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ROLE OF TOURISM IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL AREAS (REFERENCE OF SARGUJA DEVISION OF CHHATTISGARH STATE).

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Brief Summary :-

India is called the country of villages and it is a rich country in terms of tourism. Rural India has a lot of offer to the people. There is tremendous Scope for Growth in this industry considering the unique characteristics of India in terms of biodiversity forest, rivers, mountains monuments and culture. Chhattisgarh is the 26th State of the country. The beauty of nature is created here. This state is surrounded by rivers. Streams, mountains and temples and is full of mineral wealth. The state has abundance of tourist place of historical archaeological, religious, Industrial and natural beauty Which fascinates the people. These tourist places are seen playing in the lap of river. Somewhere a mountains, somewhere a plateau , most are such tourist place are located in rural areas only. Some of which have been developed and some need to be developed. Even today not only in India, but also in Chhattisgarh about 68% of the people live in villages. Their main of occupation is agriculture, hence rural unemployment is found there. If the central and state governments make united efforts of the development of tourist places in rural areas, then new unemployment opportunities will be created and the unemployed will get employment opportunities due to which their income will increase. Their purchasing power will increase due to increase in income. Along will this foreign exchange can also be earned by the arrival of foreigners . And tourism will play a important role in strengthening the economic condition of the country. Along with this changes will be possible in roads, markets, people's standards of living etc. In rural areas and along with promotion of natural and historical heritage. Their maintenances will also be possible and there is a possibility of positive impact of tourism in rural areas. There are some challenges but by removing them development of rural areas will be possible through tourism.

Introduction :-

Any type of tourism that reflects the rural life, art, culture, and heritage of rural places, which brings economics and social benefits of the local people. As well as enriching the area through interaction and other activities between tourists and local people. The potential can be called rural tourism. Rural tourism is an activities that operates in the rural areas of the country . Natural environment is prominent

is this, it is based on the culture, heritage and tradition of that region, drenched in local festivals. Rural tourism is expected to increase the benefits of rural areas, in terms of rural productivity, preservation of rural environment and culture, involvement of local people and help in harmony between traditional beliefs and modern values.

In the report of the world Travel and Tourism Council WTC 2018, India has been ranked third in the world in terms of tourism in 2017. India earned about \$ 23 billion in revenue, which is targeted to reach \$ 100 billion by 2023. In 2014, 76.8 Lac foreign tourists visited India, while in 2017 it was 140 million. According to a report announced by the world economic forum on September 4, 2019, India's ranking in the world travel tourism competitive index rose from 40th in 2017 to 34th in 2019. It came in 34th place in 2015, it was ranked 52nd. The ranking is done every second year. According to an estimate 8.11 crore people were being provided employment in the tourism sector in foreign exchange earnings it also contributes to the GDP.

Tourism development minister Mr. Tamradhwaj Sahu. It seen from the point of view of tourism, it is a prosperous state. The state has abundance of tourist places of historical archeological religious industrial and natural beauty which fascinates the people. It was established on 1 November 2000. Whose capital is Raipur. The plain of Chhattisgarh looks like a bowl because it is surrounded by mountains and plateaus from all sides. Due to paddy being the main crop, it is also called the rice bowl. According to the 2011 census, the total population of Chhattisgarh is 25540196. In which about 76 percent of the population lives in villages and 23.24 percent of the population is urban. It is surrounded by 6 states of Uttar Pradesh and Jharkhand in the north, Orissa in the east, Andhra Pradesh in the south, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra in the west. Naming Chhattisgarh on the basis of number of 36 strongholds, Kalchuri kings were of Chedivanshiya, their state was called Chedisgarh which later became Chhattisgarh, State bird is hill myna and the state animal is forest buffalo. Rural unemployment is mainly found in rural areas. Chhattisgarh is a tribal-dominated state, so according to the 2011 census in Chhattisgarh, 12.82 percent of the total population (2.5545198) and 30.62 percent were found in rural areas. Rural poverty is one of the major reasons is unemployment.

Presently in view of the country's economic condition and rising inflation, the need for tourism development is being felt. In the past also several steps have been taken for tourism development. The Indian Tourism development corporation was established in October 1966 for the development of tourism. The corporation has succeeded in building a vast hotel chain across the country. Tourism is an export oriented service sector which has the potential to generate substantial employment opportunities, especially for unskilled and semi-skilled workers. Today every person of the society wants to spend some moments of leisure outside their busy life in the villages away from the tourism places and the run of the city to make them memorable. Therefore, there is a need for united efforts of the central and state government to explore the possibilities of tourism. Since the state of Chhattisgarh is geographically a prosperous state for tourism. There is a need to develop those areas and give them recognition at the national level.

Objective of study :-

1. To get the introduction of rural tourist places of Sarguja division of Chhattisgarh State.

2. Study of the positive effects of tourism development in the development of rural areas.
3. To Study the negative effects of tourism development in the development of rural areas.

Methodology :- The present article is based on own experience and secondary source like newspaper and magazines.

Study Results :-

It we talk about tourist place in Chhattisgarh, along with Bastar division the tourist places of Raipur and Bilaspur plains are developed, foreign tourists also come to these areas. But despite the completion of Sarguja division full of many tourist places, it is still neglected. The reason is traffic limited resources and other facilities. By making these areas convenient, the development of rural areas will also be possible and the panoramic views of nature and also be enjoyed .

Ambikapur

It is a developed city of Sarguja division. The best time to see the wonderful views of Sarguja is considered to be between October to February. In the month of December and January. It starts getting very cold here. Both bus and train facilities are available from Bilaspur and Raipur to reach Jabalpur.

Same of the major places of interest here are - Mainpat :-It is situated 45 km away from Ambikapur . It is also called Shimla of Chhattisgarh. It is a famous natural tourist destination of the state about 1100 m above sea, level, this green patch is very pleasant in summer. Here the origin of rivers, waterfalls, wildlife etc. Are visible Tibetan refuges have been settled here. Ulta pani ,tiger point, Mehta point, fish point sand swampy are places worth seeing. There is also a rest house to stay. Many more hotels can be opened here. There are no guides. You come become a guide. If there is no means to transport to reach the tourist place then some villagers can also earn income from the transport.

Theater of Ramgarh :- It situated 45 km away from Ambikapur on the Ambikapur , Bilaspur road. This is a mythological place. Historians, relate it to Meghdootam of Ramayan and Kalidas, Hathipol, Sitakund, Sitabengra Natyasala, Jogimara cave and waterfall are worth visiting here. Here in the caves, many wall paintings are made like the caves of Ajanta. That's why it is also called Ajanta of Chhattisgarh. If you look at the clouds hovering over the Ramgarh mountain. Then you can see the things describe in Meghdoot in reality.

Thinthini pakhna :- There is a group of big stoner near darima airport near Ambikapur town. These stones are struck with something solid the sound of defferent metals is heard.

Dipadih :- This place is about 70 km away from Ambikapur on the Ambikapur Samari road in Balrampur district. Many temples and mounds of archaeological importance have been obtained from the excavation here. Here, is an area of about 6 km the remains of ancient broken temples exits in the from mounds. It is said that once upon a time there was a grand places of Rama here, in which a huge lamp used to burn day and night in unbroken form. That's why it was named Deepadih. This area is still backward. If it is made more beautiful and convenient, then more and more people can come here.

Kailash cave :- This cave is situated at a distance of about 60 km from Ambikapur. Sant Gahira Guruj of Bagicha has made a cave by craving the hill rocks. Apart from this, Tatapani is a place of interest in Balrampur district where the sources of hot water.

Korea district

This district is 80 km away from Ambikapur . Coming from Jabalpur and Raipur it comes before Ambikapur. This pleasant season to visit here is between October to January.

Transport facility :- Both train and bus facilities are available from Bilaspur and Raipur to reach Jabalpur.

Railway :- In this area, a train runs to Ambikapur durg. Which again goes from Ambikapur to Shahdol. One train runs from Ambikapur to Jabalpur and one train runs from Chirmiri – Bilaspur and one goes to Chirmiri – Rewa. The only facility to reach the capital Raipur is by train.

Roadways :- There are roadways from the district headquarters to reach all the development blocks. Looking back 6-7 years, there are many areas of the district where it was difficult to reach due to lack of roads. At present this problem has been solved due to the construction of roads by Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana and MNREGA scheme. All the development blocks are connected with the district headquarter by metalled road. National highway NH – 43 passes through the district. The road connects Korea district to Jharkhand via Surajpur, Ambikapur on the other hand Bijuri Anuppur connects Shahdol via Manendragarh. Apart from this, a road goes to Katghora, Bilaspur, Raipur via Chadgawan. A bus goes till Bilaspur.

Korea district is full of abundant forest wealth and mineral wealth on the other hand, it is also a center of attraction due to many scenic spots of natural, and archaeological importance.

- 1- Amritdhara Waterfall :-** This fall falls from a height of about 50 feet on the Hsdon river at a distance of about 10 km from Nagpur Korea on the Baikunthpur to Manendragarh road. There is also a Shiv temple here. Where a fair is held on the day of Shivratri.
- 2- Korea Raj Bhawan :-** The huge and grand Rajprasad located in the Baikunthpur headquarters of animals of the country and abroad being decorated with wonderful hunting symbol, it is the center of attraction.
- 3- Sitamarhi temple :-** The Sitamarhi temple situated 25 km away from Janakpur has its own special religious importance apart from being a religious place. It is also famous as a tourist center. This is the reason that thousands of tourists come here every year. The speciality of this temple is that it is in the form of an ancient cave. The entire temple is situated underground. The symbol of faith. This ancient temple is famous for Jyotirlinga. The twelve Shivling of Lord Shiva. There are 12 Shivlings sitting here. Temple priest Pandit Tej Pratap Tiwari told that according to belief, Lord Ram and Sita had come and rested during their 14 years of exile. By the grace of Rama, the water of this river never dries up.
- 4- Gurugashidas National Park :-** The largest park of its kind is in Sonhat development block of Korea district.
- 5- The entire property of Chhipchhipi :-** On – Manendragarh Marwahi road, 20 km away, archaeological heritage is scattered in Chhipchhipi, a development village of gram

Panchayat Bhauta. This can be gauged by seeing the panoramic state of Vishnu hundreds of years old here. Where there is an idol of Vishnu, the remain idols of other gods and goddesses are scattered in large numbers around it. Vishnu worship started during the Chandela kings(especially Chandragupta Maurya). According to the villagers a saint named Sukhram Baba had come here in 1960. In 1963 he had buried a lot on the banks of Hasdo river at a height which is still there today. He saw a termite bomb in a remote forest. Digging it up a rare idol of Dashavatar of Vishnu was found in it. Statues, ancient buildings, ancient caves and ancient towers are hidden here at many places, hence the name of this villages was earlier hidden. Slowly getting corrupted people started knowing it by the name of chhipchhipi.

- 6- **Bania Dhar** :- It is 35 km away from Baikunthpur in Sonhat development block. At many people the river banks from small waterfalls falling from some height.
- 7- **Goura Ghat** :- It is situated at a distance of 30 km from baikunthpur in sonhat falling from a height of about 40 feet. The river bed forms a waterfall. Whose scene is very captivating and mind blowing.

The positive impact of the development of tourism places on the development of rural areas

Needs more attentions not only a Chhattisgarh but in the entire country of India. If these neglected tourist places are developed and made beautiful and convenient, then there will be a positive impact in rural areas.

- Development all means of transport :- With the development of tourist places, roads will be built in rural areas and the means of transport will be developed.
- Creation of new employment opportunities :- At tourists places which are not easily accessible , rural unemployed can earn their livelihood by driving taxis and autos. Some villagers can play the role of guide by telling the tourist place in very interesting way. Those who have capital, if they build hotels at tourist places. Then many poor unemployed can get employment in that too.
- Promotion of small and cottage industries :- They can also earn income from the sale of small things made by the villagers in rural areas. For example clay toys, bamboo and wooden goods, jute goods etc. If more tourists come to those places, then income can be earned even by showing small circuses and games.
- Economic development possible :- Foreign tourists will earn foreign exchange for the country.
- Control can be found on the migration of villagers.
- Information about different type of plants will be available including information about some medicinal plants. Along with it , is publicity will also be spread.
- There will be change in the way of living of the villagers.
- Exchange of ideas with tourists will generate new ideas among the rural people will help in the promotion of education.
- Propagation of tradition methods, cultures and regional cuisine of rural areas will also be possible.

Negative impact

- Dirt at tourist places can become a problem of environmental pollution.
- Agricultural production may be effected by the impact on traditional livelihoods.
- Natural resources can be destroyed.

Challenge :-

- 1.Lack of financial resource due to lack of financial resource , these areas are unable to develop.
- 2.Security of tourists is a major hindrance in the tourism route.
- 3.Inconvenience of transportation, lack of accommodation and lack of information about tourist places tourists are not able to reach those rural places.
- 4.Underutilization of tourism potential – There are many places/areas in India which, according to survey's the reasons for lack of infrastructure and connectivity are still unexplored.
5. Lack of skill.
6. Lack of trained guides.

Conclusion and Recommendation :-

In conclusion it can be said that only Bastar and Raipur Bilaspur divisions have been developed the most in terms of tourism Sarguja division is still backward in terms of tourism most of the rural people of this division are illiterate due to living in the midst of forests, rivers and streams and in rural areas. They are innocent and peace, loving, due to which they soon fall on someone's mischief. These areas can be made even more convenient. There are many tourism area whose development will benefit the villagers. Today there is a need to strengthen. The economic condition of the country . If tourism development is promoted then it can contribute a lot of the economic development. This efforts will create many employment opportunities. Many unemployment will get employment. Villagers will not wonder here and there in search of employment and unemployment will reduce along with reduction in migration. People getting work will increase their income. Due to increase and due to increase purchasing power, the demand of goods will increase with the increase in the demand of the commodity. The production will be more and the economic condition of the country will also be strengthened. There is tremendous scope to achieve growth in this industry considering the wonderful features of not only Chhattisgarh but India in the field of biodiversity, forests, rivers, mountains, monuments, and culture. The ministry of tourism is committed to formulate policies and programs for the development and promotion of tourism. Several steps have been taken in 2019 like reducing e- visa fee, reducing GST rates on hotel bookings, opening 120 new peaks for mountaineering etc. Along with the Swadesh Darshan, Prasad Yojana and ek Bharat Shrestha Bharat programs such as these were the major highlights of ministry this year. There is a great need for state government to take initiative in this field, definitely regional development will be possible through tourism and the development of the region will lead to the development of the state, and the development of the state will lead to the economic development of the country.

Suggestions to promote tourism development

- Need to educate people with basic facilities of education in rural areas.

- The benefits of tourism development should be included in the curriculum in schools.
- The tourist places in every state should be told to the children.
- Emphasis should be laid on research related to tourism development in higher education so that new research can be done in this field.
- Development of tourist places keeping in views the conservation of natural resources.
- Some schemes related to tourism are going on by government but in view of today's economic, situation such scheme should be made so that more and more developed tourist place can be developed .
- Rural people do not have enough capital to start a business easily the government should provide easy loan facility for business at tourist places.
- Special attention should be paid to the cleanliness and beauty of these places and the surrounding areas.
- The culture and beauty of our country, our state and our region should be preserved.
- If there is a system to connect cities to rural tourist places , overall development will be possible.
- Tourist places of rural areas should be uploaded on the website.
- By identifying them at the district level, effort should be made to get them recognized at the state level.
- Every citizen should visit at least two tourist places to promote this industry.
- The state government should develop all its destinations in a phased manner keeping in view the growing trends of tourist every year and raise funds at the state level.
- By the adopting tourism employment model in Sarguja division , employment can be given to many people and tourist places can be developed.
- Leveraging the G20 presidency :- India has an opportunity to position itself as a major tourism destination during its G20 presidency from December 2022 to November 2023.

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Abstract :-

At present, the use of excessive chemicals on the land, the birth of various pollutions, new insects with new diseases, due to environmental damage and pollution, the need for such farming was felt. By adopting which without harming the natural resources, food and nutrients can be supplied to the society. The fertility of the soil can be maintained by sustainable agriculture the underground water level can be maintained. Proper use of natural resources is essential. For this mixed crop rotation has to be adopted. Balanced fertilizers have to be used. Government waste land has to be used. Therefore, by adopting sustainable agriculture, there will be a time for rural development, where by removing problems like poverty, unemployment, proper use of agricultural land will solve food-related problems, and water, land and environment will be protected for the coming generations. Rural development will also be possible by adopting sustainable agriculture, where the migration of villagers can be stopped and by removing problems like poverty, unemployment, proper use of agricultural land will solve the problem of food grains and save water, land and environment for the coming generations. Can also be preserved for It should be such an economic system that can generate self-sufficiency with surplus in agriculture. It could do balanced development of agriculture and animal husbandry.

Key Words :- Rural Development will be possible by sustainable agriculture (Migration ban, solve the problem of food grains, save water, poverty, unemployment, environment protection)

Introduction :-

India is an agricultural country. 68 percent of the people here live in villages. His main occupation is agriculture. Sustainable rural development by adopting sustainable agriculture is also the time in which economic, social and cultural stability can be maintained. Today increasing agricultural production has become a matter of concern for the government. Because in the report of Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations, It has been said that by the year 2050, the total population of the world can reach the figure of 9.1 billion, Right now the total population of the world is about 6.8 billion. Not only this, according to the estimates of the United Nations, there is a possibility of reducing the production of food grains by 35 percent by 2050 due to climate change, reduction in arable land, water scarcity etc. On one hand the population is increasing and on the other hand the area of cultivable land is decreasing. In India also, due to the development of industries and the use of agricultural land for residential projects, the arable land will decrease by about two percent in the last two decades. The strategy of more production in less area is being adopted by adopting various techniques and provisions. At present, excessive chemicals are being used in the agriculture sector to supply food grains to the ever-increasing population in the country. Due to which the cost of agriculture has increased and the production has decreased, while the fertility of the soil is continuously decreasing. We have lost a lot due to the indiscriminate exploitation of natural resources in the last 60 years in the desire of excessive production and advanced agriculture. Due to the use of new technologies, environmental pollution, water pollution, air pollution and soil pollution have increased.

Village concept of Gandhi ji:-

"There is immense manpower in our villages, but due to unemployment, semi-unemployment, pseudo-unemployment, it is not utilized. Gandhi ji believed that there is no time for India's development without village construction. He envisioned an ideal village in which it should be able to keep itself

completely clean. The houses of the ideal village would be made of local materials available in a five-mile area, in which there would be full arrangement of air and light. This house would have a courtyard, in which greens for domestic use would be grown. Vegetables can be grown and animals can be tamed. There will be no dust in the village roads. Wells will be made in Such a place that everyone can reach easily. There will be a place for repairing tools, a chaupal and a public pasture for the use of all. There will be a cowshed in the village and there will be primary and secondary schools, where special attention will be paid to basic education. Apart from this, village have its own Panchayat, where the people of the village will be able to settle their disputes themselves. The villagers will produce grains, vegetables, fruits and Khadi themselves for their needs.

The concept of development is a new ideology, the decision to adopt its goals was taken at the United Nations Summit and this meeting was held in New York on 25-27 September 2015. In this meeting, 17 goals were set for the next 15 years, which were targeted to be achieved in the period from 2016 to 2030. The concept of sustainable development pays attention to both the enter generation and the end generation. It enables the present and future generations to make the best use of their available resources and capabilities. It aims to bring a balance between meeting the needs of the present demands while not ignoring the needs of future generations. Using resources efficiently so that nature, environment, culture all are saved for future generations. Sustainable agriculture is agriculture in which agriculture is used to supply the changing needs of human beings the available resources should be used efficiently in such a way that natural resources are not depleted food and environment should also be safe and food, population, land, water, environment and benefits and expenses maintaining harmony in proportion only then humans will be able to feed themselves in future. Sustainable Agriculture Changing Environment Increase in the temperature of the earth, increase in sea level and damage to the ozone layer, etc., along with giving sustainability to agriculture in the newly created disparities, as well as increasing the income at the level of productivity to feed the growing population, is sustainable agriculture, i.e. that agriculture which meet the needs of food, clothing and fuel of the present and future generations of human beings, in which traditional methods and new techniques are included, there is less pressure on the land, biodiversity is not destroyed, less use of chemicals, water and soil management should be called sustainable agriculture.

Sustainable rural development is the development in which the development of the village is adopted while preserving the rural infrastructure for future generations, in which permanent assets are created while reducing poverty, unemployment and curbing migration. Women can be empowered.

Objectives of the study: -

1. To study the need for sustainable agriculture and sustainable rural development.
2. To study the benefits of sustainable agriculture and sustainable rural development.
3. Presenting suggestions for promoting sustainable agriculture and sustainable rural development.

Methodology: - The research paper presented is based on secondary sources.

Studies related to sustainable agriculture and rural development

1. **Dr. M.S. Swami Nathan:** - Changed environment i.e. increase in earth's temperature, increase in sea level and damage to ozone layer etc. Along with giving stability to the newly created disparities, the world's Increasing the cost of production at the level of productivity to supply food to the population is called sustainable agriculture.

2. **According to the Food and Agriculture Organization:** - Sustainable agriculture means the successful management of agricultural resources so that by increasing crop production continuously, meeting the needs of human beings as well as improving the environment, and natural resources can be protected in future.

Juni Khyat

(UGC Care Group I Listed Journal)

3. **United Nations Summit (2015):** - In the summit meeting held in New York, it was targeted to achieve 17 goals related to sustainable development by 2030, which include the end of poverty, end of hunger, good health and standard of living, quality education, gender equality clean water and sanitation affordable and clean energy decent work economic growth industry innovation economic growth reducing inequality sustainable urban community development responsible consumption production climate change life in water land Institute for life peace and justice. collective partnership in achieving the goal.

4. **Dr. Narendra Pal Singh, Kurukshetra (September 2010):** - MNREGA the medium of sustainable rural development -- MNREGA is such a program that has led to sustainable development of rural areas through environmental protection Water conservancy, road bridge etc. have been constructed due to which the rural economy has also developed and this has been helpful in providing employment to the villagers as well as in eradicating poverty and hunger. By banning migration, the villagers were encouraged to work in their own homes and fields, due to which things have been preserved for the present and future generations. Under MNREGA, useful assets have been created and development works have been repeated after getting work through panchayat in the village.

5. **Venkaiya Naidu (April 2022):** - He said that considering that 70percent of India is rural with a population of about 68.84. In order to achieve the goals of sustainable development at the national level, there will be a need to be take action at the grassroots level in the village i.e. at the panchayat level in the villages .It has been said Fund allocation to rural local bodies for their overall development, which was Rs.100 per person per year in the Finance Commission in 10th, increased to Rs.674 per person per year in the Finance Commission in 15th, with the funds reaching directly into their accounts.

6. **Opinion (August 2022):** - C.G. Government's schemes related to rural sustainable development After the formation of the new government in Chhattisgarh three and a half years back, maximum emphasis was laid on the schemes which balance urban and rural economy and create new employment opportunities. After the formation of the government, it was started by waiving the pending irrigation tax and debt relief to the farmers. After this, Rajiv Gandhi Kisan Nyay Yojana, Godhan Nyay Yojana, Suraji Gaon Yojana, Narwa-Garawa ghurva Bari Program, Rajiv Gandhi Kisan Nyaya Yojana etc. were conducted. MNREGA scheme is already operational.

7. **Rajiv Gandhi Kisan Nyay Yojana:** - July 7, 2022 In order to increase the income of farmers cultivating pulses, it has been decided to procure Arhar, Urad and Moong crops at the support price in the year 2022-23. 97 lakh 97 thousand metric tonnes were purchased in 2021-22. Last year 20 lakh 59 thousand farmers sold paddy where as in 2021-22 21 lakh 77 thousand sold paddy. **Gaudhan Nyaya Yojana:** - From 20 July 2020 to 15 July 2022 about 76.71 lakh quintals of cow dung manure 158 crore 44 lakh instead of this Pay. Generation of employment on a large scale from multi-speed method canters in Gauthans, more than 16 lakh quintals of vermin compost Super Compost from cow dung. More than 300Crores to women self-help groups and Gauthan Committees payment.

Need for sustainable agriculture and sustainable rural development

At present, there is a need for sustainable agriculture and rural development, so that the present and future harmony can be established.

1. **Excessive use of chemical substances on land:** - At present, in the desire of excessive production, excessive chemical fertilizers are being used. Due to which soil pollution has increased. The fertility of the land is decreasing.

2. **The problem of pollution:** - Crops are not able to use chemical nutrients completely, due to which some demand by water flows into the rivers and some seeps into the land. Water pollution is also caused by pesticides and it also reaches the human body through fruits and vegetables. Problems like water pollution, air pollution, soil pollution etc. are arising.

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3. **Various diseases Due to the development of new insects:** - Various diseases have been caused by the best quality seeds, their protection, prevention, discovery of new medicines etc. new problems are also coming to the fore.

4. **Exploitation of natural resources in rural development:** - Natural resources are being exploited in the race for development and to make the village like a city where trees are being cut. Agricultural land is decreasing due to the development of industries.

At present, the trend of villagers mainly towards agriculture is decreasing in rural areas. There is a trend of migration of villagers to cities in search of employment. Indiscriminate felling of trees in village development is harming the *environment*. *In such a situation sustainable rural development will not be possible. If we look at the situation in India, the agriculture sector provides employment to 58.2percent people. The share of agriculture in India's export sector is 22.62percent in 2020-21. India is the largest producer of milk, pulses, animal husbandry, jute, tea and cauliflower, as well as the second largest producer of wheat, rice, sugarcane, groundnut and tobacco, fresh fruits and vegetables. Despite this bountiful production, even today per capita availability of fruits and vegetables is less than the expected level. In view of the above problems, the need for sustainable agriculture and sustainable rural development was felt.*

Benefits and importance of sustainable agriculture and sustainable rural development

- The fertility of the land can be preserved by the use of organic fertilizers.
- Natural resources can be protected.
- Ground water level can be maintained.
- Environment can be saved from pollution.
- Being eco-friendly, environmental balance is maintained.
- Soil fertility remains for a long time.
- Most of the non-renewable resources are used.
- Usage of low cost resources leads to cost reduction.
- Organic farming is pollution free.
- Animals are given more importance.
- Agricultural friendly creatures remain safe and their number increases.
- Conservation of forest land and economic benefits from rectangle stuffing, development of pasture and Diversity conservation is another. Local villagers are getting employment.
- Gauthan business is goat rearing, poultry farming, fish farming, mushroom production, vermin compost Etcetera.

Importance:-

1. **Low cost:** - The cost of sustainable agriculture is low.
2. **Local Availability:** - Organic fertilizers and pesticides etc. can be easily prepared by judicious use of local resources.
3. **Environment friendly:** -This farming is based on the principle of live and let live. The organic fertilizers, organic pesticides used in this are not prepared from natural resources only, which are pollution free and make the environment a life-giving environment, nor does it pollute the food chain. There is neither any harm to the insects.
4. **More quality and nutritious products:** - The products obtained under this are nutritious and they are healthy.
5. **Diversification:** - Different products are obtained together hence biodiversity bio-balance and environmental balance is established.
6. **Increase in income and prosperity oriented.**

7. More storage capacity.

8. **Farmers and Kisan Mitra:** - As a boon for the farmers on the basis of low cost, local manufacturing and utility, increase in income, increase in the value of products and quality of soil.

Suggestions for promotion of sustainable agriculture and sustainable rural development

1. **Inclusion of multiple crops and mixed crops:** - Production of various types of food grains such as paddy, pulses, oil, fibre, fruits, vegetables etc. along with the supply of food grains, protection of soil health will also happen. Growth is the nature of every living being. Development is possible only through the exploitation of natural resources. The exploitation of water, heat, air as well as land is in progress for development in the field of agriculture on earth. Today, in the development of agriculture, the cultivation of horticulture crops has developed rapidly. Increasing population, food for everyone from decreasing land area is possible only by cultivation of mixed crops.
2. **Use of balanced fertilizers:** - Using the right proportion of nitrogen, phosphorus and potash will ensure quality production of crops.
3. **Use of unused waste land:** - Problems will be removed by using waste land in agriculture and forestry.
4. **Use of pastures and forestry on government waste land:** - Excessive use of formers and landless labourers, for the use of these lands, giving them financial incentives etc. The Government of Chhattisgarh is doing this work through Gauthan and MNREGA it can be emulated in the whole country.
5. **Use of Organic fertilizers:** - Organic manure, cow dung manure, green manure, vermin compost etc. are used in proper quantity along with chemical fertilizers to conserve the fertility of the land. Due to this along with the increase in productivity, there is a drastic improvement in soil health.
6. **Proper use of water:** - The use efficiency of fertilizers and other production components can be increased by proper management of water. In order to remove the continuous decline in the water level of the land, it is necessary to have a pond in your farm in which non-traditional vegetables like water chestnut, makhana and lotus cucumber etc. are cultivated.
7. On the lines of Chhattisgarh, by using pesticides prepared from cow dung, vermin compost and cow urine, the fertility of the land can be maintained and the environment will not be polluted by this.
8. There are many agricultural labourers in the country who do not have their own land, such agricultural labourers should be exempted under MNREGA that if they work as labourers in other farmer's fields, they will be paid through MNREGA. By doing this we will get many benefits. Firstly, the income of the farmers will increase and secondly, the country's energy will be used in agricultural works instead of doing useless works. As a result, agriculture will be profitable the exodus of many will stop. Under MNREGA, arrangements should be made to include general works of agriculture.
9. Sustainable rural development is possible with Chhattisgarh's Suraji Ganv Yojana, so it can be implemented in other states as well.

Conclusion: -

Rural development will also be possible by adopting sustainable agriculture, where the migration of villagers can be stopped and by removing problems like poverty, unemployment, proper use of agricultural land will solve the problem of food grains and save water, land and environment for the coming generations. Can also be preserved for It should be such an economic system that can generate self-sufficiency with surplus in agriculture. It could do balanced development of agriculture and animal husbandry.

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A Study On Consumer Satisfaction level Of Child Plan of Life Insurance Corporation Of India

(With special reference to Ambikapur city of district Surguja in the state of C.G.)

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Abstract :

The prime motive of every business organization is to earn profit. According to the modern Marketing concept, without customer satisfaction achievement of the Business motive is not possible. As Life insurance Corporation of India is one of those organizations, which provides the insurance services to their customer to fulfill their safety needs, so for its long time survival and profit need, LIC also want to satisfy their customers. It is a well known fact that LIC of India is a trusted name in the field of investment and is a leader not only in investment but also in the field of life insurance which is committed to secure the future of adults as well as children and to strengthen them from an economic point of view. Every parent wishes that the future of their children should be socially and financially secure, for this most of the parents invest in the name of children under LIC. A survey of the extent of satisfaction of these parents has been done through presentation research work. This will be a surveyed and analytical research work on consumer satisfaction, purely in the context of child insurance. The research work has been done in the context of Ambikapur city of Surguja district of Chhattisgarh state.

Keywords: - LIC Child plan, Life insurance corporation of India, Consumer satisfaction.

Introduction:

After food shelter and cloth the prime need of every human being is safety. From ancient time gradually human beings got civilized but the need of safety remained the same. The dimensions of safety is drastically changing now providing security is a huge business. The business organization provides security to risk from uncertain event to the life and property. In modern time there are a various insurance companies who provide insurance services to their customers. 1956 is known as a memorable year, when life Insurance Corporation of India was established and since then LIC is continuously moving towards its objectives day by day, people investing in its schemes are increasing, Lakhs of individuals have strengthened their financial position through the schemes.

(Insurance may be defined as a contract in writing under which one party agrees in return for a consideration to indemnify the other party against the loss or damage suffered on

account of an uncertain future event or contingency or to pay a specified sum on the happening of a specified event.) [3] LIC provides different policies like, endowment plan, pension plan, child plan etc. In this study, the research is conducted on customer satisfaction level on child plan of Life Insurance Corporation of India, in Ambikapur city, district Surguja in the state of Chhattisgarh. Surguja district is known as a tribal dominated district and the targeted rate of literacy has not been achieved due to which there are still many people who are not able to take part in these various important schemes of LIC, Mainly due to ignorance, superstition and deprivation, which Keeps them away from investing. The main goal of this research is to find out the consumer satisfaction so that LIC's child plan can be further improved & people's investment and LIC's revenue will increase.

Research methodology

Study consists of 50 sample size .The data's were collected from both primary and secondary data and the questionnaire is used for collecting primary data from customers. The sampling technique used is random sampling.

Data required

Primary data: - Primary data is required to analyze the customer satisfaction level, for that questionnaires and schedule were prepared in specified standard format and given to the customer to fill up. Some customers who were not accessible to the researcher were telephonically interviewed and also conducted personal interviews for illiterate customers.

Secondary data: - Secondary data is useful to know about the study area and the total population of the customer of LIC child plan in Ambikapur City. All the statistics related to particular topic is collected through reference books, journals, newspapers, websites, office records of LIC of India, and by visiting the main branch of LIC, and dist. Statistical office surguja situated at Ambikapur.

Study area

Ambikapur tehsil of tribal dominated Surguja district of Chhattisgarh state has been selected for research work on the presented topic. In Surguja district , at present there are total 8 tehsils which are Ambikapur, Lakhanpur, Udaipur, Lundra , Sitapur ,Batauli, Mainpat and Darima. The total area of Ambikapur tehsil is geographically 533.14 kilometers, under which there is a total of 71 inhabited villages and 58 gram panchayats, one janpad panchayat and one municipal corporation. All the villages are electrified and have drinking water facilities. [7] The total population of Ambikapur Tehsil is 2,79,717 [8] and the sex ratio is 958 . [8] Ambikapur tehsil is very rich from tourism point of view and mainpat a famous hill station called The Shimla of Chhattisgarh , (Is located at a height 1099 meter above sea level) is also located just 45 kilometers away from Ambikapur in Ambikapur tehsil. [9]

Objectives of the study

1. To study the growth rate of child insurance plans of Life insurance Corporation of India in Ambikapur city district Surguja.

2. To find the major factors influencing the satisfaction of customers in regards with child plans of LIC of India.
3. To assess the satisfaction level of the customers in regards of LIC of India.
4. To find what are the main obstacles which restrict people to invest in these policies.
5. To offer suggestions to increase the satisfaction level of the customer depending upon the findings.
6. Since Ambikapur is a tribal dominated area, it was also an important objective to find out the attitude of the tribe regarding investment for their children.

Research work:**ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION****I. CONSUMERS (Sample) PROFILE**

(1.1) Sex wise classification			(1.2) Age wise classification			(1.3) Education wise classification		
Sex	No. of Consumers	Percentage	Age	No. of Consumers	Percentage	Qualification	Number of consumers	Percentage
Male	36	72	Below 20	00	00	Below 12th	03	06
Female	14	28	20-30	09	18	Up to Plus Two	05	10
Total	50	100	30-40	26	52	Under graduate	09	18
			40 above	15	30	Graduate	18	36
			Total	50	100	Post graduate	15	30
						Total	50	100
<p>The table shows that the consumers consist of only 28 percentages are female members and 72 percentages of consumers are male members.</p>			<p>This table reveals that the consumer consists of 18% adult aged between 20 and 30 years, 52% is in between 30 years and 40 years and 30 % are above 40.</p>			<p>This table reveals that the education qualification of consumers is, 6% are below plus two 10% are up to plus-two 18 % are under graduate, 36% are graduate and 30% are post graduate.</p>		

(1.4) No. Number of consumer selecting different child plan			(1.5) Reason for selecting LIC child plan		
Policy type	Number of consumers	Percentage	Purpose	Number of consumers	Percentage
Child money back plan	18	36	Education	27	54
Jivan Tarun	25	50	Marriage	12	24
Single premium endowment plan	07	14	Investment purpose only	11	22
Total	50	100	Other	00	00
<p>The table reveals that 36% of consumers have taken 'child money back' plan, 50% of consumers have taken 'Jeevan Tarun plan' single premium endowment plan have taken by 14% of consumers, no consumers have taken any other plan.</p>			Total	50	100
			<p>The table reveals that 54% of consumers have taken child plan for child education, 24% of consumers have taken child plan for marriage purpose & rest of 14% consumers have taken child plan only for investment purpose.</p>		

2. AWARENESS AND SATISFACTION LEVEL OF CONSUMER ABOUT CHILD PLANS OF LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA.

2.1 THE STAFF OF THE LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA, AMBIKAPUR BRANCH IS COOPERATIVE.

Criteria	Number of Consumers	Percentage
Strongly agree	25	50
Agree	15	30
Neither agree nor disagree	08	16
Disagree	02	04
Strongly disagree	00	00
Total	50	100

The study reveals that some consumers get all their work done by agents so they need not to visit the LIC office Ambikapur that's why 16 percent consumers neither agree nor disagree, 50% of consumers strongly agree and 30% of consumers agree and only 04% disagree.

2.2 SATISFACTION LEVEL OF CONSUMERS WITH TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THE CHILD POLICIES.

Criteria	Number of Consumers	Percentage
Very much satisfied	10	20
Satisfied	31	61
Not satisfied	04	08
No opinion	05	10
Total	50	100

The above table shows that 61% consumers are satisfied with the terms and conditions, 20% are very satisfied 8% are not satisfied. The study reveals those customers having 'no opinion' are not aware of the terms and conditions of their plan.

2.3 LIC AGENT GIVES AUTHENTIC AND CORRECT INFORMATION ABOUT POLICIES OFFERED BY LIC.

Criteria	Number of Consumers	Percentage
Strongly agree	14	28
Agree	30	60
Neither agree nor disagree	05	10
Disagree	01	02
Strongly disagree	00	00
Total	50	100

60% of consumers agree, 28% of consumers strongly agree, 10% consumers neither agree nor disagree and only 2% percent of consumers disagree with the statement.

2.4 SATISFACTION LEVEL OF CONSUMERS WITH THE RATE OF RETURN AGAINST POLICY.

Criteria	Number of Consumers	Percentage
Very much satisfied	20	40
Satisfied	22	44
Not satisfied	08	16
No opinion	00	00
Total	50	100

The study reveals that 44% of consumers are satisfied, 40 are very much satisfied, and only 16% of consumers are not satisfied with the rate of return.

2.5 SATISFACTION LEVEL OF CONSUMERS WITH GRACE PERIOD OF THE POLICY.

Criteria	Number of Consumers	Percentage
Very much satisfied	10	20
Satisfied	32	64
Not satisfied	05	10
No opinion	03	06
Total	50	100

Some consumer of LIC belongs to low income group therefore, they are not satisfied with the grace periods provided by LIC, 20% of consumers are very much satisfied, and 64% are satisfied & and rest of 6% have no opinion.

Suggestion & Conclusion

During writing of the present research paper, this fact has clearly emerged that most of the consumers who have invested in LIC's child plan have faith in the LIC child plan and most of them can again invest in LIC's child plan but there are some areas where LIC needs to improve especially it needs to reduce the long duration of child plan & reconsideration of the rate of return against the policy is needed, because the study reveals that most of the consumers have compared LIC'S child plan with other private insurance companies plans & new investment tool like mutual funds, SIP etc and want more rate of return against their policy that's why some of them are not satisfied with the rate of return so, for LIC to survive in long run consumer satisfaction at every level is very important. Most of the consumers are satisfied with the LIC only because of its credibility but, in long run it is not enough because there are many private players in insurance industry who might give tough competition to LIC in future. So, each and every product and services launched by the LIC should be in favor of increasing need of policy holders.

LIC Insurance is a contract between the LIC and with the consumers, in research we found that LIC provides all the written documents & terms and condition of the contract to their customers. Agent are also provided with the "LIC manual for Agents" & training sessions, so that they can provide authentic and correct information to the customers, as it is the duty of the agents, and leave no scope for manipulation

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इलेक्ट्रॉनिक रिक्शा वाहनों के उपयोग में उपभोक्ता संतुष्टि का
विस्तृत एवं सर्वेक्षणात्मक अध्ययन।
(छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य के सरगुजा जिला के अंबिकापुर तहसील के विशेष
संदर्भ में)

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नवीन कन्या महाविद्यालय बैकुंठपुर जिला कोरिया, छ.ग.

संक्षेपिका-

हमारे देश के केंद्र-सरकार तथा राज्य-सरकार पेट्रोलियम उत्पाद के उपयोग को कम करने, हानिकारक गैसों से उत्पन्न हानिकारक प्रभाव को कम करने, और वायु एवं ध्वनि प्रदूषण में सुधार करने के लिए ई-वाहनों की उपयोगिता में वृद्धि करने के लिए अनेक सकारात्मक नीतियों को लागू कर रही है, जिससे की विगत कुछ वर्षों में ई-वाहनों के प्रति हमारे देश में एक सकारात्मक जागरूकता देखी जा रही है। देश में पेट्रोलियम ईंधन की बढ़ती हुई कीमतों और वायु प्रदूषण के कारण ई-वाहनों का बाजार तेजी से अग्रसर है। ई-वाहनों के प्रति लोगो के बढ़ते रुझान एवं भारत के केंद्र-सरकार एवं छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य-सरकार द्वारा ई-वाहनों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए जो नीतियां बनाई एवं लागू की जा रही है, उनका स्पष्ट प्रभाव अंबिकापुर तहसील में भी देखा जा सकता है। विगत कुछ वर्ष में अंबिकापुर तहसील में ई-वाहनों के प्रयोग में उत्तरोत्तर वृद्धि देखी जा रही है, जो स्पष्टतः इस बात को दर्शाती है, कि ई-वाहनों के खरीदी एवं उसके उपयोग के प्रति इस तहसील के लोगो में सकारात्मक उर्जा एवं उत्साह संचारित है। प्रस्तुत शोधपत्र इन्ही ई-वाहनों में से एक ई-रिक्शा के उपयोग के प्रति उपभोक्ताओं के संतुष्टि पर एक सर्वेक्षणात्मक एवं विश्लेषणात्मक अध्ययन करना है, जिससे यह ज्ञात हो सके की ई-रिक्शा के प्रति समस्त उपभोक्ताओं जिसमे चालक से लेकर सवारी सभी शामिल है, उनके संतुष्टि सीमा को परखना है, एवं यदि किसी तरह की असंतुष्टि अथवा निराशा के भाव इस वाहन के संदर्भ में उपभोक्ताओं में हैं, तो उनके कारणों का पता लगाते हुए उनमें सुधार करने हेतु स्वयं के सुझाव प्रस्तुत करना हैं।

कुंजी शब्द- ई-रिक्शा, उपभोक्ता संतुष्टि।

प्रस्तावना-

विश्व के अनेक देशों में ई-वाहनों के उद्योग को प्राथमिकता से स्थापित कर लिया गया है। एवं पिछले कुछ समय की बात करें तो हमारे देश में भी ई-वाहनों का उपयोग को सराहनीय रूप से बढ़ावा मिला है। और उम्मीद निःसंदेह की जा सकती है कि आने वाले समय में ई-वाहनों का

व्यापार एक बड़े और सफल उद्योग के रूप में हमारे देश में भी स्थापित हो जायेगा। देश की आर्थिक अवस्था की बात करें तो हमारा देश पेट्रोलियम ईंधन की आपूर्ति हेतु प्रमुखतः दूसरी देशों से आयात पर निर्भर है, एवं हमारे देश की मुद्रा पेट्रोल एवं डीजल आयात करने के उद्देश्य से वृहत रूप से देश के बाहर चली जाती है। निःसंदेह इसका प्रभाव देश के आर्थिक व्यवस्था पर पड़ता है। परन्तु यदि ई-वाहनों के उपयोग को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाये और इसके लिए उचित नीति निर्माण किया जाये तो देश की आर्थिक अवस्था में उल्लेखनीय सुधार एवं वृद्धि होना तय है। ई-वाहनों के उपयोग में हमारा छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य भी पीछे नहीं है। आज छत्तीसगढ़ के सड़कों पर ई-वाहनों के उपयोग को सर्वथा ही देखा जा सकता है। और छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य के सरगुजा जिला में भी ई-वाहनों का बाजार सज चुका है। तथा लोग बहुतायत में उसका प्रयोग करते दिखाई पड़ रहे हैं। परन्तु फिर भी तुलनात्मक रूप से अभी भी सरगुजा जिले में ई-वाहनों के बाजार को बहुत गति संभवत प्राप्त नहीं हो पायी है, जो प्राप्त होनी चाहिये थी। प्रस्तुत शोधपत्र में सरगुजा जैसे आदिवासी क्षेत्र को विशेषकर इसलिए भी चुना गया है। क्योंकि यहां के सड़कों पर जनसंख्या के घनत्व को ध्यान में रखते हुये देखा जाए तो पेट्रोल एवं डीजल वाहनों का अनुपात उल्लेखनीय रूप से अत्यधिक ऊंचा है। जबकि ई-वाहनों का व्यापार इस जिले में शुरू हुये एक लंबा समय बीत चुका है। प्रस्तुत शोधपत्र, ई-वाहनों के अंतर्गत ई-रिक्शा का उपयोग कर रहे ग्राहकों के संतुष्टि का विस्तृत एवं सर्वेक्षणत्मक अध्ययन किया जाना है, जिसमें ग्राहकों के संतुष्टि के समस्त पहलुओं पर विशेष रूप से शोध कार्य किया जायेगा। एवं ग्राहकों की सोच के सकारात्मक एवं नकारात्मक दोनों ही विचारों को संग्रह किया जायेगा। ई-रिक्शा को बढ़ावा मिलने के संभावनाओं में आने वाले समस्त बाधाओं और रुकावटों का विस्तृत अध्ययन कर अपने सुझाव प्रस्तुत किये जायेंगे। तथा प्रस्तुत शोधपत्र के निष्कर्ष में ग्राहक संतुष्टि के समस्त पक्षों को अपने विचारों के साथ लयबद्ध कर प्रस्तुत किया जायेगा। शोध कार्य के दौरान शोध कार्य के उद्देश्य एवं निष्कर्ष उचित शोध प्रविधि का उपयोग नियमानुसार किया जायेगा। और सरगुजा जिले के अंबिकापुर तहसील के संदर्भ में उपयुक्त शोधपत्र आर्थिक विकास, पर्यावरण एवं उपभोक्ता संतुष्टि के अध्ययन के दृष्टिकोण से कारगर सिद्ध होगा।

प्रयुक्त शोध प्रविधि-

प्रस्तुत शोधपत्र के द्वितीय संमको के संग्रहण हेतु राज्य-सरकार के सांख्यिकी विभाग द्वारा प्रकाशित जिला सांख्यिकी पुस्तिका जिला सरगुजा का उपयोग किया गया है। प्राथमिक संमको को संग्रहण करने हेतु साक्षात्कार, प्रश्नावली, अवलोकन, अनुसूची, वैयक्तिक अध्ययन पर विशेष रूप से कार्य किया गया है। शोध विषय के महत्व को समझते हुए ई-रिक्शा के उपयोगकर्ताओं से जुड़े प्रत्येक पक्ष जैसे की वाहन विक्रेताओं, वाहन चालकों एवं ई-रिक्शा के सवारियों से सूचनाओं की प्राप्ति हेतु साक्षात्कार, अनुसूची एवं वैयक्तिक अध्ययन शोध प्रविधि का उपयोग किया गया है। प्राथमिक संमको के संग्रहण के लिए प्रतिदर्शों के चयन में दैवनिदर्शन प्रणाली का प्रयोग किया गया है।

उद्देश्य-

प्रस्तुत शोधपत्र का उद्देश्य सरगुजा जिले के अंबिकापुर तहसील में ई-रिक्शा के उपयोग के संदर्भ में उपभोक्ताओं के संतुष्टि पर एक अध्ययन करना है। ज्ञात जानकारी के अनुसार सरगुजा जिले के अंबिकापुर तहसील में ई-रिक्शा के उपयोग के संदर्भ में उपभोक्ता संतुष्टि के मुद्दे पर शोध पत्र प्रस्तुतीकरण से आर्थिक एवं सामाजिक दोनों पहलुओं पर विस्तार पूर्वक सुझाव एवं निष्कर्ष प्रस्तुत किया जा सकेगा। प्रस्तुत शोध-अध्ययन का उद्देश्य वर्तमान परिदृश्य में ई-रिक्शा वाहनों के प्रति उपभोक्ताओं के सोच एवं रवैया और उनकी प्राथमिकताओं का विश्लेषण करना है। यह शोध-अध्ययन ई-रिक्शा वाहनों के उपयोग को प्रभावित करने वाले विभिन्न कारकों पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने में भी सार्थक होगा। प्रस्तुत शोधपत्र का एक प्रमुख उद्देश्य यह भी है कि शोध उपरांत ऐसे सुझाव प्रस्तुत किये जाए जिससे आने वाले समय में ई-रिक्शा उपभोक्ता संतुष्टि प्रतिशत में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि हो तथा साथ ही ई-वाहनों की विश्वसनीयता एवं उपयोगकर्ताओं की संख्या में भी वृद्धि हो।

अध्ययन क्षेत्र का चयन-

प्रस्तुत विषय पर शोध कार्य करने हेतु छ.ग. राज्य के आदिवासी बाहुल्य सरगुजा जिले के अंबिकापुर तहसील का चयन किया गया है। सरगुजा जिला जहाँ वर्तमान में कुल 8 तहसीले हैं, जो क्रमशः अंबिकापुर, लखनपुर, उदयपुर, लुंड्रा, सीतापुर, बतौली, मैनपाट एवं दरिमा हैं। शोध क्षेत्र अंबिकापुर तहसील जहाँ का भौगोलिक क्षेत्रफल 533.14 किलोमीटर हैं, जिसके अंतर्गत कुल 71 आबाद ग्राम , एवं 58 ग्राम पंचायत, 1 जनपत पंचायत एवं 1 नगर निगम स्थित हैं। समस्त 71 आबाद ग्राम विद्युतीकृत हैं, एवं पेयजल सुविधा से युक्त हैं। 1 अंबिकापुर तहसील की कुल जनसंख्या 2,79,717 हैं, एवं लिंगानुपात 958 है। 2 पर्यटन की दृष्टिकोण से अंबिकापुर तहसील अत्यंत समृद्धशाली है, तथा छत्तीसगढ़ का शिमला कहा जाने वाला प्रसिद्ध हिल-स्टेशन मैनपाट (जो की समुद्रतल से 1099 मीटर की ऊँचाई पर स्थित है। 3 भी अंबिकापुर तहसील से मात्र 45 किलोमीटर की दुरी पर स्थित है।

परिणाम एवं व्याख्या-

प्रस्तुत शोधपत्र के लिए प्राथमिक संमकों के संग्रहण के लिए कुल 50 उपभोक्ताओं का चयन दैवनिदर्शन प्रणाली के अंतर्गत किया गया है, इन 50 उपभोक्ताओं का वर्गीकरण लिंग, शिक्षा, आय एवं उम्र के अनुसार निम्नलिखित हैं-

लिंग-स्तर के आधार पर-

लिंग का स्तर	संख्या
पुरुष	32
महिला	18
कुल	50

लिंग का स्तर



शिक्षा-स्तर के आधार पर -

शिक्षा का स्तर	संख्या
अशिक्षित	2
कक्षा 10वीं तक	10
स्नातक तक	25
स्नातक के ऊपर	13
कुल	50

शिक्षा के अनुसार



• अशिक्षित • कक्षा 10वीं तक • स्नातक तक • स्नातक के ऊपर

आय-स्तर के अनुसार-

आय वर्ग (मासिक आय)	संख्या
0 से 10,000 तक	28
10,000 से 25,000 तक	10
25,000 से 50,000 तक	7
50,000 से ज्यादा	5
कुल	50

आय के अनुसार



• 0 से 10,000 तक • 10,000 से 25,000 तक
• 25,000 से 50,000 तक • 50,000 से ज्यादा

उम्र-स्तर के अनुसार-

उम्र के स्तर	संख्या
0-20 वर्ष तक	12
20-40 वर्ष तक	18
40 से ज्यादा	20
कुल	50

उम्र के अनुसार



• 0-20 वर्ष तक • 20-40 वर्ष तक • 40 से ज्यादा

शोधकार्य के दौरान सर्वप्रथम चयनित प्रतिदर्शों से यह जानकारी संग्रह की गई कि उनमें से कितने लोग ई-रिक्शा के संबंध में जानकारी रखते हैं। जिससे ज्ञात हुआ कि कुल 50 में से 48 लोग ई-रिक्शा के संबंध में जानकारी रखते हैं, एवं 2 लोग को इस संबंध में कोई जानकारी नहीं है। उपरोक्त 50 लोगों में से 16 लोग ऐसे हैं जो नियमित रूप से ई-रिक्शा का प्रयोग करते हैं, एवं शेष आवश्यकता अनुसार कभी-कभी ई-रिक्शा का प्रयोग करते हैं। और उनमें भी 5 लोग ऐसे हैं, जिन्होंने अत्यंत कम अवसरों पर ई-रिक्शा का प्रयोग किया है।

शोधकार्य के दौरान जब उपर्युक्त समस्त लोगों से पर्यावरण संतुलन को बनाये रखने व प्रदूषण को कम करने में ई-रिक्शा मददगार साबित होते हैं, इस संदर्भ में चर्चा भी की गई तो इनमें से 40 से ज्यादा लोगों ने इस तथ्य पर अपनी सहमति जताई। तथा 2 लोग ने इस संबंध में कोई जानकारी नहीं होना बतलाया। यह पूछे जाने पर की ई-रिक्शा के उपयोग से हानिकारक गैसों का उत्सर्जन तुलनात्मक रूप से कम होता है, तो इस संदर्भ में भी अधिकांश लोगों का जवाब हाँ में ही रहा।

ई-रिक्शा के किराया-भाड़ा के संबंध में यह जानकारी प्राप्त हुई, कि किराया-भाड़ा में अभी तक पूर्ण रूप से एकरूपता नहीं है। किराये-भाड़े की दर के संदर्भ में 28 लोग पूर्णतः संतुष्ट हैं, और 14 लोग ऐसे हैं, जो अंशतः संतुष्ट हैं, तथा 8 लोग ऐसे हैं, जिन्होंने अपनी असंतुष्टि जताई। उनसे यह पूछे जाने पर कि ई-रिक्शा आरामदायक एवं शोररहित वाहन है, तो इस प्रश्न के उत्तर में लगभग सभी लोगों ने अपनी संतुष्टि जताई। परन्तु शोध के दौरान में यह तथ्य उभर कर सामने आया कि, ई-रिक्शा के उपयोग के दौरान तुलनात्मक रूप से समय की बचत कम हो रही है। क्योंकि ई-रिक्शा की गति (किलोमीटर प्रतिघंटा के आधार पर) अन्य वाहनों के मुकाबले तुलनात्मक रूप से धीमी है।

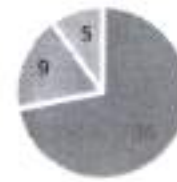
शोधकार्य के दौरान यह भी ज्ञात हुआ कि शोधक्षेत्र में अनेक स्थानों पर ई-रिक्शा की उपलब्धता तुलनात्मक रूप से कम है, विशेषकर गैरशहरी क्षेत्रों में एवं शहर के अंदरूनी क्षेत्रों में ई-रिक्शा की उपलब्धता तुलनात्मक रूप से अत्यंत कम रहती है, तथा देर रात के समय में यह उपलब्धता लगभग ना के बराबर ही रहती है।

ई-रिक्शा में सवारी एवं सामानों हेतु जगह की उपलब्धता अन्य सवारी एवं सामान ढोने वाले पेट्रोल एवं डीजल वाहनों के मुकाबले में तुलनात्मक रूप से थोड़ी कम है। परन्तु सुरक्षा की दृष्टिकोण से अधिकांश लोग ई-रिक्शा के उपयोग से संतुष्ट हैं।

ई-रिक्शा हेतु चिन्हांकित डिपो स्टैंड एवं जगह-जगह पर चार्जिंग पॉइंट की उपलब्धता अत्यंत कम है, तथा अधिकांश लोगों को ई-वाहनों को बढ़ावा देने के संबंध में शासन द्वारा चलाई जा रही नीतियों की जानकारी भी नहीं है। अंततः चयनित प्रतिदर्शों उपभोक्ताओं के संतुष्टि को ई-रिक्शा के उपयोग के संदर्भ में निम्न परिणाम प्राप्त हुए-

संतुष्टि की सीमा	संख्या
पूर्णतः संतुष्ट	36
अंशतः संतुष्ट	9
पूर्णतः असंतुष्ट	5
कुल	50

संतुष्टि की सीमा



• पूर्णतः संतुष्ट • अंशतः संतुष्ट • पूर्णतः असंतुष्ट

सुझाव एवं निष्कर्ष-

शोधकार्य के दौरान एक तथ्य जो स्पष्टतः उभरकर सामने आया वह यह कि अंबिकापुर तहसील के अधिकांश लोगो को ई-रिक्शा के संबंध में जानकारी है, और लोग नियमित रूप से ई-रिक्शा का उपयोग भी कर रहे हैं, यद्यपि उच्च आय वर्ग के लोगो में ई-रिक्शा का उपयोग कम देखा गया। कुछ एक आवश्यक व महत्वपूर्ण कार्यों को यदि शासन स्तर पर किया जाये तो निःसंदेह ई-रिक्शा के प्रति उपभोक्ताओ की संतुष्टि का प्रतिशत और बढ़ सकता है, इसके लिए शहरी एवं गैरशहरी क्षेत्रों में चार्जिंग पॉइंट बनाना प्रमुख हैं, तथा ई-रिक्शों की संख्या को भी बढ़ाने पर जोर दिया जाना होगा। ई-रिक्शों एवं अन्य ई-वाहनों के उपयोग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए शासन द्वारा जो नीतियाँ बनाई व लागू की गई हैं, उन्हें रुचिवान लोगों तक पहुँचाना होगा, इसके लिए जिला स्तर पर योजनाये बनाकर क्रियान्वित की जानी होगी, ई-रिक्शा के स्टॉपेज तय किये जाने भी आवश्यक हैं, जिससे प्रत्येक समय पर इनकी उपलब्धता बनी रहे, किराया-भाड़ा में भी एकरूपता का होना आवश्यक है, इस संबंध में भी ठोस निर्णय लिए जाने की आवश्यकता है, प्रत्येक स्टॉपेज एवं ई-रिक्शा में किराया-भाड़ा के संबंध में जानकारी प्रदान करने वाली कागज को चस्पा किया जाना अनिवार्य कर देना होगा। शोधकार्य के उपरांत इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचा गया कि सुनयोजित प्रयास से आने वाले समय में ई-रिक्शा के उपयोगकर्ताओ की संतुष्टि के स्तर में उल्लेखनीय रूप से वृद्धि होगी और इसका परिणाम अंबिकापुर तहसील में ई-रिक्शा की मांग बढ़ेगी, जिसका प्रत्यक्ष प्रभाव छ.ग. राज्य के आर्थिक विकाश में सकारात्मक रूप से वृद्धि के रूप में सामने आयेगा।

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हिन्दी शोध (पत्रिका)

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- शोध मंथन त्रि-मासिक जर्नल है।
- शोध मंथन में पूर्व प्रकाशित लेख व पत्र प्रकाशित नहीं किये जाते।
- शोध मंथन के प्रबन्ध सम्पादक पूर्व निर्धारित हैं। यथा समय अतिथि सम्पादक चयनित किये जाते हैं।
- प्रकाशित सामग्री का कॉपी राइट जर्नल अनु बुक्स, मेरठ का है।
- अपना शोध पत्र प्रकाशित करवाने के लिये ई-मेल के द्वारा अपने पूर्ण पते के साथ भेजे
- सम्पादकीय समिति का निर्णय अन्तिम होगा।
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सारांश

छत्तीसगढ़ देश का एक ऐसा राज्य है जो अपने अंदर कई की विशेषताओं को समेटे हुए है, यहां पर रहने वाले आदिवासी जनजाति और उनकी सभ्यता और संस्कृति ने हमेशा से लोगों को अपनी तरफ आकर्षित किया है, बैगा जनजाति में वर्तमान में आज के आधुनिकीकरण का प्रभाव पड़ने से उनकी संस्कृति एवं सामाजिक स्थिति में बहुत से ऐसे बदलाव आए हैं।

बैगा जनजाति मध्यप्रांत के जनजातियों में विशेष स्थान रखता है। इस जनजाति के विकास स्तर को देखते हुए छत्तीसगढ़ शासन ने इसे विशेष पिछड़ी जनजाति समूह में रखा है। विशेष पिछड़ी जनजाति होने के कारण बैगा जनजाति को सरकार का संरक्षण प्राप्त है जिसके फलस्वरूप इस जनजाति के लिए अनेक शासकीय योजनाये चलाये जा रहें हैं। आधुनिकता के दौर में बैगा जनजाति की संस्कृति में भी आधुनिकता का समावेश हो रहा है। बैगा अब सघन वन, कंदराओं तथा शिकार को छोड़ कर मैदानी क्षेत्रों में रहना तथा कृषि कार्य करना प्रारंभ कर रहे हैं। किन्तु बैगा अपने आप को जंगल का राजा और प्रथम मानव मानते हैं, इनका मानना है कि इनकी उत्पत्ति ब्रह्मा जी के द्वारा हुई है। बैगाओं के उत्पत्ति के संबंध में अनेक किवदंतियों भी विद्वान हैं, इन किवदंतियों के माध्यम से ये अपने उत्पत्ति संबंधी अवधारणाओं को संजो कर रखे हुये हैं। बैगा अपने आप को आदिम पुरुष कहते हैं, उनका मानना है की वही पृथ्वी का प्रथम मानव है। बैगाओं का ही जन्म सर्वप्रथम हुआ है, वे ही पृथ्वी में मानव जाति को लाने वाले हैं उनका सम्बन्ध प्रथम मानव से है। इस प्रकार इस शोध पत्र के माध्यम से बैगाओं के उत्पत्ति संबंधित अवधारणाओं का ऐतिहासिक विश्लेषण किया गया है।

प्रस्तावना

बैगा, भारत के मध्य प्रदेश, छत्तीसगढ़ एवं झारखण्ड प्रदेशों में पायी जाने वाली जनजाति है। मध्य प्रदेश के मंडला डिंडोरी तथा बालाघाट जिलों में बैगा लोग बहुत बड़ी संख्या में रहते हैं। बिझवार, नरोतिया, भरोतिया, नाहर, राय भैना और काढ़ भैना इनकी कुछ उपजातियाँ हैं। सन् 1981 की जनगणना के अनुसार उनकी संख्या 248,949 थी।

पहाड़ी कोरवाओं की भांति ही छत्तीसगढ़ की एक अन्य जनजाति 'बैगा' को भारत शासन द्वारा अत्यंत पिछड़ी जनजातियों की श्रेणी में रखा गया है। बैगा एक द्रविड़ियन जनजाति है जो छत्तीसगढ़ में बिलासपुर, कवर्धा, राजनांदगांव और सरगुजा में पायी जाती है इनकी सात उपजातियां हैं— बिझवार, भतोरिया, नरोतिया, राभईना, कहभईना, कोंडवन और गोंड वैन ये अपने समुह से बाहर विवाह करना प्रसंद करते हैं इनसे बिझवार अब स्वयं को बैगा जनजाति नहीं मानती हैं। बैगाओं की उत्पत्ति के बारे में एक मान्यता है कि ईश्वर ने पृथ्वी में सर्वप्रथम नंगा बैगा और नंगा बैगीन को बनाया, इनकी दो संताने उत्पन्न हुई जिसमें से प्रथम बैगा और दूसरी गोंड के रूप में विकसित हुई। बैगा सामान्यतः मध्यम कद व सुडौल बनावट के होते हैं। रंग सांवला, नाक चपटी, होंठ मोटे और शरीर गठीला होता है। बैगीन सांवली होती है। लेकिन मण्डला बिलासपुर के सीमा क्षेत्र सिंदूर खार की पहाड़ी बैगीन श्वेत वर्णी होती हैं। बैगा ऊँचे स्थानों और जंगलों में बसना पसंद करते हैं। इनके मकान लकड़ी, बांस, बकल, डोरा और घास से बने होते हैं। घर की दीवारों का निर्माण लकड़ी से किया जाता है और उसमें ऊपर से मिट्टी छाप दी जाती है। ये अपनी घर की दीवारों को नोहडोरा से अलंकृत करते हैं नोहडोरा आदिवासी उद्रेखण कला है, जो कि गीली दीवारों पर की जाती है। इसमें विशेष उभार के साथ देवी-देवताओं, पशु-पक्षियों, पेड़ पौधों आदि की छबाई दीवारों पर की जाती है। बैगा एक स्थानांतरित कृषि करते हैं जिसे बैवर खेती कहा जाता है। साथ ही जड़ी बूटियों का संग्रह करना इनका मुख्य व्यवसाय है। ये अत्यंत सामान्य जीवन व्यतीत करते हैं। पेट भरने के लिए कोई भी भोजन और पीने के लिए ताड़ी (एक प्रकार की शराब) मिल जाना इनके लिए पर्याप्त है गोड़ों के समान ही इनके भी प्रमुख देवता बुढ़ा देव और ठाकुर देव हैं ये साल भर पर्व त्यौहारों के साथ दशहरा, करमा, झरपट, रीना, बिलमा, परछौनी आदि नृत्य करते हैं। इन नृत्यों के समय पुरुष कमर में लहंगेनुमा साया कमीज और घास का लादा और फूल आदि सिर पर खोंसते हैं। गले में गुरियो की माला, कानों में तरहुल मुगों की माला पहनते हैं। नगाड़ा, टिमकी चुटकी और अलगाँजा इनके प्रमुख वाद्य यंत्र हैं। बैगा महिलाएँ कमर में करधनी पैर में अगुलियों में चुटकी (बिछिया) हाथ और पैर में चूड़ा कानों में लुरकी और गले में जड़ी बूटियों व मूंगों के हार पहनती है। गोदना इसका प्रमुख आभूषण है बैगा स्त्रियों लगभग पूरे शरीर में गोदना गुदवाती है। इनका मानना है कि और सभी आभूषण तो मृत्यु के पश्चात यही रह जाती है सिर्फ गोदना साथ रह जाता है।



बैगा युवातियाँ

बैगा जनजाति का ऐतिहासिक अवलोकन

बैगा जनजाति के सम्बन्ध में सर्वप्रथम 1778 ई० में ब्लूम फील्ड ने निम्नलिखित विशेषताओं का वर्णन किया है—

1. बैगा जंगल काटकर बेवर खेती करते हैं।
2. ये ओझा का कार्य करते हैं और जंगली जड़ी-बूटी से रोगों का उपचार करते हैं।
3. ये लोग बांस से चटाई और अन्य उपयोगी वस्तुओं का निर्माण करते हैं।
4. साथ ही साथ जंगलों से शहद, कंदमूल और हर्षा इकट्ठा करते हैं तथा शिकार करना और मछली पकड़ने का कार्य करते हैं।

प्रसिद्द मानवशास्त्री वैरियर एल्विन ने छ.ग. में बैगाओं के बीच कई बरस रह कर इनका अध्ययन किया और उन पर विश्वाप्रसिद्द किताब "द बैगा" लिखा जिसमें उन्होंने इनके जादू टोने और झाड़ फूक से रोगों का उपचार करने की बैगा- मान्यताओं के विशाल उल्लेख किया है।

इसी प्रकार 1867 ई० में कैप्टन थामस ने बैगा जनजाति के बारे में लिखा है कि बैगा जनजाति बहुत ही पिछड़ी अवस्था में है और सभ्य मनुष्य के संपर्क में आने से डरती है। कर्नल वार्ड की मंडला सेटलमेंट रिपोर्ट (1870 ई०) से जानकारी मिलती है कि ये जनजाति जंगली अवस्था में रहते हैं और अपने समूह के साथ स्वतंत्र रूप से रहना पसंद करते हैं।

1872 ई० में कैप्टन जे० फोरसिथ द्वारा लिखित पुस्तक 'द हाइलैंड आफ सेन्ट्रल इंडिया' में बैगा जनजाति के बारे में उल्लेख किया गया है कि ये जनजाति दुर्गम पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में निवास करते हैं। इस जनजाति के पुरुष केवल एक लम्बा लंगोट धारण करते हैं, इसके बाल कोयले की तरह काले होते हैं। इनके कंधों पर तीर-कमान व कुल्हाड़ी टंगे होते हैं।

सन 1916 ई० में प्रकाशित 'द ट्राइब्स एंड कास्ट्स ऑफ द सेन्ट्रल प्रोविन्स ऑफ इंडिया' में रसेल एवं हीरालाल ने बैगा जनजाति के बारे में काफी वर्णन किया है। इनके अनुसार बैगा आदिम द्रविड़ समूह की जनजाति है, जो मध्य भारत के मंडला, बालाघाट एवं बिलासपुर जिले के सतपुड़ा पर्वत श्रृंखलाओं में निवास करती है तथा इनके निवास स्थान ऊँचे तथा घने जंगलों में होते हैं जहाँ पहुँचने के लिए एक मात्र पगडण्डी दिखाई देती है। इस कारण से ये कभी-कभी दिखाई देते हैं जब उन्हें बनिए से या मंद विक्रेता से काम होता है।

बैगा जनजाती में सामाजिक, संस्कृतिक स्थिति में परिवर्तन

परिवर्तन एक साश्वत प्रक्रिया है, अर्थात् यह प्रक्रिया निरंतर चलती रहती है। प्राकृतिक परिवर्तन की ही तरह सामाजिक परिवर्तन भी निरंतर घटित होता है। सामाजिक परिवर्तन से तात्पर्य सामाजिक संरचना एवं सामाजिक संबंधों में होने वाला परिवर्तन से है। यह सामाजिक परिवर्तन स्वतः एवं नियोजित दोनों तरह से होता है। जनजातीय समाज भी, परिवर्तन का अपवाद नहीं है यद्यपि ये समुदाय सुदूर क्षेत्र में रहने के कारण, गैर-जनजातीय समुदायों की तुलना में काफी बाद में परिवर्तन की प्रक्रिया में शामिल हुए।

भारत के संदर्भ में जनजातियों में परिवर्तन ब्रिटिश काल में शुरू हुआ, जब ब्रिटिश शासन ने मिशनरीज के माध्यम से जनजातीय समुदायों के बीच काम शुरू किया। यद्यपि इन प्रयासों के पीछे जनजातीय विकास मुख्य भावना नहीं थी, बल्कि ब्रिटिश शासन में जनजातीय तनाव को समाप्त कर अपने प्रशासन को सुचारू रूप से चलाने के उद्देश्य से मिशनरीज को जनजातियों के बीच भेजा। इन

मिशनरीज ने शिक्षा एवं स्वास्थ्य के क्षेत्र में, जनजातीय समुदायों को न सिर्फ जागरूक किया, बल्कि उन्हें आधारभूत सुविधाएं जैसे विद्यालय एवं स्वास्थ्य केंद्र भी उपलब्ध कराए।

उनके बीच खान-पान एवं सामाजिक मेल-जोल बढ़ाया जिसका एक परिणाम जनजातियों का बड़ी संख्या में धर्म परिवर्तन हुआ। आज भी हमारी जनजातीय जनसंख्या का एक बड़ा भाग क्रिश्चियन धर्म का अनुयायी है। स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात नियोजित एवं अनियोजित दोनों प्रकार के परिवर्तन तेज हुए। जनजातीय विकास नियोजित परिवर्तन का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है। परिवर्तन की प्रक्रियाओं जैसे औद्योगीकरण, नगरीकरण, आधुनिकीकरण, पश्चिमीकरण एवं वैश्वीकरण के परिणामस्वरूप तथा गैर-जनजातीय समुदायों के संपर्क के फलस्वरूप जनजातीय समुदायों में होने वाला तीव्र परिवर्तन अनियोजित परिवर्तन का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है। उपर्युक्त सभी कारकों के प्रभाव से आज जनजातीय समुदायों में आमूल-चूल परिवर्तन दिखाई देता है। इन परिवर्तनों को निम्न बिंदुओं में देखा जा सकता है

1. शैक्षणिक स्थिति में परिवर्तन

बैगा जनजातीय जीवन में सर्वाधिक दिखाई देने वाले परिवर्तनों में, उनकी शैक्षणिक स्थिति में परिवर्तन है। जब हम उनकी शैक्षणिक स्थिति की बात करते हैं जनजातियों में अनौपचारिक शिक्षा पूर्व में भी प्रचलित रही है, जिसके माध्यम से उन्हें जीवन के लिए आवश्यक कौशल एवं तकनीकी का ज्ञान कराया जाता था। प्रत्येक समुदाय के युवागृह इस प्रकार के की अनौपचारिक शिक्षा में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका का निर्वाह करते रहे हैं। गैर आदिवासी समुदायों के संपर्क एवं बदलते सामाजिक एवं राष्ट्रीय परिदृश्य में इन समुदायों को विकास की मुख्य धारा से जोड़ने हेतु शिक्षा को महत्वपूर्ण कड़ी माना गया है एवं इस हेतु प्रयास किए गए यथा जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में आश्रम विद्यालय की व्यवस्था की गई, छात्रवृत्ति, गणवेश, पुस्तकें, उच्च शिक्षा संस्थानों में स्थानों का आरक्षण आदि। इन प्रयासों के फलस्वरूप आज जनजातीय समुदाय के व्यक्ति न सिर्फ शिक्षित हो रहे हैं बल्कि उच्च शिक्षा ग्रहण कर रहे हैं एवं शासकीय तथा गैर-शासकीय प्रतिष्ठानों में नौकरी भी कर रहे हैं।

2. सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक परिवर्तन

बैगा जनजातियों के सामाजिक सांस्कृतिक जीवन में बहुत अधिक परिवर्तन परिलक्षित हुए हैं, उनकी सामाजिक संगठन एवं व्यवस्थाएं जहां एक ओर समाप्त हुई हैं वहीं दूसरी ओर कुछ नई व्यवस्थाओं को स्थान मिला है। जनजातीय संस्कृति एक विशेष एवं पृथक संस्कृति रही है। जिसमें जनजातीय धर्म, उत्सव, त्योहार विवाह आदि की विशेष प्रक्रिया एवं प्रचलन रहे हैं, आज उनमें परिवर्तन हुआ है। जनजातीय समुदायों में हिंदू धर्म के अनुसार पूजा-पाठ, कर्मकाण्ड एवं विवाह पद्धति बहुत सामान्य हैं। आज वधु मूल्य के स्थान पर दहेज भी उनके बीच दिखाई देता है। होली, दीवाली, नव वर्ष इत्यादि गैर जनजातीय समुदायों की भांति मनाने लगे हैं अर्थात् उनके सामाजिक एवं सांस्कृतिक जीवन में बहुत अधिक परिवर्तन हुए है।

3. आर्थिक जीवन में परिवर्तन

जनजातीय अर्थव्यवस्था स्वायत्त एवं आत्मनिर्भर अर्थव्यवस्था रही है। जो मूलतः वनों एवं प्राकृतिक संसाधनों पर निर्भर थी तथा वह समुदाय की सभी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने में सक्षम थी। वास्तव में बैगा जनजातीय में उनकी अर्थव्यवस्था प्राकृतिक संसाधनों पर निर्भर थी एवं उनकी संस्कृति इन संसाधनों का संरक्षण करने वाली थी। विभिन्न प्रकार के कारकों ने जनजातीय अर्थव्यवस्था को बदला है, आज उनकी आर्थिक क्रियाएं एकाधिक साधनों पर निर्भर हैं यथा- कृषि, मजदूरी, व्यवसाय एवं नौकरी।

4. राजनैतिक जीवन एवं परिवर्तन

प्रत्येक बैगा जनजातीय समुदाय की एक राजनैतिक व्यवस्था होती थी, उनके परंपरागत राजनैतिक संगठन जैसे सामुदायिक पंचायत होते थे। जिसमें मुखिया एवं अनुभवी व्यक्ति मिलकर निर्णय लेते थे। वर्तमान में ये संगठन एवं व्यवस्था समाप्त हो गई है। हमारे देश की राजनैतिक व्यवस्था को जहाँ एक तरफ इन समुदायों ने आत्मसात किया है, तो दूसरी ओर वर्तमान राजनैतिक व्यवस्था ने भी इन समुदायों की सहभागिता सुनिश्चित करने हेतु अनेक प्रयास किए हैं। 73वें संविधान संशोधन के तहत जनजातियों को आरक्षण दिया गया है। जिसने इनकी भागीदारी को सुनिश्चित किया है। आज जनजातीय समुदाय का प्रतिनिधित्व पी. आर.आई. के निचले स्तर ग्राम पंचायत से लेकर लोकसभा एवं विधानसभा तक व्यापक है।

अध्ययन का उद्देश्य

प्रस्तुत अध्ययन में निम्नलिखित उद्देश्यों में सम्पादित किया है—

1. बैगा जनजाती की समाजिक स्थिति का अध्ययन,
2. इन जनजाति में संस्कृतिक परिवर्तन का अध्ययन,
3. आधुनिकीकरण, शिक्षा, संचार से किस तरह प्रभावित हुए का अध्ययन।

अध्ययन का क्षेत्र

शोध के अध्ययन हेतु समस्या का चुनाव उसकी उद्देश्यों के निवारण उसकी प्रकृति पर निर्भर करता है इस अध्ययन की स्थिति में प्रतिवेदन के आरंभ में ही सीमाएँ कम है इन सीमाओं में अध्ययन क्षेत्र व निर्वसन भी सम्मिलित हैं। प्रस्तुत शोध में अध्ययन के लिए छ:ग के कोरिया जिले के सोनहत विकासखण्ड का चयन उद्देश्य पूर्ण निदर्शन विधि से किया गया है क्योंकि शोधार्थी यहाँ की सभी तरह के परिस्थितियों से परिचित हैं।

शोध विधि

प्रस्तुत अध्ययन के उद्देश्यों एवं परिकल्पनाओं के स्थान में रखते हुए पद्धतियों द्वारा विवरणात्मक अनुसंधान विधि का प्रयोग किया गया है। इन अध्ययन के लिए सर्वेक्षण विधि का उपयोग किया गया है। मैंने कोरिया जिले के बैगा जनजाति के लोगों का चुनाव किया और बैगा जनजाति के वर्तमान सामाजिक, संस्कृतिक परिवर्तन की स्थिति को जनने का प्रयास किया। यह अध्ययन की साधकता के लिए शोध, तकनीको एवं उपकरणों के प्रभाव के आकड़ों का संकलन हेतु स्वयं द्वारा बनाए गए उपकरणों का प्रयोग किया है।

निदर्शन

प्रस्तुत अध्ययन में छ:ग कोरिया जिले के सोनहत ब्लॉक में बैगा जनजाति में सामाजिक, संस्कृति स्थिति में परिवर्तन एक समाजशास्त्रीय अध्ययन किया है। शोध कार्य के अध्ययन के लिए सोनहत ब्लॉक के ग्राम अमहर को लिया गया है उत्तरदाता के रूप में बैगा जनजाती के वर्तमान परिवर्तन को जानने के लिए हमने प्राथमिक और द्वितीयक सामग्री का प्रयोग किया गया।

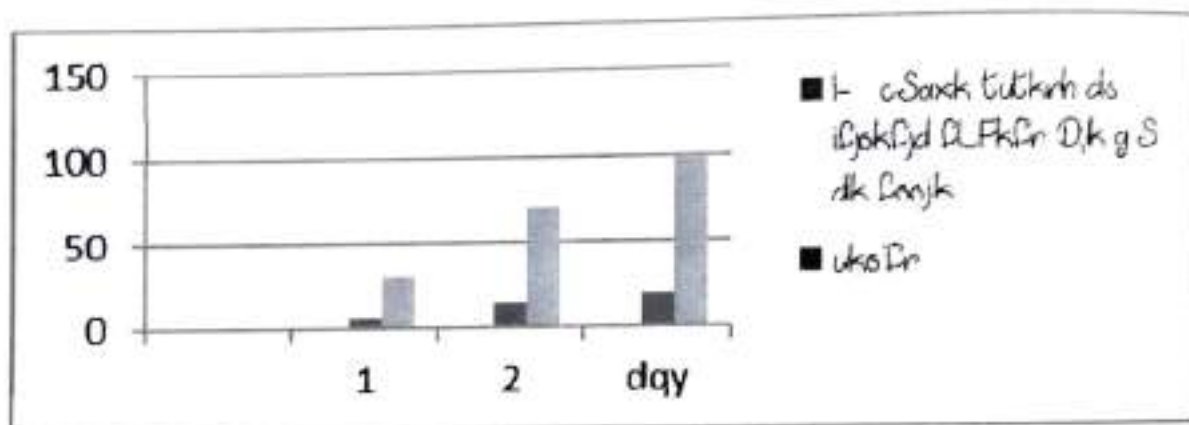
तथ्यों का संकलन

प्रस्तुत अध्ययन में तथ्यों का संकलन के अन्तर्गत साक्षात्कार के विधिय तरीकों का उपयोग किया गया है। साक्षात्कार के समय अध्ययन के लिए चुने गए प्रत्येक उत्तरदाता से सम्पर्क कर उनसे यह जानने का प्रयास किया की बैगा जनजाति में किस तरह के परिवर्तन आए है। इसके अन्तर्गत

मैंने व्यक्तिगत अध्ययन तथा पूर्ण रूप से निर्धारित तथ्यों के संकलन के लिए 50 उत्तरदाताओं का चुनाव किया और अनुसूची का विवरण निम्नलिखित हैं।

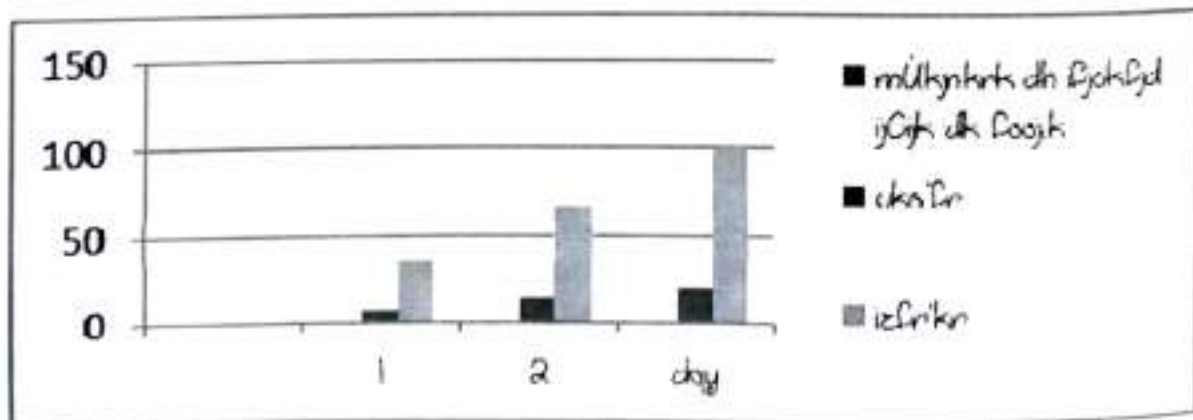
1. बैगा जनजाती के परिवारिक स्थिति क्या है? का विवरण

क्रमांक	1. बैगा जनजाती के परिवारिक स्थिति क्या है? का विवरण	आवृत्ति	प्रतिशत
1	संयुक्त परिवार	06	30
2	एकल परिवार	14	70
कुल		20	100



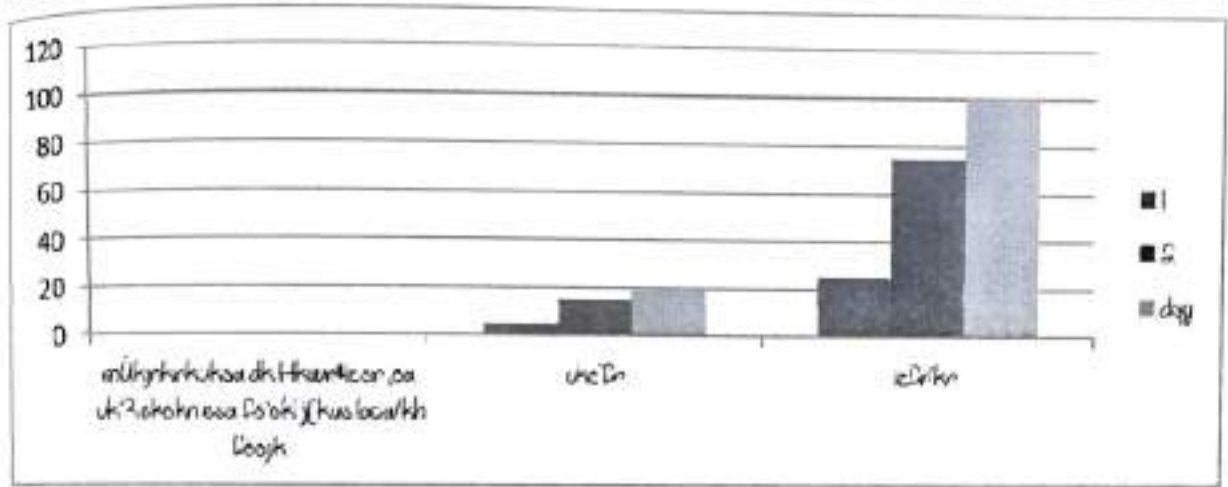
2. उत्तरदाता की परिवारिक परम्परा का विवरण

क्रमांक	उत्तरदाता की परिवारिक परम्परा का विवरण	आवृत्ति	प्रतिशत
1	परम्परा को मानने वाले	07	35
2	परम्परा को नहीं मानने वाले	13	65
कुल		20	100



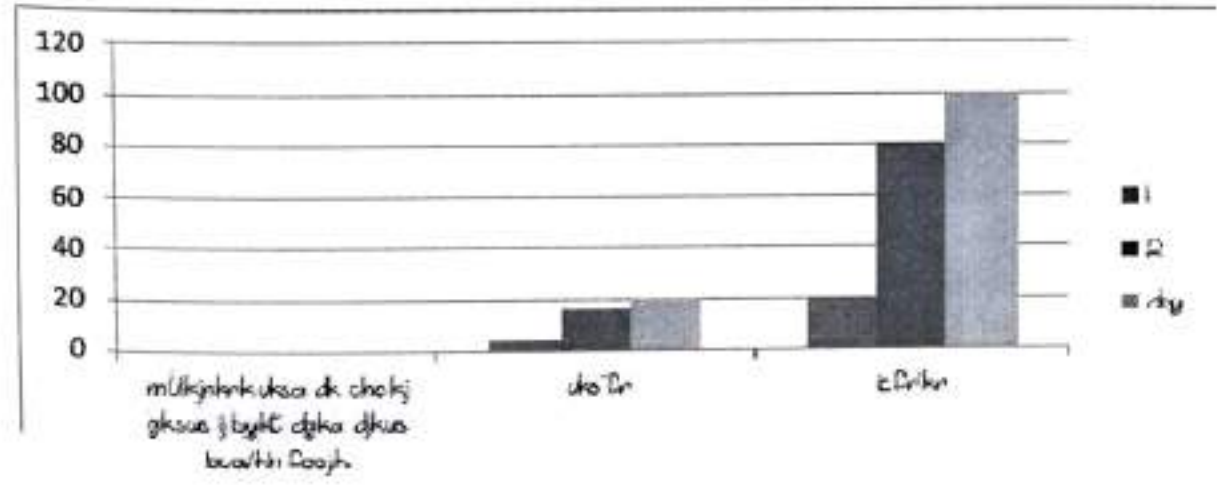
3 उत्तरदाताओं का भूत-प्रेत एवं आत्मावाद में विश्वास रखने संबंधी विवरण

क्रमांक	उत्तरदाताओं का भूत-प्रेत एवं आत्मावाद में विश्वास रखने संबंधी विवरण	आवृत्ति	प्रतिशत
1	भूत-प्रेत एवं आत्मावाद को मानने वाले	05	25
2	भूत-प्रेत एवं आत्मावाद को नहीं मानने वाले	15	75
कुल		20	100



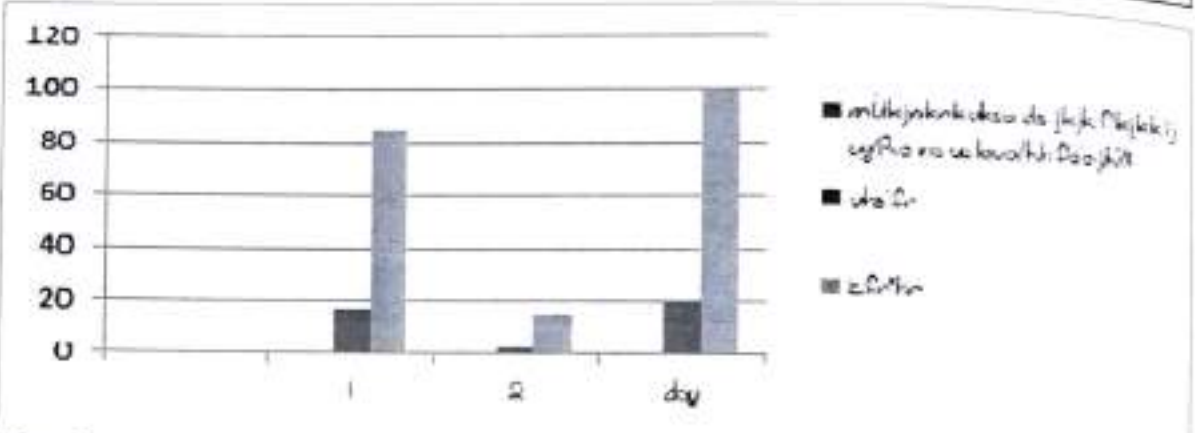
4 उत्तरदाताओं का बीमार होने पर इलाज कहाँ कराने संबंधी विवरण

क्रमांक	उत्तरदाताओं का बीमार होने पर इलाज कहाँ कराने संबंधी विवरण	आवृत्ति	प्रतिशत
1	बैबा के पास	04	20
2	डॉक्टर के पास	16	80
कुल		20	100



5 उत्तरदाताओं के द्वारा शिक्षा पर महत्व देने संबंधी विवरण

क्रमांक	उत्तरदाताओं के द्वारा शिक्षा पर महत्व देने संबंधी विवरण	आवृत्ति	प्रतिशत
1	शिक्षा को महत्व	17	85
2	शिक्षा को महत्व नहीं	03	15
कुल		20	100



निष्कर्ष

उपरोक्त शोध के आधार पर हम कह सकते हैं कि बैंग जनजाती के लोगों में अपने संस्कृति में कुछ बदलाव किया है साथ ही उनकी सामाजिक स्थिति परम्परा, प्रथा, रहन, सहन, बोली में भी परिवर्तन आए हैं। बैंग जनजाती के लोग शिक्षा के महत्व को समझने लगे हैं उसके साथ ही अपनी जीविकोपार्जन के लिए अपनी पारम्परिक कार्यों के अलावा वे बाहरी कार्य करना प्रारंभ कर दिया है। बैंग जनजाती के लोग अब जंगलों की जगह समूह में गाँवों में रहना उच्चद्वारा अब बलि की प्रथा पूर्णतः कम कर दी गई हैं। मांसाहार के साथ शाकाहारी भोजन का भी उपयोग करने लगे हैं।

सन्दर्भ

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About the Journal

Rabindra Bharati Journal of Philosophy is a blind-double-refereed, bilingual journal where original, well researched, scholarly English and Bengali articles in any branch of philosophy are published. The journal is being published annually in printed hard-copy format since 1996 and has been endowed with ISSN number (09730087) in 2003. Volume XVIII of the journal is presently ready for publication.

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Use italics for emphasis instead of bold or underline.

Illustrations, tables, maps and figures must be numbered consecutively and include captions identifying the source of any image or data.

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शिर्षक—शुगर कारखाना (भोरमदेव शक्कर कारखाना & सरदार वल्लवभाई पटेल शक्कर कारखाना)केसंचालन से वर्तमान ग्रामीण निवासियों की सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिति का अध्ययन छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य कबीरधाम जिले के विषेय सन्दर्भ में

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Guest Lecturer (Sociology), A.b.V Govt. College Pandatarai.Kabirdham (C.G)

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सारांश:-

'गाँव' मानव के सामूहिक जीवन का प्रथम पालना है। मानव ने सबसे पहले जब सामूहिक रूप में रहना प्रारम्भ किया तो गाँव ही उसके निवास स्थान रहे। संसार की अधिकांश जनसंख्या आरम्भ से लेकर अब गाँवों में ही बसी है। करीब साढ़े छह लाख गाँवों के समृद्ध ताने-बाने से बुने भारत के सामाजिक-आर्थिक परिवेश में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों और ग्रामीण जनों की एक महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका रही है। आज भी हमारे देश की 68.84 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या गाँवों में ही निवास करती है इसलिए भारत की रीढ़ कहे जाने वाले इन गाँवों के विकास के बिना देश के संपूर्ण विकास की कल्पना भी निरर्थक है। फिर भी अपने पहलू में अनमोल सांस्कृतिक विरासत और विविधता को समेटने वाले भारत के गाँवों को शहरों की तुलना में हमेशा ही अधिक चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ा है। आज, जब देश आजादी का अमृत महोत्सव मना रहा है तब यह जानना जरूरी हो जाता है कि आजादी के समय भुखमरी, अशिक्षा, बेरोजगारी और बीमारियों का प्रकोप झेल रहा ग्रामीण भारत आज के इस डिजिटल युग में विकास के किस मोड़ पर खड़ा है और हमारी सरकारों ने ग्रामीण विकास के लिये क्या-क्या कदम उठाए हैं।

प्रस्तावना:-

कारखाना पद्धति या फैक्टरी पद्धति (factory system) विनिर्माण की वह विधि है जो मशीनों के उपयोग एवं श्रम विभाजन पर आधारित है। चूंकि कारखाना के भवन के निर्माण एवं मशीनों की खरीद के लिए बहुत अधिक पूंजी लगती है, इसलिए अधिक धनी लोग ही कारखाना बैठा पाते थे। ये लोग कार्य करने के लिए लोगों को वेतन मजदूरी पर रखते हैं। मशीनों के उपयोग तथा श्रम के विभाजन के कारण काम करने वालों के लिए बहुत कुशल होने की आवश्यकता नहीं होती। इसके अलावा प्रति कार्यकर्ता कुल उत्पादन भी बढ़ जाता है।

कारखाना प्रणाली सबसे पहले औद्योगिक क्रांति के समय (१८वीं शताब्दी के अन्तिम चरण में) ब्रिटेन में आयी और बाद में सारे संसार में फैली। कारखाना प्रणाली ने उस समय प्रचलित पारम्परिक घरेलू उत्पादन पद्धति (putting&out system (Domestic System)) का स्थान ले लिया। कारखाना पद्धति की मुख्य विशेषता मशीनों का उपयोग है। शुरू में ये मशीनें जलशक्ति से चलती थीं या भाप शक्ति से। बाद में विद्युत से चलने वाली मशीनों का विकास हुआ। कारखाना प्रणाली की अन्य विशेषताएँ ये हैं- बड़े पैमाने का उत्पादन, कारखानों का एक ही क्षेत्र में आसपास स्थित होना, अवयवों (parts) का मानकीकरण, जिससे एक ही अवयव सभी कारखानों में लगाए जा सकते थे।

छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य कबीरधाम जिला में संचालित 2 शुगर कारखाने से ग्रामीण निवासियों की आर्थिक एवं सामाजिक स्थिति:-

1. भोरमदेव शक्कर कारखाना:-

यह कारखाना छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य कवर्धा जिले के राम्हेपुर में स्थित है जिसकी स्थापना मार्च 2003 में हुई है। यह राज्य का प्रथम शक्कर कारखाना है। शक्कर के सह उत्पाद में से 6 मेगावाट बिजली उत्पादन किया जा रहा है। भोरमदेव सहकारी शक्कर कारखाना में पीपीपी मॉडल पर 40 KLPD क्षमता के इथेनॉल प्लॉट की स्थापना की कार्यवाही जारी है। यह कुल 132 एकड़ में है। लगभग प्रतिवर्ष 4 लाख 50 हजार क्विंटल शक्कर बनाते हैं। कारखाना में प्रतिदिन लगभग 3500 टन की औसत से गन्ना पराई किया जाता है। कारखाने में लगभग 950 कर्मचारी कार्यरत हैं जिसमें 135 कर्मचारी नियुक्ति व 815 कर्मचारी टेका श्रमिक के रूप में कार्यरत हैं और 10 महिला कर्मचारी भी कार्यरत हैं।

2 सरदार वल्लभभाई पटेल शक्कर कारखाना:-

यह कारखाना छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य कवर्धा जिले के बिसेसरा पंडरिया में स्थित है जिसकी स्थापना 2016 में हुई है जिसकी स्थापना मार्च 2003 में हुई है। अपेक्षित 14 मेगावाट विद्युत उत्पादन किया जाएगा। इस कारखाने में टेका श्रमिक 900, नियमित 160, महिला श्रमिक 11 एवं कारखाना प्रतिदिन 2500 टन के लगभग गन्ना पराई करता है।

कवर्धा, छत्तीसगढ़ के कवर्धा जिले के 2 सहकारी शक्कर कारखाना पंडरिया और कवर्धा ने रिकवरी दर में राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर रचा नया कीर्तिमान बनाया है, जिले में स्थित लौह पुरुष सरदार वल्लभ भाई पटेल सहकारी शक्कर कारखाना मार्यादित पंडरिया और भोरमदेव सहकारी शक्कर कारखाना राम्हेपुर देश में सार्वधिक रिकवरी दर दे रहा है, शक्कर कारखाना पंडरिया रिकवरी दर में देश प्रथम और राम्हेपुर कारखाना रहा दूसरे स्थान पर है, अधिक रिकवरी दर से जिले के गन्ना किसानों को 53.83 करोड़ रुपये की अतिरिक्त राशि मिलेगी, किसानों को 280.7 करोड़ रुपये का भुगतान किया जाएगा, रिकवरी दर अधिक होने से जिले के 18 हजार 497 किसानों को 53.83 करोड़ रुपए अतिरिक्त राशि प्राप्त होगा, इस वित्तीय वर्ष में किसानों को 280.7 करोड़ रुपए का भुगतान किया जाएगा, लौह पुरुष सरदार वल्लभ भाई पटेल सहकारी शक्कर कारखाना मार्यादित पंडरिया पराई सत्र 2021-22 में 13.12 प्रतिशत रिकवरी के साथ पूरे देश में पहले नंबर पर रहकर उपलब्धि हासिल की है, इससे यहां के 7 हजार 279 किसानों को 104.40 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल लाभ प्राप्त होगा, इसके साथ ही छत्तीसगढ़ शासन द्वारा राजीव गांधी किसान न्याय योजना के तहत प्रति क्विंटल 79 रुपए किसानों को भुगतान किया जाएगा इस प्रकार वित्तीय वर्ष में 459 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल किसानों को भुगतान किया जाएगा,

ग्रामीणों निवासियों की आर्थिक स्थिति:-

- ग्रामीण निवासी अब धान की अपेक्षा गन्ने की कृषि अधिक करते हैं क्योंकि यह एक बार लगाने पर तीन साल तक मुनाफा देता है।
- युवा ग्रामीण अब कारखाने में ही काम करके अपने परिवार की जीविका चलाते हैं। प्रवास करने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ती।
- संचार साधनों का विकास बढ़ा जिससे लोग आर्थिक व्यवस्था के लिए ट्रैक्टर, पीकप, जैसे वाहनो का प्रयोग कर अपना जीवन व्यापन करते हैं।
- ग्रामीणों को रोजगार का साधन मिला जिससे आर्थिक व्यवस्था में परिवर्तन आया।
- अर्थव्यवस्था में परिवर्तन आने पर ग्रामीण बालक-बालिकाओं को बेहतर शिक्षा का अवसर मिला।

किसानों को 135 करोड़ का भुगतान

इस प्रकार वर्ष 2021-22 में 7 हजार 279 किसानों को 135.5 करोड़ रूपए की राशि भुगतान की जाएगी. वित्तीय वर्ष में किसानों से 29 लाख 5 हजार 338 मीट्रिक टन गन्ने की खरीदी की गई. भोरमदेव सहकारी शक्कर कारखाना रामहेपुर कवर्धा पेराई सत्र 2021-22 में सर्वाधिक 11.8 प्रतिशत रिकवरी के साथ पूरे देश में दूसरे नंबर पर रहा है. इस उपलब्धि से यहां के 11 हजार 218 किसानों को 66.70 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल अतिरिक्त लाभ प्राप्त होगा. इसके साथ ही छत्तीसगढ़ शासन द्वारा राजीव गांधी किसान न्याय योजना के तहत प्रति क्विंटल 79 रूपए किसानों को भुगतान किया जाएगा. इससे किसानों में खुशी की लहर है. किसानों का कहना है कि इससे आगे भी फसल करने के लिए प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा.

शक्कर कारखाना खुलने से 21 हजार से अधिक किसानों की आर्थिक स्थिति में हुआ सुधार:-

गन्ने की खेती से किसानों की आय बढ़ी है। कबीरधाम जिले के तकरीबन 21 हजार से अधिक किसान गन्ने की खेती कर रहे हैं। इधर फँकट्री में गन्ने से शक्कर बन रहा है और उधर हरेक किसान को प्रति एकड़ 50 हजार का फायदा भी हो रहा है। इसी के परिणाम स्वरूप आज कम से कम दो एकड़ रकबे में गन्ना उगाने वाले किसान के पास भी ट्रैक्टर है। वह अपनी फसल खुद फँकट्री तक पहुंचाता है और प्रॉफिट कमाता है। जिले में गन्ने की उन्नत खेती करने वाले किसानों में शामिल हैं जायसवाल। उनका कहना है कि 2002-03 में जब कारखाना खुला तो सात हजार 800 एकड़ में गन्ना लगता था। प्रॉफिट समझ में आया तो किसानों की रुचि बढ़ी। एक के बाद एक सभी किसान गन्ने की खेती से जुड़ते चले गए। आज 67 हजार एकड़ में गन्ने की खेती हो रही है। धान और चने का रकबा घटा है। हर साल इसका रकबा बढ़ रहा है। कबीरधाम जिले के किसान गन्ने की उन्नत खेती के बारे में जानकारी ले रहे हैं। अपने उत्पादन को और बेहतर बनाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। इससे से अंदाजा लगाया जा सकता है कि शक्कर कारखाना खुलने के बाद यहां की परिस्थितियां कैसे बदली हैं। जायसवाल का कहना है कि किसानों की रुचि को देखते हुए ही मुख्यमंत्री डॉ. रमन सिंह ने दो साल पहले एक और कारखाने की घोषणा की थी। आज वह कारखाना ही अस्तित्व में आ चुका है। निश्चित तौर पर इससे किसानों को फायदा होगा। पहले किसान धान की खेती करता था। बारिश पर उसकी निर्भरता थी। आज गन्ने की फसल से हुई प्रॉफिट का नतीजा है कि बारिश पर उनकी निर्भरता खत्म हो चुकी है। हर एक किसान के खेत में बोर है। उसके पास ट्रैक्टर सहित वे सारे संसाधन हैं, जो गन्ने की खेती के लिए जरूरी हैं। शक्कर कारखाने की वजह से 511 गांवों में गन्ने का उत्पादन हो रहा है। इसमें पंडरिया, कवर्धा और सहसपुर लोहारा ब्लॉक में 288 गांव शामिल हैं। इन सभी ब्लॉकों के किसान पहले धान की खेती किया करते थे। पानी गिरा तो ठीक और नहीं गिरा तो अकाल। पंचायत की बैठकों में इसी पर चिंता हुआ करती थी। अब बैठकों में चर्चा का विषय ही बदल गया है। किसान अपने प्रॉफिट का हिसाब लगाने लगे हैं। एक-दूसरे से सीख रहे हैं। बड़ी बात ये कि उत्पादन बढ़ाने को लेकर वे अपने अनुभव भी साझा करने लगे हैं। कबीरधाम जिले में फिलहाल दो शक्कर कारखाने हैं। पहला है भोरमदेव सहकारी शक्कर कारखाना मर्यादित कवर्धा और दूसरा है लौह पुरुष सरदार बल्लभ भाई पटेल सहकारी शक्कर कारखाना पंडरिया। पहले की पेराई क्षमता है 3500 टीसीडी और दूसरे की 2500 टीसीडी। यानी दूसरा कारखाना खुलने के बाद कुल 6000 टीसीडी पेराई हो रही है। पहले में 6 मेगा वाट का पॉवर प्लांट लगा है और दूसरे में 14 मेगा वाट का। कारखाने में गन्ना पेराई का लक्ष्य 8.50 लाख मेट्रिक टन है, लेकिन अनुमानित उत्पादन 11.16 लाख मेट्रिक टन है।

इसी से समझ आता है कि गन्ने की खेती को लेकर किसान कितना उत्साही है। अब कारखाने की उत्पादन क्षमता पर नजर डालते हैं। बताया गया कि इस साल दोनों कारखानों को मिलाकर सात लाख 93 हजार पांच मेट्रिक टन गन्ने की खरीदी हुई और शत-प्रतिशत पेराई भी। इससे छह लाख 75 हजार 925 क्विंटल शक्कर का उत्पादन किया गया। केवल यही नहीं कारखानों में लगे पॉवर प्लांट से 168.52 लाख यूनिट बिजली भी तैयार की गई। इस तरह गन्ने की खेती और शक्कर के उत्पादन से कबीरधाम का किसान आर्थिक रूप से सक्षम और संपन्न हो रहा है।

ग्रामीणों की सामाजिक स्थिति:-

- ग्रामीण परिवार के स्वरूप में परिवर्तन देखने को मिला जहां संयुक्त परिवार होते थे वंहा एकल परिवार को बढ़ावा दिया गया।
- जातिवाद और छआ-छुत पर ज्यादा ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है।
- ग्रामीण रोजगार में वृद्धि होने से धर्मनिरपेक्षता को ज्यादा बढ़ावा दिया गया।
- कारखानों में नगर में रहने वाले लोग भी काम करते हैं ग्रामीण लोगों की नजदिकिया बढ़ने से उनकी संस्कृति में भी परिवर्तन आता है।
- ग्रामीण बालिकाओं के विवाह के आयु में भी परिवर्तन देखने को मिला।
- ग्रामीण लोगों के रहन-सहन में भी परिवर्तन देखने को मिला।

अध्ययन का क्षेत्र:-

अध्ययन का क्षेत्र छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य कवर्धा जिले के सन्दर्भ में किया गया है कवर्धा जिले की स्थापना 6 जुलाई 1998 में हुआ था। 2003 में कवर्धा जिले का नाम परिवर्तित कर कबीरधाम रखा गया। यह एक शांतिपूर्ण और आकर्षक स्थान है जो सकरी नदी के दक्षिणी तट पर स्थित है। कबीर साहिब के आगमन और उनके शिष्य धर्मदास के वंशजों के आसन की स्थापना के कारण, कवर्धा जिले का नाम बदलकर कबीरधाम नाम दिया गया। जिला मुख्यालय से लगभग 17 किमी दूर। भोरमदेव ऐतिहासिक और पुरातात्विक रूप से एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण जगह है। यह स्थान 9वीं शताब्दी से 14 वीं शताब्दी तक नागवंशी राजाओं की राजधानी थी। इसके बाद इस क्षेत्र में राज्य रतनपुर से संबंधित हैवाईवंशी राजाओं के कब्जे में आए। इन राजाओं द्वारा निर्मित मंदिर और पुराने किले के पुरातात्विक अवशेष अभी भी उपलब्ध हैं। जिले में 2 सहकारी शक्कर कारखाने संचालित हैं का शोध अध्ययन हेतु चयन किया गया है।

अध्ययन का उद्देश्य:-

- जिले के ग्रामीण निवासियों का आर्थिक अध्ययन।
- जिले के ग्रामीण निवासरत लोगों का सामाजिक अध्ययन।
- शुगर कारखानों के संचालन से ग्रामीण समाज के परिवर्तन का अध्ययन।

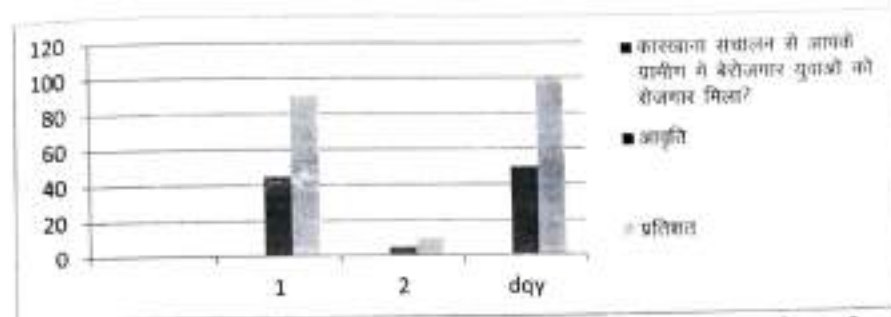
आंकड़ा स्रोत एवं विधितंत्र:-

प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र में प्राथमिक तथा द्वितीयक एवं तृतीयक स्रोत से प्राप्त आँकड़ों का प्रयोग किया गया है। सामाजिक, आर्थिक स्थिति को ज्ञात करने के लिए प्रश्नावली तथा साक्षात्कार व अनुसूची से प्राप्त आँकड़ों का प्रयोग किया गया है। तथ्यों को स्पष्ट करने के लिए यथा स्थान पर तालिका का प्रयोग

किया गया है। यह शोध पत्र व्याख्यात्मक और विश्लेषणात्मक अनुसंधान पर आधारित है।

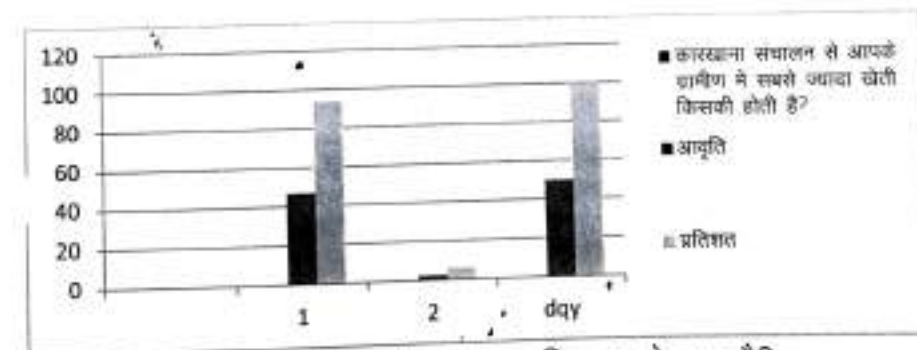
1 कारखाना संचालन से आपके ग्रामीण में बेरोजगार युवाओं को रोजगार मिला?

क्रमांक	कारखाना संचालन से आपके ग्रामीण में बेरोजगार युवाओं को रोजगार मिला?	आवृत्ति	प्रतिशत
1	हाँ	45	90
2	नहीं	05	10
कुल		50	100



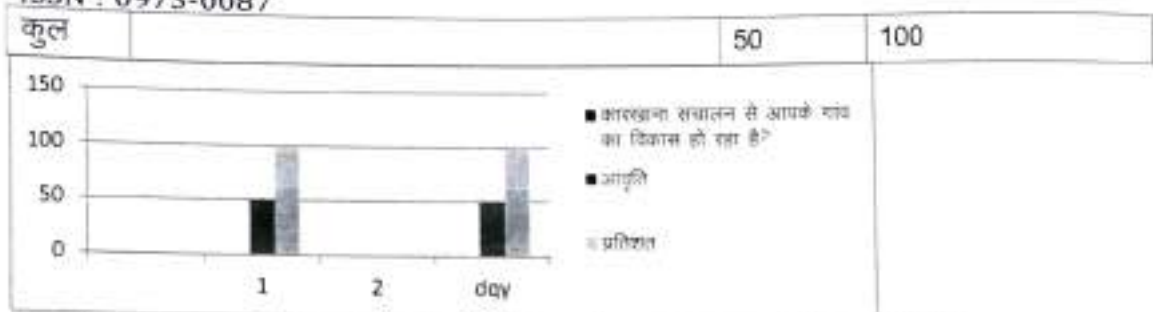
2 कारखाना संचालन से आपके ग्रामीण में सबसे ज्यादा खेती किसकी होती है?

क्रमांक	कारखाना संचालन से आपके ग्रामीण में सबसे ज्यादा खेती किसकी होती है?	आवृत्ति	प्रतिशत
1	गन्ना	47	94
2	धान	03	06
कुल		50	100



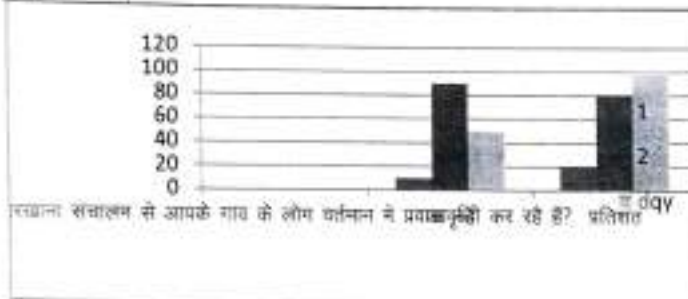
3 कारखाना संचालन से आपके गांव का विकास हो रहा है?

क्रमांक	कारखाना संचालन से आपके गांव का विकास हो रहा है?	आवृत्ति	प्रतिशत
1	हाँ	50	100
2	नहीं	00	00



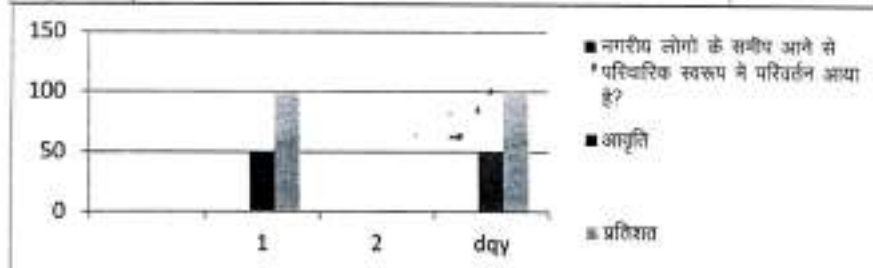
4 कारखाना संचालन से आपके गांव के लोग वर्तमान में प्रवास नहीं कर रहे हैं?

क्रमांक	कारखाना संचालन से आपके गांव के लोग वर्तमान में प्रवास नहीं कर रहे हैं?	आवृत्ति	प्रतिशत
1	कर रहे हैं	10	20
2	नहीं कर रहे हैं	90	80
कुल		50	100



5 नगरीय लोगों के समीप आने से परिवारिक स्वरूप में परिवर्तन आया है?

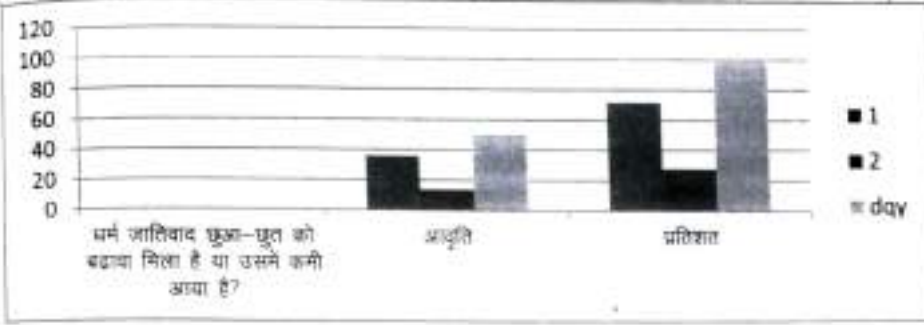
क्रमांक	नगरीय लोगों के समीप आने से परिवारिक स्वरूप में परिवर्तन आया है?	आवृत्ति	प्रतिशत
1	हों	50	100
2	नहीं	00	00
कुल		50	100



6 धर्म जातिवाद छुआ-छुत को बढ़ावा मिला है या उसमें कमी आया है?

क्रमांक	धर्म जातिवाद छुआ-छुत को बढ़ावा मिला है या उसमें कमी आया है?	आवृत्ति	प्रतिशत
1	कमी हुआ है	36	72

2	नहीं हुआ है	14	28
कुल		50	100



निष्कर्ष:-

शक्कर कारखाने के संचालन से ग्रामीणों के जीवन स्थल पर परिवर्तन देखने को मिला है ग्रामीणों के आर्थिक और सामाजिक जीवन पर प्राचीन काल की अपेक्षा वर्तमान में परिवर्तन आया है। पहले ग्रामीण युवा अपनी जीविकोपार्जन के लिए शहर की ओर पलायन करते थे परन्तु आज गांव में शक्कर कारखाने के संचालन से गांव के युवा फैक्ट्री में ही काम करके अपनी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करते हैं। और गांव के लोग कृषि में धान की अपेक्षा गन्ने को बोते हैं यह एक बार लगाने पर 3 साल तक मुनाफा देता है। कारखाना में ग्रामीण के अलावा नगरीय लोग भी काम करते हैं ग्रामीण लोगों से उनका सम्बन्ध बनने पर वे उनकी रीति- रिवाज, रहल-सहन, खान-पान को भी अपनाते हैं ग्रामीणों के सामाजिक स्थिति में भी काफी सुधार हुआ है।

सन्दर्भ ग्रन्थसूची:-

1. ग्रामीण समाजशास्त्र, डा.जी.के. अग्रवाल, साहित्य भवन पब्लिकेशन।
2. भारत में उद्योग एवं समाज, डॉ. अमिता सिंह, विवेक प्रकाशन।
- 3- [https://www.chhattisgarhkg.in/\(2022\)/05/sugar-factories-in-cg.html?](https://www.chhattisgarhkg.in/(2022)/05/sugar-factories-in-cg.html?)
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शोध-प्रभा

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प्रो. शिवशङ्करमिश्र:

सहसम्पादक:
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सम्पादकः

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डॉ.ज्ञानधरपाठकः

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प्रो. भागीरथिनन्दः

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डॉ. ज्ञानधरपाठकः

शोधसहायकः

मुद्रणसहायकः

डॉ. जीवनकुमारभट्टराई

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**SOCIAL ILL EFFECTS OF THE USE OF MOBILE ON THE LIVES OF CHILDREN IN
PRESENT SOCIETY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SHIVPUR CHURCHA
MUNICIPALITY OF CHHATTISHGARH STATE KOREA DISTRICT**

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Abstract –

presently we are seeing around us that mobile addiction has become a habit and addiction of the people, mobile addiction is making people's life their victim day by day because at present whenever the person is free that person likes to operate the mobile but in the olden days people used to live their life in the outside world instead of mobile. Today's children are also becoming a victim of mobile. The biggest impact of the age of technology is falling on children in the form of mobile addiction. Children have become addicted to mobile. At present, if a person is asked to remain without mobile for two days. So that can prove to be a huge punishment for the person. It has become impossible for children to live without mobile and due to this children are also suffering a lot. Children are falling prey to mental weakness and mental illnesses due to excessive mobile usage. Along with this weakening of eyes, loss of memory also cause more problems.

Introduction :-

Today is the age of technology. The use of mechanical and electronic resources increased during this period. Computers, tvs, Internet and mobile phones are all parts of everyday life. But their excessive use has also led to many side effects. At present all type of information and facilities are being made available on mobile through internet. By taking advantage on mobile those facilities, mobile is being used excessively by getting information. Also it has become common practice to contact each others and make video calls. Since the mobile is an electronic device, it emits ultra - nautral rays. As the screen of the mobile also keeps on shining and you keep looking at its cotinuously, there is an adverse effect on the eyes. The pain in the spine increases because you have to bend your neck and back while using the mobile. Other side effects such as dermatities, loss of sensation in the muscles of the hands, insomnia, constant fear and anxiety are also felt in the head. It would not be wrong to say that marketing companies have taken advantage of this because of mobile phones are grabbing the attention of the people and they have discovered a different world in the form of applications, various games and social media. So man is actually living in a fantasy world without being enthusiastic and happy. Several surveys and medical research have found that mobile use for an average of there to four hours can have adverse effects on the brain. Due to this the power of the senses, memory and concenteration of the person is decreasing. The constant habit of mobile can become an addiction over time. Humans can

be constantly worried. At present various services like banking, education, online banking, gaming, social media can be availed on mobile from which one cannot easily avoid using mobile. But it is possible to control it. Adults may be able to reduce their mobile use if adverse symptoms are experienced, but it is impossible for young children and adolescents to avoid mobile use. Therefore the mental and physical effects of mobile on them are bound to be unknown. In the coming time, the use of mobile will continue to increase. So the side effects are also going to increase. If this is not considered in time and some concrete measures are not planned, then the individual and the society will have to bear the consequences.

➤ **The ill effects of mobile phones on the lives of children :-**

- (1) **Effects on the nervous system :-** The harmful element radiation emitted from the mobile on the child has a very bad effect on the nervous system of the brain. This puts them at risk of causing many problems. Due the effect on the nervous system, there may be a decrease in speech, brathing, swallowing and learning in general walking. Because except for physical activities, they spend all their time on the phone due to which there is no proper development in childhood, we come to know only when this small problem in the future takes the form of a big disease.
- (2) **Incomplete mental development :-** The biggest side effect of mobile phone is the inhabitation of mental development. In this, due to addiction of mobile phone the child is not able to pay attention properly elsewhere. At the same time, the child is not socially and practically connected with the society. Age a result, the actual development that should take place does not happen and some where there is shortage.
- (3) **Change in behavior:-** Continuous use of mobile phone is child also causes changes in his behaviour. According to experts, it is believed that the addiction of mobile in the child is focus his attention on some other work.
- (4) **Risk of cancer :-** A research has found that the radiation emanating from mobile phones can also cause cancer.
- (5) **Physiological addiction :-** This means that the tendency of a person to have less attachment to any material things. Which we simple call addiction. Mobiles are caught in young children act an early age, due to which day remain lost in mobile all the time. As a result they do not have the sense of the getting up, eating, drinking and the sleeping.
- (6) **Sleep problem :-** They get their favorite cartoons, video games and other programes on mobile only. Due to which they keep watching it till late night. Due to this they do not getting enough sleep there is often a complaint of sleeping in school. This problem further gives rise to the problem of insomnia. Changes of the behaviour of the child are seen due to the problem of this sleeplessness. The child becomes irritable, starts quarreling with everyone over the matter. Due to which letter this things affect his personality.
- (7) **Depression :-** It has also been seen that children's tolerance decreases due to excessive use of mobiles. They become victims of depression, due to which the problem of headache also comes to the fore. Due to which they start getting angry very soon.
- (8) **Increasing distance from sport :-** If there is a golden age of any child, it is childhood. At this stage, as much as the child learns from physical activities and environment in his life, he is not able to learn in future also.

➤ Objective of the study:-

If we are doing some work there is a motive behind it motive of education is necessary for searching work .

1. study of children social routine
2. study of childrens health
3. study of behaviour of a child towards other
4. behaviour of irritable of a child towards there parents
5. felling of isolation in the life of a children

➤ area of study:-

The area of the present study has been done in the context of koriya district tehsil baikunthpur Municipaliti shivpur churcha of chattisgarh state which has been addressed as the city of black diamond this area is a coal producing area.

➤ Method of research:-

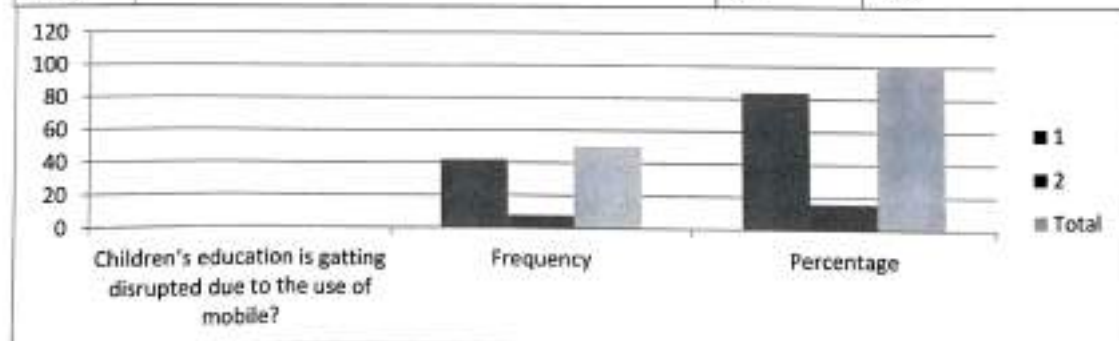
The area of the present study has been done in the context of korea district, thesil baikunthpur Municipaliti Shivpur churcha of chhattishgarh state. The present research is well acquainted with this area. The research study, deliberate or purposeful guidance method has been used.

➤ fact of compilatem:-

For the present research, the primary fact related to the study subject were collected through interview schedule and observation method. The fact obtained from the study were classified tabulated analyzed and presented.

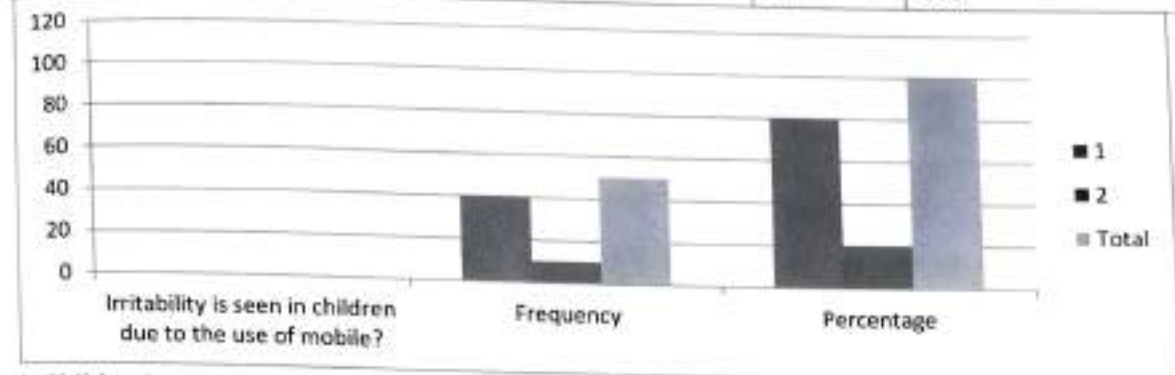
1 Using mobiles is having a harmful effect on your children?

S.N	Using mobiles is having a harmful effect on your children?	Frequency	Percentage
1	yes	45	90
2	no	05	10
Total		50	100



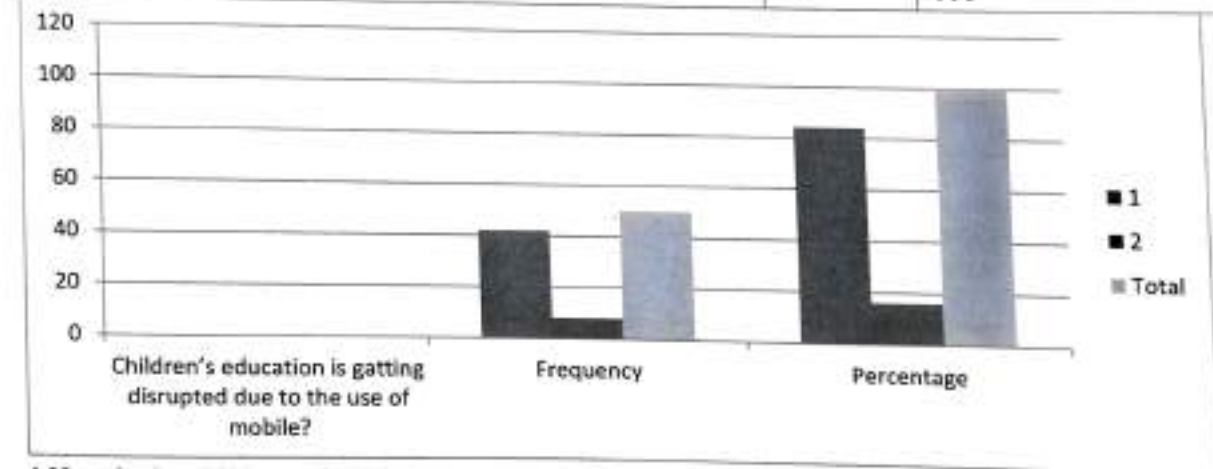
2 Irritability is seen in children due to the use of mobile?

S.N	Irritability is seen in children due to the use of mobile?	Frequency	Percentage
1	yes	40	80
2	no	10	20
Total		50	100



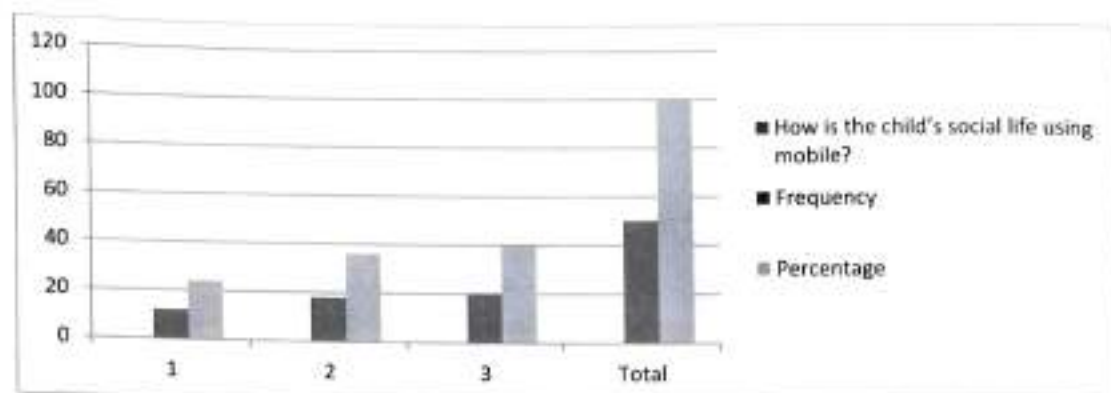
3 Children's education is getting disrupted due to the use of mobile?

S.N	Children's education is getting disrupted due to the use of mobile?	Frequency	Percentage
1	yes	42	84
2	no	08	16
Total		50	100



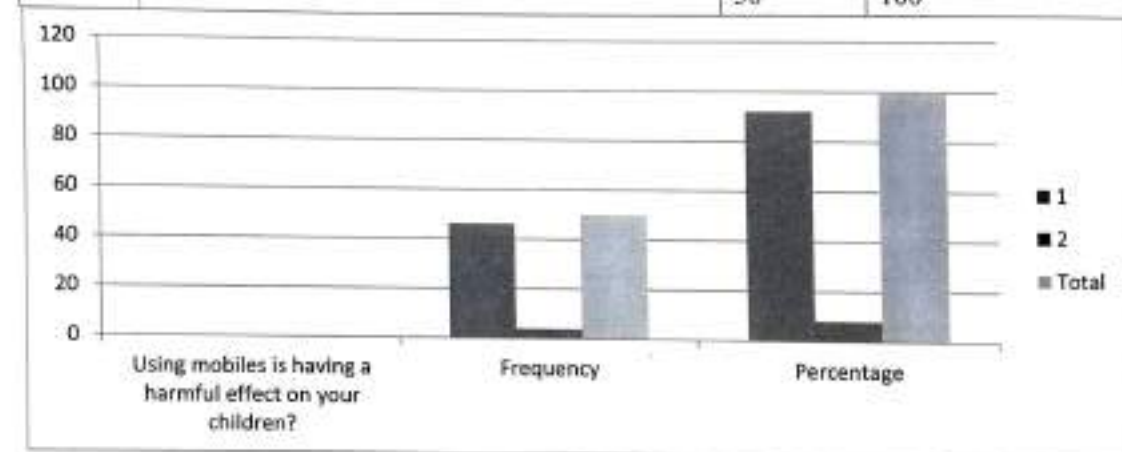
4 How is the child's social life using mobile?

S.N	How is the child's social life using mobile?	Frequency	Percentage
1	Treating others with respect	12	24
2	Misbehavior with others	18	36
3	Alienation from society	20	40
Total		50	100



5 What is the increase in the physical development of children with use of mobile?

S.N	Using mobiles is having a harmful effect on your children?	Frequency	Percentage
1	Less physical growth	46	92
2	Rapid physical growth	04	08
Total		50	100



➤ **conclusion**

Mobile addiction which is no less than anyone. It is very important to get rid of it, otherwise, it will prove to be very harmful for the coming generation. Currently, the use of which the development of the society is happening, as well as it is proving fatal in the life of the children, nowadays children spend more time on the mobile, a mistake of the presents is harming the children, in today's daily routine, the children do everything. Learning work 'studies food and drink they are spending time in the mobile itself at present for the development of the society it is necessary to keep for the society to keep the physical development its necessary for society to keep away the children from mobile because it cause many disease like their eyesight become weak they are become physically and mentally weak they spend more and more time in mobile their thinking capacity and interest in study are looses many problem in their

physical and mental health are just because of using and dependence on mobile if we want a great future of our children we have to ware about the consicovence of the access of mobile todays generation are much more depend on mobile we have to aware them about all the draw backs regarding phone

➤ **advice;**

1. keep mobile phone out of reach of children and use it only when needed.
2. divert children attention from mobile phones and send them to play.
3. put children attentions in active task like study
4. make children stop talking on the phone exsively .

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**Coal Effect On Ecological System****Nasma Begam**Guest lecturer (chemistry) Govt.naveen girls college baikunthpur,korea (c.g)
MOB. NO. 7580822755. EMAIL ID- nasmabegam5591@gmail.com**Abstract:-**

Due to its high energy generation potential, coal is widely used in power generation in different countries. Although, the presence of carbon, hydrogen and sulfur in coal facilitates the energy generation in coal combustion, some pollutants including CO_x, SO_x, NO_x, particulate matter (PM) and heavy metals are accumulated in air and water and lead to severe environmental and health impacts as a result of leaching, volatilization, melting, decomposition, oxidation, hydration and other chemical reactions. In addition, fly ash, in both wet and dry forms, is mobilized and induces severe impacts including bone deformities and kidney dysfunction, particularly with exposure of radionuclides. This review will cover the impact of these major pollutants (including CO_x, SO_x, NO_x, PM, and heavy metals (traces)) on human health and the environment. Given the lack of adequate data about the cumulative health based impacts of these pollutants from coal combustion, this review can be used as a significant tool to further explore disease-association risks and design standard management protocols to overcome coal associated health and environmental assaults.

Introduction:-

Coal, currently the largest source of energy on earth, is used extensively in electricity generation in different countries (Nataly Echevarria Huaman & Ziu, Jan. 2014). Coal was formed over many years by dead plants through the process of coalification. Carbon, sulfur, oxygen, hydrogen, small amounts of nitrogen and some traces of heavy metals are the main components of coal. The burning of coal leads to the emission of poisonous gases with underlying health impacts and environmental problems (Clancy et al.; Katsouyaanni et al., 2001, Gent et al., 2003). In coal combustion, the carbon, sulfur, and nitrogen react with oxygen and produce their respective oxides: carbon dioxide (CO₂) and carbon monoxide (CO), sulfur dioxide (SO₂) and sulfur trioxide (SO₃), and nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) and nitric oxide (NO), respectively. The emission of these gases has been correlated with many health problems directly and indirectly, including skin, cardiovascular, brain, blood and lung diseases, and different cancers.

Types Of Coal:-

Different coal types are all minerals and rocks made largely of carbons. This fossil fuel generates ~40% of the world's electricity and about 25% of the world's primary energy. However, not all coal used is the same; it comes in different quantity levels of carbon—which dictates the quality of the coal. Higher quality coal produces less smoke, burns longer, and provides more energy than lower quality coal.

The table below includes the carbon contents, and energy densities of coal. In addition, it states the moisture content before drying, and the amount of volatile content, after it's dried.

Table 1: Types of Coal

Coal	Dry, Carbon content (%)	Moisture content before drying (%)	Dry, volatile content (%)	Heat Content (MJ/kg)
Anthracite	86-92	7-10	3-14	32-33
Bituminous coal	76-86	8-18	14-46	23-33
Sub-Bituminous coal	70-76	18-38	42-53	18-23
Lignite	65-70	35-55	53-63	17-18
Peat	<60	75	63-69	15

The following is an overview of the different grades of coal, ordered from lowest to highest quality. Please see their main pages to learn more about each type.



Peat



Figure 1. Cuttings of peat from a peat bog

Peat is a soft, crumbly, dark brown substance that is formed from generations of dead and partially decaying organic matter. Peat is the first step in the formation of coal, and slowly becomes lignite after pressure and temperature increase as sediment is piled on top of the partially decaying organic matter. In order to be turned into coal, the peat must be buried from 4-10 km deep by sediment. Peat exhibits the lowest carbon content (less than 60%) and has an energy density of 15 MJ/kg.

Lignite



Figure 2. Lump of lignite or "brown coal".

Lignite or **brown coal** is brown in colour and the lowest quality of coal. The carbon content of lignite ranges from 65-70%, therefore, compared to other types of coal it contains the greatest amount of compounds other than carbon—such as sulfur and mercury. Lignite is the youngest fossil fuel produced, with an age of approximately 60 million years. Its relatively short lifespan means it exhibits quite a low energy density at 18 MJ/Kg. Lignite's high moisture content and lower carbon content results in more Carbon dioxide emissions than harder black coals.

Sub-Bituminous



Figure 3. Lump of black lignite or sub-bituminous coal.



Sub-bituminous coal or black lignite is a grey-black or dark brown coal. It ranges from hard to soft as it represents an intermediate stage between low quality lignite and higher quality coal. The carbon content of sub-bituminous coal varies from 70-76%. Sub-bituminous coals are among the younger coals geologically—approximately 251 million years old. Therefore, the longer burial time compared to lignite increases its energy density ranges from 18-23 MJ/kg. This type of coal is the most commonly used, with 30% of coal resources being sub-bituminous.

Bituminous



Figure 4. Lump of bituminous coal.

Bituminous coal is the second highest quality of coal, with a carbon content that ranges from 76-86%. It is the most abundant type, and one of the longest buried fossil fuels—with an age of approximately 300 million years old. Therefore, its energy density is relatively high at 27 MJ/kg. The high carbon and low moisture content of this particular type of coal makes it ideal in the production of steel and cement, as well as in electricity generation and coke production.

Anthracite



Figure 5. Lump of anthracite coal.

Anthracite is a dark black form of coal and the highest quality coal. It is very hard, has a low moisture content, and a carbon content of nearly 95%. When burned, anthracite can reach a very high temperature. In addition, anthracite is usually the oldest type of coal, having formed from biomass that was buried 350 million years ago. Its prolonged burial time means it exhibits a very high energy density of 33 MJ/kg—the highest of any type of coal. Since so much energy is released when burned, this fuel is exceptional at heating up quickly and burning very hot. Anthracite is used for space heating as it is one of the cleanest types of coal to burn—producing less smoke than other types. Its clean burning properties allow anthracite to burn longer than wood, making it appealing to use in home heating stoves.

Effects of coal mining

- Surface mines (sometimes called strip mines) were the source of about 64% of the coal mined in the United States in 2020. These mining operations remove the soil and rock above coal deposits, or seams. The largest surface mines in the United States are in Wyoming's Powder River Basin, where coal deposits are close to the surface and are up to 70 feet thick.



- Mountaintop removal and valley fill mining has affected large areas of the Appalachian Mountains in West Virginia and Kentucky. In this form of coal extraction, the tops of mountains are removed using explosives.
- This technique changes the landscape, and streams are sometimes covered with rock and dirt. The water draining from these filled valleys may contain pollutants that can harm aquatic wildlife downstream. Although mountaintop mining has existed since the 1970s, its use became more widespread and controversial beginning in the 1990s.
- U.S. laws require that dust and water runoff from areas affected by coal mining operations must be controlled, and the area must be reclaimed close to its original condition.
- Underground mines generally affect the landscape less than surface mines. However, the ground above mine tunnels can collapse, and acidic water can drain from abandoned underground mines.
- Methane gas that occurs in coal deposits can explode if it concentrates in underground mines. This coalbed methane must be vented out of mines to make mines safer places to work. In 2019, methane emissions from coal mining and abandoned coal mines accounted for about 8% of total U.S. methane emissions and about 1% of total U.S. greenhouse gas emissions (based on global warming potential). Some mines capture and use or sell the coalbed methane extracted from mines.

Environmental impact of Coal

- Acid mine drainage (AMD) refers to the outflow of acidic water from coal mines or metal mines, often abandoned mines where ore- or coal mining activities have exposed rocks containing the sulphur-bearing mineral pyrite. Pyrite reacts with air and water to form sulphuric acid and dissolved iron, and as water washes through mines, this compound forms a dilute acid, which can wash into nearby rivers and streams.
- Air pollution from coal fired plants includes sulfur dioxide, Nitrogen oxide particulate matter (PM) and heavy metals, leading to smog, acid rain, toxins in the environment, and numerous respiratory, cardiovascular, and cerebrovascular effects
- Air pollution from coal mines is mainly due to emissions of particulate matter and gases including methane (CH₄), sulfur dioxide (SO₂), and nitrogen oxides (NO_x), as well as carbon monoxide (CO)
- Coal dust stirred up during the mining process, as well as released during coal transport, which can cause severe and potentially deadly respiratory problems.
- Coal fires occur in both abandoned coal mines and coal waste piles. Internationally, thousands of underground coal fires are burning now. Global coal fire emissions are estimated to include 40 tons of mercury going into the atmosphere annually, and three percent of the world's annual carbon dioxide emissions
- Coal combustion waste is the nation's second largest waste stream after municipal solid waste. It is disposed of in landfills or "surface impoundments," which are lined with compacted clay soil, a plastic sheet, or both. As rain filters through the toxic ash pits year after year, the toxic metals are leached out into the local environment
- Greenhouse gas emissions caused by surface mining - According to a 2010 study, mountaintop removal mining releases large amounts of carbon through clearcutting and burning of trees and through releases of carbon in soil brought to the surface by mining operations. These greenhouse gas emissions amount to at least 7% of conventional power plant emissions.
- Loss or degradation of groundwater - Since coal seams are often serve as underground aquifers, removal of coal beds may result in drastic changes in hydrology after mining has been completed.
- Heavy metals and coal - Coal contains many heavy metals, as it is created through compressed organic matter containing virtually every element in the periodic table - mainly carbon, but also heavy metals. The heavy metal content of coal varies by coal seam and geographic region. Small amounts of heavy metals can be necessary for health, but too much may cause acute or chronic toxicity (poisoning). Many of the heavy metals released in the mining and burning of coal are environmentally and biologically toxic elements, such as lead, mercury, nickel, tin, cadmium, antimony and arsenic, as well as radio isotopes of thorium and strontium.
- Mercury and coal - Emissions from coal-fired power plants are the largest source of mercury in the United States, accounting for about 41 percent (48 tons in 1999) of industrial releases.
- Methane released coal mining accounts for about 10 percent of US releases of methane (CH₄), a potent global warming gas.



- Mountaintop removal mining and other forms of surface mining can lead to the drastic alteration of landscapes, destruction of habitat, damages to water supplies, and air pollution. Not all of these effects can be adequately addressed through coal mine reclamation.
- Particulates and coal - Particulate matter (PM) includes the tiny particles of fly ash and dust that are expelled from coal-burning power plants. Studies have shown that exposure to particulate matter is related to an increase of respiratory and cardiac mortality.
- Radioactivity and coal - Coal contains minor amounts of the radioactive elements, uranium and thorium. When coal is burned, the fly ash contains uranium and thorium "at up to 10 times their original levels.
- Sulfur dioxide and coal - Coal-fired power plants are the largest human-caused source of sulfur dioxide, a pollutant gas that contributes to the production of acid rain and causes significant health problems. Coal naturally contains sulfur, and when coal is burned, the sulfur combines with oxygen to form sulfur oxides.
- Thermal pollution from coal plants is the degradation of water quality by power plants and industrial manufacturers - when water used as a coolant is returned to the natural environment at a higher temperature, the change in temperature impacts organisms by decreasing oxygen supply, and affecting ecosystem composition.
- Toxins - According to a July 2011 NRDC report, "How Power Plants Contaminate Our Air and States" electricity generation in the U.S. releases 381,740,601 lbs. of toxic air pollution annually, or 49% of total national emissions, based on data from the EPA's Toxic Release Inventory (2009 data, accessed June 2011). Power plants are the leading sources of toxic air pollution in all but four of the top 20 states by electric sector emissions.
- Water pollution from coal includes the negative health and environmental effects from the mining, processing, burning, and waste storage of coal.
Reducing the environmental effects of coal use
- The Clean Air Act and The Clean Water Act require industries to reduce pollutants released into the air and water.
- The coal industry has found several ways to reduce sulfur and other impurities from coal. The industry has also found more effective ways of cleaning coal after it is mined, and some coal consumers use low sulfur coal.
- Power plants use flue gas desulfurization equipment, also known as scrubbers, to clean sulfur from the smoke before it leaves their smokestacks. In addition, the coal industry and the U.S. government have cooperated to develop technologies that can remove impurities from coal or that can make coal more energy efficient, which reduces the amount of coal that is burned per unit of useful energy produced.
- Equipment intended mainly to reduce SO₂, NO_x, and particulate matter can also be used to reduce mercury emissions from some types of coal. Scientists are also working on new ways to reduce mercury emissions from coal-burning power plants.
- Research is underway to address emissions of CO₂ from coal combustion. One method is carbon capture, which separates CO₂ from emissions sources and recovers it in a concentrated stream. The CO₂ can then be injected underground for permanent storage, or sequestration.
- Reuse and recycling can also reduce the environmental effects of coal production and use.

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Swachh Bharat Abhiyan: The Government Initiatives

Alka Dubey*

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Abstract : *"Mahatma Gandhi had two dearest thoughts. He said that if he wanted anything before Independence, it was Cleanliness in the country."*

- Narendra Modi, Prime Minister, India

Swachh Bharat Mission is a nationwide cleanliness campaign that has been introduced by the Indian government as a massive movement which aims to initiate the idea of nation where cleanliness is maintained at all times. When launched on October 2, 2014, this created ripples across the country and charged up each Indian to make efforts towards a 'Clean India' by 2019. It was launched on 145th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi and the government has been making hard efforts to attain 'Swachhta' (that is cleanliness) in India ever seen. The 62,000 crore 'Swachh Bharat Abhiyaan' one of a kind campaign that has seen an enormous surge in popularity with several well known campaigners like Priyanka Chopra, Amir Khan, Sachin Tendulkar and Shashi Tharoor accepting and supporting the idea.

Keywords : Nation, Swachh Bharat Mission, Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan, Open Defecation Free etc.

"Cleanliness is Godliness" is the mantra of Mahatma Gandhi, father of Nation. He demonstrated, propagated and insisted for individual and community cleanliness throughout his life. Following his footprints, Swachh Bharat Mission campaign achieved encouraging results. This vision will be translated into action by bringing in continuity participation for clean toilets and integrated waste management to make India open defecation free, zero waste, dust free, plastic free and green. The earlier "Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan" rural sanitation program was hampered by the unrealistic approach. Consequently, Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan was restructured by Cabinet approval on 24 September 2014 as Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, Swachh Bharat Abhiyan or Clean India Campaign is one of the most ambitious projects from the Government of India and PM Narendra Modi. He officially announced the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan on 2nd October 2014 on the occasion of Mahatma Gandhi Jayanti. This is one of its kinds of campaign that got national-level

attention. A major goal of this campaign is to make all cities and villages of India "Open Defecation Free" Along with it, Swachh Bharat Abhiyan aims to clean the roads, streets, and infrastructure across India.

The objectives of Swachh Bharat include eliminating open defecation through the construction of household-owned and community-owned toilets and establishing an accountable mechanism of monitoring toilet use. Run by the Government of India, the mission aims to achieve an "open-defecation free" (ODF) India by 2 October 2019, the 150th anniversary of the birth of Mahatma Gandhi, by constructing 90 million toilets in rural India at a projected cost of Rs.1.96 lakh crore (US\$30 billion). The mission will also contribute to India reaching Sustainable Development Goal 6 (SDG 6), established by the UN in 2015.

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan (SBA): Objectives-

- ♦ Swachh Bharat Mission plans to achieve an Open-Defecation Free (ODF) India by 2 October 2019, the 150th birth anniversary of the Father of Nation Mahatma Gandhi.
- ♦ Swachh Bharat Abhiyan (SBA) or (Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) or Clean India Mission are the different names of same campaign Swachh Bharat is a campaign that aims to clean up the streets, roads and infrastructure of India's cities, smaller towns, and rural areas.
- ♦ The key objectives of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan are: Eliminate Open Defecation by educating and motivating the people to construct toilets in their house and also by constructing community-owned toilets.
- ♦ The Clean India Mission is run by Government of India and has established in place an accountable mechanism of monitoring the community toilet use.
- ♦ The target is to construct 90 million toilets in rural India at a cost of Rs.1.96 lakh crore.
- ♦ The Swachh Bharat Abhiyan will simultaneously contribute in achieving the Sustainable Development Goal 6 (SDG 6), one of 17 SDGs established by the UN in 2015. It calls for clean water and sanitation for all the people.

Need for the Campaign :

- The need was to change the mindset, improve health conditions, make the place liveable and improve the image of India. This called for an intensive drive to make and keep India clean.
- India has been suffering from poor state of cleanliness. People especially in rural areas and poor ones in urban areas prefer defecating in open causing spread of diseases in surroundings and to themselves as well. The sense of throwing the garbage into dustbins, not urinating in public has not yet been developed.
- Open defecation and sewage contamination of drinking and bathing water has been an endemic sanitary problem in India. In 2017, India was the country with the highest number of 530 million people resorting to open defecation.

Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) Mobile app is being used by people and Government organisations for achieving the goals of Swachh Bharat Mission. For this the government of India is bringing awareness to the people through advertisements. In 2017, the national sanitation coverage rose to 65% from 38.7% on Oct 2, 2014 before the start of the campaign. It as 90% in August 2018. Eleven states, 314 districts and 3.25 lakh villages were declared Open Defecation Free (ODF) by 15 February 2018. The cities and towns which have been declared ODF stood at 22 percent and the urban wards which have achieved 100 percent door-to-door solid waste collection stood at 50 percent. The number of Swachhagrahi volunteers working across urban local bodies rose to 20,000, and those working in rural India rose to more than a lakh. The number of schools with separate toilet facilities for girls rose from 0.4 million (37 percent) to almost one million (91 percent).

Interesting Facts about Swachh Bharat Abhiyan: Some interesting facts about Swachh Bharat Abhiyan are as follows:

1. The 'Swachhta Pledge', urges people to devote minimum of 100 hours annually towards voluntary efforts for the cause. That's not all, it also asks the committed ones to spread awareness and encourage 100 other individuals to take the pledge
2. The campaign is the first big-buck cleanliness programme that involves a cost of an astounding Rs. 62,000 crore. It is expected to cover more than 4,000 towns over a span of five years. The objective to have a clean nation by 2019, coincides with the year our country will celebrate 150th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi.
3. Under Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, the government has proposed to construct over 11 crore latrines

in 5 years to put an end to the unsanitary defecation practices in the country. That means one new toilet is being constructed every second!

4. A UN report states that India loses a whopping \$54 billion annually due to shortage of toilet facilities in the country. As of 2013, our nation also faces highest rate of stunted growth and development among children as a result of exorbitantly high population density, open defecation, and absence of appropriate sanitation methods. This also hastens the spread of faecal-oral transmitted infections and diseases. This is one of the major reasons behind the depletion of vital nutrients among growing children. Swachh Bharat aims to address open defecation on a war footing.

Swachh Sarvekshan, commissioned by Ministry of Development and carried out by Quality Council of India is an extensive sanitation survey across several hundred cities to check the progress and impact of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan and to foster a spirit of competition among the cities. The performance of each city is evaluated on six parameters-

- Information, education and communication and behavior change
- Open defecation free and toilets
- Municipal solid waste, sweeping, collection and transportation.
- Municipal solid waste, processing, and disposal of solid waste.
- Capacity building and e-Learning
- Provision of public toilets and community toilets

Swachh Sarvekshan: Swachh Sarvekshan is a ranking exercise taken up by the Government of India to assess rural and urban areas for their levels of cleanliness and active implementation of Swachhata mission initiatives in a timely and innovative manner. The objective of the survey is to encourage large scale citizen participation and create awareness amongst all sections of society about the importance of working together towards making towns and cities a better place to live in. Additionally, the survey also intends to foster a spirit of healthy competition among towns and cities to improve their service delivery to citizens, towards creating cleaner cities and towns. Swachh Sarvekshan 2020: Swachh Sarvekshan 2020 is the fifth edition of the annual cleanliness urban survey conducted by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA), Government of India. Swachh Sarvekshan 2020 surveyed a total of 4242 cities, 62 Cantonment Boards and 97 Ganga Towns and saw an unprecedented participation of 1.87 crore citizens.

Salient features :

- Indore Creates Record by Winning Title of Cleanest City Fourth Time in A Row
- Surat And Navi Mumbai Secure Second and Third Position Respectively
- Chhattisgarh Declared Cleanest State In >100 ULB Category
- Jharkhand Declared Cleanest State In <100 ULB Category State
- SS 2020 Survey Report Released Along With Reports On Innovations And Best Practices And Report On Assessment Of Ganga Towns
- More than 66 Lakhs Individual Household Toilets And Over 6 Lakhs Community/Public Toilets Constructed
- Over 59,900 Toilets Across 2900+ Cities Made Live on Google Maps
- Cities Of Indore, Ambikapur, Navi Mumbai, Surat, Rajkot And Mysuru Rated As 5-Star Cities, 86 Cities As 3-Star And 64 Cities As 1-Star

Swachh Sarvekshan 2019: Swachh Sarvekshan 2019 covered 4,237 cities in a record time of 28 days, in a completely paperless, digital format for data collection. The top 20 cities in 2019 survey who have been the forerunners in Urban India's progress towards swachhata - from large cities such as Indore, Mysuru, Ahmedabad, Navi Mumbai, Tirupati, Rajkot, Vijayawada, Ghaziabad, Surat, to smaller towns and cities such as Mul, Ambikapur, Ujjain, NDMC, Karhad, Lonavala, Vita, Dewas, Bhilai, Shahganj, and Panhala. Ambikapur in Chattisgarh got the second prize overall and has become a role model for other towns in the state.

2018 Swachh Sarvekshan Survey: The Swachh Sarvekshan 2018 assessed 4203 Urban Local Bodies and was organized by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA), under the aegis of the Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban). The exercise undertaken between 4th January 2018 to 10th March, 2018. The top 10 cities are as follows: 1. Indore, 2. Bhopal, 3. Chandigarh, 4. New Delhi (NDMC), 5. Vijayawada 6. Tirupati, 7. Visakhapatnam (GVMC), 8. Mysore, 9. Navi Mumbai, 10. Pune

2017 Swachh Sarvekshan survey: Swachh Sarvekshan 2017 was conducted across 500 cities between 4 January 2017 and 7 February 2017. The top 10 cities are: Indore, Bhopal,

Visakhapatnam, Surat, Mysore, Tiruchirapalli, New Delhi Municipal Council, Navi Mumbai, Tirupati, Vadodara.

2016 Swachh Sarvekshan survey: The Swachh Sarvekshan-2016 ranks of 73 cities surveyed are: Cleanest ten cities: Indore (Madhya Pradesh), Tiruchirappalli (Tamil Nadu), Chandigarh, New Delhi,

Visakhapatnam, Surat (Gujarat), Rajkot (Gujarat), Gangtok (Sikkim), Pimpri-Chinchwad (Maharashtra), Greater Mumbai (Maharashtra). Ten least clean cities (at the bottom of the list): 64. Kalyan Dombivili (Maharashtra), 65. Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh), 66. Jamshedpur (Jharkhand), 67. Ghaziabad (Uttar Pradesh), 68. Raipur (Chhattisgarh), 69. Meerut (Uttar Pradesh), 70. Patna (Bihar), 71. Itanagar (Arunachal Pradesh), 72. Asansol (West Bengal), 73. Dhanbad (Jharkhand)

Swachh Bharat Mission is a massive mass movement that seeks to create a Clean India by 2019. The father of our nation Mr. Mahatma Gandhi always puts the emphasis on swachhata as swachhata leads to healthy and prosperous life. Keeping this in mind, the Indian government has decided to launch the swachh bharat mission on October 2, 2014. The mission will cover all rural and urban areas. The urban component of the mission will be implemented by the Ministry of Urban Development, and the rural component by the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation. The programme includes elimination of open defecation, conversion of unsanitary toilets to pour flush toilets, eradication of manual scavenging, municipal solid waste management and bringing about a behavioural change in people regarding healthy sanitation practices. The Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan has been restructured into the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin). The mission aims to make India an open defecation free country in Five Years. It seeks to improve the levels of cleanliness in rural areas through Solid and Liquid Waste Management activities and making Gram Panchayats Open Defecation Free (ODF), clean and sanitized.

Toilets Report :

- 959,14 Toilets Built (in Lakh) Since 2nd Oct 2014
- 60.48% increase in HHS with Toilet Since 2nd Oct 2014
- 1,49,960 Toilets Built In 2019-20
- 618 No. of ODF Districts Self Declared
- 2, 49,035 No. of ODF Gram Panchayats Self Declared
- 5, 61,940 No. of ODF Villages Self Declared

The SBM has become an even stronger force through the country and is inspiring people to play their part in this transformational journey. It has captured the imagination of the country and is being own by one and all. Lying dormant for seventy years after independence, Gandhi's dream of a clean India is finally becoming a reality. It took courage and the conviction for the Prime Minister to publically commit to make India open defecation free in a span of five years, a goal which many thought was impossible to achieve. There is still a fair way to go but, given the

progress made so far, the acceleration expected over the coming 12-15 months and the active engagement of millions of people, the goal is definitely achievable.

Responding the Prime Minister's call a nationwide mega 15 day campaign Swachhta Hi Seva (Cleanliness is service) has been launched from 15th September to 2nd October (Gandhi jayanti). Under this campaign, the whole country is taking various sanitation initiatives, forever 15 days making 'Swachh Bharat Mission a Jan Andolan' (mass movement). This was being coordinated by the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, the convening Ministry for the Swachh Bharat Mission with participation of people from various walks of life and reaching out to the poor and marginalized and providing them with sustainable sanitation services being the hallmark of this campaign. Under the campaign Swachhta Hi Seva, there was mobilization of people from all walks of life to undertake Shramandolan (voluntary labor) for cleanliness and construction of toilets and to make their environments free from open defecation. The objective of the campaign was to mobilize people and reinforce the "Jan Andolan" for sanitation. The nationwide mega campaign 'Swachhta Hi Seva' was preceded by another countrywide campaign 'Swachh Sankalp Se Swachh Siddhi' in which Essay, Short Films, and Painting competitions were organized for general public, with focus on school children from 16th August to 8th September, 2017. Inspired by the Hon'ble Prime Minister's 'Sankalp Se Siddhi' initiative, the SBMG has launched the 'Swachh Sankalp Se Swachh Siddhi' film, essay and Painting Competition across India as another major step in making Swachhta a Jan Andolan. Various groups like school children, armed forces, youth organization and the public at large are being engaged to participate in huge numbers and pen down through an essay or video record through a film, their experiences with

and plans for Swachhta. Probably the most ambitious of these initiatives was announced by Hon'ble Prime Minister during his 'Man Ki Baat', where he made an appeal to the nation to get involved with a time bound, nationwide mass mobilization campaign to construct twin-pit toilets, clean-up public spots and spread awareness about SBM through Shramandolan. With an aim to improve the cleanliness in government offices and encourage people's participation in Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, Ministry of Information & Broadcasting along with its all Media units observed a Swachhta Pakhwada (Cleanliness Fortnight) for two weeks from 16 to 31st January, 2017. Explaining the various activities and initiatives taken by the Ministry of I&B during Swachhta Pakhwada, Union Minister for Development, Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation and Information & Broadcasting, Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu told the press that Government truly believes in the maxim that "Change begins at home". The Minister further said that to make the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan a success,

"A clean India would be the best tribute: India could pay to Mahatma Gandhi on his 150th birth anniversary in 2019"

- Narendra Modi, Prime Minister, India

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