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Impact of Green Revolution on changing cropping pattern and agriculture of Araria District

Dr. Subhash Chandra Yadav

Assistant Professor, Department of Geography, A.L.Y. College, Tribeniganj, Supaul, Bihar, India

Introduction

Man's agricultural activities depend on the physical environment in which he lives although he often has tried to minimize the restrictions. Nature in its diverse manifestations namely, the soil, the water and the climate provide man in different areas with a variety of possibilities for development cropping pattern is, however, a dynamic concept as it change over space and time. It is an important determinant of agriculture; regionalization cropping pattern of a region are closely influenced by their geo-climatic, socio-cultural, economic, historical and political factors. Impact of Green Revolution on cropping pattern and cropping seasons of Araria district is positive.

Key words: *impact, cropping, agriculture, Green Revolution* **Study area**

Study area Araria district situated in the north eastern part of Bihar. It is located between 26°8' N to 26°58' N latitude and 87°26' E to 87°55' E longitude extending over an area of 2830 sq. km with a total population 2811569 according 2011 census. The district is bounded on the north by international boundary of Nepal, on the south by Purnea district, on the east by Kishanganj district and on the west by Supaul district. Earlier the district won a sub-division of Purnea district, which acquired their independent status on 2nd October 1990 as a district. It consists of three sub-divisions and nine community development block. Araria is district headquarter town.

Methodology

It is obvious that it would be impossible to comprehend the nature and content of research without an appreciation of a method. The method use in scientific research is usually designated as scientific method and it consists of three basic aspects: systematic observation; classification and interpretation of data through these steps. In this research paper both qualitative and Quantitative methods applied in processes of above three steps. Primary data have been collected by field survey and secondary data through published sources.

Hypothesis

The hypothesis derived theories is termed as research hypothesis. Hypothesis can be defined as a proposition or tentative solution or answers or answers or generalizations, which are yet to be tested. The following hypotheses have been tested in this research paper.

- Green Revolution has changed the cropping pattern and cropping 2.
- Proportion of net town area is increasing and cultivable waste land is 3.
- Impact of changing land use and cropping pattern on agricultural

Agriculture

Agriculture defines as the growing of crops and the tending of livestock whether for the subsistence of the producers or for sale or purchase. The present agricultural pattern and future development plans must be understood and formulated in the light of the prevailing natural and social conditions. Study area, Araria district is an agricultural district. There are many favorable conditions for agriculture is the district like fertile soil, monsoon rainfall, cheap labor, irrigation facilities etc. Rice, wheat, maize and jute are important crops in the study area: Green Revolution has changed the agricultural productivity in the district. High yielding varieties of rice, wheat and maize are treated as boon for yield of these crops.

Table given below shows the variation of rice, wheat and maize yield

in the study area, according to the blocks.

Table No.- 1: Variation in yield of Crops (Per hect. in Kg)

Block	Let uec	tare yield	in Pre-		Yield in	post Green
the state of the s	Rice	wheat	Maize	Revolution Rice		
Narpatganj	1800	1000	1400		wheat	Maize
Forbesganj	1600	950	1300	3825	2600	3810
Bhargane	1700	1000		3610	2375	3780
Ranigani	1850	1050	1350	3700	2500	3700
Araria	1600		1400	3725	2530	3885
Kursakanta	1650	975	1450	3450	2325	3709
Sikta		990	1200	3525	2200	3500
Palasi	1750	1025	1150	3550	2225	
	1850	900	1175	3600	2250	3455
Jokihat	1700	850	1125	3500		3400
Average	1722	971	1000	0000	2300	3425
Source: calc	ulated by	scholar	durin a fi	3609	2367	3628

Source: calculated by scholar during field survey on the basis of primary

As Per above per hectare yield of rice in the pre Green Revolution period is 1722 kg per hectare in the district which increase as 3609 kg per hectare in the post Green Revolution period. Like this per hectare yield of wheat in pre-Green Revolution Period 971 kg per hectares increase as 2367 kg per hectare in post Green Revolution Period. Same increase reflected in maize yield 1008 kg per hectare in pre Green Revolution period increase as 3628 kg per het in post Green Revolution period 2019.

Impact on Cropping Pattern

General Characteristics of farming in the study area, Araria district is same to same as the other parts of north eastern Bihar, Small farm, non contiguous plots and large supply of cheap labour saving machinery. Paddy fields are divided into small irregular shaped plots by permanent ridges of earth, in order that all parts of a single race paddy may be flooded with water to the same depth. Rice is the most distinctive crop in the intensive subsistent farming area of Araria like other parts of monsoon Asia. High yielding varieties of wheat like sonalika, 9R-8, R.R.-20, U.P. 262 are very popular in the study area. Maize is emerging as new Rabi crop HYV of maize like kargil, sonalika, MICO. Pantnagar have more yield than old varieties of maize.

Jute is popular crop in the South eastern part of district, but it is loosing its importance due to scarcity of hard labours.

Impact of cropping pattern in economy of study area is positive. Impact of changing cropping pattern is reflected on houses, Tractor and Treler and Motor cycle purchanging capacity in the selected villages of the study area.

Table given below shows the impact of cropping pattern on economy of selected villages of the study area

Table No. 2

anie	NO. Z			
SI. No.	Village	Block	number of pucca Building, tractor, telar & motor cycle in (1970)	number of pucca Building, tractor, telar & motor cycle in (2019)
1.	Muraripur	Sikti	40-2-5	280-45-85
2.	Ajitnagar	Narpatganj	25-1-4	165-30-78
3.	Baijnathpur	Raniganj	46-3-6	310-42-105
4.	Begusarai	Jokihat	42-2-8	318-40-125
Total	Degusarar	JUNITIAL	153-8-23	1073-158-393

Source: Calculated by Scholar during field survey

As per above table total number of pucca survey in selected village in pre Green Revolution period (1970) are 153 which in increase in post Green Revolution period in 2019 on 1073. Total number of Tractor and Telars in pre Green Revolution period are only 8, which increase in post Green Revolution period 2019 an 158. Likewise number of motor cycles in per Green Revolution period 23 increase 393 in number. These increase in number of pucca houses, tractor and Telars and motor cycles in indicator of positive impact of changing cropping pattern due to Green Revolution in Araria district. Thus, impact of changing cropping pattern on economy of Araria district is positive.

Conclusion

The Green Revolution is treated a boon for cropping pattern and agricultural practices in Araria district. High yielding varieties of rice, wheat and maize have changed cropping pattern, cropping seasons and per hectare yield. Maize is emerging as new Rabi crop in the study area. Impact on economy of four selected village is picturesque representation of economy of district as whole.

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Prem Bahadur Budhathoki born at Dharan 16, Sunsari District, Nepal in the 18 September 1973. He started his career as a Lecturer in Management from Mahendra Multiple Campus, Dharan (Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu) Nepal since 1998. He has also published the book named 'Fundamental of Financial Management'. Prem Bahadur Budhathoki has written more than twenty articles in different national and international journals. He has participated in many national and international seminars.

ABOUTISDR

Institute for Social Development and Research is a Non-Government Organization situated at Ranchi for undertaking Research and Social Development Projects on Education, Health, Environment and other Social issues including Vocational Training and Orientation programmes. It also provides consultancy services for Social development and Research to National and International Organizations. Research, Publication, Training and Skill development are major activities of the Institute.

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अरिया जिला में कृषि प्रारुप का परिवर्तित स्वरुप

डॉ० सुभाष चन्द्र यादव

सहायक प्राध्यापक(भूगोल विभाग) ए.एल.वाई. कॉलेज त्रिवेणीगंज बी.एन.एम.यू. मधेपुरा (बिहार)

अरिया जिला बिहार के पूर्वोत्तर भाग में अवस्थित है । पहले यह पुर्णिया प्रमंडल का अनुमंडल था 14 जनवरी 1990 को यह जिला के अस्तित्व में आया । इसके उत्तर में नेपल दक्षिण में पूर्णियां पूरब में किशनगंज तथा पश्चिम में सुपौल जिला है । अरिया का क्षेत्रफल 2830 वर्ग किमी0 है । इसका भू आकृति आयताकार है । यह जिला 25 डिग्री 24'N से 25 डिग्री 23'N अक्षांश तथा 87 डिग्री 0' E से 88 डिग्री 2' पूर्व देशांतर के बीच अवस्थित है । अरिया में श्री फॉब्स का बंगला हुआ करता था जिसे रेसिडेंशियल एरिया कहा जाता था रेसिडेंशियल एरिया को संक्षिप्त में R- area कहा जाता था । जिसे समय के साथ-साथ R- area के शब्द को बदलकर अरिया कहा जाने लगा श्री फॉब्स के नाम पर फारबिसगंज शहर का नाम रखा गया जो वर्तमान में जिले का दूसरा अनुमंडल है । अरिया परमान नदी के पश्चिमी किनारे पर बसा हुआ है ।

यहां की कुल आबादी 2811569 है जिसमें 1463333 पुरुष तथा 1348236 महिला जनसंख्या है धर्मों के आधार पर जनसंख्या को देखा जाए तो यहां 56.5% हिंदू धर्मावलंबी तथा 43% मुस्लिम धर्म के लोग शेष अन्य धर्मों के लोग निवास करते हैं। यहां की साक्षरता 53.5% है। जिसमें पुरुष साक्षरता 62.5% तथा महिला साक्षरता 44% है। यहां का लिंगानुपात 921 महिला प्रति हजार पुरुष पर है जिले में 218 पंचायत है क्षेत्रफल की दृष्टि से यह 15 वाँ सबसे बड़ा जिला तथा जनसंख्या की दृष्टि से 19 वाँ सबसे बड़ा जिला है।

उच्च शिक्षण संस्थान में अरिया कॉलेज अरिया फारिबसगंज कॉलेज फारिबसगंज तथा एम बी आईटी इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेज फारिबसगंज है, और कई संबद्ध महाविद्यालय हैं एक जवाहर नवोदय विद्यालय अरिया आर एस में स्थित है, और कई सरकारी और गैर सरकारी शिक्षण संस्थान है जिससे यहां के शिक्षण का कार्य होता है। परिवहन-10 वर्षों के भीतर यहां सड़कों का विकास द्रुत गित से हुआ है जैसे कि स्वर्ण वतुर्भुज राजमार्ग जो जिला मुख्यालय से होते हुए फारबिसगंज होते हुए देश के अन्य भागों को जोड़ती है, दूसरी एन्एच 327 E जो अरिया से रानीगंज त्रिवेणीगंज होते हुए भपटीयाही के एनएच 57 में मिल जाती है। तीसरी एनएच 77 कुरसेला से बोगबनी तक जाती है जिले के सभी गांव पक्की सड़कों द्वारा जुड़ा हुआ है विसका प्रभाव कृषि पर स्पष्टतः दिखाई पड़ता है। इस क्षेत्र के आर्थिक विकास पर सड़कों का योगदान दृष्टिगोचर होता है, सड़कों से यातायात की सुविधा, व्यापार में माल ढोने की सुविधा, कृषि कार्यों में लाभ आदि है। जिले में एकमात्र रत लाइन है जो जोगबनी से ज़िला मुख्यालय होकर गुजरती है।

प्राकृतिक वनस्पति के रूप में रानीगंज वृक्ष वाटिका है, जिसे पूर्यटन स्थल के रूप में विक्सित किया जा रहा है। यह SH 77 के पूरब भाग में सटे हुवे 289 एकड़ में फैला है। यह रानीगंज प्रखंड मुख्यालय से मात्र 2 किलोमीटर उत्तर में स्थित है । इसका स्थानीय नाम हसनपुर बॉलू धीमा के नाम से जाना जाता है दूसरा स्थल कुसियार गांव में है जो डायवर्सिटी पार्क के नाम से जाना जाता है, यह जिला का एकमात्र डायवर्सिटी पार्क है । साथ ही सड़कों के किनारे नहरों के बांध पर काफी मात्रा में मनरेगा के तहत वृक्षारोपण किया गया है । निजी भूमि पर वृक्षारोपण के साथ-साथ फ्लदार वृक्ष है, जैसे बाँस, सागवान, महोगनी, एम्सोल, कदम एवं आदि वृक्षों का रोपण बृहद् पैमाने पर किया गया है ।

कृषि इस जिले का मुख्य व्यवसाय है । 80% जनसंख्या कृषि पर आधारित हैं, यहां के किसानों का जोत का आकार छोटा है, एक तिहाई कृषक भूमिहीन है। फलतः यहां के किसान गरीब है, जिसके कारण नए कृषि यंत्र, खाद, हाईयील्ड सीड्स नहीं खरीद पाता था, लेकिन वर्तमान समय में इसमें काफी विकास हुआ है, उत्पादन प्रति हेक्टेयर में भी वृद्धि हुआ है, फिर भी पंजाब, हरियाणा, यूपी, आदि राज्यों की तुलना में कम है । पहले यहां जूट महत्वपूर्ण व्यवसायिक फसल था, लेकिन वर्तमान समय में मजदूरों के अभाव के कारण इसकी खेती बहुत ही कम क्षेत्रफल पर किया जाता है । इसके बदलते स्वरूप से इस क्षेत्र में मक्का, आलू, सब्जी, सूर्यमुखी में काफी विस्तार हुआ है।

अरिया जिला बाढ़ प्रभावित जिला है, यहां प्रत्येक वर्ष मुख्यालय से पूर्वी भाग तथा जिला के उत्तरी भाग में बाढ़ आता है। जिससे खरीफ फसलों की काफी क्षति होती है। कमला, सौरा, परवान, पनार, फरियाणी, मुख्य निदयां हैं। ये सब पुरानी कोसी नदियां हैं, । कुछ पुरानी कोसी नदी मृत नदी के रूप में विद्यमान है, जैसे मरिया कोशी, बनभाग, तरोणा, लछहा निदयों में, वर्षा के समय में बाढ़ आती है, जो बाढ़ प्रभावित क्षेत्र में जलोढ़ मिट्टीयाँ बिखेरती है । यह इस क्षेत्र के लिए वरदान साबित होता है क्योंकि यह मिट्टी बहुत ही उपजाऊ होता है ।

जलवायु- अरिया जिला पश्चिम बंगाल के आर्द क्षेत्र तथा पश्चिम से बहने वाली साधारण शुष्क मौसम से प्रभावित होता है, जिले में मुख्यतया 3 ऋतुयें होती है-

- 1. ग्रीष्म ऋतु
- 2. वर्षा ऋतु
- 3. शीत ऋतु
- 4. ग्रीष्म ऋतु

ग्रीष्म ऋतु में यहां का तापमान 37 डिग्री तक चला जाता है। इस समय बंगाल की खाड़ी में चक्रवात का क्षेत्र बन जाता है, जिससे आंधी एवं वर्षा के साथ साथ ओले भी पढ़ते हैं। जिससे फल, सब्जी एवं कृषि को काफी नुकशान होता है। यहां मानसून पहुंचने का समय 8 से 12 जून है, मानसूनी वर्षा इस क्षेत्र में 130 से 190 मिलीमीटर तक होती है।

शीतकाल में सामान्य तापमान 15 से 17 डिग्री सेंटीग्रेड तक रहता है। हिमालई क्षेत्र में बर्फबारी होने के कारण इस क्षेत्र में शीतलहर चलती है, यह कम से कम सप्ताह भर चलती है, जिससे यहां का तापमान 6 डिग्री सेंटीग्रेड से नीचे चला जाता है।

मिट्टी- खेती के लिए मिट्टी मुख्य भौतिक संसाधन है, मिट्टी पर हीं सभी पौधे और वृक्ष लगाए जाते हैं । मुख्यतया 15 से 20 सेंटीमीटर गहरा भाग हीं पौधों के विकास के लिए उपयुक्त है । फसलों के विकास के लिए मिट्टी में ह्युमस, नाइट्रोजन, फास्फोरस, पोटाश और अन्य सूक्ष्म तत्वों की आवश्यकता होती है । भूमि का पैदावार उस क्षेत्र के कृषि को प्रभावित करता है । अरिया जिला मध्य गंगा का मैदान है । यहां की मिट्टी जलोढ़ प्रकार की है, लेकिन इसे तीन उपविभागों में बांटा गया है-

- 1. Sandy Soil
- 2. Loamy Soil
- 3. Clayey Soil

इस क्षेत्र के उंचे भाग में बलुई मिट्टी पाई जाती है। नीचे के भाग में लूमी मिट्टी पाई जाती है तथा नीमा भाग यानी गहरे क्षेत्र में चिकनी मिट्टी पाई जाती है। औसतन इस क्षेत्र की मिट्टी खेती तथा व्यवसायिक फसलों के लिए उपयुक्त है। यद्यपि मिट्टी की रचना में व्यापक रूप से बनावट, छिद्राता, चिपचिपा, समरूपता आदि आवश्यक है।

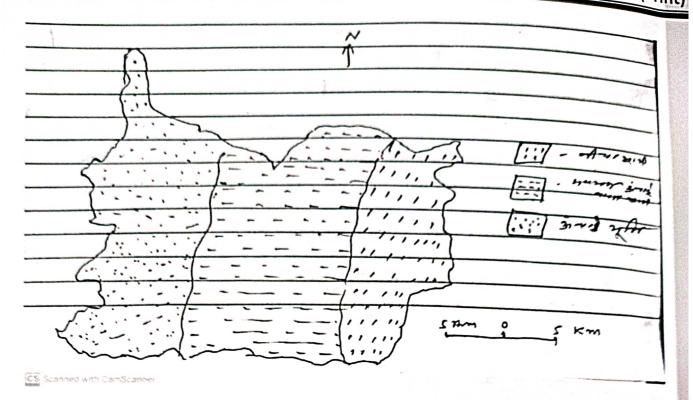
सिंचाई - पहले यहां का कृषि वर्षा पर हीं निर्भर था । कोसी परियोजना बनने से पूर्वी कोसी नहर से इस क्षेत्र में नहरों का जाल बिछ गया, जिससे इस क्षेत्र में सिंचाई की सुविधा प्राप्त हुआ इसके बाद नलकूप, पंप सेट के माध्यम से सिंचाई होना शुरू हुआ हाल के वर्षों में कुछ क्षेत्रों में बिजली की भी सुविधा प्राप्त हुआ है । कहने का तात्पर्य है कि सिंचाई सुविधा प्राप्त होने से फसलों की पैदावार में व्यापक वृद्धि हुआ । कृषि के पुरानी पद्धित को ही बदल डाला ।

कृषि- पिछड़ा जिला होने के कारण यहां कुछ वर्षों पहले तक परंपरागत तरीके से कृषि की जाती थी। लेकिन अब कृषि प्रणाली में विकास, नवीन तकनीक का विकास, सिंचाई सुविधा, उच्च गुणवत्ता वाला बीज, हाइब्रिड बीज, वैज्ञानिक तरीके से खेती, रासायनिक खाद, कीटनाशक, पोषक तत्व आदि के प्रयोग से कृषि प्रणाली को परिवर्तित कर दिया। हरित क्रांति का प्रभाव यहां के कृषि पर स्पष्ट रूप से दिखाई पड़ता है। इस क्षेत्र में खाद्यान्न फसलों या नगदी फसलों सभी का उत्पादन व्यवसायिक तौर पर किया जाता है। प्रति हेक्टेयर उत्पादन राष्ट्रीय मानक के आसपास है, इस क्षेत्र में मुख्य रूप से खरीफ, रबी, जायद (गरमा) की खेती की जाती

का प्रकार बोए जाने की अवधि काटे जाने की अवधि में का नाम

अक्टूबर-नवंबर जून-जुलाई मई-जुन

मार्च-अप्रैल नवंबर – दिसंबर जुलाई-अगस्त गेहूं, मटर, सरसों, आलू, राजमा, मक्का धान, गन्ना, तिलहन, आदि राई, मक्का, जुट, मरवा , मूँग आदि



परंपरागत कृषि में प्रित हेक्टेयर उत्पादन बहुत कम था। किसी के प्रारूप में परिवर्तन होने से अब वैज्ञानिक तरीका से खेती, कृषि यंत्रों का प्रयोग, नए-नए तकनीक का प्रयोग, रासायनिक खाद का उचित मात्रा में प्रयोग, कीटनाशकों का प्रयोग, पोषक तत्वों का प्रयोग, उन्नत बीजों का प्रयोग आदि से प्रित हेक्टेयर उत्पादन में काफी वृद्धि हुई है।

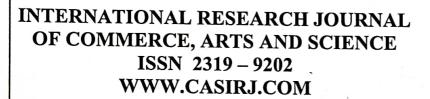
श्वेत क्रांति हरित क्रांति का अनुसरण किया है। जिससे ऑपरेशन फ्लंड के नाम से जाना जाता है। श्वेत क्रांति के कारण ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के विकास में काफी सहायता मिली है। छोटे किसान के आय में वृद्धि हुई है। इससे ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बेकारी दूर होगी, इसी कड़ी में बकरी पालन से छोटे किसानों के आय में वृद्धि हुई है। अरिया का स्थान बकरी पालन में प्रथम है।

मुख्य रूप से हम कह सकते हैं कि कृषि प्रारूप के परिवर्तित स्वरूप में भूमि, जोत का आकार, मिट्टी का प्रकार, खेती का स्वरूप, जलवायु, वर्षा, तापमान, सिंचाई कृषि भूमि का प्रकार, परिवार का आकार, किसानों का आर्थिक दशा, परिवहन, नई तकनीक, कृषि यंत्र, बाजार, सरकारी नीति, मजदूरों का पलायन, हरित क्रांति आदि कारक इस जिले के किसी प्रारूप को परिवर्तित करने में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान है।



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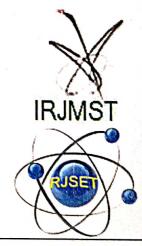
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Editor's Note

The editors of the research journal of Indian cultural, social and The eattors of the research Journal of Median Cultural, Social and philosophical streams 'ANUŚILANA' would take it as their duty to express the philosophical streams AINUOILATIA would take it as then duty to express the deep gratitude to the contributors and readers of the previous Volume LXXXIV. deep gratitude to the contributors and readers of the previous volume DAAAIV.

Once again I would like to express that this research journal of Indian cultural, Once again I would like to express that any research journal of mental curtural, social and philosophical streams has received such an encouraging response social and philosophical succins has received sach an encouraging response from all corners from its readers and contributors and you are aware that the from an corners from its readers and contributors and you are aware that the decision of publishing the journal six monthly was reconsidered by the editors and found that it was just inevitable to bring out even six monthly volume with and round that it was just increase to oring out even six month, volume with all the themes and areas of studies, being taken care of by the 'ANUŚILANA'. So, keeping in view the interest of readers and contributors, teachers and students, institutions and society, it was decided to continue bringing out the journal presently on quarterly basis, along with a few additional issues for the time being, which has already come in to effect by now.

In the previous Volume of 'ANUSILANA', it was considered publishing the articles mostly related with the studies in the field of Social Sciences and also various fields of Philosophy etc.. The present Volume LXXXV of the journal is also having articles related to the various fields of

Philosophical & Cultural studies, Social Sciences and others.

With immense gratefulness, once again I would like to express my deep and humble concern to the readers and the contributors of the volumes of this journal, who are the real ambassador of this journal to make it so popular and familiar amongst the scholars and the academic communities of different disciplines. As by now, all respected readers of the journal are convinced that with encouraging response from our readers and contributors from verious corners on various themes on Indian cultural, social and philosophical street 'ANUŚILAN' was seen converted as on quarterly basis, along with additional issue of the publication purpose.

I experience and gratefulness to Dr. Jayant Upadhyay and Dr. Pramod Kumar Singh, the editors of the journal, who are the real personalities behind the shape, popularity and all success of the 'ANUŚĪLANA'. I find it really appreciable that despite their several other commitments, how efficiently and coolly they handle the events and overcome a number of hurdles in the way while bringing out the volumes of the journal. Once again I express my best wishes and feel personally obliged to both of them for their taking all kinds of pain in bringing out the volumes of the journal so regularly and efficiently in such a good scholarly shape. Also I request humbly to the readers and contributors of our journal to continue encouraging us with the same supporting spirit. Each suggestion and comment for the improvement of the journal is always welcomed.

M. Rowh

Hony. Editor

Volume LXXXV 1st June, 2019

EARLY CHILD REARING PRACTICES AND DELINQUENT BEHAVIOUR IN ADOLESCENCE

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The study was conducted to assess the role of child rearing practice in the development of delinquent behavior in adolescents. A sample of 50 delinquents and 50 non-delinquents were interviewed for the purpose of investigation. Their socioeconomic status, perceived child rearing practices and types as well as severity of delinquency were objectively measured. Results reflected that low socioeconomic status, extreme permissive and authoritatian child rearing practices, were the important factors in delinquency.

Delinquent behavior are acts that are carried out by a minor below the age of 18 years, that do not conform to the moral or legal standards of society. It is also known "juvenile offending" as the act of participating in unlawful behavior as minors. In most countries for criteria of identifying a child to be delinquent is that he had be below the age of 18 years at the time of committing illegal, minoral activities. (जब किसी बच्चे द्वारा कोई कानून विरोधी या समाज विरोधी कार्य किया जाता है तो उसे किशोर अपराध या बाल अपराध (delinquency) कहते हैं।)

But in India the age criterion has been modified after the Nirbhaya Gang rape Case in Delhi committed in December 2012. This case had tremendous impact on public perception of the Act. One of the accused in the 2012 Delhi gang rape was a few months younger than 18 years of age. He was tried in a juvenile court (NDTV,2015). One of the convicts was found to be juvenile and sentenced to 3 years in a reform home (TNN (31 August 2013). Eight writ petitions alleging the Act and its several provisions to be unconstitutional were heard by the Supreme Court of India in the second week of July 2013 and were dismissed holding the Act to be constitutional. Demands for a reduction of the age of juveniles from 18 to 16 years were also turned down by the supreme court when the Union of India stated that there is no proposal to reduce the age of a juvenile.

On 31 July 2013 Subramanian Swamy, a BJP politician filed a Public Interest Litigation in the Supreme Court of India seeking that the boy be tried as an adult in a court. The Court asked the juvenile court to delay its verdict (The times of India 2013 tehelka 2013). After the Supreme Court allowed the juvenile court to give its verdict, the boy was

sentenced to 3 years in a reform home on 31 August 2013 (BBC News, 2015). The victim's mother criticized the verdict and said that by not punishing the juvenile the court was encouraging other teenagers to commit similar crimes (CNN, 2014).

In July 2014, Minister of Women and Child Development, Maneka Gandhi said that they were preparing a new law which will allow 16-year-olds to be tried as adult. She said that 50% of juvenile crimes were committed by teens who thought that they get away with it. She added that changing the law, which will allow them to be tried for murder and rape as adults, would scare them (IBN live 2014). The bill was introduced in the Parliament by Maneka Gandhi on 12 August 2014 (The Indian Express, 2014). On 22 April 2015, the Cabinet cleared the final version after some changes (DNA India, Business Standard, 2015). A revamped juvenile justice Bill was passed in the Lok Sabha on 7 May 2015. The new bill will allow minors in the age group of 16-18 to be tried as adults if they commit heinous crimes. The crime will be examined by the juvenile justice board to ascertain if the crime was committed as a child or an adult (Zee News, 2015). This Bill got the Presidential assent on 31 December 2015. And known as juvenile justice (Care and Protection of enildren) Act, 2015. This is an Act to and among the law relating to children alleged and found to by the condition with law and children in need of care and protection by calering to their basic needs through proper care, protection, development, treatment, social re-integration, by adopting a child friendly approach in the adjudication and disposal of matters in the best interest of children and for their rehabilitation through processes provided and institutions and bodies established, herein under and for matters connected there with or incidental there to.

The bill will allow a juvenile justice Board, which would include psychologists and sociologists, to decide whether a juvenile criminal in the age group of 16-18 should be tried as an adult or not (NDTV 2015, Business standard 2015). The bill introduced concepts from the Hague convention on Protection of Children and Cooperation in Respect of Inter country Adoption (HCCH), 1993 which were missing protection of children and Co-operation in respect of Intercountry Adoption (or Hague Adoption convention) is an international convention trafficking in an effort to protect those involved from the corruption, adoption (Learning the Law,2016). The Convention has been considered recognition of intercountry adoption to ensure that adoptions under the

convention will generally be recognized and given effect in other party countries. However, delinquency is a universal phenomenon and the three largest predictors of juvenile delinquency are:

Parenting style: A parenting style is a psychological construct representing standard strategies that parents use in their child rearing. The quality of parenting can be more essential than the quantity of time spent with the child. For instance, a parent can spend an entire afternoon with his or her child, yet the parent may be engaging in a different activity and not demonstrating enough interest towards the child. Parenting styles are the representation of how parents respond to and make demands on their children. Parenting practices are specific behavious, while parenting styles represent broader patterns of parenting practices. There are following types of parenting styles, as

Permissive: parenting, characterized by a lack of consequence based discipline and encompassing two subtypes known as: (a) Neglectful parenting characterized by a lack of monitoring and thus of knowledge of the child's activities and (b) Indulgent" parenting, characterized by affirmative enablement of misbehavior.

Authoritarian" parenting, characterized by house discussions refusal to justify discipline on any basis other than "be

Democratic Parenting Style, Characterized by and and reasonable understanding the child and dealing with emotional belance. The extreme quality of permissive and Authoritarian parenting styles are most likely to predict delinquency being.

Peer group association, particularly with antisocial peer groups, as is more likely when adolescents are left unsupervised. A peer group is both a social group and a primary group of people who have similar interests (homophily), age, background, or social status. The members of this group are likely to influence the person's beliefs and behavior. Peer groups contain hierarchies and distinct patterns of behavior. In a high school setting for example 18 year olds are a peer group with 14 year olds because they share similar and paralleled life experiences in school together. In contrast, teachers do not share students as a peer group because teachers and students fall into two different roles and experiences. During adolescence, peer groups tend to face dramatic changes. Adolescents tend to spend more time with their peers and have less adult supervision.

Socioeconomic status (SES) is an economic and sociological combined total measure of a person's work experience and of an individual's or family's economic and social position in relation to others, based on household income, earner's education and occupation are examined, as well as combined income, whereas for an individual's

SES only their own attributes are assessed. Poor socioeconomic status is

often attributed to causing delinquency in children.

Purpose of present study was to assess the role of parenting style in the development of delinquency in children. A sample of 50 delinquents and 50 non-delinquents were interviewed for the purpose of investigation.

Results indicated that permissive and authoritarian parenting style were more responsible for developing delinquent behavior in adolescents. Basukinath (2002) in his Ph.D. work also revealed that parental abuse, rejection and permissiveness were important causes of delinquency in children.

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A STUDY OF ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR IN ADOLESCENCE IN THE LIGHT OF FAMILY PREDICTORS

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ABSTRACT

The goal of the present study was to examine the combined and unique ability of different aspects of family functioning to predict involvement in antisocial behavior in a large nonclinical (community) sample of adolescents. Distinction was made between global (e.g., family socioeconomic status), distal (dispositional characteristics of parents), contextual (family characteristics), and proximal (parent-child interaction) factors that operate within families. Results show that proximal factors were significant predictors of antisocial behavior, independent of their shared variance with other factors.

Consistent with the hypothesized meditational model, the effects of distal and contextual factors appear to be mostly indirect: after their association with proximal factors was taken into account, these factors were no longer significantly related to antisocial behavior. The implications of these findings for planning of developmentally appropriate interventions for adolescents and their families are discussed.

METHOD

Sample

The sample consisted of 508 families with an adolescent (254 females and 254 males). Three age groups were included: early adolescence (12 and 13 years old), middle adolescence (14 and 15 years), and late adolescence (between 16 and 18 years). The parent sample consisted of 969 parents (502 mothers and 467 fathers). Most of the families (91%) were intact families; 7% of the parents were divorced or separated, and 2% were widowed.

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Proximal Factors: Parental Behavior. Several constructs regarding the parent child-rearing behaviors were assessed with questionnaires administered to each parent individually. Parental responsiveness, defined as a tendency to rear promptly and sensitively to the child's signals was measured with an 8-iten scale, from the Child-Rearing Questionnaire (NOV; Gerris, van Boxtel Vermulst, et al., 1993). The scale has a 6-point response format (1 complete) disagree to 6 completely agree) and a high internal consistency: .87 and .85, for mothers and fathers respectively. Parental involvement with the child wa assessed using a 7-item scale (alphas .74 and .70). The degree to which a part uses different forms of punishment to discipline the child was assessed using as item scale (Gerris et al., 1993) to be answered on a 6-point scale (alphas .82 ml .81). The next construct assessed was parental monitoring. The 6-item scale assesses the parent's supervision of the child and monitoring of the child's daily activities. The parent was asked to indicate on a 4-point scale (1 almost nothing to 4 almost everything) how much he/she knows about the child's whereabout after school, when the child goes out in the evenings and on weekends, etc. (alphas .77 and .78). Finally, the degree to which a parent shows consistent and parent shows consistent shows consistent and parent shows consistent shows consis predictable behavior was measured by an 8-item scale from the Parents Dimensions Inventory (PDI; Slater & Power, 1987) alphas .65 and .58. Proximal Factors: Quality of the Parent-Adolescent Relationship. The first scale.

Attachment, consists of 9 items and manufacture Relationship.

Attachment, consists of 9 items and measures the degree of closeness, intimacly and trust that the parent experiences in the degree of closeness, intimacly that the parent experiences in the degree of closeness, intimacly the parent experiences in the degree of closeness in the degree of cl and trust that the parent experiences in the relationship with the child. The second construct, Rejection, defined as second construct, Rejection, defined as pa-rental dissatisfaction with the child's physical, intellectual, and emotional characteristics and emotional characteristics. physical, intellectual, and emotional characteristics, was measured by a 12-item a modified scale. Both scales are from a modified version of the Parental Stress Index Questionnaire (Abidin, 1983; Gerris et al. 1999) Questionnaire (Abidin, 1983; Gerris et al., 1993), and have a 6-point response in 1000 and 72 Alphas were: .81 and .84 for Rejection and .73 and .76 for Attachment. In order

to assess the amount of conflict between adolescents and their parents, parents were asked to indicate on a 5-point scale (1 never to 5 very often) how often they quarrel with their son/daughter about 15 issues (Dekovic', 1999a). The internal con-sistency was .85 and .86.

Distal Factors: Parental Characteristics. The Parental Depression Scale (Abidin, 1983; Gerris et al., 1993) consists of 9 items and measures the degree to which the parent feels unhappy, sad, and dissatisfied with his/her own life (alphas .84 and .85). The degree to which the parent feels competent to deal with childrearing tasks was assessed with the 13-item Competence in Parenting Scale (Abidin, 1983; Gerris et al., 1993), alphas .85 and .87.

Contextual Factors: Quality of Family Relationship. The emotional involvement of family members with each other, family cohesion, was measured by FACES III (Olson, Portner, & Lavee, 1985). The scale consists of 23 items to be answered on a 4-point scale (1 never to 4 always). The internal consistency was .81 for mother and .80 for fathers. The second scale assesses the quality of relationship between parents, marital satisfaction. On a 6-point scale, parents can indicate whether they agree with each of 7 items (e.g., "I would like to stay with my husband/wife forever"), alpha's .84 and .80.

Global Factors: SES and Family Com-position. The family composition was defined as one- versus two-parent families. The SES was composed of paternal and maternal occupation and level of employment. The distribution of SES was as follows: 29% lower-class, 62% middle-class, and 9% upper-class.

The mother's and father's reports were significantly correlated on each measure of family functioning, correlations coefficients varying from .23 to .55. Therefore, for each measure, the mother's and father's scores were averaged.

Descriptive Analysis

Table 1 Shows the means, standard deviations, and intercorrelations among the measures of antisocial behavior and family functioning. For all variables, we examined sex and age differences by con-ducting 2 (gender) 3 (age: early, middle, and late adolescence) analyses of variance (ANOVA) on outcome measure (antisocial behavior) and on family predictors.

Regarding antisocial behavior, a significant main effect of gender was found, F(1, 496) 5 12.74, p < .001, with boys showing a higher level of such behavior (M.57) than girls (M.5.42). Age also produced a significant main effect, F(2, 496) 14.32, p < .01. The age effects show a typical, inverted U-shaped curve: the highest level of antisocial behavior was reported in middle adolescence.

The measures of family functioning produced only few effects of gender and age. Parents tend to punish their sons more often than their daughters, F(1, 482) 5 18.86, p < .001 (M boys 3.07; M girls 2.73), and tend to report more rejection, F(1, 462) 5 8.50, p < .01, if adolescent is a boy (M boys 2.20; M girls 2.05). As

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adolescents grow older, parents tend to use less punishment, F(2, 482) 5 17.01, p adolescents grow order, parents tend to descent grow order, parents tend to have F(2, 482) = 4.61, p < .01. The < .001, and tend to monitor then sales with adolescent age, F(2, 461) 5 6.64, p

The only significant gender age inter-action was found for monitoring, F(2,

482) 5 4.61, p < .01. During early adolescence, parents seem to supervise their daughters more than their sons, but this difference disappears in middle and late adolescence.

As can be seen in Table 1, the proximal, distal, and contextual factors operating within the family were clearly related. The magnitude of the correlation coefficients, which varied from .04 to .63 with an average of .29, indicated also that each of the factors contributed unique information about the family. Global factors were less strongly associated with other measures. The correlations varied from .00 to 26, with an average of .07.

Most of the correlations between family functioning and adolescent antisocial behavior were significant, though moderate to low in magnitude. Higher levels of antisocial behavior were associated with less adequate parenting (lower level of parental support, less consistency, less supervision, and more punitive practices); lower quality of the relationship between adolescents and parents, lower degree of emotional involvement between the family members; and on the part of the parents, more uncertainty regarding their own role as parents and more depressive feelings. The satisfaction regarding mar-ital relationship was only marginally related to antisocial behavior. The socioeconomic status of the family and family composition were unrelated to antisocial behaviors.

Predicting Antisocial Behavior From Family Functioning

Relative importance of family factors: In order to examine the relative importance of the distinguished groups of family factors, hierarchical multiple regression analyses were used with adolescent anti-social behavior as the dependent variable and five sets of family functioning measures as predictors. In Table 2, a summary of the regressions analyses is shown. For each of these predictor sets, the results are presented when the predictor set was entered on the first step of the regression (direct effects) and when the same predictor was entered on the last step (after variance of the other predictors was

TABLE 1 Mcans, Standard Deviations, and Correlations Among Antisocial Behavior and Family Functioning Measures	d Devio	tions,	and Co	rrelatio	ns Am	TABLE ong An	1 tisocial	Behav	ior and	Family	y Funct	ioning	Measu	23		
Variable	W	SD	-	64	က	4	10	9	7	80	6	10	=	12	13	14
 Antisocial Behavior 	.49	8														
Proximal Factors: Behavior																
2. Responsiveness	4.86	.49	18	ı												
3. Involvement	4.02	19:	17	.55	1											
4. Punishment	2.89	8.	.18	90	.05	I										
5. Monitoring	3.30	.31	26	.43	.33	1.04	1									
6. Consistency	4.20	.59	-,17	83.	.14	90:	60.	1								
Proximal Factors: Relationship																
7. Attachment	5.17	.59	23	.61	.31	21	.40	58	ı							
8. Rejection	2.13	2	.26	41	22	.33	32	-,19	-,63	i						
9. Conflict	5.09	.48	.32	19	12	86.	28	16	38	.47	ı					
Distal Factors																
10. Parental Depression	2.08	8	20	34	18	23	22	26	55	8 <u>7</u>	27	I				
11. Parental Competence	4.78	83.	26	.61	.26	27	36	ģ	.64	J.	41	62	ı			
Contextual Factors																
12. Cohesion	3.12	.52	20	.49	.47	Ş	.40	8	.44	98.	19	.36	.42	1		
13. Marital Satisfaction	5.19	79	-,11	.14	90.	06	.12	.16	.20	8.	17	40	.29	.32	ı	
Global Factors																
14. SES	2.21	.68	.04	.16	.26	.17	90.	ا. 90.	.03	.01	8.	0	01	.18	.03	ı
15. Family Composition	1.92	.27	05	00.	.03	.01	06	.13	01	.02	.05	13	90.	.03	.18	03

Note. Correlations higher than .10 are significant at p < .05.

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When entered on the first step, four of the five sets of family predictors accounted for a significant percentage of variance in antisocial behavior. It factors closer to the adolescent's everyday experience (proximal factors accounted for the largest amount of the variance. The only set of factors that we not significantly related to antisocial behavior was the set of global family factors. Within each set of predictors, several individual predictors emerged important: (a) monitoring (beta .22) and consistency (-.14) within the set proximal factors: behavior; (b) rejection (.15) and conflict (.26) within the set proximal factors: relationship; and (c) parental competence (-.30) and family proximal factors: relationship; and (c) parental competence (-.30) and family proximal factors: relationship; and (d) parental factors, respectively.

However, when each of the predictor sets was entered on the last step (i.e., whe effects of other predictors were con-trolled), only proximal factors continued be associated with adolescent antisocial behavior.

Test of the mediational model: In the preceding analyses we examined the combined and unique predictive power of each set of family factors. The analyses showed that proximal factors are significant unique predictors and antisocial behavior, that is, the effects of these factors remain significant after the other predictors are controlled for. A further step in examining the relationship between family factors and adolescent antisocial behavior concerns a test of the mediational model, an assumption from a social interactional perspective that the distal, contextual, and global factors exert their influence through proximal factors.

In order to test the mediational model, it is necessary to prove first the predictors, mediator, and the outcome are inter-related (Baron & Kenny, 1986). We already established that: (a) proximal factors (mediator) and distal an contextual factors (predictors) are related (see Table 1); (b) proximal factors at associated with antisocial behavior (outcome) (column 4 in Table 2); and (column 4 in Table 2) (see Table 1); (b) proximal factors are reduced in the mediational model, because they were only weakly associated with both proximal factors are showing that the effects of distal and contextual factors are reduced after controlling for the proximal factors.

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TABLE 2

Predicting Adolescent Antisocial Behavior From Family Functioning

	Entered	First	Entered	Last
Variable	R ² Change	F Value	R ² Change	F Value
Proximal Factors: Behavior	.10	9.09***	.03	2.57*
Proximal Factors: Relationship	.13	20.30***	.05	8.34***
Distal Factors	.08	17.12***	.00	.55
Contextual Factors	.05	11.28***	.00	.46
Global Factors	.01	1.01	.01	1.53

Note. Total R^2 for all predictors is .18, F = 6.22, p < .001. p < .05. ** p < .01. *** p < .001.

In a series of hierarchical regression analyses, antisocial behavior was predicted from proximal factors in the first step, and distal and contextual factors in the second step. If the mediational model is valid, then previously significant associations between distal and contextual factors, on one hand, and antisocial behavior on the other hand, will cease to exist after controlling for the proximal factors. When entered in the second step, after controlling for the proximal factors, distal and contextual factors were no longer significant. Examination of the changes in the magnitude of the beta coefficients showed that the mediational effect was especially strong for parental competence and family cohesion.



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Editor's Note

The editors of the research journal of Indian cultural, social and philosophical streams 'ANUŚĪLANA' would take it as their duty to express the deep gratitude to the contributors and readers of the previous Volume LXXVIII. Once again I would like to express that this research journal of Indian cultural, social and philosophical streams has received such an encouraging response from all corners from its readers and contributors and you are aware that the decision of publishing the journal six monthly was reconsidered by the editors and found that it was just inevitable to bring out even six monthly volume with all the themes and areas of studies, being taken care of by the 'ANUŚĪLANA'. So, keeping in view the interest of readers and contributors, teachers and students, institutions and society, it was decided to continue bringing out the journal presently on quarterly basis, along with a few additional issues for the time being, which has already come in to effect by now.

In the previous Volume of 'ANUŚĪLANA', it was considered publishing the articles mostly related with the studies in the field of Social Sciences and also various fields of Philosophy etc.. The present Volume LXXIX of the journal is also having articles related to the various fields of Philosophical & Cultural studies, Social Sciences and others.

With immense gratefulness, once again I would like to express my deep and humble concern to the readers and the contributors of the volumes of this journal, who are the real ambassador of this journal to make it so popular and familiar amongst the scholars and the academic communities of different disciplines. As by now, all respected readers of the journal are convinced that with encouraging response from our readers and contributors from various corners on various themes on Indian cultural, social and philosophical streams, 'ANUŚĪLANA' has been converted as on quarterly basis, along with a few additional issues for the publication purpose.

I express my heartiest congratulations and gratefulness to Dr. Jayant Upadhyay and Dr. Pramod Kumar Singh, the editors of the journal, who are the real personalities behind the shape, popularity and all success of the 'ANUŚĪLANA'. I find it really appreciable that despite their several other commitments, how efficiently and coolly they handle the events and overcome a number of hurdles in the way while bringing out the volumes of the journal. Once again I express

my best wishes and feel personally obliged to both of them for their taking all kinds of pain in bringing out the volumes of the journal so regularly and efficiently in such a good scholarly shape. Also I request humbly to the readers and contributors of our journal to continue encouraging us with the same supporting spirit. Each suggestion and comment for the improvement of the journal is

M. Rmhh

Volume LXXIX 1st April, 2018

always welcomed.

Hony. Editor

GLOBALIZATION, CULTURE AND IDENTITY: SOME REFLECTIONS

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The present exhibits the past. Humans are the carriers of the beliefs, traditions and cultural values practiced in a particular society they belong to. Modernity is understood only in terms of and with reference to that is ruined and the dated. History; the gone, the past, the done and the over becomes 'the other' for Modernity. History is a way of looking at the past and that is how we may treat it as the other. It is as if I can view it from a third person perspective. Though it does not belong to me yet at the same time it helps me to understand where I belong to. One may look at it as a knowledge or as an event or the historical narratives in the form of folklore, art-forms, fables, music, crafts, skills and attires men and women followed in a particular time period are carried forward to the present times by generations after generations. History talks of the ways and patterns of the social structures once existed. In other words, it addresses the 'How' of things? Or 'How' things existed? And Culture as a discipline of knowledge probably addresses as to 'What' existed? In this way every form of modernity is equally a 'potential history' and the ways of life or lifestyles followed by the people in a specific period is a 'potential culture' for times to come. This approach is known to be Post-modernist.

Scholars, on the one hand, like Max Weber and Durkhiem admit culture as a totality of whatever we do, scholars like Taylor would define culture as the sum total of the beliefs, ideas, customs, laws, moral, arts and other capabilities and skills acquired by man as a member of society¹. Thus, Culture is to be understood as a set of transactions, processes, practices, technologies people follow; represented by the institutions departing knowledge or out of which things and events are produced, to be experienced, lived out and given meaning and value to in different ways. Every culture has a social, economic religious and a normative pattern. Culture stands out for a broader term generally used to refer to the set-up or a system which is followed by a particular society. A society can not be imagined without a value-system. Is it so that every culture is known by its values? So much so, it seems difficult to decide if Values followed by a particular society would define the

situations. Under this situation there be responsibility for both parents and media programmers to provide opportunities to prevent aggressive behavior via preparing positive activities and fitting the programs based on adolescents' psychological theories. One important solution for this problem might be helping the adolescents to acquire their identity as soon as possible and to release their inner conflicts so that they can restore their positive self-esteem. In other words, when adolescents have less conflict, perhaps their tendency to watch the movies with the theme of aggression is decreased. On the other hand, when teenagers have high and positive self-esteem, they do not get influenced by any program they watch.

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EARLY PARENTHOOD AND ITS EFFECT ON CHILDREN'S DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR

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Teenage pregnancy cases figure are on the rise nowadays. Teenage pregnancy lead to teenage parenthood. Teenagers are minors and not competent for bearing another child mentally, physically and financially. Teenagers who engage in parenthood at adolescent stage of life tend have incomplete education, low standard of employment and have broken marriage. As a side effect, the teenage mothers and child faces the outcome. Besides that, the young mothers pay less attention to their child, less tolerant to their child's disobedience, very negative parenting styles approached towards the children and more prone to hurt their children's. Infants of teenage parents are at increased risk for low birth-rate weight, low cognitive development and educational attainment, behavioural problems and early age parents themselves.

Keywords: teenage parenthood, adolescent, pregnancy

On year 2010, the Star newspaper exposed the teenage pregnancy statistics. Between the month of January to April, the reported number of teenage pregnancy in Malaysia by the welfare department was 111 ("Teen pregnancies", 2010). On the newspaper report, statistics shows that teenage pregnancy occurrence have been increasing throughout the years in Malaysia. In year 2008, the number of reported cases was 107 and in year 2009 was 131 cases. One thing to be considered is that, the number of unheard cases is unknown figures. Not only in Malaysia, but this immoral phenomenon have been rising in many countries too. Teenage pregnancy can be defined as conceiving of infant in a young women who is below legal adult age which varies according to countries (Kaplowitz ,2006). Teenage pregnancy is just the beginning of a major complication. Teenage pregnancy eventually pilots a pregnant teenager to teenage parenthood. This transition considered to be a negative development because teenage parenthood leads to many other problem and links to one another problem and goes on. Parenthood can be described as a state of being a parent (Cambridge Dictionaries Online). In specific, parenthood is a condition where involvement in the Childs growth, raising and responsibilities relies. Parenthood doesn't only evolve based on the biological relationship. Teenagers are not considered as adults because they are still young to bear a child and be ready for a family and to raise a kid mentally and physically ("Teenagers

are not ready", 2010). They are also kids which need guidance. They have no stable economic status and depend on their parents; therefore it's impractical for teenager to be encouraged to get heavy with child. They get pregnant and misguided due to the emotional and hormonal changes happening at that period of time. When teenagers are kids and different style of parenting is needed to raise them, is it realistic for them to raise a kid and fit into parenthood? How will these teenage kids' kids would be?

Causes of Teenage Parenthood: First of all, there should be fundamental cause for every phenomenon. There are many campaigns run by government, non-government organisations, schools and other sources regarding the fallbacks of teenage pregnancy and teenage parenthood. Thou this phenomenon are increasing. There could be some instinctive causal factors which direct children's towards this phenomenon. One of the reason which leads to teenage pregnancy is single parenting. Kids living with single parent caused by divorce or separation are unchangeable factor. These kids tend to have greater chances to engage in early pregnancy compared to those who demised one of their parents. Children of single parents also tend to engage in sexual intercourse earlier compared to children's of normal family. Female children's are likely to become teenage parents because their parents either have authoritarian parenting style or neglectful parenting styles. Besides that, greater communication between parents and the female child also relates to higher chance of prevalence on early pregnancy. Not only that, female children's who also communicate their sexual behaviour with their parents also tend to engage the least in sexual activities which evade early pregnancy. Also, kids who don't grow up with their biological parents are more likely to become teenage parents. (Wellings, Wadsworth, Johnson, Field and Macdowall, 1999).

Besides that, According to, Coley and Chase-Lansdale (1998), it can be concluded that female teenagers low in educational intention expected to have higher chance to turn out to be teenage mothers than their highly-accomplishing colleagues. In a recent study, researchers reported that one out of three adolescent mothers withdraw from school before conceiving (Maynard, 1995). Coley and Chase-Lansdale (1998) also claims that female teenagers who grow in poor economic status by single parent also lead to teenage parenthood of the child. More to the point, parents' low educational level also pilot to teenage parenthood of the female teenagers. Adolescent member growing up in poverty housing area and single mother house-holds are also at greater possibility in engaging in teenage parenthood. Poverty plays an important role in leading teenager to early pregnancy and parenthood because these life experiences on poverty such as withdrawal from

school, common unmarried parenthood examples, unemployment and lack of educational chances serves as underlying origins to teenage parenthood especially on females. These life experiences causes narrow life alternatives to the children which can be said leads to early pregnancy. Besides that, adolescent pregnancy associates with other immoral behaviours as well such as alcohol and drug use. These activities are also to be said as the central cause of direction towards sexual activity (Paikoff, 1995).

In a study done by Coley and Chase-Lansdale (1998) the main reason leading to pregnancy is the least knowledge on sexual education. Adolescent childbearing important behaviour is one's own decision. One have to decide whether to use the birth control methods or not, and must make a choice whether to abort the child or not or to raise the child or put the child for adoption once the child is given to birth. In conjunction with statistics, teenager didn't use any contraception method on their first sexual interaction. Teenagers use contraception but in an unsuccessful manner. It can be said that they are trying to avoid pregnancy in a way but unaware of the right method. Deficient in understanding concerning reproduction and contraception, inadequate admittance to family planning and health services and insufficient capability to forecast and to be ready for sexual activity are the causes of unwanted early pregnancy and child birth among low revenue adolescents. Beyond that, research has stated that teenagers who have very low emotional support tend to be more active teenage motherhood. Teenagers attain emotional closeness through early sex and motherhood.

A study done by East and Jacobson (2001) has exhibit the effect of teenage parenthood on the parent's siblings. The outcome clearly shows that the sisters of teenage parents are much involved in the drug abuse cases, becoming alcoholic, heavy partying and more prone to getting pregnant at teenage themselves. All these behavioural problems are classified as precursors to becoming teenage parents. At the beginning of research, siblings from both genders are taken as research subjects and females were more affected by their elder's pregnancies than male. This might be due to their feeling of envy which pushed them to outbid their elders. They also spend a great deal of time in assisting their elder siblings to raise the baby. This exposes the siblings to early parenting and they unconsciously are prone to become teenage parents themselves. Moreover, siblings from the same sex are much more close to each other which make the elder sibling as a role model to the younger ones. In case of elder sibling being a mother, the younger ones look up to this too. From the research, it can also be concluded that siblings with teenage parents are more sexually active and significantly loses their virginity more than those with no teenage parents. They also

have low level of interest in education and are greatly involved in disciplinary complaints than normal kids. This may contribute to early pregnancies among siblings with teenage parent siblings. To simplify, siblings of teenage parents are unconsciously accepting their elders attitude or decision to have baby's at early stage of their life, thus they lose in treats in all other aspects such as maintain good social image and achievement in educations.

Role of Adolescent Parenthood: In Katz-Wise, Priess and Hyde's (2010) research role of mother and father is clearly explained. Genderroles are the visible psychological change in individuals as they move to parenthood. Women's biological task in parenthood such as breast feeding together with social norms places females as the homemaker. Men, plays a minor biological part in parenthood and often known as the worker. According to the individual's perception towards their role in parenthood, females understand their part as something they "are", whereas the males understand their fatherhood character as something they "do". The research also claims that the fathers role in parenthood is seem to be more as "helping" than "sharing" the parental tasks. Since males are only need for parenthood as source of income, teenage males tend to wear out easily of their commitment as father. Besides, they only distinguish their role as what they "do" which shows less commitment on parenthood. This leaves kids under the parenting of mother, which then puts the females to be the provider for the household. They start working and loose attachment with their kids. Less attachment leads to problems to the kids.

A study by Wellings et all, (1999) shows that, 4% of men and 13% of women have engaged in teenage parenthood. This difference is caused by the unawareness of men regarding the existence of their child, thus the females has to bear all the responsibility of raising the child. Teenage parenthood is not advisable because it is a pregnancy before full economic independence which direct towards poverty. Every negative consequences faced by teenage parents are mainly related to poverty and socio-economical imbalance. This can be explained by the income of adolescent family is very low. This is due to the single parenting, as in the mother only sourcing for the family income. This shows females are more responsible in parenthood caused by early pregnancy. The female's responsibility comprises of emotional support, attachment, and economic provider. For a young teenage female, it is hard to pull it all together.

Coley and Chase-Lansdale (1998) characterise Father's role as very important in parenthood regardless of age of the father. They state that paternal attachment shape the child's growth and development., it is found that teenagers who are attached in some way with their biological

father or stepfather were good in their education, behaviour and emotional performance than teenagers from weak fatherly conditions. Another interesting factor is that, lost of involved fathers affects the child more negatively than no fatherly bond at all. This shows the importance of fathers in parenthood.

Besides, roles of male teenagers in teenage pregnancy are not clearly implicated. Aspects like making abortion and adoption have arrived in insignificant research concentration. Thou, researches happen to hollow out the causes of absents of male adolescent in teenage parenthood. One of it is financial responsibility of male teenagers also increases for the teenage female and the baby they produced. Since male teenage parents also drop out of school to take care of the family, the only type of job they are available to is blue-collar jobs. As the blue collar job opportunities decreases in urban areas, directs to declining marriage rates, which leaves kid to have single parent. A recent study also shows male adolescent role in parenthood is negatively oriented. In that token, great number of adolescent mother provide testimonial to have suffered from sexual abuse and forced sexual interaction proceeding to their early relationship on sex and teenage pregnancy (Moore, K.A., Morrison, D.R., Glei, D.A., 1995).

Effect on Children: The role of teenage parent in parenthood has some serious effects on their kids. From the educational development, Kids of teenage parents tend to score very low on developmental tests. They also tend to perform very low in their education compared to their peers who were born to older mothers. This could be the effect of poor socioeconomic status (Wellings et al, 1999). Besides that, children's of young mothers also have break down in cognitive development which starts in preschool level and continues all the way through upcoming school years, contributing to continuity of getting unsuccessful grades. (Moore, Morrison, and Greene, 1997). In can be simplified that single parenting causes poverty and poverty links to poor educational attainment in kids too.

Coley and Chase-Lansdale (1998) stated that young mothers are known to be pleasant, thou they don't talk so much, not of the loving type and friendly types to their children. Subsequently, adolescent mothers more likely to produce dull environment at home. They also find their children to be more complicated and to have impossible hope towards them. This low attachments and poor knowledge attainment of young parents kids leads the child to have attitude trouble. They tend to be more aggressive. As they grow, male teenagers have more tendencies to engage in criminal behaviour and imprisonment. Female teenager of young mothers engage in sexual activity earlier which lead to pregnancy (Moore et all,1997). Not only that, children of teenage mothers,

especially the later-born have a higher chances to be harmed, abandoned and sent to homes. This is the effect of low attachment of mother and children. (Coley and Chase-Lansdale, 1998).

According to Wellings et all, (1999) in Regards to biological factor and Health wise defect on infant due to teenage pregnancies are low-birth-weight of infants, prenatal mortality of infants and higher occurrence of abortions.

Conclusion: Teenage pregnancy only have blissful conclusion in film like Juno. In reality teenagers are not compatible for parenthood as they are also kid. From reviewing past researches and studies, it can be understood that causes of teenage parenthood relies on the core factors such as poverty background, uneducated parents, single parent and other unalterable factors. The effect of teenage parenthood, on the other hand, contributes trail for the reoccurrence of teenage parenthood. In short cause and effect of teenage parenthood links to one another and equips to the increase of teenage parenthood occurrence number. Steps should be taken to change the core factors piloting young's to teenage parenthood. Understanding among parents on the importance of attachment with their kids should be formed because being attached with kids prevents them from engaging in sexual behaviour at young age. Chances must also given to young parent to continue their education by giving financial support so that poverty can be avoided as poverty plays an important role in this issue. Mostly, every cause and effect of pregnancy has links to poverty. To conclude, everyone as part of the society, must help young kids to be on the safer track. Showing them and their parents the causes, the drastic effect of teenage parenthood and the role of parents to keep their children's in the safer path, can decrease teenage parenthood cases.

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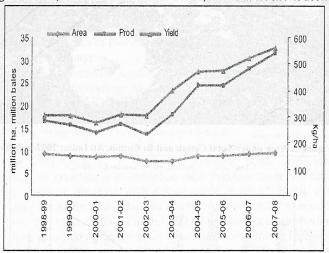
TECHNOLOGY, MARKETS AND THE INCREASING ROLE OF THE CORPORATE SECTOR: EMERGING TREND IN INDIAN AGRICULTURE

Dr. Abdus Salam

H.O.D., Department of Economics, Araria College, Araria, Bihar

After the green revolution in wheat and rice during the late 1960s and early 1970s, which was driven largely by the government, if there is any other crop that has registered a phenomenal growth during the last 6-7 years, it is cotton. Cotton production in India has doubled, from 15.8 million bales in 2001-02 to 31.5 million bales in 2007-08, and is expected to hit 32.2 million bales in 2008-09 (Cotton Advisory Board, 2009) (see figure 1).

Figure 1: Area, Yield and Production of Cotton, All India: 1998/99 to 2007/08



Source: Cotton Advisory Board, 2009.

We all know that this is primarily the result of introducing Bt (Bacillus thuringiensis) technology in cotton. This new technology was formally released in 2002, although it had sneaked into farmers' fields in Gujarat somewhat surreptitiously in 2001. The farmers in Gujarat and elsewhere in India, who used Bt seeds of cotton, found dramatic turnaround in their yields, almost doubling over the period 2000-01 to

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ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT OF ADOLESCENTS WITH REFERENCE TO GENDER

Dr. Basukinath Deptt. of Psychology, A.L.Y. College, Triveniganj, Distt.-Supaul, Bihar

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ABSTRACT

The present study was undertaken to find out emotional intelligence and academic achievement of male and female adolescents. The sample consists of 82 students (41 male and 41 female adolescents) from different schools in Supaul district of Bihar. Emotional intelligence was assessed with the help of Emotional Intelligence Scale developed by Singh and Narain (2014) and academic achievement score were taken from the school records. The results revealed that there exists a significant difference in emotional intelligence of male and female adolescents. It was found that there existed significant difference in academic achievement of female adolescents and male adolescents. The mean emotional intelligence of female adolescents was better than of male adolescents. On the dimensions of emotional intelligence, it was found that there was no significant difference between male and female adolescents on understanding emotions, empathy and handling relations dimensions of emotional intelligence; while it was reported that there was significant difference between male and female adolescents on understanding motivation dimension of emotional intelligence On the other hand, it was found that there existed significant difference in academic achievement of female adolescents and male adolescents.

KEYWORDS: Emotional intelligence, academic achievement, adolescents, gender.

INTRODUCTION

psychological characters. Emotional Human beings have unique intelligence, attitude, aptitude, motivation, empathy are some of them. Each and every individual has variations in the values of these factors. This paper tries to explore whether gender has an influence on emotional intelligence and ISSN: 2349-5928

Humanities & Social Sciences ability to assess academic achievement. Emotional intelligence " is the ability to assets with academic achievement. academic achievement. Emotional interrigent associated with associated with academic performance and utilize emotions and has been found to be associated with academic performance. and utilize emotions and has been found academic performance efficacy and a variety of better outcomes, including academic performance efficacy and a variety of better outcomes, including academic performance academic performance (2010) has opined that emotional intelligence (2010) has opined that emotion and intelligence (2010) has opined that emotion academic performance (2010) has opined that emotion (2010) has opined the emo efficacy and a variety of better outcomes, more efficacy and a variety of better outcomes, and the contract of the variety of better outcomes, and the contract of the variety of better outcomes, and the variety of th & Goroshit, 2012). Rouse (2010) has opinion and social skills that of cognitive capability involving traits and social skills that hat level of emotional intelligence ((high and had)). of cognitive capability involving transfer of cognitive capability involving transfer interpersonal behavior. The level of emotional intelligence ((high and lower process (Drego, 2004). affect a student in the learning process (Drego, 2004).

Kohsar, Haddadi (2004) found that components of emotional intermediate with cognitive mental health and Kohsar, Haddadi (2004) Tourid the cognitive mental health and were significantly correlated with cognitive mental health and female university students. In addition, and female university students. were significantly correlated with observed and significantly correlated with observed and significantly correlated with observed and significantly students. In addition to the considering the significant significantly correlated with observed and significantly correctly co achievement of both male and female university students considering the confidence between male and female university students considering the confidence between male and female university students considering the confidence between male and female university students considering the confidence between male and female university students considering the confidence between male and female university students considering the confidence between male and female university students considering the confidence between male and female university students considering the confidence between male and female university students considering the confidence between male and female university students considering the confidence between male and female university students considering the confidence between male and female university students considering the confidence between male and female university students considering the confidence between male and female university students considering the confidence between male and female university students are considered to the confidence between male and female university students are considered to the confidence between male and female university students are considered to the confidence between male and female university students are considered to the confidence between the confide of emotional intelligence with cognitive mental health and academic achievant. Parker et al (2004) confirmed the of emotional intelligence with cognitive achievas found statistically significant. Parker et al (2004) confirmed that successful group on emotional was found statistically significant. The unsuccessful group on emotional intelligible students scored higher than the unsuccessful group on emotional intelligible. students scored light than (2004) found that trait emotional intelligence obility and academic Petrides, Frederickson, I distribute ability and academic performance moderated the relationship between cognitive ability and academic performance moderated the relationship between cognitive ability and academic performance moderated the relationship between cognitive ability and academic performance moderated the relationship between cognitive ability and academic performance moderated the relationship between cognitive ability and academic performance moderated the relationship between cognitive ability and academic performance moderated the relationship between cognitive ability and academic performance moderated the relationship between cognitive ability and academic performance moderated the relationship between cognitive ability and academic performance moderated the relationship between cognitive ability and academic performance moderated the relationship between cognitive ability and academic performance moderated the relationship between cognitive academic performance moderated academic performanc moderated the relationship state association of emotion- related self-per addition to this, it was found that the association of emotion- related self-per addition to this, it was restricted in academic achievement. Bastian Nettelbeck (2005) found that correlation between emotional intelligent academic achievement were small and not statistically significant.

The review of research suggests that still there is dearth of researches topic, "Emotional Intelligence and Academic Achievement of Adolescen reference to Gender." There are very few researches on the topic investigator tried to explore the topic further.

Hypotheses

There will be no difference in emotional intelligence of male and adolescents.

There will be no difference in emotional intelligence of male and adolescents

with reference to following dimensions of emotional intelligence: a) Understanding

emotions. b) Understanding motivation, c) Empathy, d) Handling relations.

There will be no difference in academic achievement of male and adolescents.

DELIMITATIONS

- Humanities & Social Sciences Reviews The present study was confined to one district randomly selected of 1.
- The present study was confined to two schools in rural area only 2.
- The present study was confined only to 13-16 year students only 3.

METHOD

The sample for the study was 105 Adolescents from two senior secondary schools from Supaul District of Bihar in the age group 13-16 years. The participants were from Government and private schools (Government Senior Secondary School, Bahanvin and Green Valley Public Senior Secondary school, Jahoo). The sample was selected by random sampling method

INSTRUMENTS USED

Emotional Intelligence Scale by Singh and Narain (2014) was used to assess emotional intelligence. The test consists of 31 items. The reliability of the test was .86 and the concurrent validity was .86. The scores of academic achievement were taken from the school records.

PROCEDURE

For the present study, deputy director of education of Supaul was contacted for permission for data collection from Government Senior Secondary School. Afterwards, the principal of the school was contacted for convenient time, so that the normal functioning of the school do not get affected.

For the purpose of data collection from Green Valley Public Senior Secondary school, the management and principal of the school was contacted for permission and suitable time. The data was collected from the school individually by the investigator.

DATA ANALYSIS

In order to analyse the data Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) Version 18 was used. Descriptive statistics like mean, standard deviation and ttest were used

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The aim of present study was to find out emotional intelligence and academic achievement of adolescents with reference to gender. In order to prove the formulated hypotheses, the obtained data after statistical analysis has been tabulated and discussed below

ISSN: 2349-5928

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF HYPOTHESES 1

The analysis and interpretation of hypotheses 1 which states, The analysis and interpretation of male and female adole. The analysis and interpretation of higher than the analysis and higher than the analysi

Variable	Gender	N	Mean	Sd	"T" Value	Significant/Ng+
Emotional	Male	41	19.12	3.55	2.11	Significant
Intelligence	Female	41	20.61	3.03		.05 Level At

NS-NOT SIGNIFICANT

From the Table-1 mean value for emotional intelligence is 19,11 From the Table-1 mean value of standard deviation of the table of standard deviation. 3.55 and 3.03 for male and female. Moreover, the t value of emotions of emotions and the second seco intelligence for male and female is 2.11. This value is significant at .05 | significance. Hence the hypotheses, "There will be no difference in enough intelligence of female and male adolescents" is rejected

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF HYPOTHESES 2

The analsis and interpretation of hypotheses 2 which states, "There be no difference in emotional intelligence of male and female adolescents reference to following dimensions of emotional intelligence: a) Understand emotions, b) Understanding motivation, c) Empathy, d) Handling relation given below:

Table 2: Mean, S.D. And T-Values of Dimensions Of Emot Intelligence Of Adolescents With Reference To Gender

							on a contract
Sr.No.	Dimension	Gender	N	Mean	Sd	"T" Value	Significant/N.S.*
1.	Understanding	Male	41	2.05	.89	0.14	N.S.
	Emotions	Female	41	2.02	.96		
2.	Understanding	Male	41	4.38	1.31	3.31	Significant At
	Motivation	Female	41	5.24	1.19		.01 Level
3.	Empathy	Male Female	41 41	7.10 7.68	1.37 1.19	1.86	Ns
4.	Handling Relations	Male Female	41 41	5.40 5.53	1.65 1.48	.41	Ns

NS-NOT SIGNIFICANT

Table-2 indicates that mean value for understanding emotions dimension of emotional intelligence is 2.05 and 2.02 for male and female respectively and the value of standard deviation is .89 and .96 for male and female adolescents. Moreover, the t value of emotional intelligence for male and female is 2.113. Further, the mean value for understanding motivation dimension of emotional intelligence is 4.38 and 5.24 for male and female respectively and the value of standard deviation is 1.31 and 1.19 for male and female respectively. And the t value of emotional intelligence for boys and girls is 3.31. Moreover, the mean value for empathy dimension of emotional intelligence is 7.10 and 7.68 for male and female adolescents respectively and the value of standard deviation is 1.37 and 1.63 for male and female adolescents respectively. Moreover, the t value of emotional intelligence for male and female adolescents is 1.86. Finally, the mean value for handling relations dimension of emotional intelligence is 5.40 and 5.53 for male and female adolescents respectively and the value of standard deviation is 1.65 and 1.48 for male and female adolescents respectively. The t value of emotional intelligence for male and female adolescents is .41. This is clear from the above discussion that t value for understanding motivation dimension of emotional intelligence is significant at .01 level of significance. And the t values are for other dimensions of emotional intelligence not significant. This implies that the null hypotheses, "There will be no difference in emotional intelligence of male and female adolescents with reference to following dimensions of emotional intelligence: a) Understanding emotions, b) Understanding motivation, c) Empathy, d) Handling relations" is rejected.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF HYPOTHESES 3

The analysis and interpretation of hypotheses 3 which states that there will be no difference in emotional intelligence of male and female adolescents is given below:

Table 3: Mean, S.D. And T-Values of Academic Achievement of Adolescents With Reference To Gender

A.	Gender		Mean	Sd	"T" Signification Value		t/N.S.*	
Academic Achievement	Male	41	212.63	116.03	3.46	Significant	At	
remevement	Female	41	291.31	96.52		.01 Level		

NS-NOT SIGNIFICANT

Table-3 indicates mean value for academic achievement 212.63 and 291.31 for male and female adolescents respectively and the value of standard deviation is

116.03 and 96.52 for male and female adolescents respectively. More male and female is 3.46. This is 116.03 and 96.52 for male and female and female is 3.46. This is significant value of academic achievement for male and female is 3.46. This is significant to be no discount. t value of academic achievement for mate and the value of academic achievement for mate and the value of significance. Hence the hypotheses, "There will be no different academic achievement for mate and the value of achievement for mate achievement for m at level of significance. Hence the hypothesis academic achievement of male and female adolescents academic achievement of male academic achievement of male and female adolescents academic achievement of male and female adolescents academic achievement of male and female adolescents academic achievement of male achieveme is rejected.

FINDINGS

The main findings of the research are as under:

There is significant difference in emotional intelligence of male and adolescents

There is significant difference in understanding motivation dimension emotional intelligence of male and female adolescents while there difference in other dimensions of emotional intelligence.

There is significant difference in academic achievement of male and adolescents.dddd



Humanities & Social Sciences Reviews

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A STUDY OF HOUSEWIVES AND WORKING WOMEN OF KOSHI REGION, NORTH BIHAR OMEN OF ROSHIZED OF PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL BE WELL-BEIN

Dr. Basukinat Deptt. of Psychology, A.L.Y. College, Trivenigan Distt.-Supaul, Biha

According to a report of the Government of India, women are to | empowered socially, economically, educationally and politically that can he them take decision regarding mobility, economic independency, politic participation public speaking and awareness to exercise rights. Therefore, t present study is planned to check the levels of psychological well-being amou the housewives and working women of Koshi region, North Bihar. Region covers important districts of North Bihar viz., Saharsa, Madhepura and Supar Total sample consisted of 120 women comprising housewives (n=60) a working women (n=60) from different organizations where women are engage in performing their task with whom they are affiliated and housewives select from different houses where women are dependent on their husbands. Da gathered through questionnaires using Psychological Well-being scale. Havi analyzed the data, results indicated that elderly housewives have low level psychological well-being in comparison to elderly working women but it interesting to be cited that both the elderly group of women needs to have soci and emotional support from their respective social and family institutions reported by them. Finally results have been discussed in detail in the light present changing scenario of human life and suggested that profession psychologists, NGOs working for elderly people and family counselor may he them for maintaining overall life satisfaction of aged.

Key Words: Psychological Well - Being, Housewives, Working Wome Koshi Region

Introduction: Having scanned the review of literature on the present pie of research work, it has been observed that a large number of researches organizational and industrial psychology, and in other social sciences has witnessed that men are over represented as the subjects of studies and women are over represented as the subjects of studies and women are over represented as the subjects of studies and women are over represented as the subjects of studies and women are over represented as the subjects of studies and women are over represented as the subjects of studies and women are over represented as the subjects of studies and women are over represented as the subjects of studies and women are over represented as the subjects of studies and women are over represented as the subjects of studies and women are over represented as the subjects of studies and women are over represented as the subjects of studies and women are over represented as the subjects of studies and women are over represented as the subjects of studies and women are over represented as the subjects of studies and women are over represented as the subjects of studies and women are over represented as the subjects of studies are over the subjects of studies and women are over represented as the subjects of studies are over the subject of generally ignored. According to Government of India report women are to empowered socially, economically, educationally and politically that can help them take decision regarding mobility, economic independency, political participation public speaking and awareness to exercise rights. As a result of which the present study is planned to check the levels of psychological well-being among the elderly housewives and working women of Koshi region – a well - known region of North Bihar, India.

It is important to be mentioned here that the housewife is a familiar figure to all of us. At the same time, housewives form an almost forgotten group. They are rarely taken in to consideration as a subject of research. This may be the fact that housewife is not regarded as an occupation in our culture. Thus, it seems that organizational behaviorist, psychologist and other social scientist have almost neglected the housewives' job activity. Women who work outside the home is likely to experience stress which deteriorate the degree of psychological well being from demand and challenges associated with work and non-work responsibilities. On the other hand, housewives' job activity may or may not enhance the degree of psychological well-being, it may be due to household work overload. Although, it is general assumption that a good job can contribute to overall quality of life through increased income and more satisfying than available to a traditional housewife (Hoffman & Nye, 1974; Holahan & Gilbert, 1979; Warr & Parry, 1982), women who work outside the home are required to make many social readjustments that can contribute to stress, anxiety and psychological well-being. Lennon (1994) viewed that full-time housework involves more autonomy, more interruptions, greater physical effort, more routine, fewer time pressures and less responsibility for matters outside one's control than do paid work. In his study Lennon compared housewives from working wives appear to benefit from having less responsibility for things outside their control. Working wives appeared to benefit from having less routinized than housewives.

In one of the important studies working women reported higher scores on general health, life satisfaction and self-esteem and lower scores hopelessness, insecurity and anxiety (Nathawat & Mathur, 1993). Moreover, Engel (1988) viewed that Japanese and American housewives believe that they can not be happy as full time housewives. Although, Japanese women believe very strongly that a wife/mother's employment has harmful effects on marriage and child development and that a wife/mother should not be employed when husband wants her home, or when there is a school aged or teenage child in the family. American women believe more strongly that women are capable of handling both household work and career responsibility. It seems that family stress is a significant predictor of well-being for working women and housewives/mothers significant predictor of well-being for working women and housewives/mothers (Schwartzberg & Dytell, 1998). It is often observed that working women and

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housewives are different and as a result they require different kinds of support to nousewives are different and as a result they required. Working women identify enable them to cope effectively with their chosen roles. Working women identify work, children and household duties as the most frequent stressors, whereas housewives identify children, finances and as stressors (Canam, 1986).

The above mentioned review of literatures clearly depicts the picture concerning the necessity of carrying out multiple roles to meet women's own needs and those of others is likely to increase health, which associated with poor health. The effects on health may be mediated through women's psychological well – being experiences with their multiple roles. Thus, the psychological – well being play pivotal role in every life spheres of women personality development

Psychological well-being: Before unfolding the psychological well-being it is significant to get a quick sight on simple well-being. Well-being is one of the most important goals, for which individuals as well as society strive. The term explains that something in a good state. The word well-being is often used for specific variety of goodness, for example, living in a good environment being of worth for the world, being able to cope with life, enjoying life, etc. So many terms have been used as synonymously and interchangeably for well-being such as happiness, satisfaction, positively affect, positive mental health and quality of life etc. Usually well-being defined as a dynamic state characterized by a reasonable amount of harmony between an individual's abilities, need and expectations and environmental demands and opportunities. It involves subjective satisfaction and individual pleasure depending upon psychological status of the individual and his environmental conditions. Ryff and Keyes (1995) self-acceptance, positive relations with other, argued that environmental mastery, purpose in life and personal worth, well-being and absence of ill being are the aspects of health. Psychological well - being is a relatively complex notion with a variety of components that may contribute to it. Ryff (1989) extensively explored the meaning of psychological well – being and the definition closely paralleled with the well -being manifestation measure scale (Masse, Poulin, Dassa, Lambert, Belair & Battaglini, 1998 b) that was used in of research work. Psychological wellbeing is a present piece multidimensional concept. After factor analysis it was revealed that cheerfulness, optimism, playfulness, self-control, a sense of detachment and freedom from frustration, anxiety and loneliness are indicators of psychological well-being (Tellegen, 1979). Sinha and Verma, 1992). Mc Culloch (1991) has shown that satisfaction, morale, positive affect, social support etc, are the indicators of psychological well-being. A person high in psychological well-being not only carries higher level of life satisfaction, self-esteem, positive feelings, and attitudes, but also manages tensions, negative thoughts ideas and feeling more efficiently. The psychology of well-being aims to help people live more

rewarding lives including close relationships, responsibilities to one's community and enjoyment of one's life. Psycho logical wellbeing is a subjective feeling of contentment, happiness, satisfaction with life's experiences and of one's role in the world of work, sense of achievement, utility, belongingness and no distress, dissatisfaction or worry etc. It emphasizes positive characteristics of growth and development. There are six distinct components of psychological well being:

Self acceptance- having a positive attitudes towards oneself and one's past life, Purpose in life -having goals and objectives that give life meaning;

Environmental mastery-being able to manage complex demands of daily life;

Personal growth-having a sense of continued development and self realization;

Positive relation with others- possessing caring and trusting ties with others; and

Autonomy- being able to follow one's own convections.

Psychological well-being is theoretically and empirically tied to multiple social conditions. In sociological literature, psychological well-being is linked with one's socioeconomic status as well as the kinds and quantities of identities one holds. Researchers find that psychological well-being is achieved more readily for individuals who accumulate more identities (Thoits, 1983) and for individuals with higher levels of education, income and occupational prestige (Kessler 1982; Turner 1999). Krol, et al. 1994; 1994; & 1993) posited that, as an element of the self-concept, self-esteem - usually described as self-acceptance or overall affective evaluation of one's worth - has been found to be associated with both physical and psychological health.

Objective of the present study: Having scanned the review of literature concerning the present investigation none of the studies have been found with particular reference to Saharsa – a well known district of Bihar where life styles of women is being changed by highly modernized network based on modernized and professionalized education. Thus, it seems that the available studies are insufficient to suggest definite mode of differences between working women and housewives regarding their psychological well-being. It is important to be mentioned that the dimensions of psychological well – being those are focused in the present investigation are, autonomy, environmental mastery, personal growth, positive relations with others, purpose in life and self-acceptance. All of these factors can be considered as key components that make up the definition of psychological well – being. Therefore, women who exhibit strength in each and every of these areas will be in a state of good psychological well – being, while

women who struggle in these areas will be in state of low psychological well –

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being. Hence the present study was planned to see the significant difference being. Present investigators believe at being. Hence the present study was planned being. Present investigators believe the between working women and housewives. Present investigators believe the between the present investigators believe the believe the people to understand their believe the present investigators. between working women and housewives. The between working women and housewives. It will also fill the void of knowledge the study will help to the people to understand their behavior finding of the study will help to the people also fill the void of knowled general and for researcher in particular. It will also fill the void of knowled general and for researcher in particular, the present study has been contained as the present study has the present general and for researcher in particular. It was general and for researcher in particular. It was the present study has been carried the concerned area especially from where the present study has been carried the concerned area especially from where the present study has been carried to the concerned area especially from where the present study has been carried to the concerned area especially from where the present study has been carried to the concerned area especially from where the present study has been carried to the concerned area especially from where the present study has been carried to the concerned area especially from where the present study has been carried to the concerned area especially from where the present study has been carried to the concerned area especially from the concerned area espec the concerned area especially from where the research that this changing scenario women's life at glob.

Hypotheses: On the basis of the broad objectives of the present study, following hypotheses were formulated:

- 3. Housewives are likely to more prone to the degree of psychological will be a supply of North Bibar being than working women in Koshi region of North Bihar
- 4. There would be significant difference between housewives and work women in terms of women's perceived reactions towards psychologic well – being.

Research Methodology

Sample: Total sample of the present investigation consisted of (N=120) work living in Koshi region. The region covers important districts of North Bihar, in Saharsa, Madhepura and Supaul comprising housewives (n=60) and work women (n=60) which were randomly selected from different area of Ko region

- a well-known culturally advanced region of North Bihar of Northern Ind Women's ages were ranged between

22 - 65 years and all were married.

Tools used: The following measures were used in the present piece of resent work.

- 1. Well-Being Manifestation Scale: For measuring women's psychologic well-being, a scale developed by Masse, Poulin, Dassa, Lambert, Belair, Battaglini (1998 a) was used. It is a 25 - items scale, which measures psychological well-being on 5-point scale. It covers six dimensions, name control meaning in life and psychological well – being of self and even happiness, social involvement, self-esteem, mental balance, and sociality Authors of the scale found an overall Crobach's alpha of 0.93 for questionnaire, and a range of 0.71 to 0.85 on the subscales which confirms
- Biographical Information Blank (BIB): Biographical Information Blank (BIB): Biographical Information (BIB) was also prepared and used for analyzing the obtained results. Information included in it was like are included in it was like are included. included in it was like age, income, job tenure, number of depends, total works experience, qualifications, etc.

Procedure: These two test materials were in printed form and were administered on each woman who was either engaged in doing job or living as housewives in Saharsa district. All subjects included in the present study were given assurance that information provided by them will be kept strictly confidential and will be used research purposes only. The responses were scored according to the procedure and the individual scores were obtained. Having obtained the data, the data were tabulated for giving statistical treatment for obtaining the results and presented in tables. Finally, the results were discussed and the formulated hypotheses were tested.

Results and discussion: In order to test the formulated hypotheses based on broad objectives of the present study, the results were obtained by applying t-test to measure the significant difference. Q_1 and Q_3 were also calculated to assess the levels

of both the group of women's perceived reactions on psychological well – being measure. Finally obtained results were presented in table -1 & 2.

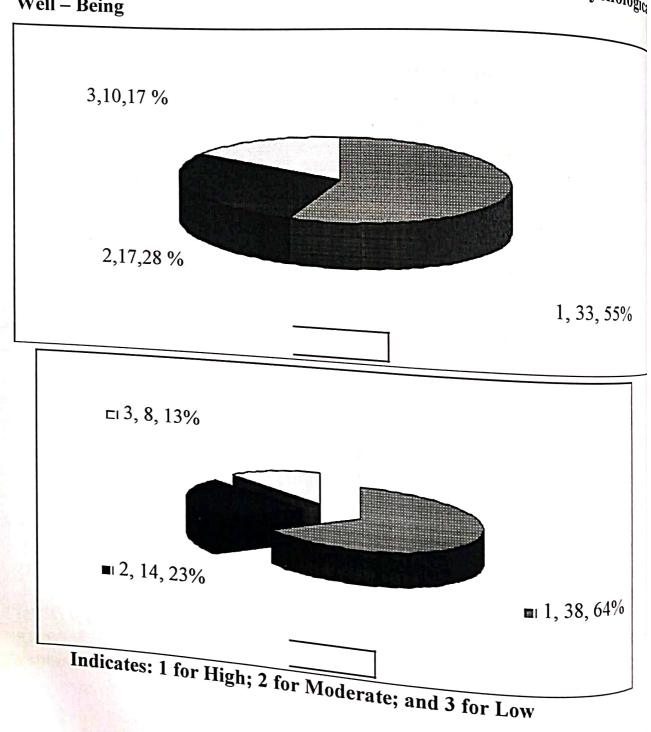
Table -1 of the results have shown clear cut picture regarding the comparative difference between the group of working women and housewives on their levels of perceived psychological well - being. From the table - 1, it could be observed that the group of 63.33% housewives has reported to have higher degree of psychological well - being in comparison to their working women group i.e. 55 %, whereas, 28.33% of working women have shown moderate level of psychological well - being which is higher than the group of housewives i.e. only 23.34%. Moreover, it can also be observed from this table that only 13.33 % of housewives reported to have low level of psychological well- being in comparison to working women i.e. 16.67% which is more than housewives. Therefore, from the table -1 it can be concluded that housewives of Saharsa district from where the present sample has been drawn are very much happy in comparison to their working women. Hence, the proposed hypothesis i.e. "hhousewives are likely to more prone to the degree of psychological well being than working women in Koshi region of North Bihar", stands accepted. The results obtained in table -1 can also be illustrated by the following pie - charts.

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Table – 1 Showing Comparative Difference between the Group of Work Levels of Perceived Psychological by Table – 1 Showing Comparative Difference 2. Women and Housewives on their levels of Perceived Psychological $W_{e||}$ **Being**

Levels	Working Women(N=60)		Housewives (N=60)	
	N	Percentage	N	Percentage
High	33	55 %	38	63.33 %
Moderate	17	28.33 %	14	23.34 %
Low	10	16.67 %	08	13.33 %
				.55 /0

Pie - Chart Showing Comparative Difference between the Group Working Women and Housewives on their levels of Perceived Psychologic



In continuation of the results present in table – 1, Table – 2 depicts the picture with regard to significant difference between the group of working women and housewives on different dimensions of psychological well – being and in total too. From the table – 2, it can be seen that working women and housewives differ significantly on different dimensions of psychological well – being, they are – happiness, self-esteem, mental balance, and sociability as their t-values are 4 (at .01 level), 3.88 (at .01 level), 2.52 (at .05 level), and 4.67 (at .01 level) has been found statistically significant. Moreover, it can also be observed that while measuring overall scores of psychological well – being no significant difference have been found between the group of working women and housewives. Hence, the proposed hypothesis i.e. "there would be significant difference between housewives and working women in terms of perceived reactions of psychological well – being" also stands accepted.

Table – 2 Showing Significant Difference between the Group of Working Women and Housewives on Different Dimensions of Psychological Well-Being Scores in Saharsa

						C' 1 1
VARIABLES	N	Group	Mean	SD	t- value	Sig. Level
Control of self and events	60	W. Women	13.45	3.06	0.25	Insignificant
	60	Housewives	13.32	2.61		
Happiness	60	W. Women	18.77	3.13	4	Significant at
	60	Housewives	20.81	2.41		0.01
Social Involvement	60	W. Women	16.23	2.43	1.17	Insignificant
Social involvement	60	Housewives	15.67	2.73		
Self - Esteem	60	W. Women	14.13	2.47	3.88	Significant at
Sell - Esteem	60	Housewives	15.76	2.23		0.01
M. 4 I Delemes	60	W. Women	14.51	2.74	2.52	Significant at
Mental Balance	60	Housewives	15.72	2.43		0.05
W	60	W. Women	17.23	2.42	4.67	Significant at
Sociability	60	Housewives	15.27	2.33	1	0.01
		W. Women	94.32	16.16	0.78	Insignificant
Overall Psychological Well -		Housewives	96.55	14.73	1	
Being	60	11003077703				~ .

The aim of the present study was to have a look to see the significant difference in terms of different dimensions of psychological well – being between the group of working women and housewives with particular reference to Koshi region of North Bihar – a well-known historical region of Northern India. The results mentioned above seem to be logical that the socio-cultural milieu of Koshi region is still not modernized like other metro or Cosmo cities of milieu of Koshi region is still not modernized like other metro or Cosmo cities of India. Most of the householders do not want their wives to get involve in job lecause of their cultural values where women is honored and respect as the owner of households work. Hence, housewives scored higher degree on psychological well – being than working women. Housewives reported during

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investigation especially in Koshi region from where the research was carried and for their husband and for the state of th investigation especially in Koshi region from who that they are doing well with the cooperation of their husband and feel that they are doing well with the cooperation of their husband and feel that they are doing well with the cooperation of their husband and feel that they are doing well with the cooperation of their husband and feel that they are doing well with the cooperation of their husband and feel that they are doing well with the cooperation of their husband and feel that they are doing well with the cooperation of their husband and feel that they are doing well with the cooperation of their husband and feel that they are doing well with the cooperation of their husband and feel that they are doing that they are doing that they are doing that the cooperation of the other hand, working the cooperation of the other hand, working the cooperation of the other hand, working the cooperation of the cooperatio that they are doing well with the cooperation of the other hand, working worki responsibility to maintain best livelinous. Showed lower score in all the dimensions except social involvement showed lower score in all the dimensions except social involvement. showed lower score in all the dimensions that working women are due to double roles work which are dimension of psychological well – being, it so double roles work which are very much happy in their life, it may be due to double roles work which creations out of six of psychological very much happy in their life, it may be due in stress and/ or strain. Thus, four dimensions out of six of psychological well stress and/ or strain. stress and/ or strain. Thus, four dimensions between the group of working well being have been emerged as the predictors between the group of working well being have been emerged as the predictors between the group of working well being have been emerged as the predictors between the group of working well being have been emerged as the predictors between the group of working well being have been emerged as the predictors between the group of working well being have been emerged as the predictors between the group of working well being have been emerged as the predictors between the group of working well being have been emerged as the predictors between the group of working well being have been emerged as the predictors between the group of working well being have been emerged as the predictors between the group of working well being have been emerged as the predictors between the group of working well being have been emerged as the predictors between the group of working well being have been emerged as the predictors between the group of working well between the group of the group and housewives in Koshi region of Northern India. Therefore, it can be said there are various factors such as acculturation, family, gender differences socio-cultural environment, etc that influences overall psychological well-be of women. Hence, overall psychological well – well being has been for insignificant between the group of housewives and working women.

Limitations of the present study:

As we are very much aware that researches in behavioral sciences ar continuous process because human behavior always undergo change with change in environment of psycho-socio-cultural milieu and their subsequ influence on individual and social behavior and moreover, individual or gro behavior are generally the result of the conjunctive impact of both so environment and psych-social make-up of individual or the group.

In view of the above contention, there has always been pit-falls in research investigation; hence, the present study also bears several limitation such aspects are properly taken care of his future then very significant piece research work can be created. An important limitation of the present study is a it only studied relatively a small sample group drawn from Koshi region, so, i suggested that for more reliable and greater generality larger

and varied sample group be studied. Moreover, it is also suggested h that women's perceived reactions on psychological well-being must be stud undertaking numerous others socio-demographic variables like socio-econol background, rural/urban background and caste systems of different religi because these variables seems to be more relevant so far as women's percept on psychological well-being are concerned. Last but not the least, it is to mentioned here that there may be some other aspects, which may be fruitful to undertaken in such future investigations. However it must be kept in mind! researches have never any end where last line can be drawn and beyond that further researches are required.

Conclusion and Suggestions:

- 3. Housewives have been found to have better psychological well-being in comparison to their working women in Koshi region of Northern India from where the present piece of research work have been carried out.
- 4. Out of six, four dimensions of psychological well-being viz., Happiness, Self-Esteem, Mental Balance, and Sociability have been found significant predictors between the group of housewives and working women in Koshi region,
- 5. It is important to be mentioned that no significant difference have been found on overall psychological well-being scale between the group of working women and housewives.

On the basis of present findings it may be concluded that women who work outside the home are required to make many social readjustments, then thereafter job can contribute to overall quality of life through nature's psychosocial make up and more satisfying experiences than those available to a traditional housewives leading to women empowerment. Hence, it is suggested that we should not resolve on the negative aspects of work for women, it is because of the fact that we learn a lot of things from a working women not only in the house but outside the world of work environment too, although both the group of women are responsible for maintaining household works. Hence, family counseling is needed for giving positive direction to them by psychologist and other behavioral scientist for making congenial environment within the house and to be active outside the household works for the promotion of healthy and better standard of living. It is also suggested that in all spheres of women's life men are responsible and must contribute their full hands to provide them overall life satisfaction.

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सम्पादकीय

हमारे देश के लिए यह गर्व की बात है कि इसके बहुसंख्य लोग, जो हर मजहब, जाति, समुदाय और क्षेत्र से रिश्ता रखते है, गंगा-जमुनी तहजीब के हिमायती है। दुनिया में हिन्दुस्तानी की प्रतिष्ठा और उसकी तरक्की का यह मजबूत आधार है और इस सांस्कृतिक जमीन को हमारे पुरखों ने बड़ी मेहनत से इस लायक बनाया है कि सब एक साथ फले-फूलें। इसलिए किसी को भी इजाजत नहीं होनी चाहिए कि वह इसमें विषबेल बोने की कोशिश करें। अपने धर्म और जाति की चिंता करना कतई गलत नहीं है, अगर वह देश और समाज की भलाई से प्रेरित हो। लेकिन यह सचमुच अफसोस की बात है कि आज इस इक्कीसवीं सदी में हो रहे आम चुनाव में भी हमारे पढ़े-लिखे नुमाइंदे धर्म और जाति कि बाड़ेबंदी को मजबूत करने में जुटे है। इन सब सामाजिक दुश्वारियों के बावजूद भी इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं कि इस आम चुनाव में मतदान प्रतिशत में इजाफा हुआ है। शायद ही इससे किसी को असहमित हो सकती है कि यह काफी हद तक चुनाव आयोग की सिक्रय भूमिका से संभव हो पाया है। मतदाताओं को जागरूक बनाने के विभिन्न अभियानों के लिए चुनाव आयोग को सभी चीजो का श्रेय मिलना चाहिए। लेकिन इस इजाफे का अधिक मतलब निकालना जोखिम भरा है। क्योंकि इस उच्च मतदान प्रतिशत का यह मतलब नहीं कि उन सभी मतदाताओं को मतदान के अवसर प्राप्त हुए जो वोटिंग में दिलचस्पी रखते है। फिर भी बीते मुदे वर्षों में हमने देखा कि चुनाव आयोग की कई कवायदों के जरिये काफी हद तक स्वच्छ और निष्पक्ष चुनाव हो पाए। साथ ही एक सामान्य नागरिक के लिए यह अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है कि उसे एक मतदाता के तौर पर पंजीकृत किया जाए। एक तरफ, संविधान ने आयोग को स्वच्छ और निष्पक्ष चुनाव कराने की पर्याप्त शक्तियाँ दी हैं। दूसरी तरफ सामान्य मतदाता इस संस्थान के प्रति गहरा विश्वास प्रकट करते है। ऐसे में चुनाव आयोग को दोनो मोर्चो पर काम करने होगें। इनकी कार्यकुशलता से भारतीय लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था फिर से विश्व में अपना परचम लहराने की स्थिति में आ सकती है। इस परिस्थिति में समाज विज्ञान से सम्बद्ध प्रबुद्ध जनों, शिक्षकों तथा शोधार्थीयों का यह दायित्व बनता है कि वे इन सामाजिक राजनीतिक आयामों पर गंभीर चिन्तन तथा शोध द्वारा भारतीय सामाजिक विकास की गति को तीव्र करने में अपना क्रियाशील योगदान करें।

"द हिन्दुस्तान रीव्यू" एक त्रैमासिक शोध पत्रिका है, जिसमें उपरोक्त सन्दर्भों सिहत समाज विज्ञान तथा मानविकी से संबंधित शोध आलेख। पत्र, विषय विशेषज्ञों के अनुमोदन के पश्चात प्रकाशनार्थ स्वीकृत किया जाता है। आपके सिक्रय सहयोग के लिए धन्यवाद।

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चौथी शताब्दी ईसा पूर्व तक वौद्ध धर्म एक विशिष्ट धर्म के रूप में उभर चुका था, जिसमें विस्तार की क्षमता मौजूद थी। हांलांकि अशोक के काल से पहले यह मुख्यतः मगध और कोसल के क्षेत्र में ही सीमित था, परन्तु भिक्षुओं की छोटी टुकड़ियाँ उज्जैन और मथुरा तक पहुँच चुकी थी। इस विस्तार के कारण वौद्ध धर्म की आंतरिक एकता भी धीरे-धीरे कमजोर हो रही थी। पाटलिपुत्र में संपन्न वौद्धों की तीसरी संगति शुद्धतावादी वौद्धों की तरू से संघ को पुनर्गठित करने एवं विश्वुट्धों और प्रयोगधर्मियों को निकाल वाहर करने का आखिरी प्रयास था। इसी संगिति में फैसला लिया गया कि उपमहाद्वीप के विभिन्न भागों में धर्म प्रचारकों को भेजा जाएगा। जैन धर्म कोई खास प्रगति नहीं कर सका था, फिर भी अशोक के अभिलेख निर्मूखों के रूप में जैनियों की चर्चा करता है। अर्थशास्त्र में उनका कोई उल्लेख नहीं हैं। निर्मूख चौथी सदी ई० पू० में मगध में रहते थे। परवर्ती परंपराओं में कहा गया है कि अशोक के काल में उनकी उपस्थिति पुंड्वर्धान थी। प्रायः जैनियों से ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण आजीविकाओं का संप्रदाय था, जिसकी स्थापना वुद्ध के एक समकालीन मक्खिल गोशाल ने की धी। लगता है कि पूरे मौर्य काल में आजीवक महत्वपूर्ण वने रहे। अशोक एवं उसके पौत्र दशरथ ने बिहार की नागार्जुन पहाड़ियों में कुछ गुफाओं को उन्हें समर्पित किया था।

यह प्रतीत होता है कि विशाल मौर्य साम्राज्य में भिन्न-भिन्न प्रकार के धार्मिक विचार और आचरण मौजूद थे। परंतु वौद्ध, जैन एवं आजीवक जैसे संप्रदायों को ब्राहमणों द्वारा हेय दृष्टि से देखा जाता था क्योंकि इन नए धर्मों के कारण उनकी स्थिति कमजोर हुई थी। कौटिल्य भी उन्हें अपमानजनक शब्दों जैसे वृपल और पपंड कहकर संवोधित करता है। उसके अनुसार पषंड वे लोग होते हैं जो श्मशान भूमि के पास आम विस्तयों के वाहर रहते हैं। वह पितरों के श्राद्ध या देवताओं के सम्मान में दिए भोजों में वौद्ध एवं आजीवक भिक्षुओं को आमंत्रित करने वालों के लिए बहुत कठोर हर्जाने का प्रावधान करता है। वैदिक ब्राहमणों और परंपरा विरोधी इन नवीन संप्रदायों के अनुयायियों के वीच विचारधारात्मक टकराव सामाजिक एवं धार्मिक तनाव का एक महत्वपूर्ण स्त्रोत रहा होगा।

यही वह पृष्ठभूमि थी जिसमें अशोक ने धम्म की अपनी नीति को स्थापित किया ताकि सामाजिक तनाव और सांपद्रायिक टकरावों को रोका जा सके तथा विशाल साम्प्रज्य के विभिन्न तत्वों के वीच सौहार्दपूर्ण संबंध विकसित किया जा सकें। धम्म दरअसल संस्कृत शब्द धर्म का ही समानार्थक है, जिसे आजकल अंग्रेजी के रीलीजन के रूप में प्रयोग किया जाता है। परंतु अशोक के अभिलेखों में इस शब्द का अर्थ इससे कहीं अधिक व्यापक है। यह किसी संप्रदाय के विश्वासों से प्रेरित अच्छे कर्मो के परिणामस्वरूप उत्पन्न धर्माचरण से भी अधिक कुछ हैं। अशोक द्वारा प्रचारित ध ार्म दरअसल हिंसा से दूर रहने, माता-पिता और बच्चों बुर्जगों और नौजवानों, मालिक और दासों तथा विभिन्न धार्मिक संप्रदायों के बीच सौहार्दपूर्ण संबंध बनाए रखने पर केंद्रित था। आम लोगों कें कल्याण के प्रति उसकी अत्यधिक चिंता यह बताती हैं कि उसका विचार धार्मिक दरअसल लोगों के बीच सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व की भावना को बढ़ाने के लिए एक नैतिक सिद्धांत था। असकी धर्म नीति मानव की गरिमा को स्थापित करने की एक सशक्त वकालत थी। यह सभी सामाजिक, धार्मिक और सांस्कृतिक अवरोधों को पार कर नैतिक आचरण को बढा़वा देने का आग्रह करता है। धर्म की अवध गरणा प्रायः साम्राज्य की विशालता से उत्पन्न हुई थी जिसकी एकता को बनाए रखने के लिए भिन्न-भिन्न किस्म के सामाजिक धार्मिक एवं सांस्कृतिक तत्वों की मौजूदगी से पैदा हुए तनावों पर विजय प्राप्त करके ही बनाए रखी जा सकती थी। इसलिए अशोक ने सहिष्णुता पर बल दिया,जो ध ार्म का एक मूलभूत सिद्धांत था-दासों और नौकरों के प्रति दया, माता-पिता के प्रति आज्ञाकारिता. दोस्तों के प्रति उदारता, परिचितों और संबंधियों के प्रति प्रेम और पुजारियों एवं भिक्षुओं के प्रति आदर आदि की वकालत वास्तव में अशोक परिवार और समुदाय के बीच सोहार्द को बढाने के लिए ही करता हैं। अशोक के राज्यादेशों में धार्मिक उदारता का एक महत्वपूर्ण स्थान हैं। वह सभी धर्मो और संप्रदायों का आदर करता था और श्रमणों और आम उपासकों दोनों को उपहार एवं विभिन्न तरीकों से सम्मानित करता था। अपने शासन के तेरहवें वर्ष में उसने बराबर पहाड़ियों में आजीविकों को दो गुफाओं का दान दिया था। परंतु सम्राट की नजरों और सम्मानों से कहीं ज्यादा जरूरी उनके अंतर्तत्वों का विकास था। उसके अनुसार इसे तभी हासिल किया जा सकता है जब लोग अपने संप्रदाय के गुणगान और दूसरों के संप्रदाय की निंदा एवं अवहेलना से वचें। मत- मतांतरों की खुली अभिव्यक्तियों को दबाने पर बल को साम्राज्य की एकता की आवश्यकता के संदर्भ में समझा जा सकता है।

सहिष्णुता पर बल देने के विपरीत, अशोक ने त्यौहारों के अवसर पर होने

वाले जमावड़ों पर प्रतिबंध लगाया। शायद उसे डर था कि मतभेदों के कारण संघर्ष भड़क सकते \hat{t}_{\parallel} उसने सिर्फ उन्हीं सभाओं की अनुमित दी थी जो राजा द्वारा प्रयोजित हों। ये कदम मौर्य साम्राज्य के कठोर केन्द्रीकृत प्रशासन से साम्य रखते \hat{t}_{\parallel} जनसभाओं का उपयोग राजा के नवीन विचारों की आलोचना और उन पर आक्रमण करने के लिए भी किया जा सकता था। अतः ऐसी सभाओं और समाजों पर रोक जन-विरोधी का गला घोंटने के लिए भी किया जाता रहा होगा।

अपनी धार्मिक उदारता के बावजूद अशोक ने उन सभी प्रयोजनहीन अनुष्ठानों और यज्ञों को तिलांजिल दे दी थी जो अंधिवश्वासों के प्रभाव में मनाए जाते थे। वह खास तौर पर ऐसे अनुष्ठानों का विरोधी था जो बीमार पड़ने, बच्चे के जन्म या विवाह या फिर यात्रा के लिए बाहर जाते समय किए जाते थे। औरतों पर खास तौर से इन धार्मिक तथा निरर्थक कर्म-कांड़ों के लिए पाबंदी लगाई गई थी। इन कर्म कांड़ों और यज्ञों पर अशोक के आक्रमण का मुख्य कारण प्रायः उन पुरोहितों के प्रभाव को कम करना था जो इसे संपन्न कराते थे और जो आम लोगों के अंधिवश्वासों से फायदा उठाते थे।

अशोक का धम्म अहिंसा पर भी जोर डालता था। किलंग युद्ध की विभीषिका से त्रस्त होकर कहा जाता है कि उसने आगे से सभी खून-खराबों का परित्याग करने का निर्णय िलया। यद्यिप लगता है कि युद्ध के प्रित उसकी वितृष्णा धीरे-धीरे कई वर्षों में बढ़ी और युद्ध के ठीक बाद यह स्पष्ट दिखाई नहीं देता हैं। अपनी एक राजाज्ञा में वह पशु-बिल के निषेध की बात कहता है पर वह गाय के बारे में मौन है। प्रायः यह आदेश कुछ पशुओं के लिए बने राजकीय अभयारण्यों मात्र पर ही लागू होता था। यदि ऐसा था तो अशोक के कदम कौटिल्य की नीतियों का पालन होगा, जिसके अनुसार वर्जित पशुओं की हत्या दंडनीय अपराध था। अधिक संभावना इस बात की है कि अशोक पशु वह । पर संपूर्ण रोक नहीं बिल्क सिर्फ यज्ञ एवं कर्मकांड में पशुबिल पर रोक लगाने के पक्ष में था। क्योंकि वह कहता है कि उसके शाही रसोई में अब सिर्फ दो मोर और एक हिरण ही रोज मारे जाते हैं। यह कदम निश्चित रूप से ब्राहमणें को क्षति पहुँचाने वाला था, जिनके लिए पशु-बिल जीविका का एक साधन था। युद्ध के परित्याग और पशुओं की हत्या पर रोक लगाने के बावजूद अशोक ने हिंसा से पूरी तरह मुँह नहीं मोड़ लिया। परेशान करने वाले आटिवक तथा जंगली कबीलों से निबटते हुए वह स्पष्टतः हिंसा के प्रयोग की संभावना से इंकार नहीं करता। धर्म की नीति में समाज-कल्याण के लिए कई कदम उठाए गए थे। अपने शासन के दस वर्ष पूरे होने पर उसने बोधगया की यात्रा की, उसके

वाद अशोक ने धर्म यात्रा नामक राजकीय यात्रओं की एक नई व्यवस्था की घोषणा की। इन यात्राओं के माध्यम से वह जनता के संपर्क में आया उन्हें अपनी नीतियों के वारे में वताया तथा उनके सामान्य कल्याण में रूचि ली। ब्रह्मिगरी का राज्यदेश ऐसी ही एक यात्रा के दौरान जारी किया गया था, जो यह संकेत देता है कि उसने अपने राज्य के दक्षिणतम भाग तक का सफर किया था। सुदुरवर्ती क्षेत्रों की राजकीय यात्रा स्थानीय अधिकारियों पर लगाम लगाने का काम भी करती थी। इसके अतिरक्ति राज्य के सभी उच्च प्रशासनिक अधिकारियों को प्रत्येक पाँच वर्ष में एक वार समूचे साम्राज्य की यात्रा करने की आज्ञा दी गई थी।

अपनी धाम्म की नीति को लागू करने के लिए अशोक ने धम्ममहामात्र नामक अधिकारियों के एक विशेष वर्ग की नियुक्ति की जिन्हें अधिकारियों और विशेष कोष पर नियंत्रण दिया गया। वे सिर्फ पाटलिपुत्र के अंदर और आस-पास के इलाकों में ही सिक्रय नहीं थे बिल्क वे सुदुरवर्ती और सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों मे भी सिक्रय थे। वे कानून का पालन करने वाले सम्प्रदायों और समूहों की शिकायत सुनते और उन्हें दूर करने की कोशिश करते। उन्हें बंदियों के कल्याण और देखभाल की जिम्मेदारी भी दी गई थी। उनमें से कुछ की नियुक्त विशेष रूप से बौद्ध ब्राहमणों आजीविकों और निग्रंथों की देखभाल के लिए की गई थी। ये अधिकारी धर्म की नीति को लागू करने के लिए प्रत्यक्ष रूप से उत्तरदायी होते थे। उन्हें समाज के सभी तबकों यहाँ तक कि राजपरिवार के सदस्यों के घरों में आने-जाने की अनुमित होती थी। प्रायः लोगों के जीवन में हस्तक्षेप करने की धर्ममहामात्रों की शिक्ति समय के साथ बढ़ती चली गई। अशोक ने अपनी धार्मिक विचारधारा का प्रचार शैल एवं स्तंभ अभिलेखों के माध्यम से भी करने की कोशिश की।

अशोक के धाम्म ने कला को भी काफी प्रभावित किया। बौद्ध परंपरा के अनुसार उसने 84,000 स्तूप बनवाए, परंतु इस आंकड़े को शब्दशः स्वीकार नहीं करना चाहिए। उस समय की कला का सबसे अच्छा नमूना लंबे एक ही पत्थर से बने पॉलिशदार प्रस्तर स्तंभ हैं, जो खुली जगह में खड़े हैं, और अक्सर उन स्तंभें के उपर पशुओं की आकृतियों भी लगाई गई थीं। ऐसे कम से कर्म चौदह स्तंभ हमें ज्ञात हैं। सभी मौर्यकालीन स्तभ चुनार के चुना पत्थर से तराशे गए हैं। उन पर एक चमकदार पॉलिश मौजूद है जो प्रायः पत्थर पर सिलिका के वार्निश का लेप लगाए जाने के कारण उभरता था। यह भी बताया जाता है कि चुनार के पास ही मौर्य ने एक कला-केन्द्र स्थापित और संरक्षित किया था। इन स्तभों का एक उद्येश्य आम लोगों को मौर्य राजाओं की शक्ति और ऐश्वर्य और संरक्षित किया था। इन स्तभों का एक उद्येश्य आम लोगों को मौर्य राजाओं की शक्ति और ऐश्वर्य

से प्रभावित और चकाचौंध करना था।

मौर्य काल के पुरातात्विक अवशेष वहुत थोड़े से मिले है। कुम्रहार में हुए उत्खनन से स्तंभदार हॉल समेत राजमहल के कुछ अवशेष प्रकाश में आए थे। उस हॉल का डिजाइन पर्सिपोलिस में दारियस द्वारा बनाए गए सौ खंभों वाले भवन के डिजाइन से प्रेरित हैं। वहुमत इस पक्ष में है कि ईरान साम्राज्यवादी कला ही मौर्य कला का मुख्य प्रेरणा स्त्रोत थी। परंतु सामाजिक आध गरिविहीन होने के कारण यह परवर्ती भारतीय विकास को प्रभावित करने में असफल रहा। परंतु गुफा स्थापत्य के क्षेत्र में मौर्यों ने दीर्घकालीन योगदान दिया। बराबर एवं नागार्जुनी गुफाओं के हाँल अशोक और उसके उत्तराधिकारी दशरथ के समय के माने जाते हैं। परवर्ती गुफा स्थापत्य को इससे वहुत कुछ प्राप्त हुआ। पटना के आस- पास पाई गई कई पत्थर की मूर्तियों मौर्यकालीन माना गया है, परंतु कुछ विद्वान इसपर प्रश्न चिन्ह भी लगाते हैं। इसमें सबसे परिष्कृत मूर्ति चौरी धारण करने वाली मांसल स्त्री की मूर्ति है जिसे पटना में दीदारगंज से पाया गया था। शाही संगतशली के अतिरिक्त जो मुट्ठी भर लोगों तक ही सीमित रहा होगा। परंतु मौर्यकालीन टेराकोटा कला का अभी तक कोई व्यवस्थित अध्ययन उपलब्ध नहीं है।

अपने शासन के अंतिम समय में साम्प्रज्य के संगठनों पर अशोक की पकड. कमजोर होने लगी थी। उसकी धम्म नीति इच्छित लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने में असफल रही। सामाजिक तनाव जारी रहा। तक्षशिला, जहाँ उसके पिता के समय में भी विद्रोह हो चुका था फिर से मंत्रियों के अत्याचार के कारण बगावत कर बैठा। संभवतः राजकुमार कुणाल को इस विद्रोह को शांत करने के लिए भेजा गया। बौद्ध कथाओं कहती हैं कि उसे अपनी घमंड़ी और व्यभिचारी सौतली माँ के इशारे पर अंधा कर दिया गया था, क्योंकि कुणाल उसकी आसिक्त के पाश बंधाने को तैयार को तैयार नहीं था। परंतु इस कहानी को बहुत गंभीरता से लेने की आवश्यकता नहीं हैं। अधिकारियों के दुर्व्यवहार अक्सर लोगों के अंदर असंतोष और विद्रोह पैदा करतें रहे होगें। यह बात स्वयं अशोक के किलंग में जौगड़ और धौली अभिलेखों में महामात्रें को दिए गए आदेशों से भी साबित होती हैं।

मौर्य साम्राज्य का पतन 232 ई० पू० में अशोक की मृत्यु के साथ शुरू हो गया और उसकी मृत्यु के ठीक बाद ही यह टुकड़ों में बंट गया। साम्राज्य पश्चिमी और पूर्वी खंड़ों में विभक्त हो गया था। एक विचार के अनुसार पश्चिमी खंड़ कुणाल के शासन में रहा और फिर कुछ दिनों के लिए संप्रति के पास। उतर- पशिचम से बैक्ट्रियाई ग्रीकों का खतरा मंडरा रहा था और अंततः 180 ई0 में यह इलाका उन्हीं में हाथों में चला गया। दक्षिण से आंध्र या सातवाहनों ने संकट उत्पन्न कर दिया था, जो बाद में दक्कन क्षेत्र में सत्ता कायम करने में सफल रहे। साम्राज्य का पूर्वी भाग अपनी राजधानी पाटलिपुत्र के साथ करीब आधी सदी तक अशोक के उत्तराधिकारीयों के हाथों में रहा। मौर्यो की मुख्य धारा में अंतिम शासक बृहद्रथ था। कहा जाता है कि 181-180 ई0 पू0 में उसके अपने ब्राहमण सेनापित पुष्यिमत्र शुंग ने उसकी हत्या कर दी और अपने स्वतंत्र राजवंश की स्थापना की।

अशोक पर साम्राज्य के विघटन का मार्ग प्रशस्त करने का आरोप लगाया जाता हैं। कहा जाता है कि उसकी बौद्ध समर्थक नीतियों ने ब्राहमणों को नाराज कर दिया। परंतु उसकी सामान्य प्रशासनिक नीतियाँ न तो विशेषतः बौद्ध समर्थक थीं और न ही खुल्लमखुला ब्राहमणवाद विरोधी। अशोक के अंहिसा के प्रति लगाव को मौर्य सेना की कमजारी का कारण बताया गया हैं। परंतु अशोक के राज्यादेशों से यह बात बिलकुल नहीं झलकती है। मौर्य साम्राज्य के पतन के मुख्य कारण अशोक की आर्थिक नीतियों को माना जा सकता है। कलिंग विजय के बाद सम्राट ने कोई युद्ध नहीं लड़ा। सेना का उपयोग सिर्फ परेड और तमाशा के लिए होता था। विशालकाय सेना अब अनावश्यक और उनका रख-रखाव खर्चीला हो गया था। अशोक से पहले का अधिकारी तंत्र ही अपने आप में बहुत बड़ा था। उपर से अशोक ने नए प्रकार के अधिकारियों को नियुक्त कर नौकरशाही का आकार बहुत बडा बना दिया। ये नए अफसर अर्थशास्त्र में वर्णित अधिकारियों से भिन्न उत्पादन के संगठन का कार्य नहीं करते थे। उसके खैराती और जन-कल्याण संबंधी कार्य नहीं करते थे। उसके खैराती और जन-कल्याण संबंध ी कार्य निश्चित रूप से प्रजा के पितृवत् प्रेम का परिचायक थे। परंतु उससे भी राजकोष पर भारी दवाब पड़ा। बौद्ध संघों को उसके द्वारा जी खोलकर दिया गया दान स्वयं अशोक और उसके राजवंश दानों के लिए बर्बादी का कारण साबित हुआ। एक कथा के अनुसार इसने उसे इतना कंगाल बना दिया कि अपने जीवन के अंतिम दिनों में उसके पास सिर्फ आधा आमद रह गया था। सम्राट के मुक्तहस्त दोनो की कहानी का संकेत कई शताब्दी बाद आए फाह्यान द्वारा भी किया गया हैं। जहाँ राजकीय खजाने से धन की लगातार निकासी हो रही थी, वहीं प्रशासन का बढ़ता खर्च गंगा घाटी की स्थापित खेतिहर अर्थव्यवस्था से प्राप्त सीमित राजस्व पर टिका हुआ था। प्रायद्वीपीय भारत अभी तक पूरी तरह वसाया नहीं जा सका था और इसलिए वहाँ से कोई खास राजस्व की प्राप्ति संभव नहीं थी। यहाँ तक कि हृदय स्थली में भी वड़े पैमाने पर जमीनों की सफाई से जंगलों का घनत्व काफी कम हो गया होगा। वनों का विनाश का परिणाम वढ़ती हुई वाढ़ के रूप में आया होगा जिससे फसलो का भारी नुकसान हुआ होगा। अतः इससे न केवल राज्य को राजस्व की क्षति हुई होगी विल्क सहायता पहुँचाने में राज्य का धन खर्च हुआ होगा।

ये सारी वातें अनुमान पर आधारित लग सकती हैं। परंतु परवर्ती मौर्य काल के आहत सिक्कों चाँदी की घटती हुई मुद्रा के अवमूल्यन का संकेत करती हैं। ऐसे कदम खजाने की कमजोर होती हालत से निवटने के लिए आवश्यक हो जाते हैं। अतः मौर्य साम्राज्य का राजनीतिक विघटन अंततः कहा जा सकता है कि साम्राज्य की वित्तीय स्थित में धीरे-धीरे आने वाली कमजोरियों के कारण ही काफी हद तक हुआ। हालांकि कुछ इतिहासकार मौर्य अर्थव्यवस्था पर किसी किस्म के दबाव की संभावना से इंकार करते हैं फिर भी अंतिम विश्लेषण में साम्राज्य की वित्तीय स्थिति को उसके पतन के लिए जिम्मेदार माना जा सकता। सन्दर्भ ग्रंथ सूची:-

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SWAMI VIVEKANANDA AND HIS **TEACHINGS**

Dr. Arvind Kumar Asst. Prof., Deptt. of Philosophy, A.L.Y. College, Triveniganj, Supaul, Bihar

Swami Vivekananda¹ born Narendranath Dutta^[2] is the chief disciple of the 19th century mystic Ramakrishna and the founder of Ramakrishna Mission.[3] Vivekananda was the Hindu missionary to the West.[4] He is considered a key figure in the introduction of Vedanta and Yoga in Europe and America[3] and is also credited with raising interfaith awareness, bringing Hinduism to the status of a world religion during the end of 19th Century.[5] Vivekananda is considered to be a major force in the revival of Hinduism in modern India.[4] He is best known for his inspiring speech beginning with "sisters and brothers of America", [6][7] through which he introduced Hinduism at the Parliament of the World's Religions at Chicago in 1893.[2]

Swami Vivekananda was born in an aristocratic family of Calcutta in 1863. His parents influenced the Swami's thinking—the father by his rational mind and the mother by her religious temperament. From his childhood, he showed inclination towards spirituality and God realization. While searching for a man who could directly demonstrate the reality of God, he came to Ramakrishna and became his disciple. As a guru Ramakrishna taught him Advaita Vedanta and that all religions are true, and service to man was the most effective worship of God. After the death of his Guru, he became a wandering monk touring the Indian subcontinent and getting a first hand account of India's condition. He later sailed to Chicago and represented India as a delegate in the 1893 Parliament of World religions. An eloquent speaker, Vivekananda was invited to several forums in United States and spoke at universities and clubs. He conducted several public and private lectures, disseminating Vedanta, Yoga and Hinduism in America, England and few other countries in Europe. He also established Vedanta societies in America and England. He later sailed back to India and in 1897 he founded the Ramakrishna Math and Mission, a philanthropic and

spiritual organization. The Swami is regarded as one of India's foremost nation-builders. His teachings influenced the thinking of other national leaders and philosophers, like Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Subhas Chandra Bose, Aurobindo Gosh, Radhakrishnan.[2][4][8]

Swami Vivekananda was born in Shimla Pally, Calcutta at 6:33 a.m on Monday, 12 January 1863,[10] and was given the name Narendranath Datta.[11] His father Vishwanath Datta was an attorney of Calcutta High Court. He was considered generous, and had a progressive outlook in social and religious matters. His mother Bhuvaneshwari Devi was pious and had practiced austerities and prayed to Vireshwar Shiva of Varanasi to give her a son. She reportedly had a dream in which Shiva rose from his meditation and said that he would be born as her son.[12]

His thinking and personality were influenced by his parents—the father by his rational mind and the mother by her religious temperament.[8] During his early years he became familiar with Western philosophy and science, and refused to accept anything without rational proof and pragmatic test. Another part of his mind was drawn to the spiritual ideals of meditation and non-attachment.[8]

Narendranath started his education at home, later he was admitted to Metropolitan Institution of Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar in 1871 and in 1879 he passed the Entrance Examination.[13] He had varied interests and a wide range of scholarship in philosophy, history, the social sciences, arts, literature, and other subjects.[14] He evinced much interest in scriptural texts, Vedas, the Upanishads, Bhagavad Gita, Ramayana, Mahabharata and the Puranas. He was also well versed in classical music, both vocal and instrumental. Since boyhood, he took an active interest in physical exercise, sports, and other organizational activities.[14] Even when he was young, he questioned the validity of superstitious customs and discrimination based on caste and religion.[15]

Narendranath's mother played a very important role in his spiritual development. One of the sayings of his mother Narendra quoted often in his later years was, "Remain pure all your life; guard your own honor and never transgress the honor of others. Be very tranquil, but when necessary, harden your heart."[16] He reportedly was adept in meditation. He

Research & Analysis, Vol-X, No.-XII, 2013 [45] reportedly would see a light while falling asleep and he reportedly had a vision of Buddha during his meditation.[17] College and Brahmo Samaj

Narendranath entered the first year Arts class of Presidency College, Calcutta in January 1880 and the next year he shifted to Scottish Church College, Calcutta. During the course, he studied western logic, western philosophy and history of European nations.[15] In 1881 he passed the Fine Arts examination and in 1884 he passed the Bachelor of Arts.[18][19]

According to his professors, student Narendranath was a prodigy. Dr. William Hastie, the principal of Scottish Church College, where he studied during 1881-84, wrote, "Narendra is really a genius. I have travelled far and wide but I have never come across a lad of his talents and possibilities, even in German universities, among philosophical students." [20] He was regarded as a *srutidhara*—a man with prodigious memory. [21][22] After a discussion with Narendranath, Dr. Mahendralal Sarkar reportedly said, "I could never have thought that such a young boy had read so much!" [23]

From his childhood, he showed inclination towards spirituality, God realisation and realizing the highest spiritual truths. He studied different religious and philosophical systems of East and the West; he met different religious leaders. He came under the influence of the Brahmo Samaj, an important socio-religious organization of that time. His initial beliefs were shaped by Brahmo Samaj, which believed in formless God, deprecated the worship of idols and devoted itself to socio-religious reforms. [24] He met the leaders of Brahmo Samaj—Devendranath Tagore and Keshub Chandra Sen, questioning them about the existence of God, but he could not get convincing answers. [25][26]

Narendranath is said to have studied the writings of David Hume, Immanuel Kant, Johann Gottlieb Fichte, Baruch Spinoza, Georg W. F. Hegel, Arthur Schopenhauer, Auguste Comte, Herbert Spencer, John Stuart Mill, and Charles Comte, Herbert Spencer, and translated with the Darwin.[27][20] Narendra became fascinated with the Darwinism of Herbert Spencer, and translated Spencer's Evolutionism of Herbert Spencer, and translated Spencer's Evolutionism of Herbert Spencer, and translated Spencer's book on *Education* into Bengali for Gurudas Chattopadhyaya, book on *Education* into Bengali for Gurudas Chattopadhyaya, book on Education into Bengali for Gurudas Chattopadhyaya, Spencer for some time.[28][29] Alongside his study of Western Spencer for some time.[28][29] Alongside his study of Western

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philosophers, he was thoroughly acquainted with Indian

Sanskrit scriptures and many Bengali works.[27]

His first introduction to Ramakrishna occurred in a literature class, when he heard Principal Hastie lecturing on William Wordsworth's poem *The Excursion* and the poet's nature-mysticism.[30] In the course of explaining the word trance in the poem, Hastie told his students that if they wanted to know the real meaning of it, they should go to Ramakrishna of Dakshineswar. This prompted some of his students, including Narendranath to visit Ramakrishna.[31][32]

His meeting with Ramakrishna Paramahamsa in November 1881 proved to be a turning point in his life.[28] About this meeting, Narendranath said, "He [Ramakrishna] looked just like an ordinary man, with nothing remarkable about him. He used the most simple language and I thought 'Can this man be a great teacher?'—I crept near to him and asked him the question which I had been asking others all my life: 'Do you believe in God, Sir?' 'Yes,' he replied. 'Can you prove it, Sir?' 'Yes.' 'How?' 'Because I see Him just as I see you here, only in a much intenser sense.' That impressed me at once. [...] I began to go to that man, day after day, and I actually saw that religion could be given. One touch, one glance, can change a whole life."[28][34]

Even though Narendra did not accept Ramakrishna as his guru initially and revolted against his ideas, he was attracted by his personality and visited him frequently.[35] He initially looked upon on Ramakrishna's ecstasies and visions as, "mere figments of imagination",[28] "mere hallucinations".[36] As a member of Brahmo samaj, he revolted against idol worship and polytheism, and Ramakrishna's worship of Kali.[37] He even rejected the *Advaitist Vedantism* of identity with absolute as blasphemy and madness, and often made fun of the concept[36]

Though Narendra could not accept Ramakrishna and his visions, he could not neglect him either. It had always been in Narendra's nature to test something thoroughly before he would accept it. He tested Ramakrishna, who never asked Narendra to abandon reason, and faced all of Narendra's arguments and examinations with patience—"Try to see the truth from all angles" was his reply.[35] During the course of five years of his training under Ramakrishna, Narendra was transformed from a restless, puzzled, impatient youth to a

of God-realization. In time, Narendra accepted Ramakrishna, and when he accepted, his acceptance was whole-hearted.[35]

In 1885 Ramakrishna suffered from throat cancer and he was shifted to Calcutta and later to Cossipore. Vivekananda and his brother disciples took care of Ramakrishna during this final days. His spiritual education under Ramakrishna continued here. At Cossipore, Vivekananda reportedly experienced Nirvikalpa Samadhi.[38] During the last days of Ramakrishna, Vivekananda and some of the other disciples received the ochre monastic robes from Ramakrishna, which first monastic order of Ramakrishna.[39] Vivekananda was taught that service to men was the most effective worship of God.[8][40] It is reported that when Vivekananda, doubted Ramakrishna's claim of avatara, Ramakrishna reportedly said, "He who was Rama, He who was Krishna, He himself is now Ramakrishna in this body."[41] During his final days, Ramakrishna asked Vivekananda to take care of other monastic disciples and in turn asked them to look upon Vivekananda as their leader.[42] Ramakrishna's condition worsened gradually and he expired in the early morning hours of August 16, 1886 at the Cossipore garden house. According to his disciples, this was Mahasamadhi.[42]

With Ramakrishna

Swami Vivekananda's first photo as a Wandering monk at Jaipur.[45]

In 1888, Vivekananda left the monastery as a Parivrâjaka—the Hindu religious life of a wandering monk, "without fixed abode, without ties, independent and strangers wherever they go." His sole possessions were a kamandalu (water pot), staff, and his two favorite books—Bhagavad Gita and The Imitation of Christ. Narendranath travelled the length and breadth of India for five years, visiting important centers of learning, acquainting himself with the diverse religious traditions and different patterns of social life. He developed a sympathy for the suffering and poverty of the masses and resolved to uplift the nation. Living mainly on Bhiksha or alms, Narendranath traveled mostly on foot and railway tickets bought by his admirers whom he met during the travels. During these travels he gained acquaintance and stayed with scholars, Dewans, Rajas and people from all walks of life—Hindus,

Research & Analysis, Vol-X, No.-XII, 2013 [48] Muslims, Christians, Pariahs (low caste workers), Government officials.

Parliament of World's Religions

The Parliament of Religions opened on 11 September 1893 at the Art Institute of Chicago. On this day Vivekananda gave his first brief address. He represented India and Hinduism. Though initially nervous, he bowed to Saraswati, the goddess of learning and began his speech with, "Sisters and brothers of America!". To these words he got a standing ovation from a crowd of seven thousand, which lasted for two minutes. When silence was restored he began his address. He greeted the youngest of the nations in the name of "the most ancient order of monks in the world, the Vedic order of sannyasins, a religion which has taught the world both tolerance and universal acceptance." And he quoted two illustrative passages in this relation, from the Bhagavad Gita—"As the different streams having their sources in different places all mingle their water in the sea, so, O Lord, the different paths which men take, through different tendencies, various though they appear, crooked or straight, all lead to Thee!" and "Whosoever comes to Me, through whatsoever form, I reach him; all men are struggling through paths that in the end lead to Me." Despite being a short speech, it voiced the spirit of the Parliament and its sense of universality.

Dr. Barrows, the president of the Parliament said. "India, the Mother of religions was represented by Swami Vivekananda, the Orange-monk who exercised the most wonderful influence over his auditors." He attracted widespread attention in the press, which dubbed him as the "Cyclonic monk from India". The New York Critique wrote, "He is an orator by divine right, and his strong, intelligent face in its picturesque setting of yellow and orange was hardly less interesting than those earnest words, and the rich, rhythmical utterance he gave them." The New York Herald wrote, "Vivekananda is undoubtedly the greatest figure in the Parliament of Religions. After hearing him we feel how foolish it is to send missionaries to this learned nation." Swami Vivekananda was regarded as, "undoubtedly the greatest figure in the parliament of religions", "beyond question, the most popular and influential man in the parliament."

He spoke several more times at the Parliament on topics related to Hinduism and Buddhism. The parliament ended on

Vivekananda was a renowned thinker in his own right. One of his most important contributions was to demonstrate how Advaitin thinking is not merely philosophically farreaching, but how it also has social, even political, consequences. According to Vivekananda, a important lesson he received from Ramakrishna was that "Jiva is Shiva" (each individual is divinity itself). This became his Mantra, and he coined the concept of daridra narayana seva - the service of God in and through (poor) human beings. If there truly is the unity of Brahman underlying all phenomena, then on what basis do we regard ourselves as better or worse, or even as better-off or worse-off, than others? - This was the question he posed to himself. Ultimately, he concluded that these distinctions fade into nothingness in the light of the oneness that the devotee experiences in Moksha. What arises then is compassion for those "individuals" who remain unaware of this oneness and a determination to help them.

Swami Vivekananda belonged to that branch of Vedanta that held that no one can be truly free until all of us are. Even the desire for personal salvation has to be given up, and only tireless work for the salvation of others is the true mark of the enlightened person. He founded the Sri Ramakrishna Math and Mission on the principle of Atmano Mokshartham Jagat-hitaya cha (for one's own salvation and for the welfare of the World).

However, Vivekananda also pleaded for a strict separation between religion and government ("church and state") a value found in Freemasonry which as a Freemason he had been exposed to. Although social customs had been formed in the past with religious sanction, it was not now the business of religion to interfere with matters such as marriage, of religion to interfere with matters such as marriage, inheritance and so on. The ideal society would be a mixture of inheritance and so on. The ideal society would be a mixture of Brahmin knowledge, Kshatriya culture, Vaisya efficiency and Brahmin knowledge, Kshatriya culture, Vaisya efficiency and the egalitarian Shudra ethos. Domination by any one led to different sorts of lopsided societies. Vivekananda did not feel different sorts of lopsided societies. Vivekananda did not feel that religion, nor, any force for that matter, should be used that religion, nor, any force for that matter, should be used forcefully to bring about an ideal society, since this was forcefully to bring about an aturally by individualistic something that would evolve naturally by individualistic change when the conditions were right.

Vivekananda made a strict demarcation between the two classes of Hindu scriptures: the Sruti and the Smritis. The Sruti, by which is meant the Vedas, consist of eternally and universally valid spiritual truths. The Smritis on the other hand, are the dos and donts of religions, applicable to society and subject to revision from time to time. Vivekananda felt that existing Hindu smritis had to be revised for modern times. But the Srutis of course are eternal - they may only be reinterpreted.

Vivekananda advised his followers to be holy, unselfish and have shraddha (faith). He encouraged the practice of Brahmacharya (Celibacy). In one of the conversations with his childhood friend Priya Nath Sinha he attributes his physical and mental strengths, eloquence to the practice of Brahmacharya.

Vivekananda didn't advocate the emerging area of parapsychology, astrology (one instance can be found in his speech Man the Maker of his Destiny, Complete-Works, Volume 8, Notes of Class Talks and Lectures) saying that this form of curiosity doesn't help in spiritual progress but actually hinders it.

Influence

Several leaders of 20th Century India and philosophers have acknowledged Vivekananda's influence. The first of independent general India. Chakravarti Rajagopalachari, once observed that "Vivekananda saved Hinduism, saved India." According to Subhas Chandra Bose, Vivekananda "is the maker of modern India" and for Mohandas Gandhi, Vivekananda's influence increased his "love for his country a thousandfold." National Youth Day in India is held on his birthday, January 12, to commemorate him. This was a most fitting gesture as much of Swami Vivekananda's writings concerned the Indian youth and how they should strive to uphold their ancient values whilst fully participating in the

Swami Vivekananda is widely considered to have inspired India's freedom struggle movement. His writings inspired a whole generation of freedom fighters including Aurobindo Ghose and Bagha Jatin. Vivekananda was the brother of the extremist revolutionary, Bhupendranath Dutta. Subhash Chandra Bose one of the most prominent figures in Indian independence movement said,

I cannot write about Vivekananda without going into raptures. Few indeed could comprehend or fathom him even among those who had the privilege of becoming intimate with him. His personality was rich, profound and complex... Reckless in his sacrifice, unceasing in his activity, boundless in his love, profound and versatile in his wisdom, exuberant in his emotions, merciless in his attacks but yet simple as a child, he was a rare personality in this world of ours.

Aurobindo Ghosh considered Vivekananda as his spiritual mentor.

Vivekananda was a soul of puissance if ever there was one, a very lion among men, but the definitive work he has left behind is quite incommensurate with our impression of his creative might and energy. We perceive his influence still working gigantically, we know not well how, we know not well where, in something that is not yet formed, something leonine, grand, intuitive, upheaving that has entered the soul of India and we say, "Behold, Vivekananda still lives in the soul of his Mother and in the souls of her children.

—Sri Aurobindo in Vedic Magazine (1915)

The French Nobel Laureate, Romain Rolland writes, "His words are great music, phrases in the style of Beethoven, stirring rhythms like the march of Handel choruses. I cannot touch these sayings of his, scattered as they are through the pages of books, at thirty years' distance, without receiving a thrill through my body like an electric shock. And what shocks, what transports, must have been produced when in burning words they issued from the lips of the hero!

Vivekananda inspired Jamshedji Tata to set up Indian Institute of Science, one of India's finest Institutions. Abroad, he had some interactions with Max Mueller. Nikola Tesla was one of those influenced by the Vedic philosophy teachings of the Swami Vivekananda.

Above all Swami Vivekananda helped restore a sense of pride amongst the Hindus, presenting the ancient teachings of India in its purest form to a Western audience, free from the propaganda spread by British colonial administrators and Christian missionaries, of Hinduism being a caste-ridden, misogynistic idolatrous faith. Indeed his early foray into the West would set the path for subsequent Indian religious teachers to make their own marks on the world, as well herald

the entry of Hindus and their religious traditions into the Western world.

Swami Vivekananda's ideas have had a great influence on the Indian youth. In many institutes, students have come together and formed organizations meant for promoting discussion of spiritual ideas and the practice of such high principles. Many of such organizations have adopted the name Vivekananda Study Circle. One such group also exists at IIT Madras and is popularly known as (VSC). Additionally, Swami Vivekananda's ideas and teachings have carried on globally, being practiced in institutions all over the world.

Mahatma Gandhi said, "Swami Vivekananda's writings need no introduction from anybody. They make their own irresistible appeal." Many years after Vivekananda's death, Rabindranath Tagore a Nobel Poet Laureate had said, "If you want to know India, study Vivekananda. In him everything is positive and nothing negative."

Vivekananda and science

In his book Raja Yoga, Vivekananda explores traditional views on the supernatural and the belief that the practice of Raja Yoga can confer psychic powers such as 'reading another's thoughts', 'controlling all the forces of nature', become 'almost all-knowing', 'live without breathing', 'control the bodies of others' and levitation. He also explains traditional eastern spiritual concepts like kundalini and spiritual energy centres.

However, Vivekananda takes a sceptical approach and in the same book states:

"It is not the sign of a candid and scientific mind to throw overboard anything without proper investigation. Surface scientists, unable to explain the various extraordinary mental phenomena, strive to ignore their very existence.

He further says in the introduction of the book that one should take up the practice and verify these things for oneself, and that there should not be blind belief.

"What little I know I will tell you. So far as I can reason it out I will do so, but as to what I do not know I will simply tell you what the books say. It is wrong to believe blindly. You must exercise your own reason and judgment; you must practise, and see whether these things happen or not. Just as you would take up any other science, exactly in the same manner you should take up this science for study.

[53]

Vivekananda (1895) rejected ether theory before Einstein (1905), stating that it cannot explain the space itself.

In his paper, read at the World Parliament of Religions (1893), Vivekananda also hinted about the final goal of Physics, what in these days, is attempted by theories like the String Theory.

Science is nothing but the finding of unity. As soon as science would reach perfect unity, it would stop from further progress, because it would reach the goal. Thus Chemistry could not progress farther when it would discover one element out of which all other could be made. Physics would stop when it would be able to fulfill its services in discovering one energy of which all others are but manifestations ...

All science is bound to come to this conclusion in the long run. Manifestation, and not creation, is the word of science today, and the Hindu is only glad that what he has been cherishing in his bosom for ages is going to be taught in more forcible language, and with further light from the latest conclusions of science.

The great electrical engineer, Nikola Tesla, after listening to Vivekananda's speech on Sankhya Philosophy, was much interested in its cosmogony and its rational theories of the Kalpas (cycles), Prana and Akasha. His notion based on the vedanta led him to think that matter is a manifestation of energy. After attending a lecture on vedanta by Vivekananda Tesla also concluded that, modern science can look for the solution of cosmological problems in Sankhya philosophy, and he could prove that mass can be reduced to potential energy mathematically.

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GLOBAL VIEWS, VOL. VIII, NO. XII, 2013 TO RENEW ENCOUNTER WITH **HEGEL'S THOUGHT**

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Drawing on Hegel's claim that 'it belongs to the weakness of our time not to be able to bear the greatness, the immensity of the claims made by the human spirit, to feel crushed before them, and to flee from them faint-hearted', this essay explores the possibility of a renewed encounter with hegel's thought. Arguing that it is not the acceptance or rejection of the lessons of hegel's thought that is important, but rather that ever since Hegel, philosophers are challenged to experience philosophy as such as the happening of the spirit of the age. It further asks the question how is it that the spirit of the age might emerge in an otherwise spiritless age? from this perspective the question for us is whether philosophizing today has the power to generate a level of intensity, not so much for the spirit of our own age to emerge clearly and distinctively, but for the spirit of the age to emerge at all perhaps, instead, the real issue for those of us who come after Hegel is whether we are strong enough to intensify and withstand the intensity that Hegel's thinking has already released from this perspective to encounter the spirit of the age can be neither to look for it in the developments of the twenty-first century world nor to produce a radically new philosophy.

The article suggests that the fate of those of us who follow the arriving of hegel, the revolutionary thinker, is to face the challenge of dwelling in his arriving. keywords: hegel; plato; philosophical Thinking; The Spirit of the Time; future philosophy [...] is entirely identical with its time. (lhp i 54) if philosophy is identical with its time, is there a sense in which revolutionary philosophers bear the spirit of their own age in so far as they arrive from the future? if so, would this explain why their ideas seem to us so strange and distant yet inexplicably familiar and attractive at the same time? But what is the future in this case? Might it be the topos of exile of what mostly belongs to us, to our time; the distant within and the within in the distant. If the revolutionary thinker does indeed come from afar his/her arriving must be the measure of our own distance

from the future could it be that it is through this arriving that the world manifests itself, that the spirit of the age emerges in an otherwise spiritless age? plato is perhaps the paradigm case of the revolutionary philosopher in our sense of the philosopher arriving from the future.

According to hegel, the idea of the just that plato formulated in The Republic was the most philosophically thinkable in Plato's time. even though plato's ideal was so far from the then given state of affairs that it seemed hardly recognizable to his contemporaries, it was nevertheless out of its thinking that plato was able to comprehend the rational moment embedded in the sophists' polis in which he lived. Having elaborated his ideal city, a city powerful enough to accommodate the philosopher, Plato was then in a position to cross the abyss between the ideal and the real in order to revisit and once again embrace his own city as a whole. His thinking showed the city of Athens to be part of the world of the thinkable and in doing so it brought together the everchanging finite body of the city with its eternal idea. for this reason the city that condemned the philosopher to death could nonetheless be thought as part of an ongoing becoming that oriented it toward a future for Plato this future was thought in terms of the polis of justice in which Plato the philosopher dwells conceptually and from which he arrives, albeit invisibly, to be welcomed by those who are prepared to think in the embrace of his thinking. having arrived from afar in a way that also made it possible for him to dwell in the world in a radically immanent manner, Plato didn't lose himself, like a tourist, amongst the shiny trinkets and the trivialities of market life. nor did he abandon himself to the shallow wisdom of the local. Rather, as the bearer of the ideal and in so far as he found the strength to withstand the infinite schism between the real and the ideal, his thinking entirely embraced the historical moment of his world and thus allowed the spirit of the age to manifest itself with his thought. Herein lies the determination of Plato's thought as revolutionary philosophy that arrives from the future in its own precise moment. In this respect Plato the effect to the to give philosopher came transformative power of the revolutionary practice of his time in a way that Socrates before him was unable to conceive. Plato's thinking grew out of Socrates' failure to convince Athens to re-enact itself in accordance with the principle of radical self-knowing. Although we can say that in his capacity

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as a revolutionary Socrates also comes from the future, only the philosopher succeeds in thinking what the revolutionary practice announces but fails to achieve. So the thinking of the philosopher takes place in the retreat of the future that the failed revolutionary practice announces.

This was the fate of philosophical thinking in plato's time. perhaps hegel is the plato of our own era for he too arrives from the future in the sense we have been outlining. he is the thinker of the great schism between the ideal and the real that marks and defines modernity. he is the 'owl of Minerva' that 'spreads its wings only with the falling of dusk' to cross the abyss of the great divide between notion and being in order to address us from the distant (pr 23). his thinking springs out of the future that was announced by the french revolutionaries and that retreated in the failure of this revolution. his thinking was destined to offer a place for the spirit of the age to emerge. his philosophy is the 'inward birth-place of the spirit which will later arrive at actual form' (hp i 55). This is the spirit of utopian violence that is also a violent utopia. hegel's thought teaches that spirit is the infinitely violent act of separating the universal from the particular, communal love from self-interest. This was plato's lesson as well. According to hegel's story, our world is the world of the 'empty self' that unfolds globally and perpetuates itself as an emptying out and hence as a triumphant and narcissistic sinking into the desert of this emptiness. it is out of such sinking that the spirit of communal being arises 'fragrantly' in the 'grey' of the speculative philosopher's utopian vision (lpr iii 233 n. 191 & pr 23). it is 'the rose in the cross of the present' (pr 19).

Through this vision the philosopher announces the healing power of history, history is the crossing of the abyss by the real that moves towards the ideal, a crossing first performed by the thinker albeit in the reverse direction. So the philosopher's concern is the schism of the abyss at the heart of our collective being since this schism provides the inescapable context for the unfolding of particular events, even so, the collapse of the schism is no less inescapable according to the lesson of hegel's speculative thought. This is a lesson with which many may well disagree but such disagreement typically non-thematic thinking. The noteworthy point for our purposes thought, but that ever since hegel, philosophers are challenged

to experience philosophy as such as the happening of the spirit of the age.

Through its happening, the spirit of the age has explicitly become the age of key hegelian concepts understood, not as themes, but as happenings of thinking itself, whether of history, the future, manifestation, alienation, recognition, otherness, reconciliation or philosophy. Viewed as this sort of happening we can conclude with h. S. harris that, whilst it 'is not a very comfortable home that we have made for ourselves in this world', nevertheless hegel's philosophy is the one that shows us that it is our home and that we are the ones who have built it. The only comfort that philosophy can add to its amenities must come from our understanding why it is idle to look for comfort in it (h. S. harris, this collection). from this perspective the question for us is whether philosophizing today has the power to generate a level of intensity, not so much for the spirit of our own age to emerge clearly and distinctively, but for the spirit of the age to emerge at all. perhaps, instead, the real issue for the thinkers who come after the revolutionary philosopher is whether we are strong enough to intensify and withstand the intensity that hegel's thinking has already released. from this perspective to encounter the spirit of the age can be neither to look for it in the developments of the twentyfirst century world nor to produce a radically new philosophy. To encounter the spirit of the age can only mean to enter the temple in which the spirit's flame is already alight.

But as we know all too well flames do not only permit us to see; they also pose the risk of going blind. hegel himself was not very optimistic about the strength and resolve of those around: it belongs to the weakness of our time not to be able to bear the greatness, the immensity of the claims made by the human spirit, to feel crushed before them, and to flee from them faint-hearted (lhp ii 10).

We have suggested that the fate of those of us who follow the arriving of hegel, the revolutionary thinker, is to face the challenge of dwelling in his arriving. The fate of philosophers after the arrival of revolutionary philosophy is to play a role much like that of John the Baptist, albeit in relation to what has already arrived. But if thinkers today seem destined perpetually to perform the role of announcing the previous arrival of revolutionary thinking, herein lies the danger for thought. do we announce the thinker's arrival because she/he

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has arrived or do we consider her/him as having arrived thanks to our announcements? do we admit to the status of our work as mere footnoting that of revolutionary thinkers? does our thinking carry the wisdom of knowing that its place of dwelling is the thought of revolutionary philosophy or do we instead, remaining oblivious to the status of our work, aspire to reposition the work of revolutionary thinking within its confines and thereby imagine ourselves to be safely situated beyond the reach of such thinking? Are we thinkers of the post-hegelian era more and more evidently not 'able to bear the greatness, the immensity of the claims made by the human spirit'? is our era the era of a 'faint-hearted' philosophy? These are the questions that motivated us to a renewed encounter with hegel's thought.

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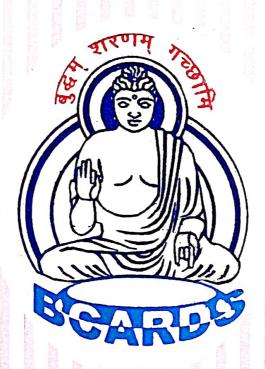
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सम्पादकीय

अंतराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर भारत की सशक्तता के संदर्भ में, यह एक अच्छी खबर है कि ओसामा कांड ने आतंकवाद के संदर्भ में पाकिस्तान की दो मुंही नीति की पोल खोल दी है। अब समय आ गया है, जब पाकिस्तान के प्रति अपनी समग्र नीति पर पुनर्विचार करने के लिए अमेरिका को बाध्य होने की स्थित का सामना करना पड़ेगा। ओबामा प्रशासन पर सीनेटरों और कांग्रेस सदस्यों का दबाव पड़ेगा कि वह पाकिस्तान के असंतुलित फौजीकरण पर रोक लगाए और उसकी परमाणु महात्वाकांक्षा को दंतहीन करे। इस दिशा में सुखद संयोग है कि पहली बार किसी अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपित को इस बात का एहमास हुआ है। ओबामा ने साफ कर दिया है कि पाकिस्तान अपनी भारत ग्रंथि से बाहर निकले। उसे वह अपना शत्रु नहीं समझे। पिछले 64 साल से भारत के विरूख फैलाए जा रहे जहर ने भारत से अधिक पाकिस्तान को ही खोखला कर दिया है। आज पाकिस्तान अपनी लगाई आग में ही झुलस रहा है। समय रहते अमेरिका और पाकिस्तान को यह समझ आना कि भारत के साथ मैत्रीपूर्ण संबंध; पाकिस्तान, अमेरिका के साथ ही साथ विश्व शांति और समृद्धि के लिए आवश्यक है; आगे आने वाले समय में विश्व व्यवस्था को एक नये मुकाम पर ले जाने का संकेत होगा।

आपको वर्तमान अंक समर्पित करते हुए यह बताना है कि ''द हिस्दुस्तान रीभ्यू'' का यह अंक विश्व शांति को समर्पित है। यह प्राचीन तथा समसामयिक काल-चक्र में मानव विकास, मूल्य विकास, बौधिक विकास तथा भौतिक विकास से संबंधित मौलिक शोध-पत्रों के प्रकाशन का एक राष्ट्रीय मंच के रूप में मान्यता प्राप्त, त्रैमासिक शोध पत्रिका है। इसमें सामाजिक विज्ञान तथा मानविकी संकाय के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों से संबंधित लेखों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है। विषय विशेषज्ञों द्वारा समीक्षा, संपादन तथा अनुमोदन के पश्चात् ही शोध पत्रों को प्रकाशन के लिए स्वीकृत किया जाता है। शोध-पत्र को प्रकाशनार्थ प्रधान संपादक के पते पर ही भेजें और इसकी अग्रिम सूचना प्रधान संपादक को फोन पर भी दें।

सधन्यवाद! जय भारत! जय विश्व!

डॉ॰ कुमार हिमॉरा मधुकर प्रधान संपादक

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भारतीयः धर्म दर्शन

डॉ॰ अरविन्द कुमार व्याख्याता दर्शनशास्त्र विभाग एल॰वाई॰कॉलेज, त्रिवेणीगंज (सुपौल)

1. शंकराचार्य का अद्वैत वेदांत

भारत में शैव धर्म तथा इसके दार्शनिक मतों के विकास में शंकराचार्य की प्रमुख भूमिका थी। शंकराचार्य शैव धर्म के अनुयायी थे। फिर भी इनके शिष्य इन्हें शिव का अवतार मानते थे। इनके द्वारा शैव मत के विस्तार का संस्थागत प्रयत्न किया गया और विभिन्न मठों की स्थापना की गई। शंकर के विचारों में उपनिषद् काल की अद्वैत परम्परा का विस्तार दिखता हैं जिसके मूल में आत्मा एवं ब्रह्म के अद्वैत चिरत्र की व्याख्याएं है। प्राचीन भारतीय दार्शनिक विचारों का मूल विस्तार उपनिषदों में दिखाई देता हैं। इस को ब्रह्मसूत्र के माध्यम से नियोजित किया गया जिसे शंकराचार्य ने संगठित किया। वेदांत दर्शन को वादरायण ने सूत्रों में साररूप से प्रस्तुत किया हैं। वैदिक साहित्य में उपनिषदों के दर्शन को उत्तर मीमांसा के नाम से भी जाना जाता हैं। ब्रह्मसूत्र की अनेक प्रकार से व्याख्या की गई हैं। किंतु शंकर के भाष्य को अधिक प्रामाणिक माना जाता हैं। जब वेदांत दर्शन की चर्चा होती हैं, तो उसे शंकर वेदांत के अर्थ में लिया जाता हैं। आचार्य शंकर ने ब्रह्मसूत्र और उपनिषदों पर भाष्य लिखे। इनके शिष्यों ने भी इसी परम्परा को आगे बढ़ाया जिनमें शंकर के मतों को ही पुष्ट किया गया।

वेदांत दर्शन का मूलाधार वेद तथा उपनिषद् को माना जाता हैं। बादरायण का ब्रह्मसूत्र तो केवल इन ग्रंथों का सारांश या संक्षेपण मात्र हैं। आचार्य शंकर ने इन सूत्रों को नियोजित तथा सरल रूप से व्याख्यायित किया तथा इनका मूल मन्तव्य प्रस्तुत करने का सार्थक प्रयत्न किया। इन्होंने कभी भी किसी विशेष का प्रणेता होने का दावा नहीं किया बल्कि यह व्याख्यायित किया कि वेद तथा उपनिषदों में वर्णित ज्ञान दर्शन को बादरायण ने ब्रह्मसूत्रों में सूक्ष्म रूप से वर्णित किया हैं। अनेक विद्वान यह मानते हैं कि वैदिक साहित्य में दर्शन न होकर धार्मिक आचरण और अनुष्ठान का निर्देशन हैं जिसमें आस्था तथा विश्वास का महत्व हैं और तार्किकता को कोई स्थान नहीं दिया गया हैं। शंकराचार्य का मानना है कि यह व्यवस्था सम्पूर्ण वैदिक साहित्य के लिए सत्य नहीं हैं। वस्तुतः ऋग्वेदिक कर्मकाण्ड की व्याख्या ब्राह्मणों ग्रंथों में की गई है जिसमें यज्ञ को मोक्षदायिनी एवं भौतिक

फलदायिनी माना गया है। इसे पूर्व मीमांसा के अन्तर्गत रखा गया हैं। इसकी दार्शनिक व्याख्या कुमारिल भट्ट तथा मण्डन मिश्र जैसे दार्शनिकों ने की। किंतु उपनिषद में अद्वैत दर्शन को उत्तर मीमांसा माना गया हैं। जिसमें आत्मा, ब्रह्म, माया, जगत् जीव आदि की दार्शनिक व्याख्या की गई हैं, इसे वादरायण और शंकराचार्य ने व्यवस्थित किया। शंकराचार्य ने यह कहा कि उपनिषद के अद्वैत परमात्मा के महान् स्वरूप को अभिव्यक्त किया गया है। जिन-लोगों ने अध्ययन के द्वारा परम तत्व की अनुभूति प्राप्त कर ली हैं,इन्द्रियों को नियन्त्रित कर लिया हैं, ब्रह्म का शाश्वत स्वरूप का ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है उनके लिए वेदों और उपनिषदों का अध्ययन श्रेयस्कर हैं। शंकराचार्य ने तर्क का आधार लेकर अपने दार्शनिक मतों को कभी भी व्याख्यातित नहीं किया। इनका ध्येय उपनिषदीय ज्ञान तथा दर्शन की युक्तिसंगत प्रतिस्थापना करना था। विद्वानों से विचार-विमर्श के दौरान ब्रह्मज्ञान को लेकर जो भी संदेह उत्पन्न हुआ उसे उपनिषद् के आधार पर दूर करने का प्रयत्न किया। शंकर का मानना था कि उपनिषदों में ही एकमात्र आस्तिक दर्शन प्राप्त होता हैं जिसमें ब्रह्माप्राप्ति का निर्देशन है। संसार में केवल ब्रह्म की ही स्थिति हैं- शंकर ने गौड़पाद के इन्हीं विचारों को आगे बढ़ाया।

वादरायण द्वारा रचित ब्रह्मसूत्र को उपनिषदों का सार स्वीकार किया जाता हैं। ब्रह्मसूत्र को चार भागों में विभक्त किया गया है- प्रत्येक भाग को चार उपभागों तथा इन्हें अधिकरणों में विभाजित किया गया है। शंकर ने अद्वैत वेदांत दर्शन में यह सिद्ध किया कि आत्मा और ब्रह्म एक ही हैं। एक ब्रह्म की एक मात्र शाश्वत तत्व है। इसके अतिरिक्त इन्होंने सांख्य, योग, बौद्ध, जैन, न्याय तथा अन्य के दार्शनिक मतों का खंडन किया। शंकर का मानना है कि दर्शन में तर्क का महत्व शास्त्रों के अध्ययन और उसके अर्थ को समझने में महत्वपूर्ण है। किंतु इनके द्वारा सत्य का ज्ञान संभव नहीं हैं क्योंकि तर्क के द्वारा विद्वान किसी एक मत का समर्थन अथवा खण्डन कर देता हैं। ऐसे में सत्य ज्ञान के लिए उपनिषदों के सिद्धान्त ही एकमात्र मार्ग हैं। शंकर का मानना है कि भ्रमवश हम इन्द्रिय, शरीर एवं विषयभोग को परस्पर इतना एकजुट कर लेते हैं कि हमें आत्मा तथा माया भिन्न स्वरूप की जानकारी नहीं हो पाती हैं। आत्मा शुद्ध चित्तरूप और सर्वदा आनन्दमय है। माया के आवरण के कारण हम आत्मा के वास्तविक रूप का ज्ञान नहीं कर पाते हैं। शंकर का कहना है कि उपनिषदों में अन्तिम सत्य के रूप में ब्रह्म को मान्य किया गया है जिसने सत्य को समग्र रूप से समझ लिया हैं उसे किसी भी प्रकार की शारीरिक क्रिया अथवा कर्मकाण्ड की आवश्यकता नहीं हैं। कर्मकाण्ड आदि अनेकानेक नियमों की आवश्यकता उन्हें होती हैं जिन्हें सत्य का पूर्ण ज्ञान नहीं हुआ हैं और वे जिज्ञासु अथवा व्याकुल होकर न ज्ञान प्राप्ति के लिए विभिन्न मार्गों का अनुसरण करते हुए भटक रहे हैं। किंतु जिन्हें भौतिक सुख की तृष्णा नहीं हैं ऐसे व्यक्तियों के लिए उपनिषद का ज्ञान सर्वोपिर है। जैसे ही मनुष्य भौतिक कर्ममार्ग का त्याग करके अपने जीवन मूल्यों से उपर उठता हैं, वह ज्ञानमार्ग की ओर अग्रसर हो जाता

हैं। शंकर वेदांत और आचार्य गौड़पाद के दर्शन में मौलिक अन्तर यही है कि शंकर ने गौड़पाद के दर्शन से वोज्य विचारों को पृथक करके उपनिषदों में विर्णित अद्वैत दर्शन को उसके वास्तिविक रूप में सुर्थािष्त किया। इनका कहना है कि सम्पूर्ण विश्व ब्रह्म से उत्पन्न हुआ है और ब्राह्मण शाश्वत हैं। शंकर ने ब्रह्म को सत् चित् आनन्द रूप में विर्णित किया है। सम्पूर्ण सृष्टि माया है जिसे ईश्वर ने क्रीड़ारूपेण आन्द्र लेए निर्मित किया हैं। शंकर ने आत्मा के स्वरूप का ज्ञान ही सत्य ज्ञान माना और यह कहा है कि जैसे ही यह ज्ञान होगा, व्यक्ति के माया का समापन हो जाएगा। इससे व्यक्ति कर्म के वंधनों से पृथक होकर एक ऐसी अवस्था में पहुँच जाता हैं जहाँ सांसारिक जीवन के सुख का महत्व समाप्त हो जाता हैं। सारांश रूप में यह कहा जा सकता है कि शंकर ने ब्रह्म को यथार्थ माना और इसके अतिरिक्त अन्य सभी को मिथ्या स्वीकार किया। शैवमत के अनेक उपसंप्रदाय भी थे, जिनमें लिंगायत, शैव सिद्धांत एवं शिवाद्वैत प्रमुख हैं। शैव सिद्धांत का प्रचार तिमल प्रदेश में था। इसके अनुयायी जगत तथा जीव की पृथक-पृथक सत्ता स्वीकार करते हैं। शिवाद्वैत सम्प्रदाय का मानना है कि शिव तथा ब्रह्म ही सर्वोपरि सत्ता के सूचक हैं।

2. रामानुज का विशिष्टाद्वैतवाद

रामानुजाचार्य के विशिष्टाद्वैतवाद में भागवत मत का गंभीर प्रभाव हैं। इन्होंने ईश्वर का स्वरूप पंचविध अर्थात् पराविभूति, व्यूह, विभ्व, अवतार एवं अर्चावतार में विभक्त माना हैं। रामानुज का सगुण ब्रह्म करूणामय हैं। इस सृष्टि का निर्माण जीव के कल्याण के लिए हुआ है। ईश्वर जीवों को आध्यमिक रूप से उन्नत करने के लिए प्रेरित करता है तािक वे कर्म एवं पुनर्जन्म के चक्र से मुक्त होने के लिए सद् प्रयत्न करने होते हैं। ईश्वर इन प्रयत्नों में सहायक हो सकता हैं। यह उसकी कृपा हैं कि हमें सद्मार्ग में चलने के लिए प्रेरित करता हैं। विशिष्टाद्वैत में रामानुज ने परमब्रह्म नारायण को माना हैं। सृष्टि और जीवन दोनों ही उनके रूप हैं। इस सिद्धांत का मूल कारण भिक्तधारा को जनसमूह में व्यापक करना था क्योंकि यदि ईश्वर का जुड़ाव व्यक्ति और जगत् से नहीं होगा तो उसके लिए अनुराग उत्पन्न करना संभव नहीं हैं। रामानुज के अनुसार ज्ञान जीवात्मा का गुणमात्र नहीं हैं, विल्क उसके धर्म भी हैं। आत्मा को यह ज्ञान रहता है कि मैं हूँ। इन्होंने विदेह मुक्ति के सिद्धांत को वरीयता वी और इसके लिए यथार्थ ज्ञान को अपरिहार्य माना। इनका कहना था कि-ईश्वर के प्रति समर्पित वित्र सासांरिक प्रलोभनों से विरक्त हो जाता है।

रामानुज के दर्शन के तीन केन्द्रीय तत्व हैं-

1. सगुण ब्रह्म ही ईश्वर है। जीव और जड़सृष्टि ब्रह्म शरीर में ही विद्यमान हैं।

- 2. जीवात्मा- नित्य अजन्मा और अविनाशी है।
- 3. सृष्टि भी जीवात्मा की भांति शाश्वत हैं।

रामानुज ने ब्रह्मसूत्र- भाष्य की भूमिका में लिखा है कि उनके पूर्व अनेक विद्वानों ने आचार्य बोधायन के ब्रह्मसूत्र-भाष्य की संक्षिप्त टीका प्रस्तुत की हैं, इसी परम्परा को मैं भी आगे वढ़ा रहा हूँ जिसके मूल में बोधायन द्वारा स्पष्ट की गई सगुण भिक्त को व्यावहारिक तरीके से प्रस्तुत करना हैं। वेदार्थ संग्रह ग्रंथ में रामानुज ने विशिष्टद्वैत की सगुण मान्यता को परिभाषित किया गया हैं। रामानुज ने जीव की तीन अवस्थाओं को अभिव्यक्त किया है- नित्य, मुक्त और बुद्ध। नित्य जीव-जन्म तथा मरण से रहित हैं और स्वभाव से आनन्द स्वरूप हैं। ये जीव ईश्वर की तरह स्वेच्छा से अवतार ग्रहण करते हैं। मुक्त जीव ज्ञान कर्म अथवा भिक्तमार्ग से मोक्ष प्राप्त कर चुके होते हैं। ये परमेश्वर की आराधना में लीन रहकर बैकुण्ठ धाम में निवास करते हैं। बुद्ध जीव सासांरिकता जीवन में लिप्त रहकर जन्म तथा मरण के चक्र में आबद्ध रहता है। यह जीवन के दुःखों से व्याकुल रहता है। रामानुज मानते हैं कि ईश्वरोपासना से जीव अनन्त आनन्द की अनुभूति प्राप्त करता हैं और इससे उसमें विद्यमान अविद्या का भी क्षरण होता हैं। अविद्या के नष्ट होने से जीव अपने वास्तविक उद्देश्य अर्थात् मोक्ष की प्राप्ति कर लेता हैं। रामानुज का कहना है कि सृष्टि एवं प्रलय दोनों में आत्मा की अवस्था सर्वथा पृथक रहती हैं। सृष्टिकाल में आत्मा कर्मानुसार शरीर ग्रहण करती हैं, जन्म तथा पूर्वजन्म के चक्र में संलग्न रहती हैं अथवा मोक्ष मार्ग का अनुसरण करती हैं। किंतु प्रलय काल में आत्मा कर्मरंजित होकर भावी जन्म का आधार निर्मित करती हैं। विशिष्टद्वैतवाद की दार्शनिक व्याख्या में अभिव्यक्त किया गया हैं कि अविद्या के कारण आत्मा अपने वास्तविक स्वरूप को समझ नहीं पाती हैं। ऐसे में वह शरीर मात्र को ही सर्वज्ञ मान लेती हैं जबिक मुक्ति की स्थिति में जीव अपने अंतःप्रकाश से आत्मस्वरूप में अवस्थित हो जाता था। रामानुज का कहना है कि ब्रह्म-प्रकाश स्वरूप तथा माया-अंधकार स्वरूप हैं। ऐसे वे जीव ईश्वर की ओर उन्मुख होकर मुक्तिपथ का अनुगामी बन सकता हैं। रामानुज ने ज्ञान का अभिप्राय-ईश्वर की एकाग्र स्मृति से माना हैं। विशिष्टाद्वैत में मोक्ष को भावात्मक तथा अभावात्मक में विभाजित किया गया है। रामानुज ने ज्ञानात्मक भिक्त को महत्व दिया। इनका मानना है कि आत्मा-अनात्मा आदि का भेद अथवा सम्बन्ध ज्ञान के द्वारा ही निर्धारित करना सम्भव हैं। ज्ञान की प्राप्ति के लिए सद्गुरू, भगवत्कृपा और सत्संगत आवश्यक हैं। ज्ञान की अन्तिम सीमा प्रभु के प्रति पूर्ण समर्पण में होनी चाहिए। इसे रामानुज ने प्रेमाभिक्त कहा है। रामानुज ने अन्तज्यों के लिए मोक्ष के लिए शरणागित का विधान प्रस्तुत किया है। इसमें ईश्वर के प्रति भिक्तमय समर्पण पर जोर दिया गया।

3. मीमांसा-दर्शन

वैदिक साहित्य, मानव समुदाय को नैतिकता के मूल्यों के साथ-साथ व्यावहारिक जीवन में नियमबद्ध रूप से रहने का निर्देशन भी होते हैं। ऋग्वेद के मूलभावों को समाज की आवश्यकता के अनुरूप अनेकानेक प्रकारों से व्याख्यातित किया गया हैं, जिनसे ब्राह्मण ग्रंथों में कर्मकाण्ड एवं इनके विधिसम्मत् संपादन, कर्मफल, मोक्ष आदि के संबंध में निर्देशन मिलता हैं, इसे पूर्व मीमांसा कहते हैं। मीमांसा-दर्शन में इस पर अधिक जोर दिया गया कि व्यक्ति को जाति और आश्रम के अनुसार अपने धर्म का परिपालन निष्ठा के साथ मृत्युपर्यत करना चाहिए। पूर्व मीमांसा की उपलब्धि यह है कि विभिन्न वैदिक सिद्धांतों की व्याख्या करके इसमें साहित्य के लेखन, कानून एवं न्याय के विधानों के निर्माण का मार्ग प्रशस्त किया।

उत्तर वैदिक काल में ब्राह्मण ग्रंथों के कर्मकाण्डीय विधानों का व्यापक तथा तीव्र गित से विकास हुआ, इसके मूल में यज्ञ की सर्वोच्चता को स्थापित करने का प्रत्यन था। यज्ञ से यथोचित् फल प्राप्त करना, विधि विधान के अनुसार यज्ञ संपादन पर निर्भर था। किंतु आरम्भ यज्ञ-कर्मकाण्ड मौष्ठिक रूप से परम्पराओं के आधार पर किए जाते थे। इससे परस्पर वैचारिक द्वंद्व उत्पन्न हुआ क्योंकि याज्ञिक पुरोहित विद्या-बुद्धि एवं भौतिक स्वार्थ के आधार पर कर्मकाण्ड की व्याख्या करने लगे थे। ऐसे में यह आवश्यक हो गया कि यज्ञ कर्मकाण्ड की विधि युक्त मीमांसा की जाए। इससे मीमांसा साहित्य का सूत्रपात हुआ। मीमांसा का शाब्दिक अर्थ है यज्ञ विधियों का युक्ति युक्त बौद्धिक विश्लेषण।

उत्तरवैदिक ब्राह्मण संहिताओं की अनेकानेक व्याख्याएं की गई थी किंतु वे अब उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। वर्तमान में मीमांसा-दर्शन का मूलाधार जैमिनी कृत मीमांसा सूत्र है। इसमें एक शाखा विशेष के विचारों का संकलन हैं किंतु इसे ही मीमांसा दर्शन का प्रमाणित आधार माना जाता हैं। अनेक विद्यानों ने जैमिनी के मीमांसा सूत्र पर भाष्य लिखे हैं जिनमें भवदास का प्रतिज्ञा सूत्र हिर तथा उपवर्ष का शास्त्र दीपिका तथा शबर भाष्य प्रमुख हैं। इनमें सर्वाधिक लोकप्रिय तथा मान्य शबर भाष्य है। उत्तरकालीन मीमांसा दर्शन का मूलाधार शबर भाष्य को ही माना जाता है। कुमारिल भट्ट ने स्वतंत्र रूप से इस पर टीका लिखी जिन्हें श्लोक वार्तिक, तर्क वार्तिक तथा दुप टीका के नाम से जाना जाता है। इनके शिष्य मण्डन मिश्र ने भी विधि विवेक एवं मीमांसा अनुक्रमणीय ग्रंथों की रचना की।

हिंदू जनमानस के जीवन में मीमांसा-दर्शन का विशेष महत्व है। इसमें नित्य प्रति के धार्मिक कर्मकाण्ड, अनुष्ठान, आराधना पद्धति आदि का निर्देशन किया गया है। स्मृतियों में संकलित सामाजिक नियम विधि तथा धार्मिक परम्परा का आधार भी मीमांसा दर्शन है। आधुनिक हिन्दू दीवानी विधि भी मीमांसा दर्शन की ग्रहण की गई है। मीमांसा का मत है कि वेद स्वतः एक प्रमाण हैं। इनकी प्रामाणिकर्ति

के लिए परमात्मा के संरक्षण की भी आवश्यकता नहीं हैं। वेदों में निर्दिष्ट आज्ञाओं के अनुसार कर्मकाण्ड करने से धर्म की वास्तविकता उत्पति होती है। ऐसे में धर्म अथवा अधर्म के ज्ञान के लिए शब्द ही एकमात्र आधार हैं। किंतु वेदमंत्रों को समझने के लिए उनकी व्याख्या की जा सकती हैं।

मीमांसा दर्शन में ब्राह्मण ग्रंथों की विधि अर्थात् वैदिक आदेश भी वहां हैं-इनके तीन प्रकार हैं 1. अपूर्व विधि 2. नियम विधि 3. पिरसंख्या विधि। अपूर्व विधि का तात्पर्य है- जिसका हमें पूर्व ज्ञान हो। इसका ज्ञान आदेश के उपरान्त ही हो सकता है। नियम विधि के अन्तर्गत-अनेक कार्य विकल्पों में से एक को निश्चित किया जाता हैं। पिरसंख्या विधि का आशय-किसी कार्य को करने के अनेक प्रकारों से हैं। वैदिक विधि विधान के किए जाने वाले मंत्रों के द्वारा अलौकिक शक्ति उत्पन्न होती हैं जो कर्ता को अभिष्ट फल प्रदान करती है। मीमांसा दर्शन वेद मंत्रों को करणीय विधि मानकर उनकी आदेशात्मक व्याख्या को स्वीकार करता हैं। वेदों का महत्व भी यही है कि मंत्रों के निदर्शन के अनुरूप आचरण करते हुए जीवनयापन करें। मीमांसा-दर्शन संसार का रचियता परमात्मा को स्वीकार करता हैं। वेदों का महत्व भी यही है कि मंत्रों के निर्देशन के अनुरूप आचरण करते हुए जीवनयापन करें। मीमांसा-दर्शन संसार का रचयिता परमात्मा को निर्देशन के अनुरूप आचरण करते हुए जीवनयापन करें। मीमांसा-दर्शन संसार का रचयिता परमात्मा को नहीं मानना। यह संसार आदि और अनंत हैं। प्राणियों की उत्पत्ति में भी ईश्वर की कोई भूमिका नहीं हैं क्योंकि जीव की उत्पत्ति जनन क्रिया के नियमों के द्वारा होती है। कुमारिल भट्ट का मानना हैं कि-आत्मा को अपने मन में देखते हैं। आत्मा, स्वयं प्रकाश नहीं है। मीमांसा दर्शन में आत्मा को स्वयं शक्ति माना गया हैं जो गतिहीनता होने के बाद भी शरीर को गति देती हैं। मोक्ष के उपरान्त आत्मा विशुद्ध ज्ञान शक्ति के रूप में अवस्थित हो जाती हैं।

4. महायान धर्म-दर्शन

ई.पूर्व छठी शताबद्री में महात्मा बुद्ध के द्वारा कर्मकाण्ड तथा जातिवादी व्यवस्था के विरुद्ध समानता तथा तर्क-विवेक के विचारों से अनुप्रेरित बौद्ध धर्म के सिद्धान्त उद्घाटित किए गए। इस विचारधारा में तत्कालीन विषमता से युक्त जनमानस की मुक्ति का प्रयत्न था। बुद्ध ने संस्थागत रूप से धर्म की मूल अवधारणाएं सामाजिक कल्याण को मान्य करती थी। इसलिए संसार के दुःख के निराकरण को लेकर समयानुसार विचारों में परिवर्तन किया गया। मानव रूप में प्रस्तुत होने वाले बुद्ध धीरे-धीरे वोधिसत्व तथा मैत्रेय के अलौकिक रूपों के साथ व्याख्यातित किए जाने लगे। इसे महायान धर्म दर्शन के रूप में जाना जाता हैं।

महात्मा वुद्ध ने संसार दुःखों को चार आर्यसमाज में विभाजित करके व्याख्यायित किया था। इनमें दुःख दुःख समुदाय, दुःख निरोध एवं दुःख निरोध-गामिनी प्रतिपदा का वर्णन है। महात्मा बुद्ध ने समस्त संसार को दुःखमय माना है और दुःख का मूल तृष्णा को घोषित किया। तृष्णा के उन्मूलन के लिए आंष्टागिंक मार्ग पर चलने का उपदेश दिया, इनमें सम्यक् दृष्टि, संकल्प वाणी कर्म आजीव व्यायाम चिंतन तथा समाधि सम्मिलित हैं। इस मार्ग के परिपालन में मध्यम प्रतिपदा को आनन्द तथा उपालि ने प्रमाणित रूप से संकलित किया क्योंकि बुद्ध ने यह कहा था कि जो मैंने उपदेश दिए हैं वही तुम्हारें शास्ता होगें। द्वितीय बौद्ध संगीति में दुःखों की प्रकृति को लेकर बौद्ध भिक्षुओं में मतभेद हो गया। स्थिवरवादी भिक्षुओं का मानना था कि बुद्ध ने मानव जीवन को जन्म या पुर्नजन्म से मुक्त करने को दुःख के निराकरण का मूलाधार माना किंतु महासांधिक भिक्षुओं का मानना था कि इसका संवंध सांसारिक दुःखों के निराकरण से हैं। ऐसे में स्थिवरवाद से हीनयान और महासांधिक से महायान का जन्म हुआ। हालांकि दोनों सम्प्रदाय सामाजिक रूप से उपादेही थे, अंतर केवल व्यक्तिगत मुक्ति एवं सामाजिक मुक्ति से था।

महायान सिद्धांत के अनुसार कोई भी व्यक्ति जो अपने अंदर वोधिचित्त का विकास कर लेता हैं तो उस का वोधिसत्व में रूपान्तरण होता हैं। महायान के आचार्यशास्त्र का मूल सिद्धान्त उसका अतिपरार्थवाद (दूसरों के लिए जीवन समर्पण) है जिसे वोधिचित और पारिमता (सद्गुणों की पूर्णता) के द्वारा प्राप्त किया जा सकता हैं। महायानियों का मानना है कि अपने अहंकार को मिटाना तभी संभव हैं जब व्यक्ति कई जन्मों का जीवन समाज की सेवा में उत्सर्ग करता रहे। महायानी वोधित्सव की प्राप्ति के उपरान्त वोधिप्रस्थान करता है। इसका प्रयोजन महायान ग्रंथों में वर्णित छः प्रकार की पारिमता को प्राप्त करना था। महायान ग्रंथों में वर्णित छः पारिमता निम्न हैं- उदारता, नैतिक विचार, सिहण्णुता, मनः शिक्त, मन की एकाग्रता एवं प्रज्ञा। इन सद्गुणों में एक का भी विकास करना आसान नहीं हैं। महात्मा वुद्ध ने भी पारिमता की प्राप्ति के लिए अनेकों वार जन्म लिया था। महायान सम्प्रदाय का मत हैं कि पारिमता को पूर्ण करने के उपरान्त वोधिसत्व से अध्ययन तथा मनन की अपेक्षा की जाती हैं इससे जो भी गुण प्राप्त होगा उसका विश्व के दुःखी प्राणियों के उत्थान में उपयोग होगा।

महायान के अन्य ग्रंथों में भिक्षु जीवन का नियमन करने वाली विनयपिटक जैसी आचारसिंहता नहीं हैं किंतु यह स्पष्ट था कि भिक्षु तथा भिक्षुणियों कठोर जीवन पर विश्वास नहीं करते थे। जनमानस से प्रत्यक्षतः जुड़े होने के कारण इसकी लोकप्रियता अधिक थी। धीरे-धीरे यह सम्प्रदाय एशियाई धर्म के रूप में व्याख्यातित किया जाने लगा। बोधिसत्वों को देवताओं की कोटि में रखा गया हैं, जिनमें अवलोकेश्वर, मंजुश्री, सामंतभद्र, वज्रपाणि, आकाशमार्ग, महास्थान प्राप्त भेषज्य राज्य और मैत्रेय सम्मिलित हैं। इनका सर्वमान्य सिद्धांत था कि- बुद्ध सब गुणों से युक्त हैं इसलिए वे जीवित व्यक्तियों की सेवा करने में असमर्थ होते हैं। जबिक बोधिसत्त्व के रूप में मनुष्य होने के कारण वे प्राणियों के दुःख को दूर करने उन्हें सुख देने अथवा निर्वाण प्राप्त करने में सहायक होते हैं। कालांतर में इन बोधिसत्वों के व्यक्तिव के साथ मिथक कथाएं जोड़ दी गई हैं। चीनी यात्री ह्वेनसांग के अनुसार भारत में अवलोकेश्वर और मंजुश्री की पूजा जनमानस में लोकप्रियता थी। मंजुश्री को भावी बुद्ध मैत्रेय

का शिक्षक माना गया है। महायान धर्म में देवी तारा की भी आराधना की जाती थी। इन्हें ज्ञान की देवी माना गया है जिनकी सहायता से भक्त सांसारिक दुःखों से पृथक हो सकता हैं।

महायान संप्रदाय के अन्तर्गत दार्शनिक विचारों का भी विकास हुआ जिसमें शून्यवाद और विज्ञानवाद हैं। शून्यवाद को महायान दर्शन में भौतिक पदार्थ को व्यक्त करने की प्रणाली के रूप में प्रस्तुत किया गया है। श्रून्यवाद के व्याख्याता नागार्जुन का कहना था कि यह सम्पूर्ण सत्ता का निषेध न होकर केवल भौतिक पदार्थ की क्षण-भंगुरता की ओर इंगित करता है। शून्यवाद का उद्देश्य वस्तुओं को भ्रम के कारण सत्य मानने वाले लोगों की धारणा का खण्डन करना है। विद्वान व्यक्ति किसी भी वस्तु का सत्य अथवा मिथ्या नहीं मानते। रत्नकूट सूत्र में वर्णित है कि चाहे कितनी गहरी खोज करो, चित्त को नहीं खोजा जा सकता। महायानी विद्वान चन्द्रकींति का कहना हैं कि शून्यवादी भिक्षु, सामान्य जनों को सद्मार्ग पर लाने के लिए अस्थाई रूप से उनके तर्कों को भी स्वीकार कर लेता हैं जिससे उनके विचारों को समझकर सही दिशा दी जा सके। बौद्ध दर्शन में निर्वाण को- (सब घटनाओं का समापन घोषित किया गया है।) ऐसे में निर्वाण की कोई वस्तु सत्ता नहीं हो सकती। महायान दर्शन में विज्ञानवाद को परमतत्व के रूप में मान्यता दी गई हैं। विज्ञानवादी दर्शन के अनुसार-समस्त धर्म, अज्ञानी मस्तिष्क की उपज हैं। बाह्य जगत् में कोई जीवन नहीं हैं। जैसा कि हम समझते हैं। मनुष्य को यह है का अज्ञानी मोह हो जाता हैं। मनुष्य के मस्तिष्क में अनवरत दो क्रियाएँ गतिशीलता रहती हैं- 1. ख्याति विज्ञान यह प्रत्यक्ष कार्य करता है। 2. वस्तु प्रतिविकल्प विज्ञान यह काल्पनिक बिम्ब का निर्माण करता हैं। विज्ञानवाद के आचार्य असंग थे। इनके गुरू मैत्रेयनाथ इस सिद्धांत के प्रतिपादक थे। विज्ञानवाद का प्रमुख ग्रंथ महायान शुक्रालंकार है इसके प्रमुख लेखक मैत्रेयनाथ ने विज्ञानवाद को योगाचार्य भी कहा हैं। बौद्ध धर्म के विशुद्ध विज्ञानवादी आचार्य वसुबंध थे। उन्होंने ज्ञान के स्थान पर विज्ञान शब्द का प्रयोग किया है। इसके अतिरिकत आचार्य दिगनाथ और धर्मकीर्ति ने भी विज्ञानवाद के विकास में योगदान किया। धर्मकीर्ति ने विज्ञानवाद में स्वयंवेदना अर्थात् अन्तर्ज्ञान को सर्वाधिक महत्व दिया। Wife the terms of the terms to be

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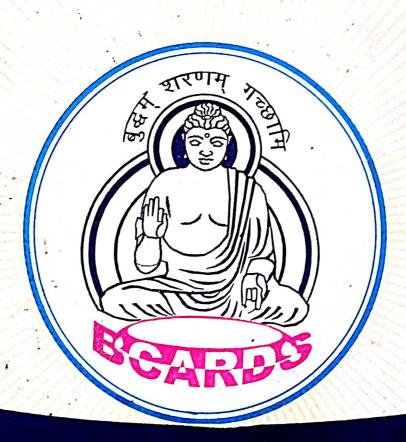
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सम्पादकीय

आज समाज में भोगवादी सभ्यता का बाहुल्य है जिससे हमारे सांस्कृतिक मूल्य खतरे पड़े है। किसी भी कीमत पर ऐश्वर्य भोगना, उनकी प्राप्ति के लिए रह तरह के अनैतिक प्रयासों में निरू होना, यह भूमंडलीकरण से अपनी भोगवादी संस्कृति की हमें सीख है। ऐसे जीवनक्रम में जीवन और धन की पवित्रता के लिए कोई जगह नहीं है। अदूरदर्शिता के कारण जन्मी भ्रांति तात्कालिक लाभ हेतु जो साधन अपनाते हो, उन्हें प्रयुक्त करने हेतु उकसाती है। जब समाज के बहुत संख्यक व्यक्ति विषय भोग को ही इष्ट मान लेगें तो तरह-तरह के संकट जन्मेगें, जिनमें सबसे बड़ी आपदा है- "आस्था संकट''। इसी से मूल्यों का संकट की जन्म लेता है। युद्ध, महामारी, लूट-खसोट, ख आतंकवाद, रोग, धन, शिक्षा और अवसरों में योग्यता के बजाय विषमता का बोलबाला— ये सभी आज इसी आस्था—संकट से जन्मे है। विशुद्ध भौतिकवादी, उपभोक्तावादी व्यक्ति, जिन्हें पर-पशु कहा जाए तो कोई अत्युक्ति न होगी, ऐसे में ये ही पनपते दिखाई पड़ते है। इसके कारण समाज में जीवन मूल्य गिरते ही है, दुला भी बढ़ता है। एवं शोषण की, विनाश की यह लीला आजुरी प्रकृति के व्यक्तियों द्वारा समय-समय पर रची जाती रही है। ऐसे ही एक समय से, जिसे संक्रांति बेला कहा जा सकता है, तुम गुजर रहे है। ऐसे में क्या किया जाए? हमें प्रत्येक व्यक्ति के विचारों की शुद्धि करनी होगी, व्यक्ति निमाण करना होगा। यदि व्यक्ति अपने आप को शुद्ध बनाने का प्रयास करेगा, आत्मसंयम, जीवन साधना, स्वाध्याय और सेवा आदि आदर्शों को जीवन में उतारेगा तो युग अवश्य ही बदलेगा, समाज निर्माण होकर रहेगा, मानवता उबरकर रहेगी।

आज के 'ग्लोबल वार्मिंग' के दौर में सब तरह—तरह की बातें करते हैं। इसे हमने पैवा किया है। उसके परिणाम हमें 50 वर्ष में मिलने वाले थे— जलप्रलय, मौसम परिवर्तन, ऋतु—विपर्थय से लेकर अकाल—बाढ़ की विभीषिका के रूप में, पर ये अब जल्दी आनेवाले है। अपेक्षित समय से भी काफी पहले धरती गरम हो रही है। सूर्य अपेक्षाकृत अधिक देने समय से गुजर रहा है। ग्लेशिय पिघल रहे है। सुना जैसे अनेक लेकर आ सकते है पर इन सबसे भी बड़ा अकाल संकट हम सबसे सामने है, जो हमें उखाई नहीं दे रहा है या हम सभी धृग्टालू बन गए है, जो पता होते हुए भी अनजान बने हुए है। महाभारत का म्या हश्र होगा, यह धृतटाल जानते थे, फिर भी नियत्ति जनका पुत्र मोह था कथित भिवतष्यता की जपेक्षा करने की वृत्ति जन्हें उसी ओर ले गई। सबसे बड़ा लेकर जो आज हम सबके सामने है और जिसके कारण एक बड़ी विभीषिका हम सभी को झेलनी पड़ सकती है, वह है नेतृत्व की संकट, उपाइर्शों का संकट मनीषियों मार्ग दर्शकों का मधेकर अकाल।

कुमार हिमाँशु मधुकर प्रधान संपादक

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Ahtesam Alam

62.

भारतीय प्लेट की विवर्तिनिकी

डॉ॰ विवेकानन्द प्रसाद

व्याख्याता भूगोल विभाग अम्बिका उपेन्द्र महाविद्यालय मुरलीगंज, मधेपुरा डॉ॰ सुभाष चन्द्र यादव

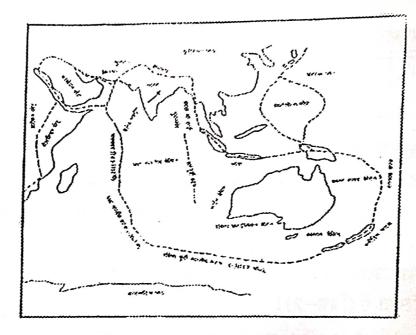
व्याख्याता भूगोल विभाग अनूपलाल यादव महाविद्यालय त्रिवेनीगंज, सुपौल

भारतीय प्लेट बृहद् प्लेटों में से एक है जिसकी उत्तरी सीमा प्रायद्वीपीय पठार के उत्तरी अग्रभाग अर्थात् राजमहल पहाड़ियों, छोटा नागपुर, बघेलखण्ड, बुन्देलखण्ड, मालवा पठार तथा अरावली पहाड़ी को मिलाने वाले अक्ष के सहारे स्थित है। इसकी पश्चिमी सीमा अरब सागर में स्थित कार्ल्सवर्ग समुद्री कटक 1752 मीटर गहरा, हिन्द महासागर में स्थित मिड इण्डियन समुद्री कटक-2067 मीटर गहरा द्वारा तथा दक्षिणी सीमा हिन्द महासागर में स्थित दक्षिणी-पूर्वी भारतीय समुद्री कटक-3017 मीटर गहरा तथा पूर्वी सीमा न्यूजीलैंड द्वीप तथा कर्माडिक (न्यूजीलैंड के उत्तर-पूरब स्थित) तथा उत्तरी-पूर्वी सीमा न्यूगिनी, जावा, सुमात्रा तथा अण्डमान द्वीपों को मिलाने वाली रेखा के सहारे स्थित है (चित्र-2)।

भारतीय प्लेट को भारतीय—आस्ट्रेलियाई प्लेट भी कहा जाता है। वैसे भारत ही विश्व में एक ऐसा देश है जिसके नाम के आधार पर हिन्द महासागर तथा भारतीय प्लेट का नामकरण हुआ है। अन्य की तरह भारतीय प्लेट की अपनी विशेषताएं हैं जो यहाँ के दीर्घस्तरीय भू—पर्यावरण को प्रभावित करती हैं। किसी प्लेट के तीन किनारे होते हैं। प्रथम रचनात्मक किनारा (Constructive Margin) जिसके सहारे दो प्लेट एक दूसरे के विपरीत दिशा में खिसकती हैं जिससे उत्पन्न दरार से एस्थिनोस्फीयर के मैग्मा चैम्बर का मेग्गा उद्गरित हो भूमर्पटी पर आकर ज्वालामुखी निक्षेप करता है। भारतीय प्लेट का पश्चिमी तथा दक्षिणी कगार इस प्रकार का है जिसके सहारे ज्वालामुखी उद्गार से निर्मित अध समुद्री कटक है। किसी प्लेट का दूसरा किनारा विनाशात्मक (Destructive) होता है जिसके सहारे दो प्लेट के किनारे आपस में टकराते हैं फलस्वरूप एक प्लेट का किनारा दूसरी प्लेट के नीच अद्योगमन (Subduction) करता है। इससे स्थलखण्ड का भाग एस्थिनोस्फीयर में जाकर विनष्ट होकर मौसम में रूपान्तरित हो जाता है। भारतीय प्लेट का उत्तरी कगार विनाशात्मक है जहाँ भारतीय प्लेट का उत्तरी किनारा यूरेशियाई प्लेट के नीचे अधोगमित हो रहा है। भारती प्लेट के उत्तरी किनारे की भूपर्पटी के हिमालय की जड़ों में अधोगमन से हिमालय की जड़ों में मैगमा का निर्माण हो रहा है जो भारतीय प्लेट के दबाव के

साथ कार्य कर रहा है। जिससे हिमालय पर्वत उपर उठ रहा है। प्लेट का तीसरा किनारा संरक्षी (Conservative) होता है जिसके सहारे दो प्लेट पार्श्ववर्ती दिशा में एक दूसरे से विपरीत दिशा में प्रवाहित होता है। ऐसी स्थिति में न तो प्लेट किनारे पर विनाश होता है न ही निर्माण।

भारतीय प्लेट भौगर्भिक विगत में गोण्डवानालैण्ड से सम्बद्ध थी जिसके अन्तर्गत दक्षिणी अमेरिका, अफ्रीका, अण्टार्कटिका, भारत तथा आस्ट्रेलिया थे। लगभग 200 मिलियन वर्ष पूर्व गोण्डवाना लैण्ड के



चित्रं 2: भारतीय प्लेट की भू-भौतिकी

पृथ्वी की आन्तरिक शक्तियों के कारण विखण्डन से भारतीय प्लेट 12 सेमी प्रतिवर्ष की दर से उत्तर दिशा में प्रवाहित हुई। भारतीय प्लेट तथा इसके उत्तर स्थित यूरेशियाई प्लेट के मध्य स्थित टिथीस सागर में जमा अवसाद पर भारतीय प्लेट का दबाव पड़ा जिससे अवसादी बलुआ पत्थर वाले मोड़दार हिमालय पर्वत की उत्पत्ति हुई। भारतीय प्लेट सर्वप्रथम लद्दाख के पास यूरेशियाई प्लेट से टकरायी जिससे इसकी गति धीमी हो गई। साथ ही इसकी घूर्णन दिश में भी परिवर्तन आया। लद्दाख से टकराने से भारतीय प्लेट एक दरवाजे की तरह बन्द होने लगी जिससे इसकी प्रवाह दिशा दक्षिण-पश्चिम से उत्तर-पूरव हो गई जो आज भी है। आज इसकी प्रवाह गति 12 सेमी वार्षिक से घट कर 5.5 सेमी वार्षिक हो गई है।

नासा (NASA) के अमेरिकी तथा भारतीय वैज्ञानिकों के अनुसार सुपर कान्टीनेन्ट गोण्डवानालेण्ड के विखण्डन का कारण क्षुद्रग्रह (Asteroids) हैं। इस आशय का एक शोधपत्र संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका के 'भूगर्भ जनरल' के जनवरी 1993 अंक में छपा, जो जॉन आर॰ मार्शल तथा हंस अग्रवाल द्वारा लिखा गया। उल्कापात या क्षुद्र ग्रह के पृथ्वी पर गिरने का प्रभाव पृथ्वी की पण्डी पर मिले

क्षुदग्रहों के मलवे से मिलता है जिसे टिलाइट (Tillite) कहा जाता है। राष्ट्रीय भू—भौतिकी अनुसंधान संस्थान (NGRI) हैदराबाद के वैज्ञानिकों के अनुसार पहले मेडामारकर भारत के घारबाड़ प्रोटोकन्टीनेन्ट से भौतिक रूप से सम्बद्ध थाज है आज से लगभग 140 मिलियन वर्ष पूर्व भारतीय प्लेट से अलग हुआ। विखण्डन से लगभग 60 मिलियन वर्ष पश्चात् यह वर्तमान स्थिति तक पहुँचा। अब तक मेडागास्कर को अफ्रीका महाद्वीप का भाग माना जाता रहा है। विखण्डन के पूर्व भारत तथा मेडागास्कर 4 सेमी॰ प्रतिवर्ष की दर से उत्तर खिसक रहे थे। विखण्डन के पश्चात् भारतीय प्लेट, यूरेशियाई प्लेट से टकरायी तथा मेडागास्कर लघु प्लेट एवं भारतीय मुख्य प्लेट किनारे पर बेसाल्ट की बनी है। मेडागास्कर प्लेट तथा भारतीय प्लेट के धारवाड़ भूखण्ड के विगत में सम्बद्ध होने के अनेकों प्रमाण हैं:

- मेडागास्कर के पूर्वी तथा भारत के पश्चिमी किनारों से भू—उपग्रहों तथा भौगर्भिक एवं विवर्तिनिकी अन्वेषणों से प्राप्त भू—चुम्बकीय (Geo-Magnetism) आकड़ों में अनुरूपता।
 - 2. दोनों की भौगोर्भिक संरचना में समरूपता।
 - 3. दोनों के पास स्थित उथले सागरों के जीवावशेष में साम्य।

भारतीय भू—भौतिकी सर्वेक्षण विभाग, बंगलौर के अध्ययन के पूर्व भूगर्भशास्त्री मानते थे कि भारतीय प्लेट अपने स्थान पर स्थिर है। हिमालय की उत्पत्ति का कारण यूरेशियाई प्लेट या अंगारालैण्ड का दक्षिण की तरफ प्रवाह है, किन्तु भारतीय भूभौतिकी सर्वेक्षण विभाग, बंगलौर तथा चीनी भूभौतिकी सर्वेक्षण विभाग, बीजिंग ने निर्विवाद रूप से सत्यापित कर दिया है कि भारतीय प्लेट ही उत्तर—पूर्व दिशा में 5.5 सेमी प्रतिवर्ष की दर से बढ़ रही है।

भारतीय प्लेट की गति के भू-पर्यावरणीय परिणाम एवं साक्ष्य

- 1 . हिमालय श्रेणियों का 1 .2 मिमी प्रतिवर्ष की दर से उत्यापन इस बात का प्रमाण है कि भारतीय प्लेट का उत्तरी कगार प्लेट विवर्तिनिकी दृष्टि से सक्रिय है। भारतीय प्लेट के उत्तर-पूरब दिशा में गति से उत्पन्न दबाव के कारण हिमालय श्रेणियाँ उठ रही है।
- 2. पामीर गाँठ से अराकानयोमा तक हिमालय प्रदेश के सहारे आने वाले विभिन्न आयाम के भूकम्प इस बात की पुष्टि करते हैं कि भारतीय प्लेट के उत्तरी कगार का अधोगमित भाग एस्थिनोस्फीयर में पहुँचकर मेग्मा के रूप में परिवर्तित हो रहा है जो हिमालय की संरचना पर दबाव डाल रहा है जिसके कारण हिमालय पर मेन बाउन्डरी थ्रस्ट (MBT) तथा मेन सेन्ट्रल थ्रस्ट (MCT) के सहारे भूकम्प के धक्के लगते हैं। गढ़वाल भूकम्प इसका एक ज्वलन्त साक्ष्य है।
- 3. एअरोमैगनेटिक सर्वेक्षण से प्राप्त आंकड़ों के अनुसार उपरी तथा मध्य गंगा के मैदान के अवसाद की गहराई 8000-6000 मी॰ है। अवसाद की मोटाई हिमालय पर्वतपाद के पास

अधिक तथा दक्षिण पठार की तरफ जाने पर कम होती जती। है। यह इस बात का सूचक है कि भारतीय प्लेट के उत्तर-पूरव प्रवाहित होने से इसका उत्तरी कगार हिमालय की जड़ों में अधोगमित हुआ जिससे हिमालय श्रेणी तथा पठार के उत्तरी कगार के मध्य एक खाई (ट्रेन्च) वन गई जिसकी गहराई उत्तर अधिक थी जिसमें हिमालय से नदियों द्वारा लाया गया अवसाद अधिक मोटाई में जमा हो गया।

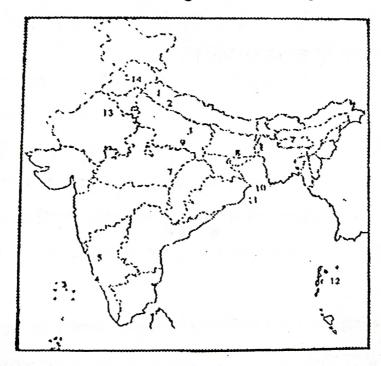
- 4. कोकण तथा कन्नड़ तट के अनेक स्थलरूप इंगित करते है कि इनका निर्माण जत्थापन के फलस्वरूप हुआ है। इससे सिद्ध होता है कि भौगोर्भिक विगत में भारत के पश्चिमी तटका (गुजरात के कच्छ को छोड़कर) उत्थापन हुआ है।
- 5. पहले भारत का धारवाड़ (कर्नाटक), मेडागास्कर एवं अफ्रीका आपस में सम्बद्ध थे तथा भारत वर्तमान की अपेक्षा दक्षिण स्थिति में भूमध्यरेखा पर था। विखण्डन के पश्चात् मेडागास्कर तथा अफ्रीका भारत से अलग हो गये एवं भारत भूखण्ड के पश्चिम का भूखण्ड निमज्जित हो गया जिस हिन्द महासागर का जल फैल गयाजो अरव सागर कहलाया। इसी भ्रंशन के समय भारत के पश्चिमी घाट पर्वत का जन्म हुआ तथा निमिज्जित स्थलखण्ड के भूध्यरेखीय वन दव कर पेट्रोलियम रूप में परिवर्तित हो गये। बम्बई से 80 किमी पश्चिम अरव सागर में स्थित 'वाम्बे हाई' का पेट्रोलियम इसी का परिणाम है।
- 6. छोटानागपुर पठार के पूर्वी तथा दक्षिणी कगारों के सहारे स्थित भारत का प्रधान कोयला क्षेत्र या 'कोयलांचल' भी इस बात का साक्ष्य है कि यह क्षेत्र भी भूमध्यरेखीय वन से आच्छादित था। मेघालय पठार के दाउकी भ्रन्श के सहारे छोटानागपुर पठार से अलग होने की विवर्तिनिकी घटना के दौरान ये वनस्पतियाँ दब कर कोयले में परिवर्तित हो गई।
- 7. मध्य प्रदेश के मोहगांव कला के अन्तट्रैप संस्तरों के मध्य मिलने वाले जीवाश्मीकृत कोकोनट फल के पुरावनरपतिविदों द्वारा कार्बन-1 4 तिथिकरण विधि द्वारा अध्ययन से स्पष्ट होता है कि यह लगभग 70 मिलियन वर्ष पुराना तृतीयक युग का है। इससे सिद्ध होता है कि उस समय मध्य प्रदेश में कोकोनट प्रजाति वाले भूमध्यरेखीय वन थे अर्थात् मध्य प्रदेश भूमध्यरेखा पर था। प्लेट विवर्तिनिकी के कारण यह वर्तमान अक्षांशीय स्थिति पर है।
- 8. आज से लगभग 100 मिलियन वर्ष पूर्व राजमहल लावा के उद्गार के समय भारत वर्ष वर्तमान स्थिति के सापेक्ष्य में 22.50 किमी दक्षिण था। दूसरे शब्दों में 20 दक्षिण अक्षांशीय रिश्यति पर था क्योंकि 1º अक्षांश= 111 किमी। कन्याकुमारी जो आज 8º4. उत्तरी अक्षांश पर स्थित है, उस समय लगभग 12° दक्षिणी अक्षांश पर था।
- 9. किसी स्थान के भौगोलिक उत्तर तथा चुम्बकीय उत्तर में नित 'चुम्बकीय जाति' कहलाती है। प्लेट के प्रवाह से प्रत्येक प्लेट के प्रत्येक स्थान की चुम्बकीय नित में परिवर्तन होता रहता The Hindustan Review, Vol., 41, Number-39, April - June, 2009

है। उदाहरण के लिए सन् 1970 में इलाहाबाद की चुम्बकीय नित 1/2° पश्चिम थी जो 1'(1 मिनट) वार्षिक की दर से घट रही थी (देखें भारतीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग द्वारा तैयार भूपत्रक संख्या 63G/10।

10. भारतीय प्लेट के उत्तरी-पूर्वी कगार पर बंगाल की खाड़ी भूसन्नित है जिसमें गंगा-ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी तंत्र द्वारा पर्याप्त अवसादन से निमज्जन हो रहा है। इसका प्रमाण गंगा डेल्टा में सुन्दरी वृक्ष की समुद्र-तल से 15 मी से 150 मी की गहराई पर मिलने वाली खड़ी जड़े हैं (चित्र-3)।

11. बंगाल की खाड़ी भूसन्नित के अधोगमन से भारत का पूर्वी तट 1.2 मिमी प्रतिवर्ष की दर से (गार्डनर जी॰ एस॰—Physical Geogrophy पृष्ठ 443) नीचे बैठ रहा है।

1 2 . बंगाल की खाड़ी भूसन्नित के अधोगमन से उत्पन्न दरारों से मैगमा पृथ्वी की सतह पर आ रहा है। अण्डमान तथा निकोबार द्वीपों के ज्वालमुखी इस बात की पुष्टि करत हैं। 1 0 अप्रैल 1991



चित्र 3: भारतीय प्लेट विवर्तिनिकी के साक्ष्य

को बारेन द्वीप (मध्य अण्डमान) पर उद्गरित ज्वालमुखी इस संदर्भ में एक ज्वलन्त उदाहरण है।

13. शिवालिक की उत्पत्ति के पूर्व इण्डोब्रह्म नदी हिमालय के दक्षिणी पर्वतपाद के सहारे पूरव से पश्चिम प्रवाहित हो अरब सागर में गिरती थी। प्लेट विवर्तिनिकी के कारण दिल्ली जल-विभाजक के उत्थान से इस नदी का मार्ग परिवर्तित हो गया जो बंगाल की खाड़ी में गिरने लगी तथा इसका परित्यक्त भाग आज भी हरियाणा में घग्धर नदी के रूप में है जिसक जल वर्षा-काल में राजस्थान की तलवारा झील में सूख जाता है।

14. प्राकृतिक तेल एवं गैस आयोग द्वारा शिवलिक के पर्वतपाद प्रदेश में किये गये एक बोरिंग से लगभग 1700 फीट गहरी एक मीठे जल की झील का पता लगा जो वस्तुतः इण्डोब्रह्म नदी की घाटी है जिसमें बालुका युक्त अवसाद में पर्याप्त जल भी मिलता है। भारतीय प्लेट के उत्तर-पूर्व दिशा में संचलन से यह घाटी उत्थापित हो गई जिससे शिवलिक श्रेणी की उत्पत्ति हुई।

इन साक्ष्यों के अतिरिक्त भारतीय प्लेट के प्रवाह के कई प्रमाण मिलते हैं। एम॰ए॰ उत्तरार्ट्स भूगोल के भौगोलिक पर्यटन के दौरान लेखक का वाडिया इन्स्टीट्यूट ऑफ हिमालय ज्योलाजी, देहरादून के विरष्ठ भूगर्भाविद डॉ॰ के॰के॰ शर्मा के साथ एक साक्षात्कार हुआ जिसमें उन्होंने स्पष्ट किया कि प्लेट विवर्तिनिकी के कारण शिवलिक श्रेणी के दक्षिण स्थित तराई से भविष्य में एक श्रेणी और अस्तित्व में आ सकती है। तराई क्षेत्र में विभिन्न निदयों द्वारा तीव्र गित से अवसादन हो रहा है, जहाँ अवसाद भार से तराई क्षेत्र का अधोगमन हो रहा है। भूगर्भशास्त्रियों ने सहारनपुर जिले में देववन्द स्थान पर एक भ्रंशन (फाल्ट) का पता लगाया है जिसे हिमालय फ्रान्ट फाल्ट (Himalayan Front Fault) कहा जाता है। यह तराई पेटी के धंसाव का परिणाम है।

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FUTURE OF AGRO-BASED INDUSTRIES IN BIHAR

Dr. Subhash Chandra Yadav At + P.O. – Raghunathpur Via – Margawan District – Araria

OBJECTIVE:-

Bihar 'before division' had large quantity of resources but after division, more than 90% of the minerals shared by Jharkhand. Bihar is the only state where the per capita income has declined. The economy of Bihar specially depends upon agriculture. But the agriculture of the state is in poor conditions. Development of agriculture is needed for the development of Bihar for the establishment agro-based industries.

METHODOLOGY:-

This paper has been is based on secondary data. The data has been collected from different government departments i.e. agriculture, statistics, industrial departments etc. About makhana industries NRC Darbhanga internet were the main source for the collection of data.

PRESENT STATUS OF AGRO-BASED INDUSTRIES IN BIHAR:-

Bihar depends mainly on agriculture. About 90% population indirectly and directly involves in agriculture. Agro based industries have enough scope i.e. sugar mill, jute, edible oil mill etc. and they have a good potential.

Rice Mills - Buxar, Farbisganj in Purnia district, Araria etc.

Sugar Mills – All 15 sugar mills have been closed. Only sugar mills of private sectors are working in Bagaha Narkatiyaganj, Manjhaulia, Gopalganj, Riga Hasanpur, Sasamusa, Harinagar etc.

Edible Oil Mills – Edible oil mills are located at Araria, Banmankhi, Buxar, Lakhisarai and Muger district.

Tobacco - Bihar Sharif in Nalanda, Jhanjha in Munger district.

Jute Mills – Jute mills in Bihar have always suffered. All the three mills at Katihar, Samastipur and Mukhtapur are closed. But, in near future, government of trying for re-establishing of these mills.

Makhana Industry - Darbhanga, Sitamarhi, Saharsa, Katihar, Purnia, Samastipur, Supaul,

Kishanganj and Araria district are famous for the industry.

Tea Plantation and Processing – There is an ambitious plan for the promotion of tea in the state. Tea plantation is going on in 10,000 hectare of land in Kishanganj district. There is also plan for processing in this district.

Paper Mills – Dalmia Nagar, Barauni, Samstipur, Patna Santhal Pargana.

Horticulture industry – Muzaffarpur, Begusarai, Hajipur.

An overview of sugar mills, (2004-05)

No. of sugar mills	08
No. of operational sugar mills	09
No. of closed sugar mills	19
Private sector	19
Bihar State Sugar Corporation	15
BIG Group	03
Area under sugarcane	2.30 lakh hectare
Production of sugarcane	129.95 lakh metric tones
Productivity of sugarcane	56.50 m.t./hecatare
Cane crushed	4.3 16 lakh metric tones
Sugar produced	4.07 lakh metric tones
Recovery percentage	9.45%
Recovery percentage	9.45%

BRIEF PROFILE OF PRIVATE SECTOR WORKING SUGAR MILLS (2004-05 & 2005-06)

N.			Quintal		March 1	Lakh	Quintal	ar Ali	V Value Value
Name of Sugar mills	Crushing Capacity (in TCD)	Total care Crushed (lakh quiet)	Total Sugar Production	Recovery	Duration Of Crushing Crushing	Total Care Cushed	Total sugar Production	Re- covery %	Duration of Crushing days
Bagaha	2500	2.45	2.09	9.82	100	28.15	2.61	9.39	119
Hasinagar	8500	62.99	6.19	9.62	80	110.00	10.60	9.61	129
Narkatiyaganj	5000	40.40	3.66	9.53	85	70.89	6.59		
Manjhaulla	3500	29.02	2.77	9.54	86	45.66		9.30	126
Saramusa	2200	19.00	1.82	9.20			4.22	9.38	131
Gopalganj	5000	33.40	3.27	9.57	92	29.46	2.85	9.70	128
Sidhwalia	2500	21.05	1.94		83	56.76	5.52	9.76	128
Riga	3500	28.75		9.20	91	32.82	2.98	9.27	128
Hasanpur	1750		2.69	9.36	92	45.19	4.19	9.34	132
		07.76	0.75	9.70	51	12.68	1.19	9.40	74
Total	34450	264.82	25.38	9.58	85	431.83			
		20	Iron bit.	110:1		401.03	40.75	9.45	122

Source: http://Bihar.nic.in.sugarmillb.html

PROBLEMS OF AGRO-BASED INDUSTRY IN BIHAR:-

A. Flood and Drought:

Flood and drought are harmful for agriculture. Due to this crisis, crops are destroyed and one can't think about any industry.

B. Lack of Attractive Investment for Generating Economic Activities:

In Bihar, there is an urgent need to increase public investment and accelerate development in the state as attractive investment is not made to general economic activities. C. Migration of Labourers and Declining Attraction in Agriculture:

The large number of people are migrating from Bihar to other states because, their attraction towards, agriculture is declining rapidly and they don't find any opportunity in this sector.

Farmers are facing different crisis in Bihar. Government has not given any security to them. They are not getting any attractive package from the government. Lack of good quality of fertilizers, seeds, irrigation facility, bank subsidy etc. are another problems for farmers.

Lack of knowledge and training is another big problem for industrial development in the E. state. F. Others Problems:

Lack of modern technology, low quality of industrial structure, lack of good economic planning

CONCLUSION AND FINDINGS:

Bihar is one of the poorest Sate of India, while ther state like Kamataka, Haryana and Punjab have developed ahead.

In Bihar, industries and power-production is negligible. The backward areas of Bihar should be developed onpriority basis. Cottage and village industries should be encouraged. For example in Bihar, main potato producing districts Nalanda, Saran, Rohtas, Gaya, Patna where potato chipps industry can be developed. Incentive should be given to painting and Khadi industries of Madhubani. Similkarity, silk industry of Bhagalpur should be given proper protection.

Agro-based industries be set up in the state. There is good scale for the development of dairy farming fisheries seasonal fruits, spices, oilseed, tobacco, potato, lichis etc. 'Makhana Industry' of Darbhanga should be encouraged. The cottage industries such as Murabba, Chatni, Pickless, Bee-keeping should be encouraged.

The electricity condition of the state is also in bad condition. It is required to run industries, factories etc. Transport facility directly effects any industry of a region. The condition of national highways is very bad in Bihar.

Economic planning is required to develop agriculture in the state. Mafias are looting the products. Several industrial units are shut down. 26% youths have migrated from the state in search of employment. The amount allocated by the centre to Bihar is not fully utilized.

Government should also pay attention towards closed sugar mills. 70% of our industrial units have gone to Jharkhand whereas only 30% remained in Bihar, but only 30% of our total population have gone to Jharkhand against 70% of Bihar. An assurance was given at the time of division of Bihar that a special package would be given to the state. But it was not done pays special focus on industry, agro-based and other cottage which will remove the poverty and unemployment.

In near future, we hope that agro-based industry will be developed more which will help in economic growth of Bihar.



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