

ISSN 0973-3914

रिसर्च जर्नल ऑफ सोशल एण्ड लाइफ साइन्सेस



Peer- Reviewed Research Journal

UGC Journal No. (Old) 40942

Impact Factor 5.125 (IIFS)

Indexed & Listed at: Ulrich's Periodicals Directory

ProQuest, U.S.A. Title Id: 715205

अंक 35 हिन्दी संस्करण वर्ष - 18 जुलाई - दिसम्बर 2021



2021

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ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था एवं सुराजी गांव योजना

• रंजना नीलिमा कच्छप

सारांश- वर्तमान समय में छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य के लिए सुराजी गांव योजना संजीवनी बन चुकी है। भारत के ग्रामीण अंचल में आज भी लोग गरीबी, बेरोजगारी जैसी समस्याओं से जूझ रहे हैं। छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य की अधिकांश जनसंख्या आज भी गांवों में निवास करती है तथा उनका मुख्य व्यवसाय कृषि है। लोगों के पास छोटे-छोटे भूखण्ड, सिंचाई सुविधाओं का अभाव, गरीबी, बेरोजगारी, रोजगार की तलाश में पलायन आदि जमीनी स्तर की समस्याएँ व्याप्त हैं। सुराजी गांव योजना से ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था की तस्वीर बदलने लगी है। अध्ययन से स्पष्ट होता है कि सुराजी गांव योजना संचालन पश्चात ग्रामीणों की आय में वृद्धि हुई है, गरीबी कम हो रही है, ग्रामीणों को रोजगार मिल रहा है जिससे बेरोजगारी में कमी आ रही है जो आर्थिक विकास का सूचक है। नरवा विकास से सिंचाई सुविधाओं की उपलब्धता, गौठान निर्माण से पशुधन संरक्षण एवं संवर्धन में वृद्धि, विभिन्न स्वयंसहायता समूह की महिलाएँ लाख उत्पादन, अंडा उत्पादन, सब्जियाँ एवं फल उत्पादन से आय प्राप्त कर आर्थिक रूप से सशक्त हो रही हैं। अतः सुराजी गांव योजना को कारगर ढंग से चलाते हुए गुणवत्तापूर्ण कार्य किये जायें तो ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के विकास के साथ-साथ देश का आर्थिक विकास भी संभव होगा। यदि देश का प्रत्येक राज्य छत्तीसगढ़ की महत्वाकांक्षी सुराजी गांव योजना को ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अपनाये तो ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था की तस्वीर ही बदल जायेगी। इस योजना के सुचारू क्रियान्वयन से राज्यों के विकास के साथ-साथ देश का आर्थिक विकास भी संभव होगा।

मुख्य शब्द - संजीवनी, गरीबी, बेरोजगारी, कृषि, पलायन

भारत की प्राचीन अर्थव्यवस्था मूलतः ग्राम प्रधान अर्थव्यवस्था थी। ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले लोगों की आर्थिक गति विधियाँ शामिल हैं। आज के विज्ञान युग में भी अधिकांशतया ग्रामीण प्रकृति पर आश्रित हैं। हजारों वर्षों से उनकी सम्पत्ति के मुख्य स्रोत जंगल, पहाड़, घाटियाँ एवं नदियाँ ही रही हैं। जंगलों तथा पहाड़ों से खाद्य संग्रह करना, नदियों तथा तालाबों से मछली पकड़ना तथा कहीं-कहीं घाटियों व अन्यत्र पहाड़ी ढालों पर कृषि करना ही उनकी आजीविका के प्रमुख साधन रहे हैं।

• सहायक प्राध्यापक अर्थशास्त्र, शासकीय नवीन कन्या महाविद्यालय, बैकुण्ठपुर
जिला कोरिया (छ.ग.)

आज भी भारत को गाँवों का देश कहा जाता है तथा 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार 68 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या गाँवों में निवास करती है। छ.ग. राज्य की कुल जनसंख्या 32,199,722 है, जिसमें ग्रामीण जनसंख्या 1,96,03,658 है। भारत के साथ-साथ यदि छ.ग. की ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था का अध्ययन करें तो ग्रामीणों का मुख्य व्यवसाय कृषि है। जिसमें ग्रामीण बेरोजगारी, छिपी बेरोजगार अकुशल श्रमिकों की संख्या पायी जाती है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लोगों को मौसमी बेरोजगारी और अर्द्ध बेरोजगारी का शिकार होना पड़ता है। फसल की बुआई, रोपाई, कटाई के समय तो उन्हें रोजगार मिल जाता है। शेष समय वे बेरोजगार रहते हैं। स्वयं रोजगार के लिए पूंजी और प्रशिक्षण की आवश्यकता होती है वह इनके पास नहीं होता है। इसलिए आज भी ग्रामीणों के सामने बेरोजगारी की गंभीर समस्या है। बेरोजगारी एवं गरीबी की समस्या से जुड़ते ग्रामीण रोजगार की तलाश में शहरों की ओर पलायन करने लगते हैं। थोड़े पड़े लिखे लोग नौकरी की तलाश में रहते हैं एवं श्रम करना नहीं चाहते। कृषि मानसून पर निर्भर करती है कारण सिंचाई सुविधाओं का अभाव पाया जाता है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में घरों के आस-पास छोटी-छोटी बाड़ियां होती हैं।

स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के बाद देश में गरीबी एवं बेरोजगारी दूर करने के लिए कई योजनाएँ चलाई गयीं तथा ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था को सुधारने हेतु प्रयास किये गये उनमें से छत्तीसगढ़ सरकार द्वारा चलाई गयी योजना सुराजी गांव योजना है, इसके संबंध में समाचार पत्रों, टी.वी. न्यूज चैनलों से जानकारी प्राप्त हो रही है। किसानों तथा ग्रामीणों को सुराजी गांव योजना का लाभ मिल रहा है।

ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था की समस्याएँ

- बेरोजगारी
- गरीबी
- अन्यत्र पलायन
- सिंचाई सुविधाओं का अभाव
- शिक्षा का कमी
- ग्रामीण अंधविश्वास एवं रूढ़िवादिता

उपरोक्त विशेषताएँ छ.ग. के ग्रामीण अंचल में भी पायी जाती हैं। कृषि में पिछड़ेपन एवं अन्य समस्याओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए छत्तीसगढ़ सरकार ने मनरेगा योजना की सफलता के बाद सुराजी गाँव योजना या (नरवा, गरवा, घुरवा एवं बाड़ी) विकास योजना की शुरुआत की।

सुराजी गाँव योजना- छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य सरकार ने राज्य के किसानों को आत्म निर्भर बनाने तथा ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था को सुधारने के उद्देश्य से सुराजी गाँव योजना की शुरुआत की। इस योजना के माध्यम से गाँव में रहने वाले ग्रामीणों की आर्थिक दशा में सुधार होगा साथ ही जलवायु में होने वाले परिवर्तन को भी संतुलित किया जा सकेगा।

- सुराजी गाँव योजना के माध्यम से आवारा पशु जो सड़कों या अन्यत्र घूमते रहते हैं जिसके कारण विभिन्न समस्याएँ उत्पन्न होती हैं, जिसका ध्यान रखते हुए गौठान का निर्माण कराया गया है जहाँ चारागाह, पानी तथा शेड की व्यवस्था की

गयी है। 1. इससे पशु इधर उधर घूमते नजर नहीं आयेंगे। 2. गौठान में उनके गोबर से कम्पोस्ट खाद बनाया जायेगा। 3. पशु दुर्घटना में मारे नहीं जायेंगे। 4. दुधारू पशुओं से गोबर एवं दूध प्राप्त कर विक्रय किया जायेगा।

- सुराजी गांव योजना के माध्यम से किसानों को ध्यान में रखकर नरवा गरवा घुरवा और बाड़ी विकास के कार्य किये गये हैं जिससे कई किसान छ.ग. के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में लाभान्वित हो रहे हैं तथा उनकी आर्थिक बेहतरी के लिए वरदान साबित हो रहा है।

नरवा- इसके तहत आवश्यकतानुसार नालों तथा नहरों में चेक डेम का निर्माण किया जा रहा है। ताकि बारिश का पानी का संरक्षण हो सके एवं वाटर रिचार्ज से गिरते भू-स्तर पर रोक लग सके।

गरवा- इसके तहत गांवों में जो भी पशुधन है उन्हें एक ऐसा डे-केयर सेंटर उपलब्ध करवाना हो, जिसमें वे आसानी से रह सकें और उन्हें चारा, पानी उपलब्ध हो सके। इसके लिए आदर्श गौठान का निर्माण किया जा रहा है।

घुरवा- एक प्रकार का गढ़ड़ा जिसमें पशुओं के गोबर एवं मलमूत्र को एकत्रित कर गोबर गैस एवं खाद बनाने की प्रक्रिया जारी है।

बाड़ी- यह हर ग्रामीण के घर से लगा एक बगीचा जिसका उपयोग फल-फूल एवं सब्जी उत्पादन में उपयोग किया जा सके।

अध्ययन का उद्देश्य -

1. सुराजी गांव योजना का ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था पर पड़ने वाले प्रभावों का अध्ययन करना।
2. सुराजी गांव योजना का ग्रामीणों पर पड़ने वाले प्रभावों का अध्ययन करना।

अध्ययन पद्धति- यह शोध पत्र द्वितीयक स्रोतों जैसे न्यूज, समाचार पत्रों एवं कुछ गौठानों के निरीक्षण पर आधारित है।

अध्ययन का परिणाम- ग्राम सुराजी योजना से ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था की बदलती तस्वीर एक अध्ययन

- गौठानों की बहुआयामी गतिविधियों से स्वावलंबी हो रहा है छत्तीसगढ़- सुराजी गांव योजना के क्रियान्वयन का असर आज ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में गौठानों में दिखाई दे रहा है। इस योजना के माध्यम से पशुओं का समुचित ढंग से संवर्धन तो किया है साथ ही विभिन्न आर्थिक गतिविधियों के संचालन में लोगों को रोजगार मुहैया कराया है।
- धमतरी जिला मुख्यालय से 25 किलोमीटर दूर ग्राम पचपेड़ी में नरवा, गरवा, घुरवा, बाड़ी परियोजना के तहत आठ एकड़ क्षेत्र की परती भूमि में 5.60 लाख रूपये की लागत से चारागाह विकसित किया गया है। जिसमें विभिन्न सब्जियों का उत्पादन किया जा रहा है।
- राज्य में दो साल में 2 लाख से अधिक बाड़ियाँ विकसित- बाड़ी विकास कार्यक्रम से सब्जी एवं फल उत्पादन को मिल रहा बढ़ावा। राज्य के 146 विकासखण्डों की 5531 ग्राम पंचायतों का विकास एवं किसानों के यहाँ कुल

200013 बाड़ियों का विकास किया गया है। उद्यानिकी विभाग द्वारा बाड़ियों के विकास के लिए लाभान्वित ग्रामीणों एवं किसानों को उन्नत किस्म में सब्जी बीज एवं पौधे, फलदार पेड़ बाड़ियों में रोपण के लिए उपलब्ध कराये जा रहे हैं। साथ ही गौठानों में भी सब्जी एवं फल के उत्पादन के लिए 990 सामुदायिक बाड़ियाँ स्थापित की गयी हैं।

- धमतरी जिले के अर्जुनी- मरबारा मुख्य मार्ग पर ग्राम परेवाडीह का गौठान है, जिमसे गायत्री स्वसहायता समूह की 15 महिलाओं के द्वारा विभिन्न प्रकार की फसलों का उत्पादन किया जा रहा है। महिला समूह ने ऋण लेकर 2.50 एकड़ भूमि पर विभिन्न प्रकार की सब्जियों का कार्य शुरू किया। महिलाओं की आय में वृद्धि हो रही है। महिलायें आत्मनिर्भर बन रही हैं।
- बलरामपुर गौठान जावर में कुल 41 पशुपालकों से 844.87 क्विंटल गोबर क्रय किया गया जिससे स्वयं सहायता समूह द्वारा 369.27 क्विंटल वर्मी कम्पोस्ट खाद तैयार किया गया इससे 3 लाख 61 हजार रूपये की आमदनी प्राप्त हुई।
- कोरिया जिले में महात्मा गाँधी नरेगा की सहायता से अब तक 1852 से ज्यादा कार्य 45 नालों के विकास के लिए 174 डी.पी.आर. के आधार पर जलस्रोतों का उन्नयन कार्य कराया जा रहा है। स्थानीय किसानों के अनुसार आसपास के जलस्रोतों में तीन फीट जल स्तर में वृद्धि हुई है। कोरिया जिले में नरवा विकास के उद्देश्य से उपचारित किया जाता है।
- कौंडागांव : अंडा उत्पादन यूनिट से महिलाओं को मिला रोजगार (सुराजी गांव योजना)- मुख्यमंत्री ने कहा कि पहले आंगनवाड़ी एवं मध्याह्न भोजन में अंडा नहीं दिए जाने पर बच्चे कुपोषित हुआ करते थे। अब लगभग 43 प्रतिशत बच्चे कुपोषण से बाहर आए हैं। यह कौंडागांव जिले के लिए एक बड़ी उपलब्धि है। कौंडागांव संभवतः देश का पहला ऐसा आकांक्षी जिला होगा, जो कुपोषण से बाहर आने आने में सफल होगा।

छत्तीसगढ़ सरकार ने सुराजी गांव योजना के तहत गांव में निर्मित गौठान महिलाओं के लिए आजिविका का ठौर बनने के साथ ही सामाजिक सरोकार को भी गढ़ावा देने लगे हैं। गौठानों से जुड़ी महिला स्व-सहायता समूह की महिलाएं अपनी लगन और मेहनत से वर्मी एवं सपर कम्पोस्ट खाद के साथ-साथ सब्जी की सामूहिक खेती, मुर्गीपालन, मशरूम उत्पादन, मछलीपालन सहित अन्य गतिविधियों को अपना कर आर्थिक रूप से स्वावलंबी बनने के साथ ही सुपोषण अभियान में बढ़-चढ़कर अपनी सहभागिता निभा रही हैं।

स्वावलंबी बनने का नया रास्ता मिल रहा है। वर्मी कंपोस्ट उत्पादन, सब्जी-भाजी उत्पादन, चारागाह विकास, लाख खेती, मुर्गी पालन, बकरी पालन जैसे आर्थिक गतिविधियों से उनकी आमदनी में इजाफा हो रहा है। और घर चलाने में भी मदद मिल रही है।

गंगा-जमुना महिला स्व-सहायता समूह के सदस्य खिलेश्वरी साहू ने बताया

कि उनकी समूह की महिलाओं द्वारा नकशाबंद भावगीर सहित आसपास के गांव मर्दाकोटी, ईरादाह, थोटिया आभाझोला ईन्हापुर गांवों में 8 एकड़ में लागू पालन का कार्य किया जा रहा है, जिसे उन्होंने 117 लागू कार्य में खेला है।

मुख्यमंत्री श्री भूपेश बघेल ने कहा कि गोधन न्याय योजना से राज्य में पशुधन को संरक्षण एवं संवर्धन के साथ ही दुग्ध उत्पादन व्यवसाय को एक नया संकल मिला है। उन्होंने कहा कि पशुपालकों, ग्रामीणों एवं किसानों से उनकी नियमित रूप से चर्चा होती रहती है, लोग इस योजना के लाभ को लेकर बेहद उत्साहित हैं। दुग्ध का व्यवसाय करने वाले लोग बताते हैं कि गोधन न्याय योजना के जर्गि गोबर की खरीदी होने से उनकी आमदनी बढ़ गई है। कई दुग्ध उत्पादक ग्रामीण किसान गोबर खेचने में मिली अतिरिक्त आय से अपने हेचरी व्यवसाय को बढ़ाने के लिए दुग्धरू गाय खरीदने, शेड का निर्माण कराने के साथ ही मोटर-सायकिल खरीदने के साथ ही अन्य आवश्यक जरूरतों को पूरा करने लगे हैं।

मुख्यमंत्री श्री भूपेश बघेल ने कहा कि गोधन न्याय योजना सिर्फ गोबर क्रय करने की योजना नहीं है, इसके कई फायदे हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि गौपालन जो हमारी सभ्यता और संस्कृति का हिस्सा रहा है, उसको इस योजना से बढ़ावा मिलने लगा है। गौवंश के संरक्षण एवं संवर्धन को लेकर लोग जागरूक हुए हैं। गोबर से कमी कम्पोस्ट, सुपर कम्पोस्ट के उत्पादन के साथ-साथ अन्य सामग्रियों का निर्माण से हमारी ग्रामीण बहनों को रोजगार मिला है, उन्हें इससे अतिरिक्त आमदनी होने लगी है। राज्य में खुले में पशु चराई पर रोक तथा फसलों की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित हुई है। पशुधन के लिए गौठानों में निःशुल्क चारे-पानों के साथ-साथ उनके देखभाल को बेहतर व्यवस्था हुई है। गोबर से बृहद पैमाने पर कमी कम्पोस्ट एवं सुपर कम्पोस्ट का निर्माण होने से राज्य में जैविक खेती को बढ़ावा मिलने लगा है। इससे खेती की लागत में कमी और भूमि की उर्वर शक्ति बेहतर होगी।

निष्कर्ष एवं अध्ययन के परिणाम- उपरोक्त अध्ययन से पता चलता है कि ग्राम सुगौरी योजना से ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था में निम्नलिखित परिवर्तन आये हैं-

- ग्रामीणों एवं किसानों के आय व जीवन स्तर में सुधार हो रहा है।
- महिलाओं के सक्तिकरण में सहायक।
- रोजगार गांव में ही मिलने से प्रचाम में कमी।
- ग्रामीण गरीबी व बेरोजगारी में कमी आयी है।
- उत्पादक संपदाओं के निर्माण व संरक्षण के प्रति लोग जागरूक हो रहे हैं।
- गोबर विक्रय से लाभ एवं जैविक खाद का उपयोग
- पर्यावरण संवर्धन में सहायक
- पशुधन संरक्षण एवं संवर्धन में वृद्धि हुई है।
- दुग्ध व्यवसाय से आय की प्राप्ति।
- अंडा उत्पादन से आय की प्राप्ति।

- लाख उत्पादन से आय की प्राप्ति।
- नरवा विकास से सिंचाई सुविधाओं में सुधार।

अतः हम कह सकते हैं कि सुराजी गांव योजना ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए संजीवनी वृत्ती का कार्य कर रही है। इसके अंतर्गत कार्य करने वाले स्वयं सहायता समूह एवं ग्रामीणों के जीवन स्तर में सुधार हो रहा है, उन्हें आय की प्राप्ति हो रही है। तथा वृक्षारोपण से पर्यावरण संवर्धन हो रहा है। आबारा पशुओं को संरक्षण प्राप्त हो रहा है एवं गोबर विक्रय कर ग्रामीण जैविक खाद का उपयोग कर रहे हैं। बाड़ी योजना के अंतर्गत पौष्टिक सब्जियां एवं फल की प्राप्ति हो रही है।

1. सिंचाई सुविधाओं की उपलब्धता से किसान विविध फसलों का उत्पादन कर आय प्राप्त कर सकते हैं तथा आय की प्राप्ति कर सकते हैं।
2. गोबर क्रय कर बर्मी कम्पोस्ट खाद का निर्माण जिससे जैविक खाद का उपयोग एवं भूमि को उर्वरा शक्ति को नष्ट होने से बचाया जा सकता है।
3. विभिन्न स्वयं सहायता समूह की महिलाये सब्जी एवं अन्य उत्पादों का निर्माण कर रही है, जिससे वे आत्मनिर्भर बन रही है।
4. वृक्षारोपण से पर्यावरण संवर्धन एवं संरक्षण को बढ़ावा मिला है।
5. मुर्गी पालन, बकरी पालन, मछली पालन जैसे आर्थिक गतिविधियों को बढ़ावा मिल रहा है।
6. ग्रामीण उद्योगों के लिए कच्चे माल की उपलब्धता।
7. बाड़ी का उपयोग कर फल, फूल एवं सब्जियों का उत्पादन कर कुपोषणता में सुधार हो रहा है तथा आय के नये स्रोत का सृजन हो रहा है।
8. ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था सुदृढ़ एवं सशक्त हो रही है।

सुझाव-

1. शासन की जो योजनायें चल रही हैं उसके प्रति लोगों को जागरूक करना होगा। जिससे लोग ज्यादा से ज्यादा लाभान्वित हो सकें।
2. रोजगार मूलक कार्यों में लोगों को मजदूरी समय पर मिलना चाहिए ताकि उन्हें मजदूरी के लिए भटकना न पड़े।
3. सभी मौसम में कुछ न कुछ काम होना चाहिए।
4. जरूरतमंद लोगों को काम दिया जाना चाहिए।
5. सुराजी गांव योजना के तहत जो भी कार्य किये जा रहे हैं उनमें गुणवत्ता होनी चाहिए जिससे उसका लाभ सभी लोग उठा सकें और आम जनता को भी उसका फायदा मिल सके।
6. बेरोजगारी दूर करने के लिए लघु व कुटीर उद्योगों को बढ़ावा देना होगा। इसे सुराजी गांव योजना में शामिल किया जा सकता है।
7. कृषि कार्य के प्रति लोगों को जागरूक कर जैविक खाद की उपयोगिता के प्रति किसानों को जागरूक करने की आवश्यकता है। ताकि कृषि उत्पादकता में वृद्धि हो सके।

8. नरवा निर्माण कार्य यदि किया जाये तो यह ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों को सिंचाई जैसी सुविधायें मिल सके।
9. योजना का लाभ ग्रामीण किसानों के मिलना चाहिए।
10. उत्पादित माल के लिए बाजार उपलब्ध होना चाहिए।

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Impact Factor-7.675 (SJIF)

ISSN-2278-9308

B.Aadhar

Peer-Reviewed & Refereed Indexed

Multidisciplinary International Research Journal

December-2021

ISSUE No- (CCCXXIX) 329-1

Sciences, Social Sciences, Commerce, Education, Language & Law



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Scientific Journal Impact Factor (SJIF)
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**A Study On Socio-Economic Problems Faced By Rural Women
(During Covid19 Pandemic) District-Durg**

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ABSTRACT

This paper aims to study the socio-economic impact of COVID-19 pandemic on village area of Rasmada area comes under Durg District of Chhattisgarh. The outbreak of Novel corona virus severely affected all walks of life throughout the globe especially women, who are the primary providers of the family. For our study, we have taken the help of questionnaire which consists of 10-14 questions cover socio-economic issue, law and future prospects of women post pandemic. The COVID-19 pandemic has had a devastating impact on domestic workers in India. To address the impact of the pandemic on rural women, this brief presents the key findings from a survey of 25 family in which women from a village of Chhattisgarh state in India. The analysis reveals that women were faced with the double burden of earning a livelihood and unpaid care work at home. In addition, their family incomes fell by more than half during the pandemic compared to pre-pandemic levels. Against this backdrop, this brief presents the importance of economic and social measures for Indian rural women workers along the following dimensions: food security, cash assistance, unlock impact and protection against violence.

INTRODUCTION

Women contribution to the socio-economic development is very significant in domestic as well as economic. The status of the women in the society was significant throughout all the civilizations past and present so, Women not only have impact on their families but also on the society. Most of the women in India are dependent on good will of their male counter parts (father, brother, husband) as most of the women are not financially independent after their late 30's. So, women have been at the receiving end at every time. The Saga of Indian womanhood is trapped in cruel, inhuman and pathetic attacks on her physical, emotional, social, and even spiritual growth, her survival for growth continues from womb to tomb. But from the ancient times women were honored high status saying as "Ardhangini" - one half of husband body. In this difficult phase of COVID-19 Pandemic women are the major losers in their major aspects, especially during lockdown phases (1-5). In India complete lockdown was imposed on 22nd March 2020 due to which most of the women had extra responsibilities on their shoulders like cooking, taking care of kids and families, other professional work (teaching online, banking, software employees, webinars, and online seminars, online exams etc). In our study area too, the problems were similar like, women had to suffer a lot because of the lockdown as women had to stand in long queue for drinking water in the dawn time, at the same time women are facing verbal assaults by male counter parts. Apart from the above mentioned problem, there were many other problems by which women had been tortured by their husband's (mainly) because of alcohol banning, losing of earning, poverty etc. The phase of lockdown were so devastating that most of the women who were earning their livelihood from small jobs (services), were forced to earn their livelihood through informal sectors (selling vegetables, flowers, fruits, handloom, handicrafts) for their families and their survival.



Due to educational pressure by the institutions mother's responsibilities has been overburdened at the same time gender bias has also been increased as guardian's preference is more likely in favor of boys rather than girls. Unfortunately, because of the lockdown their self-respect and dignity has been decreased in their families and society as employment is considered as one of the main predictor for women empowerment.

STUDY AREA

Chhattisgarh is a landlocked state located in the region of Central India. Formerly part of Madhya Pradesh it was granted statehood on November 1, 2000. It is the 9th-largest state in India, with an area of 135,192 km² (52,198 sq mi). As of 2018 Chhattisgarh state had a Human Development Index value of 0.613 (medium), ranks 31st in Indian states & union territories. The national average is 0.647 according to Global Data Lab.

Durg district is a district situated in Chhattisgarh, India. The research work is done in Rasmada village of Durg.

ECONOMIC IMPACT

The impact of COVID-19 across the global economy will be profound. Already, as described in greater detail in the policy brief "Shared responsibility, Global Solidarity on the socioeconomic impacts of COVID-19, markets and supply chains have been disrupted, businesses are required to close or scale back operations, and millions have or will lose their jobs and livelihoods.

As women take on greater care demands at home, their jobs will also be disproportionately affected by cuts and lay-offs. Such impacts risk rolling back the already fragile gains made in female labor force participation, limiting women's ability to support themselves and their families, especially for female-headed households. In many countries, the first round of layoffs has been particularly acute in the services sector, including retail, hospitality and tourism, where women are overrepresented. The situation is worse in developing economies where the vast majority of women's employment – 70 per cent – is in the informal economy with few protections against dismissal or for paid sick leave and limited access to social protection.

METHODOLOGY

In compilation of this research we have mostly used Primary Questionnaire method and secondary data like, books, authentic internet sources, websites, NGO, unpublished or grey literatures works and views of related experts.

NEED FOR THE STUDY

As we all know the current COVID-19 outbreak and its social, economical growth as well as environmental impacts have created worldwide disaster and disrupting life. Especially the impacts of the recent infectious disease had also been seen on women and girls who are generally low income and living close to poverty.

The need of this paper is therefore to review and to provide actionable guidance for safe operations on compounded catastrophic socio-economic impacts of COVID-19 outbreak and its hardest hit on women using different literatures and methods.

Socioeconomic status (SES) encompasses not just income but also educational attainment, financial security, and subjective perceptions of social status and social class. Socioeconomic status can encompass quality of life attributes as well as the opportunities and privileges afforded to people within society. Poverty, specifically, is not a single factor but rather is characterized by multiple physical and psychosocial stressors. Further, SES is a consistent and reliable predictor of a vast array of outcomes across the life span, including physical and psychological health. Thus, SES is relevant to all realms of behavioral and social science, including research, practice, education and advocacy. The villages in India is mostly affected by this problem, therefore it is necessary to study the problems and give suggestions.



BRIEF LITERATURE REVIEW

The status of women can be generally described as the degree of socio-economic parity and rights enjoyed by women. Women's inclusion on an equal basis with men in household decision-making, the free speech of their opinions and involvement in civic life render them respected in society.

Census of India (1981) recorded that women have played a significant role in agriculture, as agriculture is primarily a household enterprise. Recent studies have shown that women in India are big food producers in terms of income, amount and number of hours working.

Noponen (1991) investigated the ratio of women to household profits. The researcher observed that, on average, total female earnings accounted for 42 % of total household revenue, while the equivalent figure for males was 48%

According to Pillai (1989), more than 90 % of women operate in unorganized industries where child care and maternity services are not offered. Throughout the years, the amount of poor young people is rising. For certain instances, work has not reached its economic position. According to the 1981 Census, of a total of 23.89 per cent of rural female workers, 16.49 per cent were listed as 'primary employees' and remainder as 'marginal workers'.

Branham (1985) observed that women have an enormous capacity for development and that ability can be further established by sufficient systemic efforts. Provided the right form of motivation, women will provide a clear voice to their abilities, leading to the achievement of national objective.

RESPONDENTS

Characteristics of Respondents:

Majority of the respondents at study were female, 21-40 years old (18%). In fact, when analyzing the role of respondents, it is interesting that most of them are small worker, housewife and migrant working people. The idea that sampling is usually made up of respondents who have suffered in rural area experience was also useful in collecting data from the right individuals.

Figure.1 Gender of Respondents

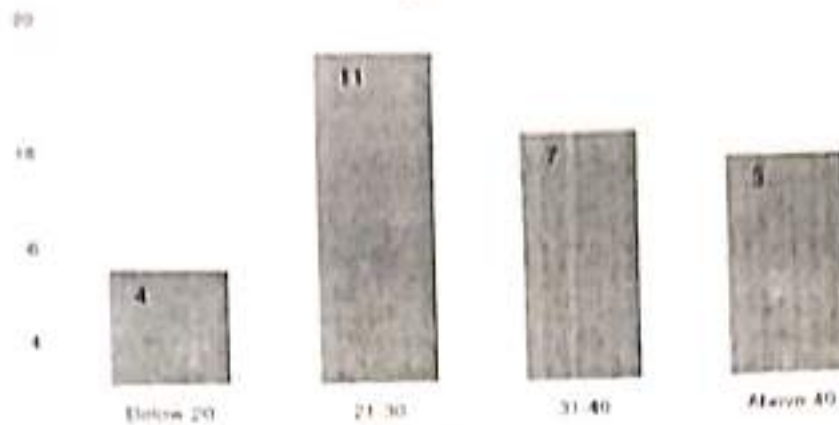
RESPONDENT PERCENTAGE



Figure.2 Age structure of Respondents



Age Structure



How did you get awareness about COVID-19?

The tools for getting information about COVID-19 Pandemic has been available in various platforms but in our study area majority of the respondents (60 %) have been received informations on Novel Corona Virus through Mobile and TV (Phone calls, Messages, TV News, Live Debate, Ads) and the remaining 20% includes Internet, Social network, News paper and friends.

How was the impact of unlock?

| | Percentage | Number |
|-----------|------------|--------|
| Very Much | 36 | 09 |
| Much | 28 | 08 |
| Medium | 16 | 04 |
| Low | 12 | 03 |
| Very Low | 8 | 02 |
| Total | 100 | 25 |

The table, shows the impact of unlock 1 and unlock 2 which had a huge positive result due to returning people to the market and business place. As 80 percent of the respondents have positive attitude ranging from very much to much and medium. Gradually lockdown played a key role in normalization of day to day life, though there has been risk of transmission of COVID-19 Virus, but still majority of the people are moving in the search of job to restore their livelihood.

How much government schemes benefit your family during pandemic?

| | Percentage | Numbers |
|-----------|------------|---------|
| Very Much | 56 | 14 |
| Much | 20 | 5 |
| Medium | 0.75 | 3 |
| Low | 0.5 | 2 |
| Very Low | - | - |
| Total | 100 | 25 |



Almost 2 percent of our respondents, did not receive any assistance and support from any organization. The data shows that 76 percent, of our respondents received assistance from either Government or Non-Governmental (organization during the lockdown phases (1-5 lockdown) at the starting time. Still some reports shows that the small NGOs helped more than the government

Did you face ration problem in your house during pandemic?

| Ration problem? | Percentage | Numbers |
|-----------------|------------|---------|
| Very Much | 28 | 7 |
| Much | 36 | 9 |
| Medium | 24 | 6 |
| Low | 12 | 3 |
| Very Low | - | - |
| Total | 100 | 25 |

As per the data receive pandemic time the ration problem was become too high and it is still 85% people are saying they have still have ration problem during unlock as the rush towards the ration shop of government was too high. As June 2021 report of the Stranded Workers Action Network on migrant worker distress during the second wave found that they had inadequate dry rations, no work and less than Rs 200 cash available.

Are you a victim of verbal abuse in your home?

| Category | % |
|----------|----|
| Yes | 48 |
| No | 52 |

As per the data found it shows that almost 48% female have effected from this in the rural area. As the rural area homes are having joint family they get protected but if we find the urban data according to secondary sources it grows up. Lost income and employment, among other factors, increase the risk of violence occurring as per the research. Of the additional ten studies assessing risk factors, findings indicate that being married, unemployed (for either the respondent or spouse), reporting lost household income, food insecurity, and spousal substance abuse tendencies increase risk of violence against women.



Photo: UN Women/Ganganjit Singh

RESULTS

The results of the survey revealed that high percentage of people respondent had positive impact of unlock about 80%.

There was high percentage of impact on women as they respondent positive towards the stressed they faced out while working outside during pandemic related to the risk of transmission of Covid19. 48% says that they are single earner women in the family from the age grouped of 21 to 30. As pandemic had taken many lives the rate rises.

76% of the respondent give positive response as they either benefitted from government schemes and by anganwadicentres.

As study of affordability if lockdown extended much, the results shows that in informal sector the data revealed that 68% have chosen the very much, much and medium category which can be concluded that they can afford the basic needs.

The 85% of people says that during lockdown they faced high ration problems as there are rush towards the government shops.

The data shows that 56% positive outcome of the respondents can afford liquid handwash and mask.

The overall data shows that the outcome of the socio economic problem faced by women in the rural area are high during the pandemic due to the above following responses. The questions asked whether the women's were aware of the laws made for them, the respondents percentage shows that no the 76% of women are not aware of Equality and employment & wages act, 56% of rural women not aware of the Maternal benefit act and further only domestic Violence law shows positive result of 60% who said yes. The scenario of Covid19 further increase the problems of women which also included their mental health and therefore our study conclude that the government, Anganwadicentre's, Ngo's, Awareness campaign related to the rights and laws of women is the need to cope up with this situation. Despite various schemes and programmes being run to improve the status of women, it appears that these have fallen short of the large need for empowering women on various fronts. This is both in terms of their outlays, outreach as well as the visible impact.



SUGGESTIONS

Policymakers ought to integrate gender research into the formulation of COVID-19 policies because, as the deadly disease progresses, there is an immediate need for gender-disaggregated evidence to better grasp how women and men are influenced by the virus. Understanding the effects of lockdown on women and girls may contribute to the production and adoption of other important policy initiatives. Likewise, identifying the gendered complexities of reducing instability and preserving supply chains for essential products is likely to contribute to positive results for all men and women.

From now onwards governments and Non governmental Organizations should collaborate and work for any similar outbreak of such Hazard in order to respond immediately of such Pandemic that can be a threat to the public.

Ministry of Women and Child Development -As the Ministry covers women and children it needs more funding. At least 50 percent of its budget should be allocated to women. A bi-annual report on the assessment of the status of women can be commissioned by the Ministry.

RashtriyaMahilaKosh (RMK) to provide micro-finance services to bring about the socio-economic upliftment of poor women.

National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW) to strengthen the overall processes that promote all-round Development of Women.

One Stop Centre to provide integrated support and assistance to women affected by violence. Scheme for Universalisation of Women Helpline intended to provide 24 hours immediate and emergency response to women affected by violence.

Sabla Scheme for holistic development of adolescent girls in the age group of 11-18 years.

In order to strengthen the process of gender budgeting the Ministry of Women and Child Development has been undertaking various capacity building measures for the officials of the State Governments by organising training programs/workshops regularly. In order to improve employability a separate Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has been created.

How can we combat the aftermath of COVID-19?

- Ensuring women's equal representation in all COVID-19 response planning and decisionmaking.
- Targeting women and girls in all efforts to address the socioeconomic impact of COVID-19.
- Integrating prevention efforts and services to respond to violence against women into COVID-19 response plans.
- Extend basic social protection to informal workers.
- Health systems strengthening and adequate/ increased health budget allocation.
- Capacity building of community level health workers to ensure continued access to family planning services, improved quality of care and counseling services to women.
- Strengthening counseling services through helplines, telemedicine services, community radios, chatbots and mobile services.
- Greater health awareness through behaviour change communication campaigns- stepping up advocacy and awareness campaigns, including targeting men at home.
- Ensuring psychosocial support for women and girls combatting mental health issues and stigma.
- Developing a public health response to end violence by providing preventive, curative and systematic support to the survivors of violence and early detection.

CONCLUSION

Women are mostly the main providers of their families, neighborhoods and health services, placing them at elevated risk of transmitting COVID-19. It is painful to see that marginalized section of the society including women, girls landless workers, lower caste groups and people with disability have been hard hit by this pandemic. At this juncture, it is important to provide them with immediate emergency relief, food/nutritional security and health services. It is high time that government must



join hands with big companies and industrialists and make the best use of their corporate social responsibility (CSR) funds in providing avenues to poor people particularly women so that they can sustain a livelihood. Banks need to be sensitized for providing loans to small and medium-sized companies led by women to restart their work rural area.

In order to combat violence against women, it is imperative that community-based groups like SHGs, youth clubs and other important stakeholders like ASHA, village council, Anganwadi workers need to be trained to take immediate action and report if any case of domestic violence happens in her village. Men and boys also need to be roped in for the prevention of gender-based violence and they should be sensitized to share household works in the family. The socio-economic research also shows that women were affected mentally also to address mental health issues stemming from the COVID 19 pandemic.

- Inclusion of psychological support services for women into primary health care
- Development of a comprehensive crisis prevention and intervention system including epidemiological monitoring, screening, referral and targeted intervention to reduce psychological distress
- Awareness campaigns to ensure vulnerable groups including women, are well informed about the availability and accessibility of mental health related services
- Increased investments in mental health research
- Building a cadre of trained professionals to strengthen mental health services.

In periods of crisis, where finances are stretched and systemic capability is reduced, women and girls experience unequal impacts with far-reaching effects that are only further compounded in the sense of fragility, violence and emergency situations. The hard-won advances for women's rights are now under attack.

Responding to the pandemic is not only about addressing long-standing inequality, but rather about creating a stable environment in the interests of all people at the core of recovery. Cash-transfer programs are the most widely used social assistance intervention. Sectors where women are a large proportion of workers, and where supply chains have been disrupted, should have adequate access to credit, loans, grants so they can retain the female work force. Similarly, disbursement procedures need to take into account women and girls' care obligations and possible informal status in their employment to make benefits accessible to them. Beyond this, the whole range of economic policies – for both immediate response and long-term recovery – needs to be designed and implemented with a gender lens. This includes removal of barriers that prevent full involvement of women in economic activities, equal pay and equal opportunities, social protection schemes that factor in existing biases, financing for women entrepreneurs and mechanisms to promote women's self-employment. Such economic responses would include both the public and private spheres. Equally, narrowing gender-based education gaps and ensuring women remain in and expand their participation in the formal labour market will play a significant role in providing many economies with the capacity to 'rebound' with stronger, more equitable and sustainable growth. It is imperative to consult, inform and negotiate with women while formulating the gender-responsive budget in the post-COVID-19 in order to achieve the goals of gender equality (SDG5) adopted by the United Nations as the 5th Sustainable Development Goal (SDG 2030) Engagement of key stakeholders and creating community safety nets.

The Women's Self Help Group (SHG) movement can be involved in developing a multi partner community based accountability framework at the ward, mohalla and village level. Including men and youth is vital.



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Questions for Respondents which have under taken during research.

This questionnaire are in the form of table of yes or no and in qualitative terms of Very much /Medium/ Low /Very Low.

How did you get awareness about COVID19?

- How many members in your family lost their job during pandemic?
- Did any of your male counterparts (brother/son/husband) help you in household work?
- How was the impact of unlock 1 & 2?
- What was the impact of reopening of alcohol shop in your city?
- How much do you feel stressed about covid19 while working outside?
- Are you a single earner in your family?
- How much government schemes benefit your family during pandemic?
- Are you agree if Lockdown extended much more?
- In your locality what was the impact of lockdown on females?
- Did you face ration problem in your house during lockdown?
- Are you a victim of verbal abuse in your home?
- Is it Affordable to get liquid handwash and mask?
- Are you aware of laws made for women ?

ISSN-0975-8879

VOL.12, NO. 12, JUNE 2021-2022



RESEARCH ZONE

A Referred Research Journal of Science & Humanities

PUBLISHED BY :

Shri Sai Baba Aadarsh Mahavidyalaya

(A Post Graduate College)

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संक्षेपिका-

वर्तमान परिप्रेक्ष्य में विश्व के अनेक देश पर्यटन को एक बृहद सफलताम उद्योग के रूप में अपना चुके हैं। एवं आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण से स्वयं को तुलनात्मक रूप में लगाताकर सुदृढ़ता की ओर अग्रसर करते धलते जा रहे हैं। अनेक देशों में तो पर्यटन ही उद्योग के रूप में अर्थोपार्जन का प्रमुख स्रोत है। पर्यटन जो कि प्राकृतिक, ऐतिहासिक, पुरातात्विक, साहसिक, धार्मिक जैसे अनेक स्वरूप में इस विश्व पटल पर स्थापित है, एवं सुव्यवस्थित मानव प्रयास एवं नियोजन के माध्यम से मनोरंजन एवं धनार्जन हेतु प्रमुख भूमिका का निर्वहन करता धलता जा रहा है। हमारा महान देश भारत जो कि एक ओर अपने अतीत कि अनेक गौरवशाली ऐतिहासिक धरोहरों एवं परंपराओं, रीति-रिवाजों एवं सस्कृति को अपने छाती में समेटे हुए है, वहीं दूसरी ओर देश की प्राकृतिक विरासत भी असीम एवं अतुलनीय है। भारत देश के छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य का सरगुजा संभाग अपनी प्राकृतिक, धार्मिक, सांस्कृतिक एवं कलात्मक क्षेत्र में अत्यंत समृद्ध है, एवं इन सभी क्षेत्रों के अन्तर्गत पर्यटन को उद्योग के रूप में सफलता पूर्वक स्थापित किए जाने की प्रबल संभावनाएं हैं।

की-वर्ड- सरगुजा संभाग, पर्यटन, ऑक्सीजन पार्क

प्रस्तावना-

सरगुजा संभाग के सरगुजा जिला मुख्यालय अम्बिकापुर में एक प्राकृतिक पर्यटन स्थल 'मां महामाया ऑक्सीजन पार्क' जो की स्थानीय लोगों के मध्य एक अत्यंत चिर-परिचित मनोरंजन स्थल के रूप में ख्याति लब्ध हो चुका है। पहाड़ी की गांध पर बसा यह छोटा सा स्थल यहाँ आगन्तुक पर्यटकों के लिए पर्यटन की स्वस्थ परम्परा का निर्वहन कर रहा है। आज से कुछ वर्षों पूर्व तक भी यह स्थल लोगों की पहुंच हेतु दुर्गम था, जिसका मुख्य कारण था यहाँ पर्यटकों को पर्यटन संबंधी सुविधाओं का प्राप्त ना होना। परंतु जब से यहाँ शासन द्वारा पर्यटन संबंधी सुविधाओं की स्थापना एवं विस्तार किया गया है, तब से यह स्थल न केवल स्थानीय पर्यटकों वरन् बाहरी पर्यटकों जो कि अम्बिकापुर एवं उससे जुड़े हुए पर्यटन क्षेत्रों में रुचि रखते हैं, उनके लिए भी एक महत्वपूर्ण एवं रुचिकर पर्यटन क्षेत्र के रूप में उभरता जा रहा है। सरगुजा जिला जहां मैनपाट नामक सुप्रसिद्ध पर्यटन स्थल है, जिसकी प्रसिद्धि एवं लोकप्रियता न केवल छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में वरन् पूरे देश में ख्यातिलब्ध हो चुकी है, वहीं इस जिले में अनेक छोटे-छोटे प्राकृतिक पर्यटन स्थल हैं, जो कि सरगुजा संभाग में पर्यटन उद्योग को सफलता पूर्वक स्थापित करने की संभावना को ठोस बल प्रदान करने में सक्रिय भूमिका का निर्वहन कर सकते हैं।

प्रयुक्त शोध प्रविधि -

प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र के लिए शोध कार्य जनजाति वाहुल्य सरगुजा संभाग के सरगुजा जिले में किया गया है। शोध कार्य के दौरान अध्ययन हेतु निम्नांकित समको का उपयोग किया गया है। द्वितीयक समको हेतु राज्य सरकार के सांख्यिकीय विभाग द्वारा प्रकाशित जिला सांख्यिकीय पुस्तिका जिला सरगुजा तथा राज्य सरकार के पर्यटन विभाग द्वारा प्रकाशित प्रशासकीय प्रतिवेदन एवं छत्तीसगढ़ पर्यटन मंडल द्वारा प्रकाशित बोशर का उपयोग किया गया है। प्राथमिक समको को प्राप्त करने हेतु साक्षात्कार, प्रश्नावली, अवलोकन, अनुसूची तथा व्यक्तिगत अध्ययन पर विशेष

बल दिया गया है। शोध विषयक आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए जिले के महत्वपूर्ण प्राकृतिक पर्यटन स्थल 'मा महामाया ऑक्सीजन पार्क' पर शोध कार्य किया गया है। क्षेत्र से जुड़े हुए पर्यटन के जानकारी व स्थानीय निवासियों से सूचनाओं के प्राप्ति हेतु साक्षात्कार, अनुसूची एवं वृत्तिक अभियान शोध प्रविधि का उपयोग किया गया है। पर्यटन स्थल की समुचित जानकारी एवं तथ्यपरक विश्लेषण हेतु शोधार्थी द्वारा अवलोकन पद्धति का प्रयोग सर्वाधिक मुख्यता से किया गया है।

उद्देश्य-

छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य के सरगुजा सभाग के समस्त पर्यटन स्थलों को चिन्हांकित करते हुए जिसमें 'मा महामाया ऑक्सीजन पार्क' भी शामिल है। पर्यटन उद्योग की स्थापना एवं समाजना का अभियान करना है। प्रस्तुत शोध पर के माध्यम से 'मा महामाया ऑक्सीजन पार्क' को पर्यटन उद्योग के अन्तर्गत एक प्रमुख अंग बनाने हेतु स्वयं का सुझाव एवं निष्कर्ष प्रस्तुत करना है।

पर्यटन स्थल मा महामाया ऑक्सिजन पार्क-

सरगुजा जिला जिसका कुल क्षेत्रफल 5191.19 वर्ग किमी. है। कुल क्षेत्रफल में वनक्षेत्र 1440.15 वर्ग किमी. है। सरगुजा जिला मुख्यालय अम्बिकापुर में शहर से मात्र 2 किमी. की दूरी पर स्थित शारदा द्वारा स्थापित 'मा महामाया ऑक्सीजन पार्क' अम्बिकापुर शहर के स्थानीय लोगों एवं बाहरी आगन्तुक पर्यटकों के स्वस्थ मनोरंजन हेतु पसंदीदा स्थल सा बन चुका है। अम्बिकापुर विकासखण्ड के अन्तर्गत आने वाले ग्राम पंचायत खैरवार के ग्राम बघियाचुओं में स्थित यह स्थल कुछ समय पूर्व तक भी यहां के स्थानीय लोगों के पहुंच से भी लगभग दूर ही था परंतु शासन द्वारा यहां 'मा महामाया ऑक्सीजन पार्क' की स्थापना करने से आज यह स्थल स्थानीय लोगों की जानकारी में आ गया है एवं स्थानीय लोगों के माध्यम से ही यह बाहरी पर्यटकों के आकर्षण का भी केंद्र बन चुका है। यद्यपि पर्यटन के दृष्टिकोण से 'मा महामाया ऑक्सीजन पार्क' को बनाने व विकसित करने की यह योजना वर्तमान में भी प्रगति पर है परंतु जितना निर्माण कार्य यहां हो चुका है वह भी नि संदेह यहां घुमने आने वाले पर्यटकों को मनोरंजन व सुकून प्रदान करने हेतु पर्याप्त है। इस स्थल की सबसे बड़ी जो विशेषता है वह है इस स्थल का माता महामाया के मंदिर के अत्यंत समीप होना जिसके वजह से इसकी महत्ता कई गुना बढ़ जाती है। मा महामाया जो न केवल अम्बिकापुर शहरवासियों के लिए वरन् संपूर्ण छत्तीसगढ़ जारियों की परम पूजयिता व आराध्य देवी है। उनके विख्यात व अत्यंत जागरूक मंदिर के पास स्थित बघियाचुओं पहाड़ पर शासन द्वारा 'मा महामाया ऑक्सीजन पार्क' बनाया गया है। यह योजना पर्यटन के दृष्टिकोण से अत्यंत लाभकारी है। इस स्थल का भ्रमण पर्यटकों में स्फूर्ति भरने वाला एवं मनोरंजक है। पहाड़ी जो की शहर से लगी हुई है ऐसा लगता है मानो शहर की रक्षा करने हेतु एक ओर की दीवार है और इस स्थल का इस पहाड़ की चोटी पर स्थित होना इस स्थल की सुंदरता को चार चांद लगाता है। प्रातः काल और संध्याकाल में 'मा महामाया ऑक्सीजन पार्क' में रहते हुए अम्बिकापुर शहर को उपर से निहारना अद्भुत अनुभव व सुकून देता है। इस स्थान पर खड़े होकर संपूर्ण अम्बिकापुर शहर को उपर से निहारा जा सकता है। शाम को व रात को इस स्थान पर खड़े होकर देखने से लगता है मानो रोशनी में नहाया हुआ जगमगाता हुआ अम्बिकापुर शहर में आकाश से रौकड़ों-हजारों तारे जमीन पर उतरकर अपनी रोशनी व चमक बिखेर रहे हों। इस स्थान तक पहुंचने हेतु मुख्य मार्ग हम राबकी आरक्या माता माहामाया के मंदिर से ठीक सामने से होकर जाता है अतः इस स्थल तक जाने वाले पर्यटक सर्वप्रथम माता महामाया के चरणों में अपना नमन अर्पित करते हैं एवं उनके आशीर्वाद को प्राप्त कर इस स्थान की रीर हेतु पहाड़ की चढ़ाई करते हैं। ग्राम बघियाचुओं का यह पहाड़ स्थानीय लोगों में मा महामाया पहाड़ के रूप में भी चर्चित है। इस स्थल तक पहुंचने का एक और मुख्य मार्ग श्रीगढ़ होते हुए भी है, जो की अम्बिकापुर-रायगढ़ मुख्य मार्ग पर लुधकी घाट से बोहा पहले स्थित है।

अधिकापुर नगर निगम द्वारा रूट क्रमांक-3 के अन्तर्गत बस स्टॉप भी ऑक्सीजन पार्क के पास बनाया गया है। बसों की लगातार आवाजाही शुरू होने से निःसंदेह पर्यटकों की सुविधा इस स्थान पर पहुंच के दृष्टिकोण से बढ़ेगी। यद्यपि इस स्थल तक पहुंच हेतु पहाड़ व पहाड़ी जंगल के मध्य से स्थानीय निवासियों के नित्य आवागमन द्वारा पगडंडिया भी निर्मित है। ऐसे पर्यटक जो रोमांचक व थका देने वाला पर्यटन का आनंद लेना चाहते हैं वे इन पगडंडियों के माध्यम से भी 'मां महामाया ऑक्सीजन पार्क' तक पहुंचते हैं। यद्यपि जब बघियाचुआँ पहाड़ के इस स्थान पर 'मां महामाया ऑक्सीजन पार्क' का निर्माण नहीं हुआ था तब भी स्थानीय लोग इस स्थान पर सैर सपाटे हेतु आया करते थे। घनी झाड़ियों एवं वृक्षों के मध्य बने पगडंडियों पर चलकर लोग इस स्थान पर पहुंचते थे एवं स्वास्थ्यवर्धक वातावरण में स्वस्थ पर्यटन का आनंद उठाते थे। वर्तमान में इस स्थान पर शासन द्वारा कई बेंच टावर, पिकनिक मनाने हेतु स्थल, छायादार भवन इत्यादि का निर्माण किया जा चुका है। जो कि पर्यटकों की सुविधा को ही ध्यान में रखकर बनाया गया है। मुख्य बेंच टावर को दो मंजिला बनाया गया है, जिसके सतहों को वृक्षों के तनों का सुंदर स्वरूप प्रदान किया गया है।

स्टील की रेलिंग्स इसकी सुंदरता व शोभा में वृद्धि करते हैं। शाम ढलने पर रीशनी की अत्यंत सुंदर व्यवस्था सांसारिक मन के माध्यम से की गई है। रीशनी की व्यवस्था इतनी मनामोहक है कि बरबस ही पर्यटकों का मन मोह लेती है। जिन छोटे-छोटे स्तंभों पर प्रकाश की व्यवस्था की गई है उन्हें भी वृक्षों के तनों का सुंदर स्वरूप प्रदान किया गया है। सागीन व नीम जैसे वृक्षों को यहां सुंदरता से रोपित किया गया है। इनकी टडी एवं इस स्थान के नाम ऑक्सीजन पार्क को सघनता में कारगर सिद्ध करते हैं। बच्चों के क्रीडा के लिए सुंदर हरी घास की लॉन और झुले इस स्थान की सुंदरता को और बढ़ाते हैं। बास एवं बेल से बने छोटे-छोटे पर अत्यंत सुंदर जलपानगृह यथा आमतौर पर पर्यटकों को अपनी ओर लगातार आकर्षित करते हैं। इस स्थान की एक प्रमुख विशेषता है प्राचीन काल से रखे हुए घटानों के समूह जो संख्या में तो बहुत कम है परंतु इस स्थान की सुंदरता व आकर्षण को बढ़ाने में इसका एक प्रत्वक्ष योगदान है। यहाँ आने वाला कोई पर्यटक शायद ही ऐसा हो जो इस स्थल तक आने के पश्चात् इन घटानों पर चढ़कर अधिकापुर शहर की खूबसूरती को न निहारता हो। स्थानीय लोग इन घटानों को हाथी पखाना के नाम से भी संबोधित करते हैं।

शासन द्वारा इस स्थान पर काकीट की सड़क का निर्माण किया गया है यह सड़क इस स्थान के आकर्षण को और बढ़ा रहे हैं। इस स्थान से थोड़ी दूर पर जो सड़क श्रीगढ की ओर जाती है वही लगभग 1 कि.मी. की दूरी पर पहाड़ के उपर ही एक प्राचीन तालाब है। स्थानीय लोगों के अनुसार यह तालाब राजवाड़ा कालीन है स्थानीय लोग इस तालाब को राजामुढा के नाम से पुकारते हैं। वर्तमान में इस तालाब के जल का प्रयोग स्थानीय लोग रोजमर्रा की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने हेतु करते हैं। पहाड़ की ऊँचाई पर स्थित इस तालाब का अपना ही एक विशेष आकर्षण है एवं इस तालाब के ठीक पास से होकर शासन द्वारा निर्मित डामरीकृत सड़क से होकर जब कोई पर्यटक 'मां महामाया ऑक्सीजन पार्क' तक लिए जाता है, अथवा वहाँ से होकर वापस आता है तो बरबस ही उसके कदम थोड़ी देर के लिए ही सही इस तालाब की सुंदरता को निहारने हेतु रुक पड़ते हैं। कमल के फूलों से आच्छादित यह तालाब निःसंदेह प्रकृति के गोद में बसा एक सुंदर वरदान सा प्रतीत होता है। पहाड़ के मध्य यह तालाब पिकनिक मनाने वालों के लिए एक परांदिदा स्थल है। ग्राम बघियाचुआँ में पक्की सड़क, पानी, बिजली इत्यादि की व्यवस्था शासन द्वारा की जा चुकी है जो निःसंदेह पर्यटकों के आशानुरूप उनकी अपेक्षाओं को पूरा करने में सहायक बन रहे हैं। ग्राम बघियाचुआँ में ही स्थानीय आदिवासियों का एक बड़ा वर्ग काफी पूर्व से निवासरत है, जिनकी संस्कृति की अपनी पृथक् पहचान है, इनमें रुचि रखने वाले पर्यटकों हेतु भी यह स्थान अत्यंत उपयुक्त है। यद्यपि सरगुजा जिला पर्यटन के दृष्टिकोण से अत्यधिक समृद्ध है। क्योंकि मैनपाट जैसा प्रतिष्ठित पर्यटन स्थल इसी जिले में स्थित है। मैनपाट जिले छत्तीसगढ का इको प्वाइंट भी कहा जाता है जो कि समुद्र तल से 1099 मीटर की ऊँचाई पर स्थित है। मैनपाट में ईको टूरिज्म के विकास हेतु वनमंडलाधिकारी, दक्षिण सरगुजा के माध्यम से विभिन्न

पर्यटन विकास कार्य संपादित कराये गये है। एवं पर्यटन मंडल के द्वारा रिसार्ट का निर्माण कार्य किया गया है। शोधकार्य के दौरान यह ज्ञात हुआ की मैनपाट की सैर करने वाले अधिकांश पर्यटक रात्रिकालीन विश्राम अभिकापुर शहर में ही करते है। और यह स्थल 'मा महामाया ऑक्सीजन पार्क' अभिकापुर शहर से लगा हुआ होने की वजह से प्रत्येक पर्यटक को एक नया पर्यटन स्थल भी मिल जाता है तथा उसके आवश्यकतानुसार प्रत्येक वस्तु शहर से प्राप्त हो जाती है एवं सुविधाएँ भी अभिकापुर शहर से प्राप्त हो जाती है। यद्यपि पर्यटन के दृष्टिकोण से मुख्य स्थल पर अभी कुछ विकास कार्य और किया जाना आवश्यक है जैसे निवास की उत्तम व्यवस्था। परंतु फिर भी यह कहना सही होगा कि शहर से लगा होने की वजह से इन थोड़ी बहुत कमियों को आसानी से दूर किया जा सकता है। हालांकि शोध कार्य उपराल एक बात पर विशेष बल दिया सकता है वह है कि पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने के उद्देश्य से यदि इस स्थान तक पहुंच हेतु रोपवे सुविधा यदि शासन द्वारा शुरू की जाती है तो यह कहना शायद ही अतिशयति होगा कि यह जिले के मुख्य पर्यटन स्थलों में से एक होगा। शोध कार्य के दौरान जब इस स्थान पर पर्यटन उद्योग की स्थापना का अध्ययन किया गया तब यह सर्वेक्षण के माध्यम से ज्ञात हुआ कि मा महामाया मंदिर के सामने यदि रोपवे व्यवस्था 'मा महामाया ऑक्सीजन पार्क' शुरु किया जाये तो मंदिर जाने वाले भक्तों में से अधिकांश विशेषकर बुजुर्गों एवं बच्चों में भी रोपवे के माध्यम से 'मा महामाया ऑक्सीजन पार्क' तक पहुंचने की उत्सुकता बनी रहेगी। विशेषकर अभिकापुर शहर में आने वाले ऐसे लोग जो माता महामाया के दर्शन के विशेष उद्देश्य लिए हुए अभिकापुर शहर में आते है। माता के दर्शन उपराल एक बार तो रोपवे के माध्यम से बधियाचुआँ पहाड की चोटी पर पहुंचने की उत्सुकता रखेंगे और चोटी पर स्थित 'मा महामाया ऑक्सीजन पार्क' पर पहुंचने के उपराल जब वो अभिकापुर शहर की सुंदरता को निहारेंगे तो नि सदेह यह शहर उन्हें अपना सा लगेगा और भक्तों व पर्यटकों के मन में यहां आने की चाह बारम्बार होगी। अंग्रेजी में कहा जाता है "माउथ पब्लिसिटी इज द बेस्ट पब्लिसिटी" नि सदेह यह कथन इस स्थान के लिए तब सत्य साबित होगा जब बाहरी आगन्तुक पर्यटक इस स्थान की विस्तृत की व्याख्या अपने मुख से अपने साथियों से करेंगे।

निष्कर्ष परिणाम एवं व्याख्या-

शोध कार्य कार्य के उपराल इस तथ्य को निष्कर्ष के रूप में स्पष्टत कहा जा सकता है, कि आने वाले समय में यह पर्यटन स्थल 'मा महामाया ऑक्सीजन पार्क' सरगुजा सभाग के पर्यटन नक्शे पर अपनी एक विशिष्ट पहचान सुनिश्चित करेगा। शहर की भीड़ एवं व्यस्तता से थोड़ी दूर स्थित यह प्राकृतिक उपादान अभिकापुर शहर की एक और पहचान बनता जा रहा है। विशेषकर वाम उस के छोटे बच्चों के लिए तो यह स्थान स्वस्थ मनोरंजन का एक प्रमुख स्थान बन चुका है। अभिकापुर शहर में स्थित होने के कारण यह स्थान न केवल स्थानीय वरन् बाहरी पर्यटकों के भी पहुंच के अंदर है। वर्ष के कुछ विशेष दिनों में तो यह स्थान पर्यटकों से भरा रहता है। विशेषकर उत्सव त्योहारों एवं नववर्ष के अवसर पर यहां पर्यटकों का सर्वाधिक जमावडा रहता है। वाहनों के पार्किंग की व्यवस्था भी सुचारु ढंग से की गई है और पार्किंग शुल्क भी उचित है। क्षेत्र विशेष में लिया जाने वाला प्रवेश शुल्क भी उचित है तथा घाय-नारता की व्यवस्था भी क्षेत्र विशेष में उत्तम है। यद्यपि शोध कार्य के दौरान यह ज्ञात हुआ कि नारतों में धजन की प्रकारों को और बढ़ाए जाने की आवश्यकता है तथा इस तथ्य को भी सुनिश्चित किया जाना होगा कि नारतों के साथ-साथ भोजन की उपलब्धता को भी बारह-मासी बनाए रखना होगा। स्थल विशेष तक की पहुँच मार्ग में इस स्थल को प्रचारित करता हुआ बोर्ड/बैनर इत्यादि को भी प्रमुखता के साथ स्थापित किया जाना होगा। अभिकापुर रेल्वे स्टेशन एवं बस अड्डे पर इस स्थान की जानकारी देता हुआ बैनर बोर्ड लगाये जाने की आवश्यकता है। अनेक मकतमन जा मा महामाया के दर्शन हेतु आते है, परंतु उन्हें ऑक्सीजन-पार्क की जानकारी प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से बहुत कारगर सिद्ध होगा। शोध कार्य के दौरान यह तथ्य स्पष्टत उजागर हुआ कि यहाँ आगन्तुक पर्यटकों को यहाँ की स्थानीय आदिवासियों एवं निवासियों द्वारा निर्मित सरगुजिहा कलाकृतियों को भी यदि विक्रय हेतु उपलब्ध कराया जाये तो इस अत्यंत अच्छा प्रतिदाद प्राप्त होगा। कई पर्यटकों को स्थानीय धजनो की कमी भी महसूस होती है, इसे भी यहाँ के धजनो में विक्रय हेतु उपलब्ध कराया जाना भी पर्यटन के क्षेत्र में एक सकारात्मक

कदम उठाना होगा वर्तमान परिषद में सेल्फीजोन भी मुफ्त से बनाया जाना चाहिए होगा तथा संगठन आयोजनों हेतु एक खुला मंच भी इस स्थान पर स्थापित किया जा सकता है जो कि निरंतर इस क्षेत्र की लोकप्रियता को जन-जन तक पहुंचाने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाएगा। अतः इस कार्य को जोर देकर कहा जा सकता है कि आने वाले समय में सरगुजा जिले का यह स्थान सरगुजा संभाग में पर्यटन उद्योग को स्थापित करने के लिए महती भूमिका का निर्वहन करेगा।

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Impact Factor-7.675 (SJIF)

ISSN-2278-9308

B.Aadhar

Peer-Reviewed & Refereed Indexed

Multidisciplinary International Research Journal

December-2021

ISSUE No- (CCCXXIX) 329- B

WOMEN'S STATUS : PROBLEMS & SOLUTIONS



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This Journal is Indexed in :
Scientific Journal Impact Factor (SJIF)
Cosmos Impact Factor (CIF)
International Impact Factor Services (IIFS)



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वर्तमान में पंडो जनजाति में महिलाओं की स्थिति का अध्ययन छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य के कोरिया जिले के संकरपुर ग्राम पंचायत के विशेष सन्दर्भ में।

बिककी राम

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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 आदिवासियों जनजाति और उनकी सभ्यता और संस्कृति ने हमेशा से लोगों को अपनी तरफ आकर्षित किया है, इनकी में एक पंडो जनजाति जो अपने खुद को एकलव्य का वंशज बताते हैं और देश के पहले राष्ट्रपति डॉक्टर राजेन्द्र प्रसाद का इन्हें दत्ताक पुत्र भी कहा जाता है। पंडो जनजाति में महिलाओं की स्थिति आज भी प्राचीन काल जैसा ही है यह अपनी प्राचीन सभ्यता और संस्कृति को ही जीवन का आधार मानकर समाज में प्रचलित है।

प्रस्तावना:-

वर्तमान भारत में महिलाओं की स्थिति में विह्वली कुछ सदियों में कई बड़े बदलाव का सामना किया है प्राचीन काल में पुरुष के साथ वंशवरी की स्थिति में लेकर मध्ययुगीन काल के निम्न स्तरीय जीवन और साथ ही कई सुधारकों द्वारा समाज अधिकारों को बढ़ावा दिए जाने तक भारत में महिलाओं का इतिहास काफी गंभीर रहा है। आधुनिक भारत में महिलाएं राष्ट्रपति, प्रधानमंत्री, लोकसभा अध्यक्ष, का प्रतिपक्ष का नेता कलेंक्टर, प्रोफेसर, आदि जैसे शीर्ष पदों पर आसीन हुई है। परन्तु पंडो जनजाति में महिलाओं की स्थिति में कुछ खास परिवर्तन देखने को नहीं मिला है पंडो जनजाति में महिलाएं आज भी अपनी पुरानी मान्यताओं और रीति रिवाजों के साथ अपना जीवन व्यतीत कर रहे हैं, इस जनजाति के लोगों के घरों में दो दरवाजे होते हैं, एक की लंबाई और चौड़ाई सामान्य घरों जैसी होती है और दूसरे दरवाजे की लंबाई लगभग तीन से चार फिट और चौड़ाई लगभग दो फिट होती है।

वर्तमान आधुनिक भारत में महिलाएं खुले समाज की तरह जीवन व्यतीत कर रही हैं और समाज के सभी सांस्कृतिक कार्यों में भाग ले रही हैं पेरियट्टस और बच्चे के जन्म के समय में भी महिलाएं कहीं भी आ जा सकती हैं वैवाहिक और पश्चात्तिक स्तर में भी महिलाएं अपने आप को उच्च स्थान में रखती हैं और वह शिक्षा को उच्च स्तर प्राप्त कर कार्यों पर भी नौकरों करने का साहस रखती हैं देश के किसी भी कोने में यह अपनी जीवन व्यतीत कर सकती हैं और नौकरी करने का अधिकार भी रखती हैं। पंडो जनजाति में महिलाएं जब बच्चे का जन्म देने वाली होती है या उसके पेरियट्टस चल रहे होते हैं तो उस महिला को छोटे से कमरे में रहने के लिए मजबूर होना पड़ता है। इस दौरान महिला किसी निज को हाथ नहीं लगाती, क्योंकि इस जनजाति समाज के लोगों का मानना है कि अगर महिला इस दौरान किसी निज को हाथ लगा देगी तो वो अपवित्र हो जाएगी और उनके देवी देवता नागज हो जाएंगे। पेरियट्टस को प्राकृति ने महिलाओं के साथ जोड़ा है, लेकिन पंडो समाज के पुरुष की सोच इसके विपरीत है, उनका मानना है कि इस दौरान महिलाएं अपवित्र रहती हैं और वह इस स्थिति में घर में प्रवेश करेगी तो उनके देवी



देवता नाराज हो जाएंगे इसी कारण यह घर में ही किसी एक कमरे बन्द रहती है। घर के अन्य सदस्य उनके हाथ का पानी तक नहीं पीते।

समाज सेवी महिलाएं पंडो महिलाओं को सामाजिक भ्रम को लेकर जागरूक करने का प्रयास करती है, लेकिन उन्हें अब तक कोई खास सफलता नहीं मिल सकी। इस मामले पर जिला कलेक्टर का कहना है कि पंडो समाज के लोग अपने परम्पराओं को नहीं छोड़ते पर सरकार की तरफ से जागरूकता करने का अभियान चलाया जाता रहता है।

शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में भी महिलाओं का हाल बहुत ही दयनीय अवस्था पर है पंडो समाज में महिलाओं को उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त करने का अधिकार नहीं मिल पाता है वह अपनी पारम्परिक रीति रिवाजों में बन्ने होने के कारण शिक्षा से मुक्त हो जाते है। इस जनजाति के पुरुष वर्ग भी ज्यादा शिक्षा ग्रहण नहीं किये होते है ये सभी कृषि कार्यों में संलग्न रहते है। पंडो जनजाति का निवास स्थान अधिकतर जंगली पहाड़ों में होता है ये नगरीय स्थान से बहुत दूर रहते है और नगर तक जाने के कोई साधन व्यवस्था नहीं होती है इस लिए अपनी शिक्षा को प्राथमिक तक ही सीमित रखते है।

वैवाहिक और परिवारिक स्थान में भी पंडो जनजाति के महिलाओं की प्रस्थिति निम्न मानी जाती है विवाह के लिए उन्हें पर अपनी पसन्द का नहीं मिलता पर वे जो मुख्या होते है वह उनकी विवाह पारम्परिक रीति रिवाजों के माध्यम से करते है। और उनका परिवारिक प्रस्थिति पितृसत्तात्मक होता है जिसमें महिलाओं की स्थिति घर की चार दिवारी पर रहकर घर के मुख्या की सेवा करना होता है। पंडो जनजाति की महिलाएं घर के आस – पास बाड़ी बनाकर फल, फुल, वधा उगाते है और पशुपालन कार्यों में ग्रस्त रहते है।

छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य आदिवासी बहुल राज्य है यहाँ अनेक प्रकार के जनजाति निवास करते है जैसे उराव, सधाव, पैकरा, गोडी, गोड़, बैगा, पंडो, विडावार, भैना, मुंडा, कमार, हल्वा, खैरवार, धनवार, नगेशिया आदि इसी तरह ४२ जनजातियाँ निवास करती है। कुछ जनजाति अपने चरम स्तर तक पहुँच गये है वह जंगलों के निवास को छोड़ कर नगरीय समाज की ओर बढ़ रहे है और उच्च शिक्षा ग्रहण कर अपने पारम्परिक रीति रिवाजों में परिवर्तन कर रहे है वर्तमान में छत्तीसगढ़ की उराव जनजाति, गोड़ जनजाति के लोगों का विकास बहुत ही तेजी से बढ़ रहा है उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त कर और सरकारी योजनाओं का लाभ लेकर यह जनजाति विकास के पथ पर है। परन्तु पंडो जनजाति अपने पारम्परिक रीति रिवाजों को छोड़ ही नहीं सकते उनके समुदाय में कोई परिवर्तन अभी तक देखने को नहीं मिला है यह नगरीय समाज की ओर बढ़ ही नहीं पा रहे है। पंडो जनजाति में महिलाओं का स्तर बहुत निम्न और दयनीय अवस्था पर है जिस प्रकार अन्य जनजाति के महिलाओं का स्तर उच्च अवस्था पर है वहीं पंडो जनजाति के महिलाओं की स्थिति उनसे निम्न है।

अध्ययन का महत्व—:

भारतीय समाज में विभिन्न जनजातियों का पाया जाना हमारी सांस्कृतिक धरोहर है। आधुनिक युग की खोज उपभोगवाद पर आधारित है। किन्तु आदिम इतिहास के सन्दर्भ में आदिम जनजातियों का अध्ययन करना भी आधुनिक समाज की आवश्यकता है। ये आदिम आदिवासी जनजाति जंगलों में निवास करती है, जंगल ही इनका जीवन है, आधुनिकता की चकानों से कोसों दूर हैं। कभी-कभी ऐसा लगता है कि ये जनजाति अपने जंगली वातावरण में ही मदमस्त जीवन व्यापन करने के लिए बनी हैं।

छत्तीसगढ़ की पहचान है आदिवासी, इनके दम पर जिंदा हैं परंपराएं छत्तीसगढ़ और छत्तीसगढ़िया। पंडो छत्तीसगढ़ की एक जनजाति है, भारत सरकार द्वारा छत्तीसगढ़ के लिए जारी



अनुसूचित जनजाति की सूची में भारिया, भूमिया, भुइहार के साथ दर्शाई गई है। विशेष पिछड़ी जनजाति को प्रदान की जाने वाली सुविधाओं के समकक्ष सुविधा पट्टे जनजाति को भी प्रदान करने के लिए छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य सरकार द्वारा आदेश जारी किया गया है।

प्रस्तुत अध्ययन में पट्टे जनजाति में महिलाओं की स्थिति का अध्ययन छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य के कोरिया जिले के संकरपुर ग्राम पंचायत के सन्दर्भ में किया गया है जिसमें अध्ययन का महत्व निम्न लिखित है—

- अध्ययन के महत्व में यहां पर निवासरत पट्टे जनजाति में महिलाओं की स्थिति अन्य जनजाति से दयनीय है।
- पट्टे जनजाति में महिलाएं अपने घरेलू कार्यों तक ही सीमित रहना पसन्द करती है। वह बाहर के वातावरण में नहीं जाना चाहती है।
- पट्टे जनजाति में महिलाएं जब उनके पति घर के बाहर काम करने जाते हैं तब वह दिन भर घर में विभिन्न प्रकार के कला प्रदर्शित करती है जैसे टोंकरी, सुपा आदि का निर्माण।
- पूजा पाठ देवी देवताओं में महिलाएं सम्पूर्ण भागीदारी होती है।
- साक्षरता के सन्दर्भ में महिलाएं कम भागीदारी होती है यह प्राथमिक तक ही शिक्षा ग्रहण किये रहते है और कई महिलाएं पढ़ाई से चर्चित रहती है।
- महिलाएं पूरा समय घरेलू कार्यों में ही व्यस्त रहती है वह देश दुनिया से कोई मतलब नहीं रखती है।

अध्ययन का उद्देश्य:—

सामाजिक शोध का सबसे महत्वपूर्ण चरण उद्देश्य निर्धारण है जिनको आकार पर सामाजिक शोध को वैज्ञानिक बनाने के साथ — साथ एक दिशा प्रदान की जाती है। प्रस्तुत शोध छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य के कोरिया जिले के बैकुण्ठपुर तहसील के अन्तर्गत झूमका डेम के किनारे बसे एक छोटी बस्ती संकरपुर ग्राम पंचायत में निवासरत पट्टे जनजाति में वर्तमान में महिलाओं की स्थिति के अध्ययन के उद्देश्य निम्नलिखित है—

- अध्ययन का उद्देश्य वर्तमान में महिलाओं की स्थिति का पता लगाना।
- वर्तमान महिलाओं की सामाजिक, आर्थिक पृष्ठभूमि का अध्ययन करना।
- पौरियुद्ध के दौरान महिलाओं की वर्तमान स्थिति का पता लगाना।
- शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में महिलाओं की क्या रुचि है उसे ज्ञात करना।
- पट्टे जनजाति में महिलाएं आज भी पारम्परिक गति रीतियों से परे है कि उनका मन शहरी क्षेत्र की ओर बढ़ रहा है उसे ज्ञात करना।
- महिलाएं आज भी सस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम में शराय का सेवन करती है या नहीं अध्ययन का प्रमुख उद्देश्य है।
- विवाह प्रणाली में महिलाओं को जीवन साथी बनने का अधिकार है या नहीं
- व्यवसाय के क्षेत्र में महिलाओं की रुचि के बारे में जानना।

अध्ययन के स्रोत:—

किसी भी शोध के लिए तथ्यों का संकलन आवश्यक है, तथ्यों के संकलन के साथ ही उनका विज्यसनीय एवं सार्थक होना भी आवश्यक है। तभी शोध की वास्तविकता उभरकर सामने आती है। प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र में मैंने प्राथमिक और द्वितीयक प्रकार के स्रोतों का उपयोग किया गया है। प्राथमिक स्रोत के अन्तर्गत साक्षात्कार, धार्तात्वाप, अवलोकन पद्धति का प्रयोग किया गया है। मैंने द्वारा द्वितीयक स्रोत के अन्तर्गत विषय से सम्बन्धित सामग्री, प्रकाशित लेख, शोध रिपोर्ट,



पुस्तकें, पत्र-पत्रिकाएं जनजाति विभाग द्वारा जारी किये गये लेख, इन्टरनेट आदि का उपयोग किया गया है।

अध्ययन क्षेत्र का परिचय—

प्राचीनकाल में छत्तीसगढ़ दक्षिण कौसल का एक अंग था। कुछ विद्वानों ने इसे कौसल तथा महाकौसल का नाम दिया है। प्राचीन ग्रंथों में छत्तीसगढ़ को महाकातर तथा दण्डकारण्य भी कहा गया है। ब्रिटिश काल में अधिकारिक रूप में १७९५ के विल्हामपुर गजेटियर में छत्तीसगढ़ भाव्य का प्रयोग मिलता है। साहित्यकार श्री हींगलाल के अनुसार कलचुरी जो चेदिशागढ़ व अपभ्रंश भी कहलाते थे के नाम पर यह क्षेत्र चेदिसगढ़ कहलाया। बाद में यही नाम छत्तीसगढ़ हो गया।

वर्तमान छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य की प्रथम संकल्पना व मुन्दरलाल शर्मा ने की थी। मध्यप्रदेश पुनर्गठन विधेयक सन् २००० का लोकसभा एवं राज्यसभा में पारित होने के उपरांत महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अनुमोदन उपरांत ०१ नवम्बर सन् २००० को भारत के २६वें राज्य के रूप में छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य का गठन हुआ, जिसकी राजधानी रायपुर को बनाई गई।

वर्तमान छत्तीसगढ़ में अभी २८ जिले हैं मुख्यमंत्री भूपेश चवेल ने राजधानी रायपुर में पुलिस परेड ग्राउंड में आयोजित स्वतंत्रता दिवस के मुख्य समारोह में प्रदेशवासियों के लिए ऐतिहासिक सौगात का ऐलान किया, भूपेश चवेल ने स्वतंत्रता दिवस पर झंडा वटन के बाद प्रदेश की जनता को संबोधित करते हुए छत्तीसगढ़ में जिलों का पुनर्गठन करते हुए चार नए जिले पठित करने की घोषणा की जिसमें मोहला-मानपुर, सबती, सारंगढ़-चिलाईगढ़ और मनेन्द्रगढ़ नाम से नए जिले बनाए जाएंगे जिसमें १८ नए तहसील के गठन की भी घोषणा की गौरतलब है चार नए जिले को मिलाकर अब छत्तीसगढ़ में ३२ जिलों की संख्या होगी। चार नए जिलों में से मनेन्द्रगढ़ कोरिया का ही एक भाग है।

भारतीय जनगणना २०११ अनुसार छत्तीसगढ़ की कुल जनसंख्या २,५५,४०,१९६ थी। राज्य में स्त्री पुरुष अनुपात ९९१ है। जनसंख्या का घनत्व १८९ व्यक्ति प्रति वर्ग कि०मी० है। राज्य में साक्षरता का प्रतिशत ७१.०४ है। राज्य में ग्रामीण नागरीय जनसंख्या का अनुपात २३:७३ है।

२०११ के अनुसार कोरिया जिले की कुल आबादी ६५८९१७ है, लिंगानुपात ९६८ साक्षरता दर ७०.६४ प्रतिशत, क्षेत्रफल प्रति वर्ग किलो मीटर ६६०४ और घनत्व प्रति वर्ग किलो मीटर १०० है। २०२१ में कोरिया जिले की अनुमानित जनसंख्या ८३०५६५ होगी। जिसमें पुरुष की जनसंख्या ४२१९३६ एवं महिलाओं की जनसंख्या ४०८६२९ होगी।

क्षेत्र का अध्ययन कोरिया जिले के वैकुण्ठपुर तहसील के अन्तर्गत घूमका डेम के पास एक पहाड़ी और जंगलों के बीच चम्पा सकरपुर ग्राम पंचायत के सन्दर्भ में किया गया। यहां पर अधिकतर पंडों जनजाति ही निवासरत है जिसका मुख्य व्यवसाय कृषि और मजदूरी करना है। पंडों के अलावा नगेसिया जनजाति परिवार कम मात्रा में है।

महिलाओं के समक्ष चुनौतियां:—

अध्ययन के दौरान यह पाया गया कि महिलाओं को ५० प्रतिशत स्थानीय स्वशासन में आरक्षण मिल जाने के बाद भी उनके समक्ष चुनौतियां हैं— एक तो वह निर्णय निर्णय रूप से नहीं ले पाती है यह बन्द समाज की तरह अपनी जीवन व्यतीत करती है राजनीति क्षेत्र में भी उनकी भागीदारी कम होती है। पंचायत चुनाव से पहले, चुनाव के समय एवं चुनाव के बाद हिंसा, जात-घात, गुटबाजी का माहौल महिलाओं को निरुत्साहित करता है। जो महिलाओं के लिए बहुत बड़ी चुनौती है।

**सुझाव—:**

प्रस्तुत अध्ययन पंडो जनजाति में महिलाओं की स्थिति का अध्ययन छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य के कोरिया जिले के बैनगुण्डपुर तहसील के अनामर्त झुमका डेम के किनारे बसे एक छोटी बस्ती संकरपुर ग्राम पंचायत के सन्दर्भ में में मूलाय —

महिलाओं को अपनी उच्च स्थिति को ऊपर उठाने के लिए स्वयं में आत्मनिर्भरता का होना अति आवश्यक है उन्हें अपने प्रति सजग रहना होगा। और महिला संगठन एवं शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में महिलाओं को सजग रहना होगा परिवार और विवाह के निर्णय में भी महिलाओं को उच्च स्थान मिलना चाहिए। राजनीति क्षेत्र और संस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमों में महिलाओं को भाग देना चाहिए। महिलाओं को यह अधिकार मिलना चाहिए की यह भी अन्य जनजाति के महिलाओं की तरह पढ़ने लिखने और नौकरी व्यवसाय के लिए शहर की ओर प्रस्थान कर सकें और अपने भविष्य को ऊंचा उठा सकें।

निष्कर्ष:—

किसी भी राष्ट्र की प्रगति का मुख्य बिन्दु है वहां के महिलाओं की स्थिति। हमें नारियों को ऐसी स्थिति में पहुंचा देना चाहिए जहां अपनी समस्याओं को अपने हिसाब से स्वयं सुलझा सके। हमें नारी शक्ति को उद्धारक नहीं बल्कि उनके संरक्षक और सहायक बनना चाहिए। भारतीय नारियां जीवन किन्हीं भी नारियों की भांती अपनी समस्याओं को सुलझाने की क्षमता रखती हैं, बस जहाँ है है कि उन्हें उपायुक्त अवसर देने की, इसी अवसर पर महिलाओं को उज्जवल भविष्य की संभावनायें हैं।

सन्दर्भ ग्रन्थ सूची:—

- १ डा. टी. के वैष्णव : छत्तीसगढ़ की अनुसूचित जनजाति महिलाएं, आदिमजाति अनुसंधान एवं प्रशिक्षण संस्थान, रायपुर २००९
- २ प्रशासकीय प्रतिवेदन : छत्तीसगढ़ शासन वर्ष २०१९-२० आदिम जाति तथा अनुसूचित जाति विकास विभाग
- ३ डॉ. धर्मवीर महाजन और डॉ (श्रीमती) कमलेश महाजन: जनजातीय समाज का समाजशास्त्र, विद्येक प्रकाशन जवाहर नगर, दिल्ली—७
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Impact Factor-7.675 (SJIF)

ISSN-2278-9308

B.Aadhar

Peer-Reviewed & Refereed Indexed

Multidisciplinary International Research Journal

December-2021

ISSUE No- (CCCXXIX) 329- J

Sciences, Social Sciences, Commerce, Education, Language & Law



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Role of e-commerce in today's business

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Abstract

After the tremendous advances that have occurred in the areas of trade and traffic markets, companies and products, multiple and diverse and the intensification of competition among these companies to achieve profit emerged e-commerce as a means of modern trade, which contributed significantly to change the future of business and contributed by facilitating the process of buying and selling electronic in increasing the efficiency of companies and strengthen its competitive position and contributed through its role in the marketing of electronic products company to facilitate access to the products and services by customers at the time and the speed limit and reduce the cost of the company's products to a minimum. So will highlight in this research on electronic commerce and its benefits and challenges it faces and its role in reducing costs, which are suffering the majority of companies from high whether depleted or non-depleted and even people who own capital are few and want to enter the world of commerce, has opened an e-commerce field in front of them not only the owners of huge money only. Therefore, the vast contribution in reducing costs has become the main theme in this research.

Introduction

E-commerce means using the Internet and the web for business transactions and/or commercial transactions, which typically involve the exchange of value (e.g. money) across organizational or individual boundaries in return for products and services. Here we focus on digitally enabled commercial transactions among organizations and individuals.

E-business applications turn into e-commerce precisely, when an exchange of value occurs. Digitally enabled transactions include all transactions mediated by digital technology and platform, that is, transactions that occur over the Internet and the web.

Hence, e-tailing is a subset of e-commerce, which encapsulates all "commerce" conducted via the Internet. It refers to that part of e-commerce that entails the sale of product merchandise and does not include sale of services, namely railway tickets, airlines tickets and job portals.

E-Commerce – History of E-Commerce

Early Development:

The history of E-commerce begins with the invention of the telephone at the end of last century. EDI (Electronic Data Interchange) is widely viewed as the beginning of e-commerce if we consider e-commerce as the networking of business communities and digitalization of business information. Large organizations have been investing in development of EDI since sixties. It has not gained reasonable acceptance until eighties. The meaning of electronic commerce has changed over the last 30 years.

Originally, electronic commerce meant the facilitation of commercial transactions electronically, using technology such as Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) and Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT). These were both introduced in the late 1970s, allowing businesses to send commercial documents like purchase orders or invoices electronically. The growth and acceptance of credit cards, automated teller machines (ATM) and telephone banking in the 1980s were also forms of electronic commerce. Another form of E-commerce was the airline and railway reservation system.

Online shopping, an important component of electronic commerce was invented by Michael Aldrich in the UK in 1979. The world's first recorded business to business was Thomson Holidays in 1981. The first recorded Business to consumer was Gateshead SIS/Tesco in 1984. During the 1980s, online shopping was also used extensively in the UK by auto manufacturers such as Ford, General Motors and Nissan. The systems used the switched public telephone network in dial up and leased line modes.

From the 1990s onwards, electronic commerce would additionally include enterprise resource planning systems (ERP), data mining and data warehousing. An early online information



marketplace, including online consulting, was the American Information Exchange, another pre Internet online system introduced in 1991. In 1990 Tim Berners-Lee invented the World Wide Web and transformed an academic telecommunication network into a worldwide everyday communication system called internet/www(dot)Commercial enterprise on the Internet was strictly prohibited until 1991.

Although the Internet became popular worldwide around 1994 when the first internet online shopping started, it took about five years to introduce security protocols and DSL allowing continual connection to the Internet. By the end of 2000, many European and American business companies offered their services through the World Wide Web. Since then people began to associate a word "E-commerce" with the ability of purchasing various goods through the Internet using secure protocols and electronic payment services.

The Internet and the Web:

The Internet was conceived in 1969, when the Advanced Research Projects Agency (a Department of Defense organization) funded research of computer networking. The Internet could end up like EDI without the emergence of the World Wide Web in 1990s. The Web became a popular mainstream medium (perceived as the fourth mainstream medium in addition to print, radio and TV) in a speed which had never been seen before. The Web users and content were almost doubled every a couple of months in 1995 and 1996.

E-Commerce – 5 Major Types: Business-to-Business, Business-to-Consumer, Business-to-Government, Consumer-to-Consumer and Mobile Commerce The major different types of E-Commerce are:

- I. Business-to-Business (B2B);
- II. Business-to-Consumer (B2C);
- III. Business-to-Government (B2G);
- IV. Consumer-to-Consumer (C2C);
- V. Mobile Commerce (M-Commerce)

Type # I. Business to Business (B2B):

1. Business to Business or B2B refers to E-Commerce activities between businesses.
2. In E-Commerce B2B, transactions are usually carried out through Electronic Data Interchange or EDI. EDI is an automated format of exchanging information between businesses over private networks.
3. EDI is composed of standards that enable businesses' computers to conduct transactions with each other, without human intervention.
4. For Example- Manufacturers and wholesalers are B2B companies.

Type # II. Business to Customer (B2C):

1. Business to Customer or B2C refers to E-Commerce activities that are focused on consumers rather than on businesses.
2. For instance, a book retailer would be a B2C company such as Amazon.com.

Type # III. Customer to Business (C2B):

1. Customer to Business or C2B refers to E-Commerce activities, which use reverse pricing models where the customer determines the price of the product or services.
2. For example – tele workers and online auctions are C2B processes.

Type # IV. Customer to Customer (C2C):

1. Customer to Customer or C2C refers to E-Commerce activities, which uses an auction style model.
2. Customers are also the business and C2C enables customers to directly deal with each other. An example of this is peer auction giant, E Bay.

Type # V. M-Commerce (Mobile Commerce):

1. M-commerce (mobile commerce) is the buying and selling of goods and services through wireless technology i.e., handheld devices such as cellular telephones and personal digital assistants. Japan is seen as a global leader in m-commerce.
2. As content delivery over wireless devices becomes faster, more secure and scalable, some believe that m-commerce will surpass wire line e-commerce as the method of choice for digital commerce transactions. This may well be true for the Asia-Pacific where there are more mobile phone users than there are Internet users.

E-Commerce – Need in Modern Business Era: Wider Audience, Cost Efficiency, Faster Information and Enhanced Service

Electronic commerce, known as E-Commerce, occurs daily when sellers and buyers use the internet to conduct business transactions. Technology makes it possible for anyone to buy or sell practically anything online.

The study of following factors show the need for E-Commerce in modern business era:

1. **Wider Audience-** The internet provides businesses, access to millions and millions of people. A 2010 survey by Internet World Stats showed there are 266,244,500 internet users in North America. On the World Wide Web, companies move beyond geographic limits to reach wider audience.

2. **Cost Efficiency-** At the beginning of the internet age in the 1990s, creating websites was a costly undertaking. As the years passed, building websites became less and less expensive. In fact, small businesses can now build their own sites.

3. **Faster Information-** The information superhighway permits speedy exchange of data across the world, which also means new information, is available faster.

4. **Enhanced Service-** Development of E-Commerce equipped domestic providers to offer more services to clients.

E-Commerce – Business Applications: Sale, Purchase of Goods, Real Estate Market, Online Banking, Delivery of Goods, Import and Export, E-Tailing and a Few Others Following are the major business application areas where E-Commerce is used widely:

1. Sale, Purchase of Goods:

By using E-Commerce, consumers can buy the various products and services from the different manufacturers. Industries can purchase raw materials, components etc. using E-Commerce. Sellers can sell their products by using E-commerce.

2. Real Estate Market:

Online real estate services are provided by websites that show listing of houses, shops and flats put up for sale and rent. Online real estate sites play supporting role for property dealers.

Now builders can use virtual reality technology on their website to demonstrate three dimensional floor plans to buyers. This helps real estate companies to attract buyers. So transactions normally can be initiated online but materialize offline in a face to face contact of parties. Many websites are providing online real estate services.

3. Online Banking:

Online Banking is also known as electronic banking, Net banking, virtual banking and internet banking online banking is defined as automated delivery of new and traditional banking products and services through electronic and interactive communication channels. Customers can access online banking services by using electronic devices like personal computer, laptop, palmtop, ATM, kiosks etc.

4. Delivery of Goods:

E-Commerce allows the delivery of products. For example, the computer software is directly downloaded by the software manufacturer on computer of the customer.

5. Import and Export:

Electronic payments are playing a great role in import and export business. The internet has simplified the import and export business. By using E-commerce importers can make enquiries about the products, their manufacturers, price, quality, other terms and conditions etc.

Exporters can also make enquiries about suitable customers. Payments can be made by electronic modes including digital means like internet payment or internet money transfer.

6. Supply Chain Management:

A supply chain is a set of relationships between a number of companies who have a symbiotic relationship with each other in that one company supplies commodities or services to other companies which, in turn, supply commodities or services to other companies, and so on.

An important point about an application such as this one is that information should be kept confidential as it flows across the internet.

7. E-Tailing:

E-tailing refers to retailing over the internet. Thus an e-tailer is a B2C business that executes a transaction with the final consumer. E-tailers can be pure play businesses like amazon(dot)com or



businesses that have evolved from a legacy business. Tesco(dot)com E-tailing is a subset of e-commerce.

E-Commerce – Threats to Present Day E-Commerce and Its Solution Major threats to present day e-commerce may be listed thus:

i. Money Thefts E-commerce services are about transactions, and transactions are very largely driven by money. This attracts hackers, crackers and everyone with the knowledge of exploiting loopholes in a system. Once a link in the armor is discovered, they feed the system (and users) with numerous bits of dubious information to extract confidential data (phishing)

This is particularly dangerous as the data extracted may be that of credit card numbers, security passwords, transaction details etc. Also, Payment gateways are vulnerable to interception by unethical users. Cleverly crafted strategies can siphon a part or the entire amount being transferred from the user to the online vendor

ii. Identity thefts Hackers often gain access to sensitive information like user accounts, user details, addresses, confidential personal information etc. It is a significant threat in view of the privileges one can avail with a false identity. For instance, one can effortlessly login to an online shopping mart under a stolen identity and make purchases worth thousands of dollars

He/she can then have the order delivered to an address other than the one listed on the records. One can easily see how those orders could be received by the impostor without arousing suspicion. While the fraudsters gain, the original account holder continues to pay the price until the offender is nabbed

iii. Threats to the system Viruses, worms, Trojans are very deceptive methods of stealing information. Unless a sound virus protection strategy is used by the e-commerce Solutions firm, these malicious agents can compromise the credibility of all e-commerce web solution services. Often planted by individuals for reasons known best to them alone, viruses breed within the systems and multiply at astonishing speeds. Unchecked, they can potentially cripple the entire system.

Solutions:

The following precautionary steps might prove to be helpful:

i. Authentication:

Most notable are the advances in identification and elimination of non-genuine users. E-commerce service designers now use multi-level identification protocols like security questions, encrypted passwords (Encryption), biometrics and others to confirm the identity of their customers. These steps have found wide favour all around due to their effectiveness in weeding out unwelcome access.

ii. Intrusion Checks:

The issue of tackling viruses and their like has also seen rapid development with anti-virus vendors releasing strong anti-viruses. These are developed by expert programmers who are a notch above the hackers and crackers themselves. Firewalls are another common way of implementing security measures. These programmes restrict access to and from the system to pre-checked users/access points

iii. Educating Users:

E-commerce is run primarily by users. Thus, E-commerce service providers have also turned to educating users about safe practices that make the entire operation trouble free. Recent issues like phishing have been tackled to a good extent by informing genuine users of the perils of publishing their confidential information to unauthorized information seekers.

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Impact Factor-7.675 (SJIF)

ISSN-2278-9308

B.Aadhar

Peer-Reviewed & Refereed Indexed

Multidisciplinary International Research Journal

December-2021

ISSUE No- (CCCXXIX) 329- II

Sciences, Social Sciences, Commerce, Education, Language & Law



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Parasitic Diseases Deepshikha Dubey

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Abstract

Despite the considerable progress of medicine, parasitic diseases still pose a great threat to human health and life. Among parasitic diseases, those transmitted by vectors, mainly arthropods, play a particular role. These diseases occur most frequently in the poorest countries and affect a vast part of the human population. They include malaria, babesiosis, trypanosomiasis, leishmaniasis and filariasis. This study presents those vector-transmitted diseases that are responsible for the greatest incidence and mortality of people on a global scale. Attention is focused primarily on diseases transmitted by mosquitoes, flies, Hemiptera and ticks

Introduction

Parasites are among the oldest organisms existing in nature, occurring throughout the world. Their presence has been discovered even in fossil sponges millions of years old [1]. Parasitism is a form of antagonistic coexistence of two organisms of which one derives benefits while the second suffers damage. Parasites have developed a whole range of adaptations to their hosts which ensures that they achieve maximum benefits. The host is used as a source of food and also as the living environment of a parasite. These types of interactions usually lead to the onset of pathological states in the host's body. Epidemiologists estimate that at least three fourths of living organisms are infected by various parasites.

As a result of adaptation to a parasitic mode of life, some organisms present an interesting way of transmission involving the use of various vectors. The vectors are usually arthropods which transmit parasitic organisms from one organism to others, e.g. from animals to people. Parasite transmission occurs mainly through blood sucking by an infected insect or acarine. Parasite transmission may also take place when a vertebrate ingests the infected organism of a transmitter or through wound contamination by insect excretions containing invasive forms of a parasite.

Parasite

A parasite is an organism that lives within or on a host. The host is another organism. The parasite uses the host's resources to fuel its life cycle. It uses the host's resources to maintain itself. Parasites vary widely. Around 70% trusted source are not visible to the human eye, such as the malarial parasite, but some worm parasites can reach over 30 meters in length. Parasites are not a disease, but they can spread diseases. Different parasites have different effects.

Endoparasite

These live inside the host. They include heartworm, tapeworm, and flatworms. An intercellular parasite lives in the spaces within the host's body, within the host's cells. They include bacteria and viruses. Endoparasites rely on a third organism, known as the vector, or carrier. The vector transmits the endoparasite to the host. The mosquito is a vector for many parasites, including the protozoan known as Plasmodium, which causes malaria.

These feed on other parasites in a relationship known as hyperparasitism. A flea lives on a dog, but the flea may have a protozoan in its digestive tract. The protozoan is the hyperparasite.

Types

There are three main types of parasites.

Protozoa: Examples include the single-celled organism known as Plasmodium. A protozoa can only multiply, or divide, within the host.

Helminths: These are worm parasites. Schistosomiasis is caused by a helminth. Other examples include roundworm, pinworm, trichina spiralis, tapeworm, and fluke.

Ectoparasites: These live on, rather than in their hosts. They include lice and fleas.

Symptoms

There are many types of parasite, and symptoms can vary widely. Sometimes these may resemble the symptoms of other conditions, such as a hormone deficiency, pneumonia, or food poisoning.

Symptoms that might occur include:

- I skin bumps or rashes
- II weight loss, increased appetite, or both
- III abdominal pain, diarrhea, and vomiting
- IV sleeping problems
- V anemia
- VI aches and pains
- VII allergies
- VIII weakness and general feeling unwell
- IX fever

Human parasites

Many types of parasites can affect humans. Here are some examples of parasites and the diseases they can cause.

Acanthamoebiasis

This tiny amoeba can affect the eye, the skin, and the brain. It exists all over the world in water and soil. Individuals can become infected if they clean contact lenses with tap water.

Babesiosis

This disease that comes from parasites that are spread by ticks. It affects the red blood cells. The risk is highest in summer in the Northeast and upper Midwest of the United States.

Balantidiasis

This is passed on by *Balantidium coli*, a single-cell parasite that usually infects pigs but can, in rare cases, cause intestinal infection in humans. It can be spread through direct contact with pigs or by drinking contaminated water, usually in tropical regions.

Blastocystosis

This affects the intestines. The blastocystis enters humans through the fecal-oral route. A person can get it by eating food or drink contaminated with human or animal feces where the parasite is present.

Coccidiosis

This affects the intestines. Coccidia is passed on through the fecal-oral route. It is found around the world. It can also affect dogs and cats, but these are different kinds. Dogs, cats, and humans cannot normally infect each other.

Amoebiasis

This is caused by the parasite *Entamoeba histolytica*. It affects the intestines. It is more likely in tropical regions and in areas with high population density and poor sanitation. It is transmitted through the fecal-oral route.

Giardiasis

Giardia, or "beaver fever" affects the lumen of the small intestine. If humans ingest food or water contaminated with feces, dormant cysts may infect the body.

Isosporiasis or cryptosporidiosis



This disease is caused by Trusted Source the *Cystoisospora belli*, previously known as *Isospora belli*. It affects the epithelial cells of the small intestine. It exists worldwide and is both treatable and preventable. It is passed on through the fecal-oral route.

Leishmaniasis

This is a disease that is passed on by parasites Trusted Source of the *Leishmania* family. It can affect the skin, the viscera, or the mucous membranes of the nose, mouth, and throat. It can be fatal. The parasite is transmitted by types of sandflies.

Primary amoebic meningoencephalitis (PAM)

This is passed on through Trusted Source a free-living amoeba known as *Naegleria fowleri*. It affects the brain and the nervous system, and it is nearly always fatal within 1 to 18 days. It is transmitted through breathing in contaminated soil, swimming pools, and contaminated water, but not from drinking water.

Malaria

Different types of plasmodium affect the red blood cells. It exists in tropical regions and is transmitted by the *Anopheles* mosquito.

Rhinospodiosis

This is caused by *Rhinospodidium seeberi*. It mainly affects the mucous of the nose, conjunctiva, and urethra. It is more common in India and Sri Lanka but can occur elsewhere. Polyps result in nasal masses that need to be removed through surgery. Bathing in common ponds can expose the nasal mucous to the parasite.

Toxoplasmosis

This is a parasitic pneumonia caused by the parasite Trusted Source *Toxoplasma gondii*. It affects the liver, heart, eyes and brain. It occurs worldwide. People can become infected after ingesting raw or undercooked pork, lamb, goat, or milk, or through contact with food or soil that is contaminated with cat feces.

A person with a healthy immune system will not usually have symptoms, but it can pose a risk during pregnancy and for those with a weakened immune system.

Trichomoniasis

Also known as "trich" this is a sexually transmitted infection (STI) caused by the parasite *Trichomonas vaginalis*. It affects the female urogenital tract. It can exist in males, but usually without symptoms.

Trypanomiasis (Sleeping sickness)

This is passed on when the tsetse fly transmits a parasite Trusted Source of the *Trypanosoma* family. It affects the central nervous system, blood, and lymph. It leads to changes in sleep behavior, among other symptoms, and it is considered fatal without treatment. It can cross the placenta and infect a fetus during pregnancy.

Chagas disease

This affects the blood Trusted Source, muscle, nerves, heart, esophagus and colon. It is transmitted through an insect bite. Over 300,000 people in the U.S. have the parasite that can lead to this disease.

Worms

Worms, or helminth organisms, can affect humans and animals.

Anisakiasis: This is caused by worms that can invade the intestines or the stomach wall. The worms are passed on Trusted Source through contaminated fresh or undercooked fish and squid.

Roundworm Ascariasis, or a roundworm infection, does not usually cause symptoms, but the worm may be visible in feces. It enters the body through consuming contaminated food or drink.



Raccoon roundworm: *Baylisascaris* is passed on through raccoon stools. It can affect the brain, lungs, liver, and intestines. It occurs in North America. People are advised not to keep raccoons as pets for this reason

Clonorchiasis: Also known as Chinese liver fluke disease, this affects the gall bladder. Humans can become infected after ingesting raw or poorly processed or preserved freshwater fish

Hookworm: These can cause intestinal disease. They lay their eggs in soil and the larvae can penetrate the skin of humans. Early symptoms include itching and a rash. They are most common in damp places with poor sanitation.

Ectoparasites

These are parasites that live on the outside of the body, such as fleas

Bedbug: These can affect the skin and vision. They are found all over the world. Sharing clothing and bedding can spread infection. They may be present in newly rented accommodation and hotel rooms.

Body lice: These are common worldwide. Infection can spread through sexual activity, skin-to-skin contact, and sharing bedding or clothing

Crab lice: These affect the pubic area and eyelashes. They are common all over the world and spread through sexual activity, skin to-skin contact, and sharing bedding or clothing.

Demodex: These affect the eyebrow and eyelashes. They are common all over the world and can spread through prolonged skin contact

Scabies: This affects the skin. It is common all over the world and can spread through sexual activity, skin to skin contact, and sharing bedding or clothing.

Screwworm: This is transmitted by a fly, and it affects skin and wounds. It is found in Central America and North Africa.

Head lice: These live on the scalp and affect the hair follicles. They are common all over the world and spread through head-to-head contact. A reaction to their saliva causes itching

Prevention

To increase your chance of avoiding parasites:

- find out which kind are prevalent in your area or in locations you may travel
- take precautions, for example, using insect repellent in places where mosquitoes are common
- be careful to eat only well-cooked fish and meat
- when traveling, drink only water from bottles with a sealed top
- take care when bathing in fresh-water lakes or rivers

Conclusions

It could be supposed that as we live in the 21st century, when the advances of medicine are so great, and our knowledge in this area has constantly been growing, these parasites should not be any problem for us. However, in spite of that, they are among the oldest organisms in the world, they are doing extremely well in the fight for survival, and they still remain in many respects a mystery for us. The parasites listed in this study have an ally against whom it is difficult to fight. This ally is the insects that are vectors of parasitic diseases. These insects occur in huge numbers, reproduce rapidly, and move quietly. They can very quickly and efficiently transmit a parasite to us, often painlessly and often during our sleep

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Impact Factor-7.675 (SJIF)

ISSN-2278-9308

B.Aadhar

Peer-Reviewed & Refereed Indexed

Multidisciplinary International Research Journal

December-2021

ISSUE No- (CCCXXIX) 329- G

Sciences, Social Sciences, Commerce, Education, Language & Law



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Nickel Toxicity Effect On Environment

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Abstract

Nickel is a metal of widespread distribution in the environment; there are almost 100 minerals of which it is an essential constituent and which have many industrial and commercial uses. Nickel and nickel compounds belong to the classic noxious agents encountered in industry but are also known to affect non-occupationally exposed individuals. The general population may be exposed to nickel in the air, water and food. Inhalation is an important route of occupational exposure to nickel in relation to health risks. Most nickel in the human body originates from drinking water and food, however, the gastrointestinal route is of lesser importance, due to its limited intestinal absorption. The toxicity and carcinogenicity of some nickel compounds (in the nasal cavity, larynx and lungs) in experimental animals, as well as in the occupationally exposed population, are well documented. The objective of this paper is to summarize the current overview of the occurrence and sources of nickel in the environment, and the effect of this metal and its compounds on living organisms. As this topic is very broad, this review is briefly concerned with the toxicokinetics of nickel, its health effects and biological monitoring.

Introduction

Nickel is a nutritionally essential trace metal for at least several animal species, micro-organisms and plants, and therefore either deficiency or toxicity symptoms can occur when, respectively, too little or too much Ni is taken up. Although a number of cellular effects of nickel have been documented, a deficiency state in humans has not been described [1-6]. Nickel and nickel compounds have many industrial and commercial uses, and the progress of industrialization has led to increased emission of pollutants into ecosystems. Although Ni is omnipresent and is vital for the function of many organisms, concentrations in some areas from both anthropogenic release and naturally varying levels may be toxic to living organisms [6-8]. Inhalation exposure in occupational settings is a primary route for nickel-induced toxicity, and may cause toxic effects in the respiratory tract and immune system [9]. The exposure of the general population to nickel mainly concerned oral intake, primarily through water and food, as a contaminant in drinking water or as both a constituent and contaminant of food [7, 10]. It is also known to affect nonoccupationally exposed individuals, especially those handling stainless steel and nickel-plated articles of everyday use, because nickel is a common sensitizing agent with a high prevalence of allergic contact dermatitis [1, 11, 12]. This paper presents a current overview of the occurrence and sources of nickel in different parts of the environment (air, water, soil, food) with particular emphasis on Polish measurements, as well as the effect of nickel on living organisms.

Occurrence and Sources

Nickel (Ni) is the 24th most abundant element in the Earth's crust, comprising about 3% of the composition of the earth. It is the 5th most abundant element by weight after iron, oxygen, magnesium and silicon. It is a member of the transition series and belongs to group VIII B of the periodic table along with iron, cobalt, palladium, platinum and five other elements. Nickel is a naturally occurring element that can exist in various mineral forms. As a member of the transition metal series, it is resistant to corrosion by air, water and alkali, but dissolves readily in dilute oxidizing acids. Natural nickel is a mixture of five stable isotopes; nineteen other unstable isotopes are known. Although it can exist in several different oxidation states, the prevalent oxidation state



under environmental conditions is Ni(II), nickel in the +2 valence state. Other valences (-1, +1, +3, and +4) are also encountered, though less frequently [9, 10, 13].

Nickel and nickel compounds have many industrial and commercial uses. Most nickel is used for the production of stainless steel and other nickel alloys with high corrosion and temperature resistance. Nickel metal and its alloys are used widely in the metallurgical, chemical and food processing industries, especially as catalysts and pigments. The nickel salts of greatest commercial importance are nickel chloride, sulphate, nitrate, carbonate, hydroxide, acetate and oxide [14, 15].

Nickel is one of many trace metals widely distributed in the environment, being released from both natural sources and anthropogenic activity, with input from both stationary and mobile sources. It is present in the air, water, soil and biological material. Natural sources of atmospheric nickel levels include wind-blown dust, derived from the weathering of rocks and soils, volcanic emissions, forest fires and vegetation. Nickel finds its way into the ambient air as a result of the combustion of coal, diesel oil and fuel oil, the incineration of waste and sewage, and miscellaneous sources [10, 14-18]. Environmental sources of lower levels of nickel include tobacco, dental or orthopaedic implants, stainless steel kitchen utensils and inexpensive jewellery [4]. General population is exposed to nickel from various sources. Smoking presents a significant form of exposure. The research was conducted in period 2000-2003 in Institute of Public Health in Nis. The samples of tobacco and cigarettes (127 samples) were both domestic and imported, and samples of biological material (123 blood samples and 147 urine samples) were taken from occupationally unexposed persons (smokers and non-smokers). The analyses were performed by electrothermal atomization technique, by Perkin Elmer AAS M-1100. The results obtained, revealed a high content of nickel in cigarettes (2.32-4.20 mg/kg) and in tobacco (2.20-4.91 mg/kg) regardless of the kind and the origin of tobacco. Nickel content in the blood of smokers (0.01-0.42 microg/l, median 0.07 microg/l) was higher than in the blood of non-smokers (0.01-0.26 microg/l, median 0.06 microg/l) although this difference was not statistically significant ($p > 0.05$). In the urine of smokers (< 0.01 -8.20 microg/l, median 1.20 microg/l) there was a significantly higher concentration of nickel than in the urine of non-smokers (< 0.01 -4.60 microg/l, median 0.50 microg/l), $p < 0.05$. The exposure of smokers to nickel through tobacco smoke was high regardless of the kind and the origin of tobacco and cigarettes. The content of nickel in tissue fluids established by biomonitoring shows that smokers can be far more exposed to this carcinogenic substance than non-smokers and that health risks for smokers are higher in this context.

ENVIRONMENTAL LEVELS AND HUMAN EXPOSURE

Air

Nickel concentrations in remote areas are in the range of 1-3 ng/m³, whereas concentrations in rural and urban air range from 5 to 35 ng/m³. It has been estimated that non-occupational exposure via inhalation is 0.2-1.0 µg/day in urban areas and 0.1-0.4 µg/day in rural areas (Bennett, 1984). The mainstream smoke of one cigarette contains about 0.04-0.58 µg of nickel (IARC, 1990).

Water

Nickel concentrations in groundwater depend on the soil use, pH, and depth of sampling. The average concentration in groundwater in the Netherlands ranges from 7.9 µg/litre (urban areas) to 16.6 µg/litre (rural areas). Acid rain increases the mobility of nickel in the soil and thus might increase nickel concentrations in groundwater (IPCS, 1991). In groundwater with a pH below 6.2, nickel concentrations up to 980 µg/litre have been measured (RIVM, 1994). In Canada, the median nickel level in drinking-water supplies was below the detection limit of 2 µg/litre, the maximum level observed was 69 µg/litre (Méranger et al., 1981). In drinking-water in the USA, 90% of all samples (n = 2503) contained ≤ 10 µg/litre, and 97% had nickel concentrations of ≤ 20 µg/litre (ATSDR, 1996). In Europe, reported nickel concentrations in drinking-water were generally below 10 µg/litre (IPCS, 1991). Nickel levels below 1 µg/litre have been reported from Denmark and



Finland (Punsar et al., 1975; Gammelgaard & Andersen, 1985). Average dissolved nickel concentrations in surface water in the rivers Rhine and Meuse are below 7 µg/litre (RIWA, 1994). Increased nickel concentrations in groundwater and municipal tap water (100–2500 µg/litre) in polluted areas and areas in which natural nickel was mobilized have been reported (McNeely et al., 1972; Hopfer et al., 1989). Water left standing overnight in plumbing fittings plated with chromium on a base of nickel contained a nickel concentration up to 490 µg/litre, but low values were obtained after flushing, and there was considerable variation from time to time and from tap to tap (Andersen et al., 1983). Certain stainless steel well materials were identified as the source of increased nickel concentrations in groundwater wells in Arizona, USA. Mean nickel levels were 8–395 µg/litre, in some cases, nickel levels were in the range 1–5 mg/litre (Oakley & Korte, 1996).

Food

Since nickel is usually measured in food as total nickel, there is uncertainty as to the chemical form, although it is normally considered to be in the form of complex bound organic nickel, which may be less bioavailable than other forms (EU, 2004). Nickel levels in food are generally in the range 0.01–0.1 mg/kg, but there are large variations (Booth, 1990; Jorhem & Sundström, 1993; Dabeka & McKenzie, 1995; Fødevaredirektoratet, 2000). Higher median levels of nickel (0.1–0.4 mg/kg) were found in wholemeal products (Smart & Sherlock, 1987; Fødevaredirektoratet, 2000), whereas markedly higher levels (1–6 mg/kg) were found in beans, seeds, nuts, and wheat bran (Smart & Sherlock, 1987; Jorhem & Sundström, 1993). Even higher nickel levels (8–12 mg/kg) were found in cacao (Smart & Sherlock, 1987). Stainless steel cooking utensils (e.g., oven pans, roasting pans) contributed markedly to the levels of nickel in cooked food, sometimes exceeding 1 mg/kg in meat (Dabeka & McKenzie, 1995), although there may be some questions regarding analytical contamination in this study. In contrast, Flint & Packirisamy (1995) found only minor increases in nickel concentrations in acid foodstuffs when new stainless steel pans were used. Daily dietary intakes of nickel were 0.14–0.15 mg in the United Kingdom in 1981–1984 (Smart & Sherlock, 1987), 0.082 mg in Sweden in 1987 (Becker & Kumpulainen, 1991), 0.16 mg (mean, 95% fractile, 0.27 mg) in Denmark.

NICKEL IN DRINKING-WATER 4 (Fødevaredirektoratet, 2000), and 0.16 mg in the USA (Myron et al., 1978). The dietary intake of nickel in a Canadian study ranged from 0.19 mg/day for 1- to 4-year-old children to 0.406 mg/day for 20- to 39-year-old males. The nickel intake for 20- to 39-year-old women was on average 0.275 mg/day (Dabeka & McKenzie, 1995). Dietary nickel intake by 0- to 12-month-old infants was on average 0.005 mg/kg of body weight per day (equal to 0.038 mg/day). Infants fed evaporated milk were exposed to 0.004 mg/kg of body weight per day, whereas infants fed soy-based formula were exposed to 0.010 mg/kg of body weight per day (Dabeka, 1989). Nickel is found in both human and cow's milk at concentrations reported to range from 0.001 to over 0.1 mg/litre, although concentrations in studies in the USA indicate levels in the region of 0.015 mg/kg (EU, 2004). USFDA (2000) estimated an intake of 0.134 mg/day based on data from the northeastern part of the USA. As nuts and beans are important sources of protein for vegetarians, this population group can be expected to have a markedly higher intake of nickel than that reported in the studies cited above. The nickel intake of eight volunteers ingesting normal diets averaged 0.13 mg/day (range 0.06–0.26 mg/day), compared with 0.07 mg/day (range 0.02–0.14 mg/day) when diets containing low nickel levels were consumed. When food rich in nickel was ingested, the daily intake was 0.25 mg/day (range 0.07–0.48 mg/day) (Veien & Andersen, 1986). A duplicate-diet study of vegetarians in the United Kingdom indicated an average dietary intake of nickel of 0.17 mg/day (FSA, 2000). There is a great deal of concordance between the different studies of dietary intake, with the overall assessment that diet provides less than 0.2 mg/day. Soil Nickel is generally distributed uniformly through the soil profile but typically accumulates at the surface from deposition by industrial and agricultural activities. Nickel may present a major problem



in land near towns, in industrial areas, or even in agricultural land receiving wastes such as sewage sludge. Its content in soil varies in a wide range from 3 to 1000 mg/kg [1, 6, 17]. Nickel can exist in soils in several forms: inorganic crystalline minerals or precipitates, complexed or adsorbed on organic cation surfaces or on inorganic cation exchange surfaces, watersoluble, free-ion or chelated metal complexes in soil solution [6, 16, 21]. This metal apparently does not seem to be a major concern outside urban areas at this time but may eventually become a problem as a result of decreased soil pH caused by reduced use of soil liming in agriculture and mobilization as a consequence of increased acid rain [1, 6]. Mielke et al. [30] investigated the effect of anthropogenic metals on the geochemical quality of urban soils. The median nickel content was 3.9 µg/g for fresh alluvium samples and 9.8 µg/g for urban alluvial soils (New Orleans and stratified by census tracts). Overall, significantly higher metal values occur in the inner city and lower values occur in outlying areas. In Poland, the level of nickel in 60 samples of the soil collected from the Stalowa Wola area, which is affected by industrial emissions, was higher (average 17.20 mg/kg) than that in the reference samples (average 9.72 mg/kg). All the values, however, were below the highest allowable concentration [31]. Similarly, nickel content in soils in allotment gardens in post-flooded industrialized areas of the Dolnośląski Region during 2000-01 also did not exceed the highest allowable concentration [32, 33]. According to the current Polish regulation the allowable limit for nickel in the soil depends on many factors, and for not industrialized areas is set as 50 mg/kg d.w. [27, 34].

Toxicokinetics

Human nickel exposure originates from a variety of sources and is highly variable. Nickel is normally present in human tissues and, under conditions of high exposure, these levels may increase significantly [14, 16, 20]. In the general population, contributions to the body burden from inhalation of nickel in the air and from drinking water are generally less important than dietary intake and ingestion is considered to be the most important route of exposure. The absorption of nickel is dependent on its physicochemical form, with water-soluble forms (chloride, nitrate, sulphate) being more readily absorbed. In animals, 1-10% of the dietary nickel is absorbed by the gastrointestinal tract. It is important to note that the way in which nickel is consumed may greatly affect its bioavailability [3, 7, 17, 35]. Food intake, gastric emptying and peristalsis of the intestine are of substantial significance for the bioavailability of nickel, because absorption of ingested nickel is lower when it is administered in food or in water together with a meal. The presence of food in the stomach significantly alters the bioavailability of nickel salts [3, 7, 51]. Absorption is influenced by the amount of food, the acidity of the gut and the presence of dietary constituents, possibly phosphate, phytate, fibres and similar metal ion binding components, which may bind nickel and make it much less available for absorption than nickel dissolved in water and ingested on an empty stomach. In particular, the levels of other minerals such as iron, magnesium, zinc and calcium, may alter nickel absorption from the gut. Nickel binding to food components may also be pH-dependent and thereby depend on the time interval between food ingestion and ingestion of nickel [4, 36, 52]. In humans, the absorbed nickel average is $27 \pm 17\%$ of the dose ingested in water and $0.7 \pm 0.4\%$ of the dose ingested in food (40-fold difference) [4, 53]. In general, due to its slow uptake from the gastrointestinal tract, ingested nickel compounds are considered to be relatively non-toxic, with the primary action being mainly irritation. However, when taken orally in large doses (>0.5 g) forms of nickel may be acutely toxic to humans [9, 13, 17, 21] system and blood [4, 9, 13, 51]. Human exposure to highly nickel-polluted environments has the potential to produce a variety of pathological effects. Among them are skin allergies, lung fibrosis, cancer of the respiratory tract and iatrogenic nickel poisoning [15, 54]. A number of studies demonstrated the hepatic toxicity associated with nickel exposure and dose-related changes in serum enzyme activity were observed following animal treatment with nickel. Nephrotoxicity has been noted and aminoaciduria and



proteinuria were the indices of nickel toxicity. Nickel exposure has been reported to produce haematological effects in both animals and humans. While no reproductive effects have been associated with nickel exposure to humans, several studies on laboratory animals have demonstrated fetotoxicity [13, 35, 55]. Many harmful effects of nickel are due to the interference with the metabolism of essential metals, such as Fe(II), Mn(II), Ca(II), Zn(II), Cu(II) or Mg(II), which can suppress or modify the toxic and carcinogenic effects of nickel. The toxic functions of nickel probably result primarily from its ability to replace other metal ions in enzymes and proteins or to bind to cellular compounds containing O-, S-, and N-atoms, such as enzymes and nucleic acids, which are then inhibited [6, 13]. Nickel has been shown to be immunotoxic, altering the activity of all specific types involved in the immunological response, resulting in contact dermatitis or asthma [13].

Human Health

The adverse health effects of nickel depend on the route of exposure (inhalation, oral, or dermal) and can be classified according to systemic, immunologic, neurologic, reproductive, developmental, or carcinogenic effects following acute (01day), subchronic (10-100 days), and chronic (100 days or more) exposure periods. The most common harmful health effect of nickel in humans is an allergic skin reaction in those who are sensitive to nickel. Nickel is the most observed cause of immediate and delayed hypersensitivity noticed in occupationally exposed as well in the general population. The metal is not only an allergen but also a potential immunomodulatory and immunotoxic agent in humans³⁰. Based on studies of nickel workers and laboratory animals, all nickel compounds, except for metallic nickel, have been classified as human carcinogens by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC)³¹ and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services³². Health risk assessment on nickel. There are five priority substances which are selected by WHO for the nickel risk assessment. They are nickel powder, nickel sulphate, nickel chloride, nickel carbonate and nickel nitrate. Nickel powder (T: R48-23) has been classified in chronic toxicity classification as per environmental risk assessment report on nickel. NiSO₄, NiCl₂, NiCO₃ and NiNO₃ are classified as carcinogen class 1 (by inhalation), reproductive toxicants class II (may cause harm to unborn children) and chronic toxicants (T: R48- 23). If particle size of nickel powder found to be less than 0.1 μm, it is classified as T, R52-53 (harmful to the aquatic environment)³³. Acute toxicity (01 day). The accidental inhalation of nickel carbonyl generally causes acute toxic effects in two stages, immediate and delayed. The immediate symptoms include headache, vertigo, nausea, vomiting, insomnia, irritability, which usually last a few hours, followed by an asymptomatic interval of 12 h to 5 days. Then delayed symptoms appear-tightness of the chest, nonproductive cough, dyspnoea, cyanosis, tachycardia, palpitations, sweating, visual disturbances, vertigo, weakness, and lassitude³⁴. A fatal case of nickel poisoning was reported for a 2 ½ yr old girl who had ingested 15 g of nickel sulphate³⁵. The cause of death was cardiac arrest. Death due to nickel-induced adult respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) was reported for a worker spraying nickel using a thermal arc process³⁶. Nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, diarrhoea, headache, cough, shortness of breath, and giddiness were reported for workers of an electroplating plant who drank water contaminated with nickel chloride and nickel sulphate (1.63 g/l)³⁷. Signs and symptoms of toxicity lasted for up to 2 days with uneventful recoveries for all 32 workers. In male rats, a single dose of nickel chloride injection caused a profound and consistent increase in circulating prolactin levels after one day and lasted for four days³⁸. Kidney injury and frank haematuria were also observed in acute nickel toxicity³⁹. Water-soluble nickel compounds have been shown to be more acutely toxic than the less soluble ones. The single dose oral LD₅₀ in rats for the less soluble nickel oxide and subsulphide were > 3,600 mg Ni/kg b wt, whereas the oral LD₅₀ for the more soluble nickel sulphate and nickel acetate ranged from 39 to 141 mg Ni/kg b wt in rats and mice⁴⁰.



Subchronic toxicity

(10-100 day): In an evaluation of workers welding high-nickel alloys, it was reported that 6-wk exposure to nickel fumes (0.07 to 1.1 mg nickel/m³) caused an increase in airway and eye irritations, headaches, and tiredness⁴¹. Weber and Reid⁴² reported significant reductions in body weight gain, decreased body weight, and signs of hepato and renal toxicities in animals as a result of daily exposure to nickel via diet or gavage. Weischer et al⁴³ reported that oral administration of nickel as NiCl₂ in male rats over a period of 28 days at concentration of 2.5, 5.0 and 10.0 µg/ml in drinking water (0.38, 0.75, or 1.5 mg/kg/day) resulted in significant dose-dependent hyperglycaemia, decrease in serum urea and significant increase in urine urea. At 0.75 mg/kg doses increased leukocyte count was also observed⁴³. Whanger²⁵ reported reduced blood hemoglobin and PCV after nickel exposure. Toxic symptoms like lethargy, ataxia, hypothermia, salivation, diarrhoea were observed in the nickel treated rats at 10 mg/kg/d doses³⁰. The mortality rate among rats are very high in dose-dependent nickel treatment⁴⁴.

Immunotoxicity:

Nickel is capable of evoking dual responses in the human immune system, sometimes in the same subject⁹⁷. Experiments conducted in humans and in rodents have shown that nickel exhibits both immunomodulatory and immunotoxic effects. Allergic dermatitis and immunologic urticaria can be seen in the area of contact as well as at distant sites. A systemic allergic reaction to nickel can manifest as both immune and allergic reactions⁹⁸⁻¹⁰⁰. Although a metal ion like nickel is too small to be antigenic by itself, the metal can oxidize to a low molecular weight substance called a hapten, which is non-immunogenic alone but can elicit an immune response when joined with a larger molecule, like tissue protein. The binding of the metal modifies the native protein configuration, and the hapten-specific T cells in the host immune system recognize the altered protein as a non-self antigen³⁰. Number of immunological and lymphoreticular effects have been reported in humans and animals exposed to nickel. In 38 production workers exposed to nickel (compound not specified), significant increases in levels of immunoglobulin G (IgG), IgA, and IgM and a significant decrease in IgE levels were observed¹⁰¹⁻¹⁰². Significant increases in other serum proteins, which may be involved in cell mediated immunity (including α₁-antitrypsin, α₂-macroglobulin, ceruloplasmin) were also noticed. Nickel and chromium significantly depressed the circulating antibody response of rats immunized with a viral antigen, with the greatest decrease in antibody titres noted in animals receiving the metal two weeks before the initial antigen dose^{103,104}. Several studies have examined the relationship between nickel exposures and acquired immune function. An increase in susceptibility to Streptococcal infection was observed in mice exposed to 0.499 mg Ni/m³ as nickel chloride or 0.455 mg Ni/m³ as nickel sulphate for 2 h⁵⁴. Mice exposed to 0.657 mg Ni/m³ as nickel chloride also developed septicaemia from the Streptococci infection and had a reduced ability to clear the inhaled bacteria⁵⁴.

Conclusion

Within the past few decades, interest in nickel among scientists has increased as a result of its progressive industrial and commercial significance as well as the improvement of analytical methods for nickel by electrothermal atomic absorption spectrometry. Up to the present, measurements in many countries, including Poland, indicate that the concentrations of nickel in the environment (air, water, soil, food) do not exceed legislative limits and should not be dangerous for the general population. However, everybody should keep in mind that, at present, nickel, although not released extensively into the environment, may represent a hazard to human health.



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Impact Factor-7.675 (SJIF)

ISSN-2278-9308

B.Aadhar

Peer-Reviewed & Refereed Indexed

Multidisciplinary International Research Journal

December-2021

ISSUE No- (CCCXXIX) 329-]

Sciences, Social Sciences, Commerce, Education, Language & Law



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**Plant Pathology****Deepshikha Mishra**

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Abstract :-

Background and Objective: In postharvest, citrus fruit are very susceptible to be infected by pathogenic fungi during the period between harvest and consumption. The current study described the antifungal activity and chemical composition of *Artemisia herba-alba* (Auss.) and *Salvia lavandulifolia* (Vahl) essential oils against *Penicillium digitatum*, *Penicillium italicum* and *Geotrichum citri-aurantii*, major pathogens of citrus fruit. **Materials and Methods:** The essential oils obtained by hydrodistillation from areal parts were characterized by gas chromatography hyphenated with mass spectrometry analysis (GC-MS). **Results:** The major components were γ -Thujone 50.5%, Camphor 13.5%, δ -Thujone 11.6% and the Camphene 6.1% for *Artemisia herba-alba* and Camphre 31.17%, α -pinene 17.52%, Camphene 11.83% and 1,8-cineole 9.11% for *Salvia lavandulifolia*. An important antifungal effect was observed with total inhibition of mycelial growth and spore germination of the two *Penicillium* by *Artemisia herba-alba* essential oils. *Artemisia herba-alba* essential oils had the lowest Minimum Inhibitory Concentration (MIC) against the three pathogens with 1000 μ l, LG1 for *Penicillium digitatum*, 2000 μ l, LG1 for *Penicillium italicum* and 2000 μ l, LG1 for *Geotrichum citri-aurantii*. **Conclusion:** The results of this study suggest that the essential oil of *Artemisia herba-alba* can be a source of natural antifungal agents.

INTRODUCTION:-

The citrus fruit is the most produced fruit for human consumption and it is cultivated in more than 100 citrus countries. In 2019 citrus production exceeds 158 M tons worldwide according to FAO statistics. Postharvest processing in packing houses is intended to commercialize fruit of high quality, prolong their postharvest life and limit postharvest losses¹.

Therefore, the challenge is to develop effective, safe and biological alternatives for the control of citrus postharvest diseases. In these last decades, the biological approach by using natural substances of plant origin (plant extracts, volatile compounds, essential oils) was reported as effective and healthy alternatives for the control of citrus diseases in post-harvest^{1,12}. Essential oils and plant extracts, generally known as non-phytotoxic, systemic and biodegradable compounds with an important activity against microorganisms, are very attractive as an alternative or complementary control means.

Effective and sustainable management of RKN is required for profitable tomato production¹⁰. Biological control methods have been considered as viable alternative to chemical control. Nematophagous fungi including *Aspergillus* sp., *Paeecilomyces lilacinus*¹¹, *Pochonia chlamydosporia* and *Trichoderma* spp¹⁰ have showed suppressive effects against nematodes including *Meloidogyne* genus. Since most of these fungal antagonists can be found in most agricultural soils, they provide an inexpensive environmentally friendly technique for management of root knot nematodes. The aim of the current study was therefore, to enhance tomato production through management of root knot nematodes using fungal antagonists. Specifically, evaluated the efficacy of the selected fungal isolates in managing root knot nematodes on tomatoes under greenhouse and field conditions.

MATERIALS AND METHODS :-

Study area: The research was conducted from January to July, 2019 in Kimbimbi area, Mwea, Kirinyaga County. Mwea is a semi-arid region with an altitude of 1100 m above sea level and rainfall ranges from 800-2200 mm annually. It is located at 0E36 18 S 37E21 58 S E. Tomatoes in this area are produced throughout the year since farmers use furrow irrigation.

Plant material: *Artemisia herba-alba* and *Salvia lavandulifolia*, two aromatic and/or medicinal plants, are the plant's species investigated in this work. The areal parts of the tested plants were harvested from two locations of the Souss Massa region, Morocco, in April, 2017. The fresh samples of the



collected plants were cleaned and dried in the shade at room temperature for about twenty days and stored in the herbarium of the Laboratory of Biotechnology and Natural Resources Valorization (LBVRN), Faculty of Sciences, Ibn Zohr University, Agadir, Morocco.

Fungal cultures: *Penicillium digitatum*, *Penicillium italicum* and *G. citri-aurantii*, were isolated from naturally infected citrus fruits. Single spore strains of these fungi were prepared and maintained on Potato Dextrose Agar (PDA) plates at 4°C. A seven day-old culture of each fungus was used to inoculate the agar plates. Fungal spores were harvested by flooding PDA plates with 5 ml. of sterile distilled water containing 0.05% (v/v) of Tween 80 and passing the suspension through two layers of sterile cheesecloth to remove hyphal fragments. The spore concentration was determined with the aid of a haemocytometer and adjusted to 10⁶ spores mL⁻¹ with sterile distilled water.

Collection of infected samples. Stratified random sampling was employed during the collection of samples whereby four tomato growing villages within the Sub-County were selected. Random sampling was done on fifteen tomato producing farms from each village for the collection of infected samples. Through visual examination, unhealthy tomato leaves showing symptoms of early and late blight were identified and randomly collected from the targeted farms. The collected diseased samples were put in cool boxes and transported to the University of Limbu where they were preserved in a refrigerator at 4°C in the Microbiology Laboratory awaiting the pathogen isolation process.

Isolation of target pathogens: The isolation of *P. infestans* and *A. solani* from the leaves that were infected was conducted following the modified approach of Nair et al. 18 as adopted by Mugao et al. 24. The tomato leaves bearing blight symptoms were washed under clean running tap water first before being surface sterilized in 1% sodium hypochlorite for three minutes. Rinsing was then done in three changes of sterilized distilled water and sterilized blotting paper was used to blot them dry. Infected leaf tissues of 3x3 mm size were cut using a sterilized scalpel towards the healthy tissues where the blight pathogens were suspected to be more active. Direct plating of the surface-sterilized tissues was done on the sterilized PDA and V8 agar for early and late blight independently and then incubated in the laboratory for three days at room temperature (25°C). Pure cultures were obtained through single spore isolation using a hyphal segment from the three-day-old colonies of each of the pathogens. The hyphal sections were introduced into a sterilized growth medium (PDA and V8 agar) and the incubation was done at room temperature.

RESULTS:-

Seed-borne fungi of soybean Seed Health Testing (SHT). Blotter and deep-freezing methods were applied. Non surface sterilized and surface sterilized soybean seeds in sodium hypochlorite were used to detect the seed-borne fungi incidence. Eighteen seed samples collected from commercial markets of Egypt were used. A total of 16 seed-borne fungi (11 genera) were identified. They are: *Alternaria alternata* (Fr.) Keissler, *Aspergillus niger* Van Tieghem, *Aspergillus flavus* Link ex. Gray, *Aspergillus ochraceus* Wilbelm, *Cephalosporium* sp., *Macrophomina phaseolina*, *Fusarium oxysporum* Schlecht, *Fusarium moniliforme* Shield, *Fusarium semitectum* Berk and Rav, *Fusarium solani* (Mart.) Sacc., *Penicillium* sp., *Rhizopus* sp., *Rhizoctonia solani* Kuhn, *Stemphylium* sp., *Trichothecium* sp. and *Verticillium* sp. The occurrence of each fungus on soybean seeds was recorded in terms of percentage as shown in Table 1. It was found that the blotter method presented the greatest number of fungi followed by the deep freezing method either when seeds were surface sterilized or not.

Detection of internal seed-borne fungi

Non surface sterilized seeds

Standard Blotter Method (SBM)

Table 1 show that the standard moist blotter method (SBM) enhanced the growth of the fast growing saprophytes viz., *A. niger*, followed by *Rhizopus* sp., *A. flavus*, *Penicillium* sp., *Trichothecium* sp., *Stemphylium* sp. and *A. alternata* while, the growth of slow growing seed-borne fungi were less than the fast growing saprophytes viz., *F. oxysporum* followed by *Verticillium* sp., *Cephalosporium* sp., *S. bataticola*, *F. solani*, *A. ochraceus*, *F. moniliforme*, *R. solani* and *F. semitectum*.

Deep-Freezing Method (DFM):

Deep-Freezing Method (DFM) presented the following fungi: *A. flavus* at the higher rate followed by *Rhizopus* sp., *A. niger*, *F. oxysporum*, *F. solani*, *Penicillium* sp., *Cephalosporium* sp.,



Trichothecium sp., *A. alternata*, *S. bataticola*, *R. solani*, *F. moniliforme*, *Stemphylium* sp., *F. semitectum* and *A. ochraceous*.

Morphological identification of Phytophthora infestans: All the sixteen isolates suspected to be *P. infestans* did not vary in their morphological characteristics. The isolates had a white colony (front) colour and creamish substrate (reverse) colour. The growth pattern was circular with white margin colour in Fig. 6a-b. There were oospores with oogonia and amphigynous antheridia in Fig. 6c. The mycelia were aseptate, multinucleate and heterothallic in Fig. 6d.

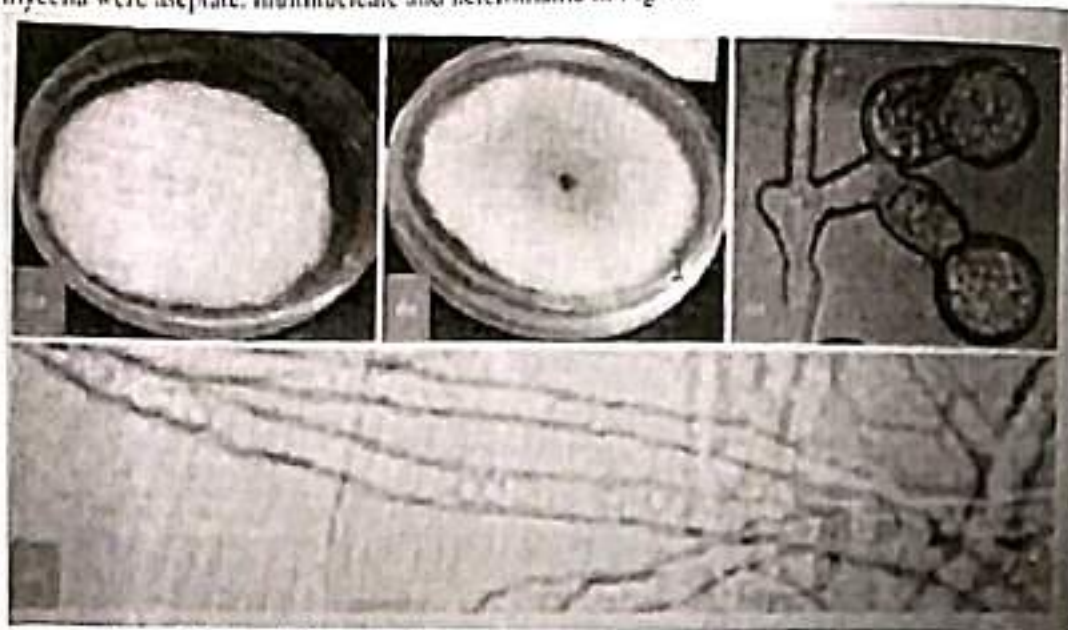


Fig. 6(a-d): (a) Upper, (b) Lower colour of *P. infestans* colony, (c) Sporangiphore with oospores and (d) Mycelia

DISCUSSION

Morphological characteristics such as colony colour, colony texture, size and shape of the conidia have been used to differentiate *Alternaria* species³⁷ while asexual and sexual features are mostly used to differentiate *Phytophthora* species³⁸. This study revealed high morphological variability within *A. solani* isolates but low morphological variation among *P. infestans* isolates. The macroscopic features such as growth pattern, colony (upper) colour, substrate (lower) colour and colour of the growth margin showed variability among *A. solani* isolates. Similar results were reported by Kumar et al.³⁹, Tanvil et al.⁴⁰, Brook and Dennis¹³ and Hubballi et al.⁴¹. In addition, microscopic features of mycelia and conidia of *A. solani* were variable but similar to those reported by Najibullah et al.⁴², Brooke and Dennis¹³ and Naik et al.¹⁸. Gannibal et al.⁴³ also documented heterogeneity in various morphological attributes of *A. solani*.

SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT

This study discovered that the early blight pathogen *A. solani* exist in more variable forms than the late blight pathogen *P. infestans* in Kirinyaga County, Kenya. These findings will be useful in the development of sustainable strategies to manage the early and late blight diseases in tomato growing areas in Kenya. The close association revealed by this study between *A. solani* and *A. alternata* as well as between *P. infestans* and another unidentified phytophthora species will form the basis of further research to determine the nature of that association.

CONCLUSION

The amount of daily light hours directly influences mycelial growth and spore production of *P. mangiferae*. Isolate N-01-15 was superior to the others in terms of SLA and AUPDC. In addition, *P. mangiferae* isolates were capable of causing spotted from 0.44-1.46 cm² in size at 10 DAI on mango leaves. The variability of the pathogens can be studied across seasons and different host plants to understand the changes in epidemiology and host-pathogen interactions. It may also be important to investigate the nature of the association between the target pathogens and the other



pathogens identified in the area. In addition, the study revealed the presence of *Fusarium equiseti* a soil-borne fungus that causes wilt disease in different vegetable plants.

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