsa and sacrifice, ahimsa and animal food, and ahimsa and humility.

All these were related, in one way or other, to the issue of environmental conservation. His love and concern towards conservation of nature is reflected throughout in his thinking. At the same time it makes us cautious of centrality of healthy environment for our existence. The alternative offered by him is a natural and happy life centred around the small and self-reliant unit of a village, rather than a life dependent on machinery.

Now, it is left to us to make a choice keeping his words in mind: "One becomes guilty of theft even by using differently anything which one has received in trust for use in a particular way, as well as by using a thing longer than the period for which it has been lent. It is also theft if one receives anything which one does not really need.

The fine truth at the bottom of this principle is that Nature provides just enough, and no more, for our daily need."

In fact, Gandhiji pointed out, "Nature is lenient. It often does not punish us for our sins immediately." Again he said, "Nature has provided us with sufficient reserve of vitality. But for that, man would have long ago disappeared from the face of the earth because of his own mistake... The time has ripened to take the lesson from the past. What remains to be seen now is whether we succeed in tying a bond with nature.



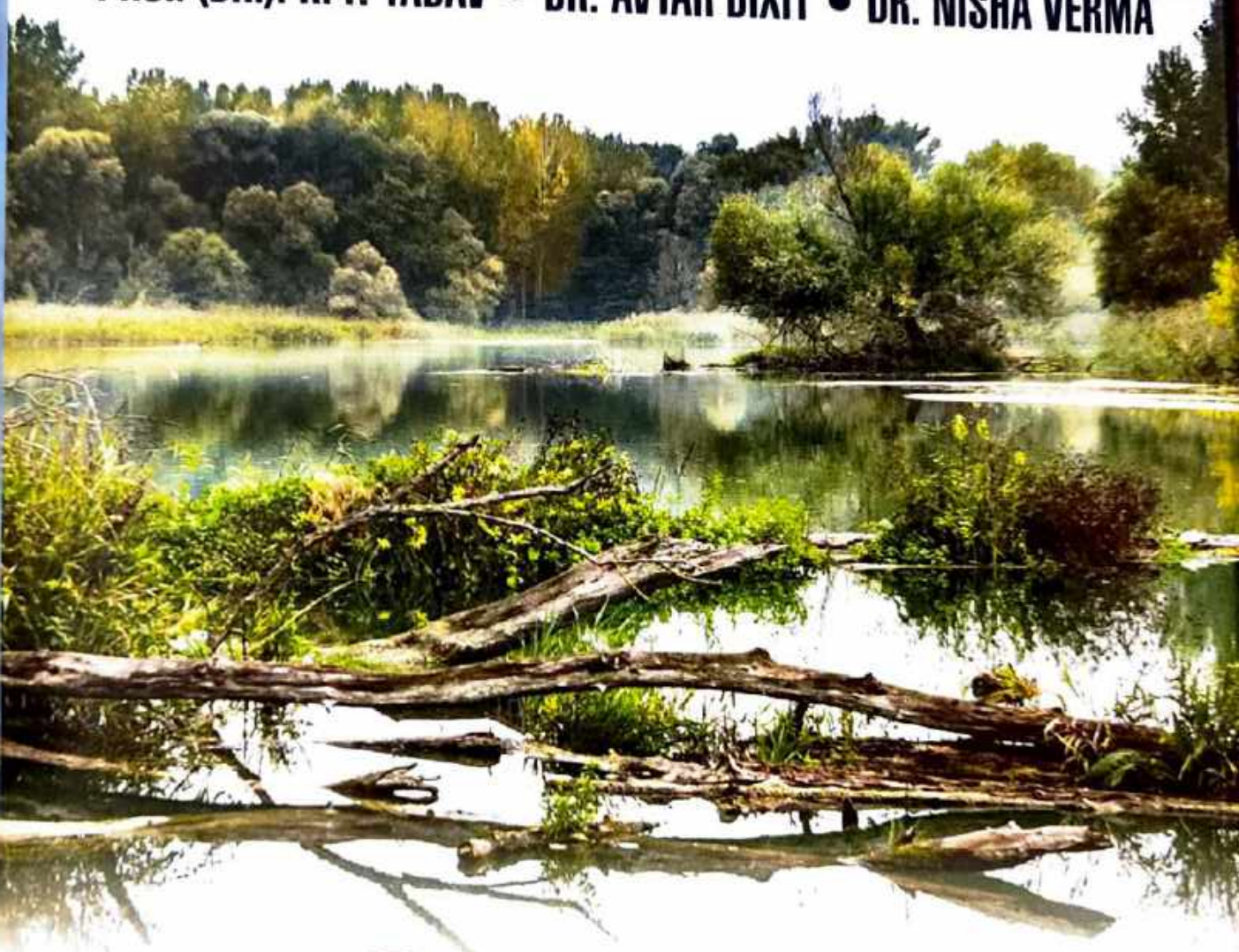
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# CHALLENGES TO ECOSYSTEM & ENVIRONMENT TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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*Edited by*  
Prof. (Dr.) R.P. Yadav  
Dr. Avtar Dixit  
Dr. Nisha Verma



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## Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)

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### Introduction

Environmental impact assessment (EIA) is a key aspect of many large scale planning applications. It is a technique which is meant to help us understand the potential environmental impacts of major development proposals. Unfortunately as often as not both the process and outcome of EIA can be complex and confusing leaving local communities unsure as to how a development might affect them. This guide is intended as a broad introduction to the environmental impact assessment. The material is drawn from regulations circulars and guidance and is designed to help individual understand what EIA is and in what circumstances it should be applied. The guide is not intended to provide guidance on how to prepare an EIA. For example it does not explain how to prepare and archaeological survey or landscape assessment.



### What Is Environmental Impact Assessment?

In a nut shell EIA is just an information gathering exercise carried out by the developer and other bodies which enables a local planning authority to understand the environmental effects of a development before deciding whether or not it should go ahead. The really important thing about environmental assessment is the emphasis on using the best available sources of objective information and in carrying out a systemic and holistic process which should bias free and allowed the local authority land the whole community to properly understand the impact of the proposed development. Environmental assessment should lead to better standard of development and in some cases development not happening at all. Where development do go ahead environmental assessments should help to propose proper mitigation measures Shankar, 2001. Environmental impact assessment is meant to be a systematic process which leads to a final product, the Environmental Statement (ES).

### So Where Does EIA Come From?

The EIA process derives from European law. The European law basis is directive 85/337, The assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment as amended by EC directive the directive 97/11/EC. The Directive is mainly implemented in UK legislation through the town and country planning regulations this is generally known as the EIA regulations. Important guidance on the interpretation of the EIA regulations 1999 (SI 1999 No. 293). Important guidance on the interpretation of the EIA Regulation and on the procedure to be used can be found in ODPM circular 2/99 environmental impact assessment.

The regulations only cover decisions made under town and country planning legislation. The directive requires that

all types of development having significant impact on the environment go through the year process. Therefore there are separate pieces of legislation covering year for other types of development including highways power stations water resources land drainage forestry pipelines harva works and many others. UK regulations have been criticized as not fully integrating the spirit of the year directive individual cases over major development proposals have lead to controversial debates about quality of EIA. Third parties have complained to the European commission about the failure of the UK government to fully implement the EC directives on EIA.

### **When is an EIA Required?**

In a simple word EIA would apply to all forms of development but to confuse everyone EIA is required for some types of development and not others. Deciding on whether an EIA is required can be the source of measure dispute between developers, communities and local authorities.

The EIA regulations defer define two schedules of development. For schedule one project an EIA must always be carried out. For schedule two project an EIA must be carried out if the development is likely to have a significant impact on the environment by virtue of its nature.

### **EIA And Case Law**

In recent years there have been a large number of cases in the UK courts and the European court of justice, that have looked at questions surrounding environmental impact assessments. One important case illustrates the range of year questions which the court have dealt with.

## So What Stages of the EIA Should we Look Out For?

Identifying alternatives, scoping, baseline consultation, Publicity etc.

### What The Format of an Environmental Statement?

Once the EIA has been carried out the <sup>information</sup> should be systematically presented in the environmental statement. The regulations specify in schedule 4 the information to be included in the years is as follows.

1. description of the physical characteristics of the whole development and the land use requirements during the construction and operational phases.
- 2 A description of the main characteristics of the production process for instance nature and quality of the materials used.
3. An estimate by type and quantity of expected residues and emission water, air and soil pollution noise vibration, light, heat, radiation etc. resulting from the operation of the proposed development.

A description of the major and envisaged to prevent reduce and where possible offset any significant adverse effect on the environment. A non technical summary of the information provided above.

An indication of an any difficulties encountered by the applicant in compiling the required information. There is no statutory or prescribed format for the arrangement of this information. This will depend upon the scale of the development project and the complexity of the issues that have been investigated. The ES can be a lengthy document with separate technical annexes.

At present for environmental statement of any significance it would be usual to provide the information on a CD ROM.



## **When is an Environmental Statement Not an Environmental Statement?**

The format and contents of an ES can often be inadequate either in terms of the quality of the assessment or because key parts of the assessment are missing. Frequent defects include the failure to produce a non-technical summary, the failure to adequately consider human health and the failure to include proper consideration of alternatives. The discussion above has outlined some of the issues which the regulations require EIA to consider. It's also worthwhile making reference to the original EU directive 87/11/EC which sometimes contains more useful indications of the scope of EIA.

The legal principle of direct effect in which EU directives can have a direct effect in UK law, regardless of whether they have been transported by UK regulations, means that local communities can mount challenges based on original directives.

## **What about Assessing the Quality Of Eia**

Information in planning cannot be seen as always providing a clear technical and objective statement of environmental circumstances. In practice the ES is often a sales document for the applicant and there have been increasing calls for an independent commission of EIAs to take them out of the hands of those with a vested interest in seeing schemes approved.

This realisation is vitally important for the evolution of EIA since it requires planners and the public to apply a critical assessment of both baseline data and measures designed to secure mitigation.

The major problem with the system is that it's essentially subjective and certainly time consuming. it is therefore unlikely that a decision to reject the contents of ES

could be justified solely on such an assessment. In practice the evolution of ES is based on professional experience and the evolution of the application area and its on good knowledge of the application area and its environmental context.

## Conclusion

The legal and procedural background to EIA is complex but members of the public can be surprisingly effective in participating in the process of if they ignore the jargon, have a basic understanding of the process and apply their local knowledge effectively.

Things to look out for a phrases such as desktop survey which is shorthand for nobody have time to look at the site. The quality of ES can be surprisingly poor with developers often keen to do the least possible to get the application through so it is vital local people go on asking critical questions of the applicant and local authority planners. In the future EIA is likely to be applied to ever more forms of development. New measures will soon ensure the strategic environmental assessment of planning policy and investment programmes. EIA can be made into a useful tool to defend the environmental quality of localities but only if local people feel able to engage with the process effectively.

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# महात्मा गाँधी

एक वैचारिक आयाम एवं वर्तमान में  
उनकी प्रासंगिकता



• डॉ. निशा सिंह • डॉ. धीरज सिंह



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प्रधान संपादक  
डॉ० निशा सिंह

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## MORAL VALUE EDUCATION OF MAHATMA GANDHIJI

*Dr. Bhavna Singh*

Everyone knows that life is precious – that life is important. We all protect our life because we care for it more than anything else. If life is so important, the Moral values of life are even more important. Moral Values are guiding principles, or standards of behavior which are regarded desirable, important and held in high esteem by a particular society in which a person lives. The Importance of Morals Values are the code we live by in a civilized society. They are what we use to guide our interactions with others, with our friends and family, in our businesses and professional behavior. Our moral values are a reflection of our spirituality; our character. They are what we hope to model for our children and the children around us, because children do watch us as they develop their own sense of right and wrong.

### CONCEPT OF MORAL VALUES & VALUE EDUCATION -

Values are set of principles or standard behavioral patterns. The word value is derived from the Latin root, “Valerie” meaning to be strong and vigorous. ‘To be of value’ is to have a certain virtue. Thus, the literary meaning of value is something that has a price, something that is precious, dear and worthwhile; something one is ready to suffer for and sacrifice for. Values give meaning and strength to the person’s character by occupying centre space in his life. They are guiding principles to life and are conducive to all round development. Values permeate the whole of human existence and are a major factor in determining what sort of human beings they are and how they will

behave. Values in their nascent stage appear as needs, emotions and interests varying in specificity, intensity and depth. When these acquire certain definiteness, intensity and stability in the affective life of the individual and at the same time obtain objective social approval and validation these comprise the nuclei of value formation. Moral Value education means inculcating in students' a sense of humanism, a deep concern of well-being of individuals and society as a whole. This task can be accomplished only when inculcation of students at school and higher levels of education towards commitment of values is undertaken. Moral Value education aims at teaching students preserve whatever worthwhile we have inherited from our culture and develop social, moral aesthetic values, which are often overlooked in formal education. Value education discards imposition and indoctrination. Moral Value education aims at transformation of corrupted mind to positive thinking individuals, a mind with higher capacity to perceive dynamism and capable of higher level of sensitivity.

### **MORAL VALUE EDUCATION: NEED OF THE HOUR -**

Due to dearth of values in the present generation the curriculum must give prominence to value education. Value education has never been out of style. It is very relevant in almost all the fields concerning human activity. We have outstanding doctors, who are in to organ robbery, brilliant engineers whose bridges collapses soon after their bills are passed accountants who rob government treasury by manipulation, civil servants who rule as emperors, politicians with fake promises. All of them are the best educated and trained but their intellectual dishonesty is horrifying. Hence, the need of development of moral values is very significant. Explaining the meaning of genuine education Mahatma Gandhi says, "Genuine education does not consist of cramming a lot of information and numbers in mind. Nor it lies in passing the examination by reading a number of books, but it lies in developing character. It is a real education which inculcates internal virtues (Moral values) in human beings. If you can develop such virtues, it will be the best education". He emphasized the training of the Hand, Heart and Head, overarched by the values of Truth, Non-violence, Self-control, Conscientiousness and Renunciation, as also equal respect towards all religion and life of simplicity that aims at reconstruction and reform of rural, social, political organizations based on equality, empowerment of the weak and the oppressed, decentralization and brotherhood. According to the concept of Moral value education giving by great Indian thinkers like Gandhiji, Gurudev Tagore, Dr. Radhakrishnan, Maharshi, Arvind, Swami Vivekanand and the values presented by the National Education commission and NEP 1986, it is made clear that moral value education means -

- Morality, equanimity, sympathy and spiritual development education.
- Education of development of virtues like simplicity, freedom, laboriousness, aesthetic sense etc.

- Education of universal values like truth and non-violence.
- Education for noble embellishment, expression of basic growth by good conduct and change of heart.
- Education for development humanity broad mindedness, serviceability fearlessness (boldness), honesty, devotion, respect, co-operation, sense of responsibility etc.
- Education for integrity and democratic sense development. There lies the opportunity for all the above values to develop in basic Education.

### INDIAN MORAL VALUE SYSTEM -

India's ancient wisdom and value system are great heritage of mankind. We took back into our history and culture; we find that our educational systems, leadership values and managerial process, designed by *Rishis* are great source of inspiration and motivation. The present education system is based on Western ethos, which ignores the polishing and development of the inner instrument of man, his mind and his life. It ignores the innate divinity, the self within and focuses only on the body, mind and intellect. This lack of focus on developing the powers of concentration of the mind and ignores the need for the enfoldments of the innate perfection, peace and happiness of self, is therefore, directly responsible for the lowering of our character and value. During the freedom struggle, some great leaders of modern India, who were also educationists, challenged the British systems of education and developed powerful philosophies of education so as to provide to the students not only the lessons of the Indian heritage but also to prepare them for the future greatness of India.

### GANDHIJI'S: INCULCATING MORAL VALUES EDUCATION THROUGH BASIC EDUCATION -

Gandhiji was a great revolutionary person. He had deeply thought over all the aspects (factors) relating to life. He has show a new path for solution of problems of entire world by placing the universal human values at social and national level. in 1945, Gandhiji put the concept of "comprehensive basic Education (NaiTalim) Training before the nation".

These include -

- Education for character building, education thought mother-tongue.
- Place of manual work in education and co-education.
- Hostel residence and community life.
- Moral education though character and good conduct.
- Educational of soul should be imparted thought teacher's (model) life rather than through books.



- Health education for physical fitness and health and insistence for simple life.
- Importance for self-help and self-reliance, education for thoroughness (strength), education for citizenship.
- Education for self-help and self-reliance, education for personality development.
- Education for avoiding caste and color distinction, education for vocation useful for life.
- Education for equality of all the religions, education based (founded) on truth, non-violence and justice".

In basic education system it is recommended to impart education thought another tongue and if is already so. Gandhiji, too believed that the foundation of education should be laid through mother tongue. It helps inculcating values like love towards mother tongue and swadeshi (native). Self-labour is given an important place in basic education. Here children do as many activities as possible on their own accord. As a result, values like exertion, efforts, courage, initiation, respect for manual labour, self-confidence and self-dependence and self-dependence etc. develop automatically in children. Gandhiji has said in context of self-reliance. "I would prefer to start a child's education after teaching him some useful manual industry and enabling him for some innovative creation. Every school can be self-reliant".<sup>7</sup> Education should offer a child such a strength that he can be free from tension about his future (i.e. what to do?) at the end of education. That is way Gandhiji has show us the path of comprehensive education generated by experience through perceptible functions or industry going to the open environmental rather than the education process in a close room of four walls. Thus education thought comprehensive education system leads to the promotion of values. Like environmental preservation, human viewpoint, awareness of social accountability and social service. Education thought community life develops in children the qualities like team spirit should to shoulder work that is co-operation and a sense of mutual help. A Child acquires competence of social adjustment thought community life. In traditional education system, only class-room teaching talks place collectively. According to him, "Ashram was his laboratory of education". In Ashram education system, the education for comprehensive development of children is imparted through co-curricular activities like community life, mass prayer, common dinner, physical exercise, team works, games and sports, assignment (homework), cultural programmes, celebration of special days, and creative programmes.

During hostel residential children take up various activities in various teams collectively. These include room cleaning, ground cleaning, dining hall



cleaning, toilet and urinal cleaning, fetching water, cooking activities, corn cleaning, watering plants, beside their own (personal) activities like washing cloth, taking bath etc. In short, training of all the functions related to life is imparted in basic education system. Due to this, Moral values like cleanliness, self-reliance, labour, team spirit, co-operation, endurance power, loyalty, good conduct, honesty, duty observance (discipline), obedience, time-keeping, Exercises, games and sports related to physical education are also organized with a view to developing health related values in children. All these help developing moral values, spiritual values, social values, national values, cultural values and individual values naturally among children. Thus basic education is such a medium through which values useful for the life are naturally developed among children.

## CONCLUSION -

Moral Values cannot be forced, even if conveyed with good intentions. Education is the deliberate and systematic influence exerted by the mature person upon the immature, through instruction, discipline, and harmonious development of physical, intellectual, aesthetic, social and spiritual powers of the human beings. An Education provides and develops Moral values in the Society. Practical knowledge is best specified that there is a difference between knowledge (Bookish) and knowing (experience). With role plays and group dynamics, the latter can be imparted in some disciplines and not left to the vagaries of practical experience. Today's education produces only money making machines. The moral values are getting eroded. Social fabric is getting weakened. We are imparting theoretical knowledge based education. We have to make the children more aware on localness. Even the information being given is very much non uniform in all the states. Due to lack of proper implementation it is now becoming very misleading. This is Gandhi's view-point pertaining to value education which should be applied in a wider perspective. It's worth lies in the fact that education should necessarily be helpful in employment and its foundations should be laid on morality and ethics. We who are concerned with education need to think over Gandhi's views on education. We have to apply Mahatma Gandhi's ideas according to the present circumstances of our country and also as per the demands of time. Education must also impart good vocational and physical training and inculcate moral values to respect all vocations.

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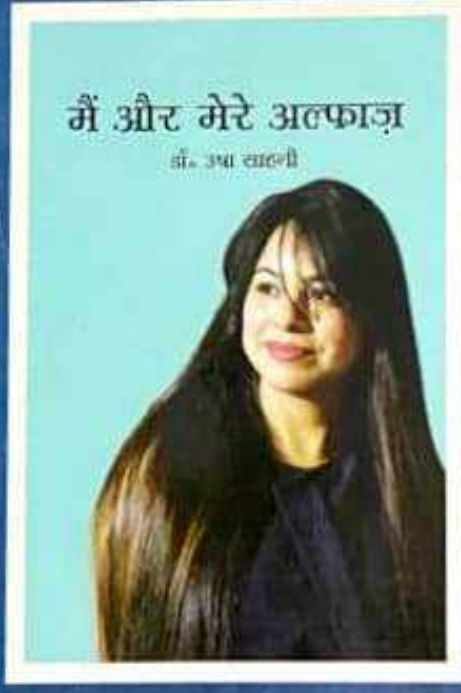
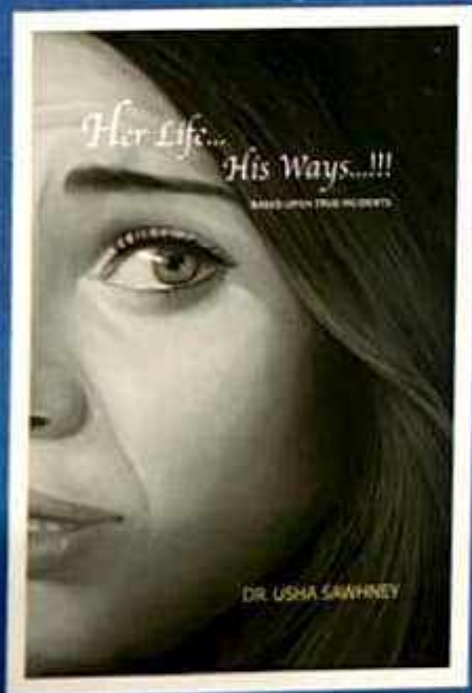
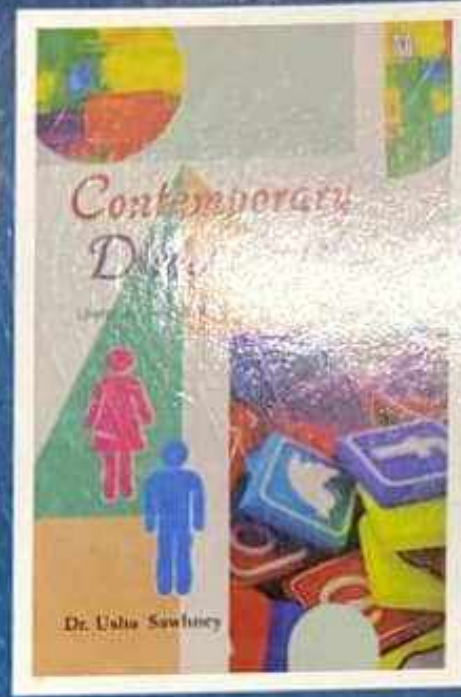
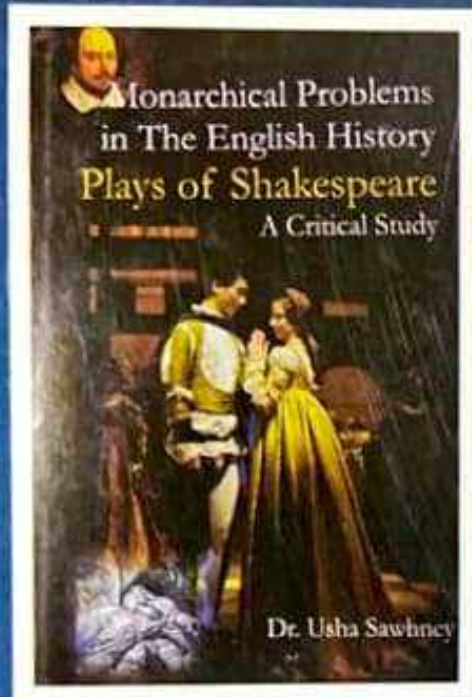
# मैं और मेरे अल्फाज़

डॉ. उषा साहनी





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# MEDIA & COVID-19

Issues, Implications, Inferences

Editors:

Prof Sanjeev Bhanawat

Dr Usha Sawhney







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