

**EFFECT OF TRNASITITON FROM IGAAP TO IND AS ON FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE
– A CASE STUDY OF SELECTED FMCG COMPANIES**

Hema Gupta

Professor, Delhi University

Anu Jain

Professor, Delhi University

ABSTRACT

The various stakeholders can obtain information about the financial performance and financial status of the companies through financial statements. The organisations must adhere to the accounting standards, which are a collection of rules and principles for the creation and presentation of the financial statements, when preparing these financial statements. The international accounting rules known as International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) were developed to ensure greater comparability and understanding of financial accounts around the world. IFRS has become a crucial component of modern business as a result of the globalisation of the financial market. India has updated Indian Accounting Standards with regard to IFRS in order to achieve international benchmarks and repute in financial reporting standards. The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India recently named the revised Indian accounting standards as Ind AS, referring to the process as the convergence of Indian accounting standards with IFRS (ICAI). IFRS was gradually implemented in India through Ind AS. Since the financial year 2016–17, Ind AS has replaced Indian GAAP for all Indian companies. The adoption of Ind AS has been made mandatory in three phases based on the net worth and listing status of the companies after the Ministry of Corporate Affairs recognised the challenges of first-time adoption and transitional issues. Beginning in 2016–17, Phase I will apply to listed or unlisted companies with a net worth of at least 500 crore as of March 31st, 2014 or 2015. Beginning in 2017–18, Phase II will apply to listed or unlisted companies with a net worth of at least 250 crore but less than 500 crore as of March 31st, 2014, 2015, or 2016. From FY 2018–19, all companies that are not covered by phases I or II must voluntarily apply for Indian AS status under phase III. The primary goal of this study is to compare the positions of the selected FMCG companies based on IGAAP and Ind AS financial statements.

Keywords: IFRS, Ind AS, Convergence, IGAAP, Financial performance.

INTRODUCTION

Globalization has made it possible for emerging economies like India to gradually integrate with advanced economies through cross-border commerce and investments. Money has become the most fungible investment since the WTO was established since it may move freely across international borders. The regional accounting standards (languages) are therefore no longer necessary because shareholders are no longer confined to the borders of the respective sovereign countries but rather are dispersed throughout the continents. Therefore, there was seen to be an urgent need for universally acknowledged, high quality financial reporting in order to better comprehend and enhance the transparency and comparability of financial reports, which enable users to make informed decisions. Utilizing a single set of superior accounting standards will simplify international investment and other economic decisions, boost market effectiveness, and lower the cost of capital raising.

India has already stated at G20 meetings that it will adopt IFRS after reviewing these International Accounting Standards. However, India has encountered certain challenges in deciding whether to harmonise its accounting standards with those of other countries. The Institute of Chartered Accountants

**THE IMPENDING DISRUPTION: ANALYZING THE SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACT OF
ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND ITS EFFECTS ON LIVELIHOODS**

Gautami Khanna Research Scholar
Prof. Anu Jain Professor in Delhi University

Abstract:

Artificial intelligence (AI) is poised to bring about a significant disruption across various industries, potentially impacting livelihoods and socioeconomic dynamics. This research paper aims to analyze the socioeconomic impact of AI and examine its effects on livelihoods. By exploring relevant studies and quotations, we delve into the potential consequences of AI deployment.

Numerous studies highlight the transformative potential of AI and its capacity to reshape labour markets. As Erik Brynjolfsson and Andrew McAfee state, "Advances in AI and automation will likely reduce demand for certain types of labor, potentially leading to job displacement and shifts in skill requirements" (Brynjolfsson & McAfee, 2014). The increasing automation of tasks previously performed by humans has the potential to disrupt traditional employment patterns.

Furthermore, the deployment of AI systems may lead to a redistribution of jobs and require workers to acquire new skills. As stated by Frank Levy and Richard J. Murnane, "The complementarity between tasks that machines are relatively poor at and tasks that humans excel in is shifting, which will necessitate workers to adapt and acquire new skills" (Levy & Murnane, 2004). This highlights the importance of reskilling and upskilling initiatives to mitigate the potential negative impact on livelihoods.

While AI presents challenges, it also offers opportunities for innovation and economic growth. As emphasized by Kai-Fu Lee, "AI will also create new jobs that we can't even imagine yet" (Lee, 2018). By harnessing the potential of AI technologies, new industries and employment opportunities may emerge, requiring a workforce equipped with the necessary skills to leverage these advancements.

It is crucial to address the ethical considerations associated with the adoption of AI. The potential biases in AI algorithms and the ethical implications of decision-making algorithms require careful attention. As Kate Crawford and Ryan Calo assert, "AI can inherit the biases present in training data, leading to unfair outcomes and perpetuating social injustices" (Crawford & Calo, 2016). Ensuring transparency, accountability, and fairness in AI systems is essential to mitigate the potential negative consequences on livelihoods.

To navigate this impending disruption and minimize its adverse effects on livelihoods, collaboration between policymakers, industry stakeholders, and educational institutions is imperative. A comprehensive strategy encompassing reskilling initiatives, social safety nets, and ethical guidelines can help society navigate the socioeconomic impact of AI while fostering inclusive growth.

Keywords: artificial intelligence, socioeconomic impact, livelihoods, job displacement, reskilling, ethical considerations.

Introduction:

Technology is notorious for its disruptive nature, and as artificial intelligence (AI) continues to advance at an unprecedented pace, it holds the potential to usher in a new era of profound transformation. This research paper aims to analyze the socioeconomic impact of AI and explore its effects on livelihoods, unravelling both the challenges and opportunities that lie ahead.

As Erik Brynjolfsson and Andrew McAfee eloquently put it, 'We are entering a new economic era in which artificial intelligence, automation, and robotics are transforming our lives and livelihoods, just as steam power and electricity did in the past' (Brynjolfsson & McAfee, 2014). The emergence of AI technologies is poised to disrupt traditional industries and reshape the way we work, challenging the very foundation of livelihoods that society has relied upon for generations.

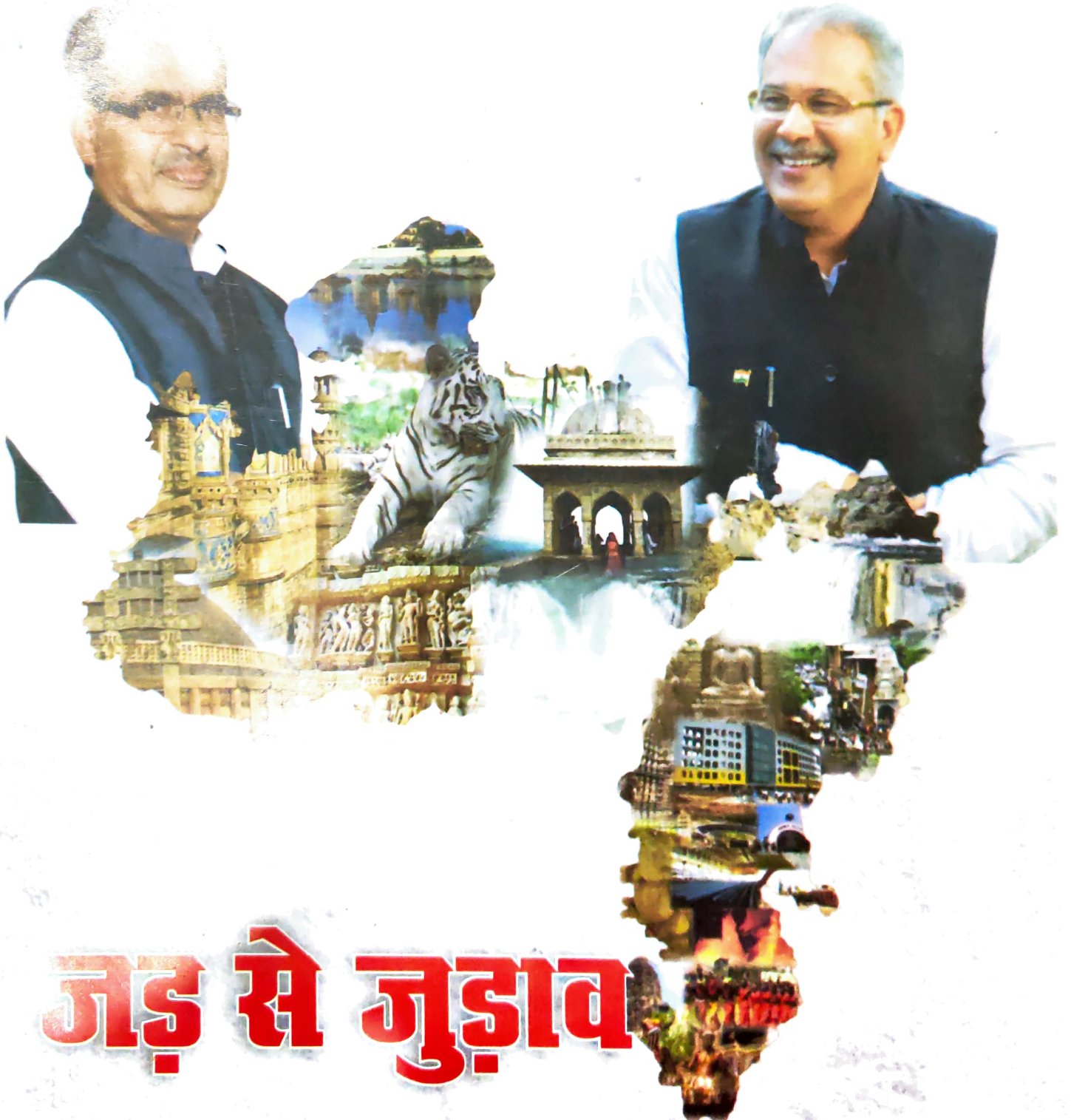
To comprehend the potential consequences of this impending disruption, it is vital to examine case studies that shed light on the transformative power of AI. For instance, in the transportation sector, the

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जड़ से जुड़ाव

How Music played important role to relieve stress during COVID-19 and Lockdown

Dr. Suniti Datta

Associate Professor

Aditi Mahavidyalaya, University of Delhi

Prof. Mamta Sharma

Department of Chemistry,

Aditi Mahavidyalaya, University of Delhi

Abstract : The Coronavirus pandemic created quick changes in movement, concentrate on environmental elements, working conditions, and social help, causing pressure among numerous college undergraduates. Paying attention to music is one of youngsters' most useful techniques to decrease pressure, as per research. In this manner, under the review among studies it was analyzed whether music was connected with prosperity and how powerful it was in contrast to other pressures faced during Coronavirus. One of the most outstanding strategies for adapting to pressure was paying attention to music.

Paying attention to music while adapting to pressure was just about as accommodating as working out, dozing and evolving areas. The feelings of anxiety of foreign studies were more noteworthy than those of neighborhood studies, yet by and large prosperity was a common outcome across the two studies. The worth and energy of the melodies incline towards curing of negative vibes. These outcomes suggest that to deal with Coronavirus stress in various ways, paying attention to music was a useful survival strategy, no matter what the class.

Introductory exploration embraced during the pandemic is ideal, and not just in light of the fact that Coronavirus melodies have circulated around the web. People expanded their time spent participating in melodic exercises during the lockdown as a survival technique. They found that paying attention to music assisted them with loosening up, escape, work on their state of mind, and keep composed. The great relationship between's life happiness and paying attention to music and the negative connection between's life fulfillment and different exercises, for example, staring at the television, shows the possible significance of music use during Coronavirus related lockdowns.

Keywords : Well-being Stress Fulfillment Perception

Introduction : Different studies have highlighted the helpfulness of music as a survival strategy for mental inconvenience during stress, as a substitute for social commitment, and to achieve prosperity all through the pandemic. It's intriguing to note that during lockdowns as a result of

Music had the most raised mean of guaranteeing relief among other strategies particularly during troublesome times, despite the fact that it was not quantifiably extraordinary comparable to exercise, rest, and change of region. Essentially, tuning in to music, among various approaches, remained an go-to and successful technique for administering tension during times of work-from-home (during lockdown) demands and physical isolating.

SWOC ANALYSIS- A CASE STUDY OF O.P. JINDAL GLOBAL INSTITUTE OF EMINENCE DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY (JGU) SONIPAT, HARYANA

Rajeev kaur*

Abstract: OP Jindal global university is granted the status of an Institution of Eminence (IoE) by the Ministry of education, Government of India. This is a non-profit and first private university established under the Haryana Private Universities (Second Amendment) Act, 2009 by sh. Naveen Jindal, the Founding Chancellor and a philanthropist. Mission of this university is to provide learning which is not simply delivering lectures but engaging them intellectually in research-based understanding of subject with the help of internships in India and in foreign universities, system of full semester abroad, In a public document (strategic vision 2029) issued in 2018, it is mentioned that guiding principles will remain the foundation for the development of the institution considering all the stakeholders including learners, parents, faculty, national and international partners. These principles are making this university top class multidisciplinary university, having strong impact globally, It has been observed that Jindal global Institute of eminence, deemed to be university is committed to make this University as number one university world over. Present study is conducted to understand the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and the challenges that Jindal university is facing. Secondary data is used due to paucity of time.

Keywords: Vision, Mission, Curriculum Development, Student Centric, Innovation, Quality assurance

Introduction

OP Jindal global university is granted the status of an Institution of Eminence (IoE) by the Ministry of education, Government of India. This is a non-profit and first private university established under the Haryana Private Universities (Second Amendment) Act, 2009 by sh. Naveen Jindal, the Founding Chancellor and a philanthropist. His dream university "A Private University with Public Service" speaks volumes about his determination to excel in education sector. This university is recognised by UGC under section 2f of UGC Act 1956. It is constructed at 80 acre land in Sonipat Haryana, India. Professor (Dr) C. Raj kumar is the vice chancellor of this prestigious global university.

Vision

"O.P. Jindal Global (Institution of Eminence Deemed to be University) aspires to be a role model for institutional excellence in higher education among leading institutions in the world as a multidisciplinary, research driven university fostering excellence in teaching, research, community service, and capacity building and nurturing socially responsible leaders through an eclectic and sustainable approach serving the local and regional communities. Through its work, the University seeks to build bridges across nations, working with national, international, and governmental organisations, and NGOs, and business organisations". (<https://jgu.edu.in/vision-mission/>)

*Dr Rajeev kaur, Associate professor Department of commerce, Aditi Mahavidyalaya, University of Delhi.

वैश्विक शांति की स्थापना में भारत का योगदान : मीडिया के विशेष संदर्भ में

प्रो (डॉ) नीलम राठी एवं प्रो (डॉ) साधना जैन

वैश्विक शांति की स्थापना हेतु प्रतिवर्ष 21 सितंबर को अंतर्राष्ट्रीय शांति दिवस या 'विश्व शांति दिवस' के रूप में मनाया जाता है। संयुक्त राष्ट्र महासभा द्वारा इसकी घोषणा 1981 में की गई तथा 1982 में पहली बार 'अंतर्राष्ट्रीय शांति दिवस' मनाया गया। 1982 से 2001 तक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय शांति दिवस सितंबर माह के तीसरे मंगलवार को मनाया जाता था लेकिन सन 2002 से 21 सितंबर को 'अंतर्राष्ट्रीय शांति दिवस' मनाने की तारीख निर्धारित की गई। इसका प्रमुख उद्देश्य है अहिंसा और संघर्ष विराम का अवलोकन करते हुए शांति के आदर्शों को मजबूत करना। संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ कला, साहित्य, सिनेमा संगीत एवं खेल जैसे क्षेत्रों से अंतर्राष्ट्रीय शांति को बढ़ावा देने के लिए शांति दूतों की नियुक्ति भी करता है। इस दिवस को सफेद कबूतर उड़ाकर शांति का पैगाम भी दिया जाता है।

वर्तमान विश्व युद्ध, संघर्ष, पलायन, महामारी एवं पर्यावरण संकट जैसी अनगिनत समस्याओं का सामना कर रहा है। वर्तमान दौर में हम एक वैश्वीकृत दुनिया में रह रहे हैं। यह दुनिया एक गाँव के रूप में तब्दील हो गई है जिसे मैकलुहान ने "ग्लोबल विलेज" की संज्ञा दी है। जबकि इससे भी आगे बढ़कर भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरा में "वसुधैव कुटुंब" की अवधारणा को मानकर विश्व को एक परिवार ही माना गया है। एक प्रक्रिया और प्रवाह के रूप में वैश्वीकरण ने दुनिया को एक दूसरे से जोड़ते हुए अंतरनिर्भरता को बढ़ावा दिया है। वैश्वीकरण के इस दौर में युद्ध, असंतोष, अवसाद, पलायन, पर्यावरणीय असंतुलन संपूर्ण विश्व की शांति के समक्ष प्रमुख चुनौती है। इसलिए वर्तमान विश्व की एक महत्वपूर्ण आवश्यकता शांति एवं भाईचारे की स्थापना करना है। साथ ही हमें इस बात की ही पड़ताल करनी है कि वैश्विक शांति की स्थापना में भारत की भूमिका क्या होगी।

शांति की अवधारणा एवं पृष्ठभूमि

युद्ध, दंगा, हत्या, शारीरिक प्रताड़ना सहित सभी प्रकार के हिंसक संघर्षों के अभाव के साथ-साथ सभी सांस्थानिक एवं संरचनात्मक जाति, लिंग, वर्ग, नस्ल, संप्रदाय आदि से उत्पन्न संघर्ष व हिंसा का अभाव ही शांति है। शांति के प्रत्यय के अंतर्गत निम्न तत्व आते हैं।

- 1 तनाव, संघर्ष और युद्ध की स्थिति का अभाव
- 2 अहिंसात्मक सामाजिक व्यवस्था।
- 3 किसी भी प्रकार के शोषण व अन्याय की अनुपस्थिति।

हालांकि शांति के प्रति आग्रह की इमारत की पृष्ठभूमि अत्याचारों की नींव पर ही रखी गई है। फासीवाद, नाजीवाद का उदय, दो दो विश्व युद्ध, भारत - पाकिस्तान के विभाजन की विभीषिका, इराक - ईरान युद्ध, सीरिया का संघर्ष, अफगानिस्तान में तालिबानी शासन का उदय, आतंकवाद से त्रस्त मानवता, महाशक्तियों के बीच प्रचंड प्रतिस्पर्धा का दौर और आज का यूक्रेन - रूस युद्ध आदि त्रासदियों के परिणाम विश्व मानवता ने भुगतते हैं।

ये कुछ उदाहरण उन संघर्षों के हैं जिनके समय समय पर परिणाम भुगत कर ही विश्व ने शांति के महत्व को समझा है। शांति की अनुपस्थिति कैसे कहर ढाती है ये विश्व ने माना है। युद्ध के अतिरिक्त सामाजिक व्यवस्था के कारण उत्पन्न हिंसा के ही अनेक उदाहरण हमारे सामने हैं। जैसे अफ्रीका में रंगभेद, अमेरिका में अश्वेतों की गुलामी, हिटलर द्वारा जर्मनी में यहूदियों का कत्लेआम आदि।

लंबे उपनिवेशवादी दौर से मुक्त हुई दुनिया के समक्ष आज भी साम्राज्यवाद, बाजारवाद एवं उपभोक्तावाद की गंभीर चुनौती है जिसने गहरे असंतोष को जन्म दिया है। हथियारों की होड़ ने सम्पूर्ण विश्व को अब बारूद के ढेर पर खड़ा कर दिया है। हथियार निर्माण अब एक उद्योग का रूप ले चुका है जिसका उद्देश्य वैश्विक तनाव



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Building Bridges, Not Walls for Peaceful Co-Existence: The Vision of National Policy on Education, 2020

Prof Sadhna Jain and Prof Neelam Rathi

Today's world is burning with jealousy, envy, hatred, and enmity. The countries are amassing ammunition, bombs missiles, biological, chemical, and other weapons of mass destruction. Many countries are having civil wars and are spending huge amounts of their cognitive power, money, time, and other resources on combating these issues but the result is still elusive. These activities have impacted their mental well-being which in turn also affects their physical well-being to a significant extent. The world is becoming the hub of lifestyle diseases and disorders because of mental restlessness. This necessitates the imperative need to think about the planet Earth as our home and we all as the cohesive members of a global home called the 'World.'

The National Education Policy (NEP) of 2020, is the most comprehensive framework for education in India. It envisions a society of peaceful co-existence having a culture of respect and understanding, and social harmony among human beings living in communities without walls. The vision document of NEP, 2020 also talks about the global interconnectedness of knowledge systems at local, state, national, and international levels, and the intactness of the panorama of diversity. The NEP 2020, has recognized the need to inculcate human values- empathy, social cohesion, compassion, care, social responsibility, civic duty, and mutual respect among learners from an early age. The policy promotes human rights, sustainable development, global well-being, diversity, and inclusivity in education, to break social barriers and promote a culture of peaceful co-existence.

The paper discusses the efficacy of the methods and mechanisms stipulated in NEP, 2020 for providing teaching-learning experiences like collaborative projects, cooperative learning, peer teaching, social and financial entrepreneurship, field trips, guided conversations, exchange programs, multidisciplinary institutions, transnational research, etc the young learners' brains can be fertilized with the seeds of interconnectivity, sharing, love, empathy, kindness, etc. Their energies need to be channelized to fuel responsible social, cultural, ecological, economic, technological, and political, progress in their own spheres which has the potential to create ripples

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everywhere and the handholding of everyone to follow the trajectory of peaceful inhabitation, social progress, and sustaining development.

Keywords: *Peace, co-existence, human rights, sustainable development NEP, 2020, global harmony*

Investment in education is an investment in the future. Education instills the skill sets and competencies among learners that enable them to live and work at a national as well as a global level. Educational institutions at the micro or macro level provide an ecosystem for inter learning through informal, formal, and nonformal interactions, curriculum, and pedagogy. Learners get exposure to various social and political ideologies through formal, informal, and non-formal education. NEP 2020, acknowledges the need for Global Citizenship and highlights the importance of knowledge, skills, and values for students. The Indian government wants to make India Vishwa Guru. The vision of NEP 2020 is to transform India into an equitable and vibrant and ever-growing knowledge society, by providing top-quality education to all, thereby making India a global knowledge superpower. The Policy aims to develop knowledge, skills, values, and attitudes that support responsible commitment to human rights, sustainable development and sustainable lifestyle, and well-being of all across the globe, hence reflecting a true spirit of a global citizen.

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ROLE OF MICRO FINANCE INSTITUTIONS IN INDIA DURING THE C.O.V.I.D.-19 PANDEMIC

Dr. Parul Chopra

Assistant Professor
Aditi Mahavidyalaya, University of Delhi

Dr. Divya Sharma

Assistant Professor
Bharti College, University of Delhi

Abstract- Micro Financial Institutions refer to the institutions engaged in the task of disbursement of micro credit to the poor and marginalized sections of society. M.F.I.'s at institutional level and the Self Help Groups at non-institutional level have been playing a pivotal role in financial inclusion of the poor and rural India. An emergent situation like the C.O.V.I.D.-19 which created havoc in realms of life, property and business all over the world, the micro finance sector sustained not only themselves but also kept small business afloat through timely disbursement of small loans i.e. the micro credit, thereby ensuring economic stability in a huge nation like India. The research is based upon literature collected from various secondary sources like reports of committees on micro finance etc. The paper focuses on the regional extension, employee retention and returns during the period covering 2020-21 and 2021-22 that was marked by two deadly waves of the corona virus and massive lockdowns across the country. The data shows huge resilience in the micro finance sector as a whole during the pandemic with existence of intra institutional differences in returns. The paper further suggests suitable measures that can be adopted to strengthen and revitalize the position of micro finance institutions in India to ensure greater financial inclusion of the economically deprived sectors.

Keywords: Micro Finance Institutions, Financial Inclusion, Marginalized Sectors, Self Help Groups, Sustenance

INTRODUCTION:

Micro Finance as a synonym for micro credit refers to a loan of extremely low nominal value which is mainly granted to the low income groups. It is an age old concept in India, but during the last decade of the 20th century, the concept gained much acceptance as it meant integration of the financial needs of the poor in our country with the main financial system. With increasing unemployment and rising inflation, it became imperative for developing countries like ours to generate self employment opportunities for which availability of easy and cheap finance was inevitable. With efforts to institutionalize the micro finance, the first Micro Financial Institution (M.F.I.) was established in the year 1996 in India. Since then the M.F.I.'s have played an important role in channelizing the small finance of the rural sector and the urban poor. These aimed at providing financial services to the poor in the form of mobilizing their savings and providing short term small scale credit to the poor, Johnson and Rogaly, (1997). Since their inception M.F.I.'s like the Bandhan Bank, Aadhar etc. have been playing a pioneering role in facilitating micro credit to the needy for setting up and running their micro businesses.

However, the year 2020-21 has been exceptional for all of us alive on this planet due to the onslaught of COVID-19 that took a massive toll on life and property. Imposition of lockdowns closed the businesses with people rendered jobless and penniless with rising medical and household expenditure. Lack of open markets discouraged those desirous of re-opening of their small businesses. Though the beginning of 2021 saw some respite from the deadly virus with small entrepreneurs hopeful of returning back to normal livelihoods, the re-outbreak of the virus during April–May 2021 brought massive losses of both lives and work. The growing uncertainty caused due to it made people realize the economic importance of savings. Many households and people who did not work previously, wished to enter the main stream economy by opening up of self-owned micro enterprises, so that they could augment their family incomes with many women and the elderly starting home-run ventures like supplying home-knitted and weaved clothes, book binding, home-cooked food etc. All this required the Micro Financial Institutions to come forward and lead by increasing the frequency and quantum of micro credit. The pandemic also saw closure or downsizing of many industries, rendering many people out of formal employment sector. The employment scenario was so uncertain that many people moved from formal employment sector to starting up their own small businesses further pushing up the demand for micro finance, making the role of micro financial institutions all the more challenging. M.F.I.'s played an important role during the pandemic and after it in re-stabilizing the economy. Majorly dependent on the grants supported by the center and state governments, M.F.I.'s were able to pump in much needed micro capital into the economy.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

According to Nikita (2014), there has been a reduction in number of self-help groups which had their savings linked with banks. The study also stated that there was an increase in the amount of outstanding loans with S.H.G's that led to the building up of their non-performing assets, and suggested that measures should be initiated at the governmental level so that these organizations could sustain. This can be seen in the increased government support to M.F.I.'s in the form of grants.

Mahanta et al. (2012) studied that channelizing micro credit to the poor will not mean just a solution to the problem of poverty, but actually act as a boon to the economy by alleviating poverty. It suggested government intervention through launch of capacity

AN EXPLORATORY STUDY OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT MODES OF HIV TRANSMISSION AMONG CHILDREN LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS

Prof Sadhna Jain,

Department of Home Science (Human Development and Family Empowerment),
Aditi Mahavidyalaya, 1342-A, Rani Bagh,
University of Delhi, Delhi-110034

ABSTRACT

HIV/AIDS is a severe public health challenge to healthcare worldwide. Although increased access to HIV prevention information, diagnosis, treatment, and care has empowered people living with HIV and AIDS to enjoy a long and healthy life. At the same time, due to the early onset of sexual activity among school children, and little or no knowledge about sexually transmitted diseases including HIV/AIDS, they remain vulnerable to the risk of contracting HIV/AIDS, especially during pre-adolescent and adolescent years. Keeping the above facts in mind, it was considered important to study the knowledge of children living with HIV/AIDS about modes of HIV transmission. Interview guides, narratives of children, focused group discussions, and observations were used to collect information from the children who were in the age group of 07-14 years of age. The research participants of the study were either HIV-affected or HIV-positive. A total of 60 children (30 living with families and 30 living in residential institutions) were made part of the study. The study concluded that although all children living with HIV/AIDS whether in families or in residential institutions had heard of HIV/AIDS but there were deficits and differences in the knowledge of HIV-positive and affected children about modes of transmission of HIV. Many misconceptions were prevalent among children about HIV transmission and precautions to be taken to avoid HIV infection. The study reflected the dire need to provide the correct information about modes of HIV transmission to children who are in pre-adolescent/ middle childhood years in a manner that is appropriate to their age and comprehension level so as to promote the prevention of HIV/AIDS among one of the most vulnerable groups.

Keywords: HIV/AIDS, residential institutions, children in families, knowledge, modes of transmission

INTRODUCTION

There are 37.9 million people globally who are living with HIV/AIDS. The rate of incidence of HIV/AIDS in India is only 0.20 percent of the total population, but because of a large population, the above percentage translates into a large number. It is praiseworthy, that India has made significant progress in reducing and treating HIV infection. A number of policies, programs, and legislation are in force to reduce the suffering of people living with HIV/AIDS and to sensitize the general public. Though the number of people suffering from HIV/AIDS has reduced to half still there are miles to go to achieve the Sustainable Developmental Goal related to HIV/AIDS which is to end it by 2030. The method to achieve that is to make ART available to all PLHIV who need it and those who are already on ART, they should be virally suppressed aim is to make U=U meaning undetectable levels lead to un-transmissibility The aim of WHO in relation to HIV/AIDS was that 90% of PLHIVs know their status, 90% of them should be on ART, and 90% of those who are presently on ART are virally suppressed before the end of 2020 but could not be achieved.

Linguistic Challenges and Quality of Research in Cross-Cultural Research

—Sadhna Jain

Abstract:

Language is a human ability to perceive, receive, save, and share pieces of information. The usage of language reflects the nuances of the society—its ethos, pathos, logos, culture, etc. Language and culture are dynamic, ever-changing, and ever-developing. India is a multilingual and multicultural country. The children must develop linguistic skills. For the optimal development of language processing skills among children, it is pertinent that they have the opportunities to develop multilingual proficiency from school education to university education. National Education Policy, 2020 has fully acknowledged the power of language in teaching and learning.

Language plays a central role in research. It is impossible to conduct, present, and communicate research without the use of language. Framing, asking, and answering questions are the main elements of any research, especially in Social Sciences. Sometimes, supposedly clear and simple questions are differently interpreted by different research participants and can bring changes in the meaning of the questions depending on who asks the questions to whom and in which context and thus in turn affect the validity of the research. The likelihood of these complexities is high in transnational and cross-cultural research when the researchers and the respondents are neither from the same cultural background nor use the same language. This paper highlights these issues and tries to give insights to resolve them.

Keywords: Language, Culture, Research, Cross-cultural, Multiregional, multinational Language plays an integral role in survey responses, data quality, and interview/questionnaire development, and its conduct across national, linguistic, and social boundaries and among multicultural populations within one nation. Language and culture are intertwined. Processing of

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A STUDY OF FACTORS AFFECTING INVESTMENT DECISION MAKING DURING COVID-19

Abstract

This study examines how pandemic COVID-19 affected individual investors' investment decisions. Investors' COVID-19 risk perception, risk propensity, stock market volatility anxiety and vaccine update information were studied. A systematic online questionnaire collected data from 400 Indian respondents of various ages, incomes, marital statuses, and occupations. The study period was November 2021 to March 2022. SPSS was used for cronbach alpha, factor analysis and multiple regression. Risk perception, vaccination updates, herding tendencies and fear affected investor investment decisions during COVID-19 pandemic/emergency situations, while risk propensity and investor anxiety due to stock market volatility did not affect investment decision in a similar way.

INTRODUCTION

To maximize wealth with little risk, an investor carefully examines investment quantity, market, and timing. This article explores an investor's post-COVID investing decision. Investors must understand numerous decision-making factors to avoid blunders. Investors select financial instruments and industries depending on risk and expected returns (Kahneman & Tversky, 1988; Rothschild, 1985; Linciano et al., 2012; Nasic & Weber, 2010). Investors evaluate risk (Keller & Siegrist, 2006). Kahneman (2003) discovered uncertainty influences investor decisions. Since COVID-19, share markets globally have been unpredictable, placing investors at greater risk (Ashraf, 2020). Global travel restrictions and monetary policies affected economic activity. Research shows psychological and technological factors affect investment decisions (J. Shiller, 1991). Experts evaluate corporate financial statements, risks, and rewards to invest. Individual investors must evaluate investment sustainability using psychological factors (Moueed & Hunjra, 2020).



Dr. Parul Chopra
Assistant Professor
Aditi Mahavidyalaya, University of Delhi
Delhi
parulchopra@aditi.du.ac.in



Dr. Divya Sharma
Assistant Professor
Bharati College, University of Delhi
Delhi
divyasharmatomar@gmail.com

Financial experts employ parametric and hunches (Riaaz & Hunjra, 2015). Thus, psychological factors and events like COVID-19 and SARS affect investors' decisions (Wang et al., 2013; Ali, 2020; Conlon & Mc Gee, 2020).

This study tries to discover behavioral traits that influenced individual investors' investment decisions during and after the COVID-19 epidemic. The epidemic has affected the daily life, business and the stock market (Sansa, 2020). This caused Nifty to vary by thousands in a short period, scaring low-risk investors. COVID-19 is the first natural disaster to affect every country on an individual, economic, and national level, causing share market instability. This study investigates post-pandemic investor psychology. Descriptive study used factor loading, Cronbach Alpha, descriptive analysis and multiple regression.

मुख्यपृष्ठ > 45

शोध आलेख : इक्कीसवीं सदी : भूमंडलीकरण और सामाजिक परिवर्तन ('मुन्नी मोबाइल' के विशेष सन्दर्भ में) / देवेश व डॉ. आशा

Arjun Kumar ॐ शनिवार, दिसंबर 31, 2022

इक्कीसवीं सदी : भूमंडलीकरण और सामाजिक परिवर्तन (प्रदीप सौरभ के उपन्यास 'मुन्नी मोबाइल' के विशेष सन्दर्भ में) - देवेश व डॉ. आशा



शोध सार : इक्कीसवीं सदी में प्रवेश करने से लगभग एक दशक पूर्व भारत सरकार ने भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था को खोला। इक्कीसवीं सदी एक उम्मीदों से भरा भविष्य था। भूमंडलीकरण पर चिन्तन ने ज़ोर पकड़ा। हिंदी के लेखकों ने इस समय का अपना पाठ तैयार किया और महत्वपूर्ण साहित्य रचा। भूमंडलीकरण के आर्थिक, सामाजिक, राजनीतिक अथवा सांस्कृतिक पक्षों पर हिंदी कथा साहित्य में विस्तार से विचार हुआ। प्रदीप सौरभ का उपन्यास 'मुन्नी मोबाइल' बीसवीं सदी के अंतिम दशक और इक्कीसवीं सदी के पहले दशक के समय को आधार बनाकर सामाजिक परिवर्तनों की कथा कहता है। यह उपन्यास तकनीकी के सकारात्मक और नकारात्मक पहलुओं का वर्णन प्रमुखता से करता है।

बीज शब्द : इक्कीसवीं सदी, भूमंडलीकरण, सामाजिक परिवर्तन, औपनिवेशिक वर्चस्व, पश्चिमीकरण, नवउपनिवेशवाद, नवउदारवाद, नवसाम्राज्यवाद, आधुनिकता, तकनीकी, नेशनल कैपिटल रीजन, अस्मितामूलक, राजनीतिक समीकरण।

मूल आलेख : बीसवीं शताब्दी के उत्तरार्ध में वैश्विक स्तर पर बड़े परिवर्तन हो रहे थे। ब्रिटिश हुकूमत जहाँ अपना औपनिवेशिक वर्चस्व खो रही थी वहीं अमरीका का आर्थिक प्रभुत्व तेज़ी से बढ़ रहा था। विज्ञान का विस्तार और उसका विकास मानव जीवन पर अपना असर डाल रहे थे। पूरी दुनिया एक-दूसरे से किसी न किसी रूप में जुड़ रही थी। इस परस्पर जुड़ाव को भूमंडलीकरण का नाम दिया गया। हालाँकि विश्व का लगभग हर हिस्सा आरंभ से ही शेष जगत से जुड़ने के विभिन्न रास्ते तलाशता रहा है परंतु इस रूप में यह अवधारणा बीसवीं शताब्दी के उत्तरार्ध में निर्मित व विकसित हुई। विश्व के विभिन्न देश जब आर्थिक तथा व्यापारिक धरातल पर एक-दूसरे से जुड़ने लगे तथा वस्तुओं और सेवाओं का परस्पर आदान-प्रदान बेरोकटोक आरंभ हुआ तभी से भूमंडलीकरण की शुरुआत मानी जाती है। भूमंडलीकरण की अवधारणा पर बात करते हुए पुष्पपाल सिंह बताते हैं "भूमंडलीकरण के दो पक्ष हैं : आर्थिक और सांस्कृतिक किन्तु ये दोनों कोई बिलकुल अलग-अलग संभाग (कम्पार्टमेंट्स, वाटर टाइट कम्पार्टमेंट्स) नहीं हैं, दोनों एक-दूसरे से प्रभावित और संग्रन्थित हैं। वैश्वीकरण के आर्थिक पक्ष से उपभोक्तावाद या बाज़ारवाद जुड़ा हुआ है।"1 विभिन्न देशों को आर्थिक स्तर पर एक-दूसरे से जोड़ने के पीछे का मूल विचार था व्यापार का प्रसार तथा वैश्विक आर्थिक विकास।

भूमंडलीकरण के द्वारा भारत या विश्व के अन्य देशों को अमरीकी संस्कृति ने अपने में ढालना आरंभ कर दिया। समाज निरन्तर गतिशील तथा परिवर्तनशील होता है। समय के साथ समाज की प्रवृत्तियाँ, तत्व, विचार और मान्यताएं आदि सभी परिवर्तित होते हैं। किसी भी भूगोल के समाज के विचार और मान्यताओं पर उसके इतिहास का प्रभाव अनिवार्य रूप से पड़ता है। यहाँ भूगोल भी समाज का रूप निर्धारित करने में अपनी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। विभिन्न सामाजिक परिवर्तनों को उनका रूप देने में आर्थिक तथा राजनीतिक परिवर्तनों की भी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका होती है।

भूमंडलीकरण के सन्दर्भ में विचारकों की मान्यता है कि भूमंडलीकरण के पर्दे में अमरीका ने अपने एजेंडों को साकार करने का काम किया। विश्व बैंक और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष आदि संस्थाओं ने इसकी ज़मीन तैयार की इसलिए भूमंडलीकरण को स्पष्ट तौर पर अमरीकीकरण कहा जाने लगा। पुष्पपाल सिंह कहते हैं "भूमंडलीकरण की निसर्ग प्रक्रिया में श्रेयस्कर यह था कि विश्व के समस्त देश, उनकी संस्कृतियाँ, एक-दूसरे को प्रभावित करते, एक-दूसरे का श्रेष्ठ ग्रहण करते किन्तु वास्तविकता यह है कि यह प्रक्रिया मात्र पश्चिमीकरण बनकर रह गई है और भी दो-टुक कहें तो यह पश्चिमीकरण भी नहीं है अपितु मात्र 'अमेरिकीकरण' बनकर रह गया है।"2 यहाँ यह समझना ज़रूरी है कि इन बड़ी अवधारणाओं और प्रक्रियाओं का प्रभाव सामान्य जन पर प्रत्यक्ष और परोक्ष दोनों रूप से पड़ता है। उनके विचार, भावना और व्यवहार तथा इच्छाओं और आकांक्षाओं में बदलाव होने लगते हैं। जिससे सामाजिक परिवर्तन को बल मिलता है।

आज़ादी के बाद राष्ट्र निर्माण का जो क्रम नेहरू ने आरम्भ किया उसमें शहरों को महत्व दिया गया। नेहरू ने चंडीगढ़ जैसे आदर्श स्वरूप वाले शहर का निर्माण कराया। नए रोज़गारों की ज़मीन शहर थे। शहरों के निर्माण और उन्हें सुचारु रूप से चलाने में लगने वाली शक्ति की माँग का अर्थ था रोज़गार। भारत में जब बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनियों का जाल बिछना आरम्भ हुआ तो लोग उनकी तरफ खिंचे चले आए। बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनियों के पास एक पूरी व्यवस्था थी जिसके भीतर अनेक प्रकार के कार्य थे जिन्हें करने के लिए गाँवों से पलायन किया जा सकता था। शहरों और गाँवों के द्वन्द के बीच कस्बों ने भी अपनी जगह पाई। वे न तो शहर बन पाए और न गाँव ही रह पाए। इन नए उभरते शहरों को पश्चिम के नए मूल्यों की हवा लगी जहाँ जीवन में खुलापन था, संबंधों के नए समीकरण थे, विकास के नए मायने थे। आज़ादी के बाद भूमंडलीकरण का छा जाना एक प्रकार से नवउपनिवेशवाद ही था।

**Reimagining Employee Motivation :
Exploring Cutting-Edge Strategies
in HRM Policies, Triumphs and
Obstacles - A Case Study of
Starbucks and Reliance
Communications**

*Rajeev Kaur**

“The key to unlocking exceptional employee performance lies in HRM policies that go beyond conventional approaches and embrace innovative strategies.”
Smith, 2019

This research paper investigates the reimagining of employee motivation through the exploration of cutting-edge strategies in human resource management (HRM) policies, using real-time case studies such as Starbucks and Reliance Communications. Traditional approaches to

* Professor, Department of Commerce, Aditi Mahavidyalaya (University of Delhi), Bawana, Delhi-110039 (India) E-mail: <rajeevkaur@gmail.com>

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लोक परम्पराओं में स्व का बोध

लोक के स्व पर आधारित भारत
के पुनरुत्थान की संकल्पना



संपादक

प्रो. बृज किशोर कुठियाला

प्रो. संजीव कुमार शर्मा

प्रो. श्रीप्रकाश सिंह

प्रज्ञा प्रवाह प्रतिष्ठान

नई दिल्ली

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मालवी लोक परम्परा में धार्मिक आचार और व्यवहार

-प्रो. आशा

भारत की समृद्ध सांस्कृतिक परम्परा में 'लोक' का महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। लोक-जीवन और लोक संस्कृति को जाने और समझे बिना 'भारत' की अवधारणा सम्पूर्ण नहीं कही जा सकती क्योंकि 'लोक' ही भारतीय संस्कृति का आधारभूत तत्व है।

भौगोलिक रूप से भारत के मध्य में स्थित 'मध्य प्रदेश' अपनी विशिष्ट लोक परम्पराओं के लिए जाना जाता है। मालवी के साथ निमाड़ी, बुन्देलखण्डी, बघेलखण्डी लोक परम्पराएँ—इस प्रदेश को समृद्ध बनाती हैं। मध्य प्रदेश में आभीर, शबर, पुलिंद, किरात, भील जैसी आदिवासी जनजातियाँ भी निवास करती रही हैं, जिनकी अपनी विशिष्ट पहचान है और मालवा की लोक परम्परा में भी इनका महत्वपूर्ण योगदान है।

लोक परम्परा के अनुसार मालव क्षेत्र में मध्य प्रदेश के पश्चिमी हिस्से के इंदौर, उज्जैन, मंदसौर, राजगढ़, विदिशा, रतलाम, धार, देवास, शाजापुर, भोपाल, सीहोर, होशंगाबाद के साथ ही राजस्थान के सीमावर्ती कुछ क्षेत्र आते हैं। इस क्षेत्र में शिप्रा, नर्मदा, चम्बल, बेतवा आदि नदियाँ प्रवाहित होती हैं। आस्था और विश्वास की दृष्टि से नर्मदा नदी को 'मालवा की गंगा' और चम्बल नदी को मालवा की 'जीवन-रेखा' कहा जाता है। मालवी जनश्रुति परम्परा में निम्न दोहा लोकप्रिय है—

* अध्यापिका, हिन्दी विभाग, अदिति महाविद्यालय, दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय, दिल्ली

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वाक् सुधा

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विशेष सूचना :

विचार की प्रतिबद्धता में राष्ट्रहित सर्वोपरि है।

रूपेश कुमार चौहान

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Email: vaaksudha@gmail.com • Website : www.vsirj.com

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प्रो० आशा
प्रो० अनिल शर्मा

हिन्दी साहित्य के यशस्वी साहित्यकार जयशंकर प्रसाद का नाट्य-साहित्य भारतीय संस्कृति के शाश्वत और कालजयी मूल्यों का वाहक रहा है। भारतीय स्वाधीनता संग्राम के दौर में प्रसाद के विभिन्न नाटक भारत के सांस्कृतिक राष्ट्रवाद की अवधारणा को प्रस्तुत करते हैं, जो आज भी प्रासंगिक है। नाटककार प्रसाद ने भारतीय इतिहास की महत्वपूर्ण घटनाओं पर सतत चिंतन करते हुए उनका सृजनात्मक प्रयोग अपने नाटकों में किया। इस कार्य से एक ओर तो तत्कालीन भारतीय जनता को अपने गौरवशाली अतीत का ज्ञान हुआ, दूसरी ओर उस अतीत की गरिमा बचाए और बनाए रखने के लिए विदेशी प्रतिगामी शक्तियों से संघर्ष करने का संकल्प भी जगा। इस रूप में हिन्दी रंगकर्मियों और नाट्य-प्रेमियों के लिए प्रसाद के नाटक एक प्रकार के ऊर्जा-स्रोत हैं जिनके पठन-पाठन और प्रदर्शन के माध्यम से वे युगीन और प्रासंगिक मूल्यों की प्रस्तुति और पाठ कर पाते हैं।

जयशंकर प्रसाद के नाटकों का रचना काल 1910 से आरम्भ होकर 1933 तक चलता है। इस अवधि में प्रसाद जी के कुल तेरह छोटे-बड़े नाटकों और एकांकियों की रचना की। 1910-11 में आये 'सज्जन' से आरम्भ होकर 1933 में प्रकाशित 'ध्रुवस्वामिनी' तक जयशंकर प्रसाद जी की नाट्य-यात्रा निरंतर परिपक्व होती गयी। यह वह दौर था जब भारत में एक ओर गाँधी जी के नेतृत्व में जनता अहिंसात्मक तरीके से ब्रिटिश सरकार के विरुद्ध संघर्ष कर रही थी तो दूसरी ओर अनेक राष्ट्रप्रेमी स्वाधीनता-प्राप्ति के यज्ञ में अपने प्राणों की आहुति दे रहे थे। चिन्तक और साहित्यकार अपने विचारों और साहित्य के माध्यम से भारतीय जनता को जागरूक कर रहे थे। समाज में पुरुषों के साथ स्त्रियाँ भी तन, मन और धन से स्वाधीनता आन्दोलन में सक्रिय थीं— अर्थात् सभी भारतीय स्वाधीन होने के लिए अपने-अपने ढंग से ब्रिटिश शासन के विरुद्ध संघर्ष कर रहे थे। प्रथम विश्वयुद्ध के दुष्परिणाम ब्रिटिश सरकार की वादाखिलाफी के रूप में सामने आ चुके थे। ब्रिटिश सरकार की साम्राज्यवादी लिप्सा भारत में दमनकारी नीतियों को लागू कर रही थी। आर्थिक-राजनीतिक-सांस्कृतिक शोषण को झेल रही भारतीय जनता में निराशा भी बढ़ती जा रही थी। सुभाषचंद्र बोस जैसे नेता निर्वासन का दंश झेल रहे थे। देश में साम्प्रदायिक दंगे हो रहे थे। राजे-रजवाड़ों में भी मतभेद था। इस समय हिन्दी नाटक और रंगमंच में पारसी नाटकों का बोलबाला था, जिनका मुख्य उद्देश्य व्यावसायिक था। दर्शकों के मनोरंजन के लिए पारसी नाटक अतिरंजित अभिनय-शैली का प्रयोग

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Child and the Faith

Ankita Bhattacharjee, Punita Gupta

Abstract

Human life in its myriad of experiences tries finding some common grounds on which to live those experiences and validate them. These common grounds vary in each social milieu and are expressed as the 'values' of any particular society. Values being a fundamental pillar of human society, serves as a vantage point to understand and get located in the society. These are the values which emerge from the interaction of the individual and the society. In the promenade of this interaction the values keep defining and redefining. School being the place where a child spends more than a decade of their life and as a place which is one of the crucial socializing agents, schools have a significant role in the development of a value enriched life of their students. Among all the values 'faith' develops in the earliest years of the child and continues to develop throughout the course of life. This paper talks about the role of school and the related agents in developing 'faith' in the childhood years. It further shows the development and incorporation of other values in a child's life. 'Faith' being the cornerstone of these values, it discusses the practices in school which catalyse the development of 'faith' ensuing its significance in the larger sphere of life.

Keywords: Child, Values, Faith, Socialization, School

On one early spring night, when it was around midnight and everyone was asleep, there was a child standing on the terrace. A child who was anxiously waiting to get the report card the next morning. After pacing the length and breadth of the terrace many times, the child finally remembered how her mother had said earlier that day, that she knows the result will be good, the child remembers how each time she prays to the sky, it happens. The child remembered that each time when the day started to seem gloomy and heavy, when the night started to feel a little darker and more lifeless, when the hope seems to come to an end, it was only when she had believed her mother, when she had trusted her little monologues addressing the sky, then always it had done good to her. This is what had worked for her each time.

Miles away, there is another child who was also awake during that hour, who was

Ms. Ankita Bhattacharjee: M.Ed Scholar, Department of Education (Central Institute of Education), University of Delhi

Dr. Punita Gupta: Associate Professor, Department of Education, Aditi Mahavidyalaya, University of Delhi

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CSX

कवि पुहकर का सौंदर्य एवं प्रकृति बोध

प्र० संख्या वात्स्यायन

शोध सारांश

हिंदी इतिहास के विद्वान आचार्य प्रायः स्वीकार करते हैं कि हिंदी प्रेमाख्यान की धारा सूफी कवियों की देन है, जबकि भारतीय हिंदी प्रेमाख्यान धारा में असूफी कवियों का भी पर्याप्त योगदान रहा है। पंडित हजारी प्रसाद द्विवेदी ऐसे आलोचक हैं, जिन्होंने हिंदी प्रेमाख्यान की परंपरा को भारतीय आख्यान परंपरा का महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा माना। उन्होंने स्वीकार किया कि प्रेमाख्यान की परंपरा जितनी सूफी परंपरा से जुड़ी है, उतनी ही भारतीय आख्यान परंपरा से भी। अपने इतिहास विश्लेषण में वे भारतीय आख्यान की समृद्ध परंपरा को स्वीकार करते हैं। नखशिख वर्णन से लेकर प्रकृति चित्रण तक भारतीय काव्य परंपरा एक दूसरे का अनुसरण करती रही है। मले ही का एवं काल ने इनमें परिवर्तन कर दिया है। प्रस्तुत शोध आलेख में असूफी प्रेमाख्यान परंपरा के समृद्ध कवि पुहकर के सौंदर्यपरक एवं प्रकृतिजन्य काव्यरूप का विस्तार से वर्णन किया गया है। सौंदर्यपरक वर्णन के अंतर्गत नखशिख वर्णन, नायिकाभेद तथा प्रकृतिपरक चित्रण के अंतर्गत प्रकृति के आलंबन एवं उद्दीपन रूप का वर्णन किया गया है। कवि पुहकर ऐसे कवि हैं, जिन्होंने नायिका के रूप सौंदर्य का वर्णन नख-पद से लेकर शिख तक किया है। आख्यान परंपरा में इसे 'ईश्वरीय प्रेम' कहा गया है। कवि पुहकर के सौंदर्यपरक एवं प्रकृतिपरक चित्रण में ईश्वरीय प्रेम की झलक देखी जा सकती है।

Keywords: सौंदर्य वर्णन, नायिकाभेद, प्रकृति चित्रण आदि।

हिंदी साहित्य अपनी विविध काव्यधाराओं और परंपराओं के आधार पर विश्व का एक समृद्ध साहित्य है। समय-समय पर बदलने वाली प्रवृत्तियों ने एक इंद्रधनुषी छटा इस साहित्य में बिखेर दी है। रासो काव्य परंपरा, भक्तिकाव्य परंपरा, रीतिकालीन काव्य परंपरा से यह साहित्य अटा पड़ा है। इसी शृंखला की ही एक कड़ी है- 'प्रेमाख्यानक काव्य परंपरा', जिसका काव्येतिहास में अपना विशिष्ट स्थान है।

हिंदी प्रेमाख्यान साहित्य मूलतः मुसलमान सूफी कवियों की देन है जिन्होंने अपनी आध्यात्मिक मान्यताओं को भारतीय लोक जीवनोद्भूत कहानियों के कलेवर में बड़ी सफाई के साथ अनुस्यूत कर दिया। किंतु यह एक पक्षीय है क्योंकि इसी परंपरा से प्रभावित होने वाले कवियों में कुछ कवि असूफी भी रहे। हिन्दी के प्रखर आलोचक हजारी प्रसाद द्विवेदी की यही मान्यता है कि हिन्दी प्रेमाख्यान की परंपरा महज सूफी परंपरा ही नहीं, अपितु भारतीय आख्यान परंपरा की भी देन है। विडंबना ही है कि पाठक के सीमित और अधूरे ज्ञान ने इन्हें समय के प्रवाह में कहीं विस्मृत कर दिया। इसी असूफी प्रेमाख्यानक काव्य परंपरा में एक महत्वपूर्ण कवि ने अपने कृतित्व के माध्यम से एक श्रेष्ठ स्थान प्राप्त किया। ऐसे ही एक कवि हैं पुहकर, जिनका पद नख से नख

शिख तक का वर्णन अदभुत है।

काव्यशास्त्रीय ग्रंथकारों ने नखशिख वर्णन की एक व्यवस्था निर्धारित की है। इनके अनुसार मानवी नखशिख वर्णन करते समय शिख से प्रारंभ करके पद-नख तक वर्णन करना चाहिए और दिव्य रूप वर्णन के समय पद-नख से प्रारंभ करके शिख तक का वर्णन करना चाहिए। कवि पुहकर ने नायिका के रूप-सौंदर्य का दिव्य चित्रण करना चाहते थे इसलिए इन्होंने उसके रूप-वर्णन का प्रारंभ पद-नख से ही किया है। कवि ने उसके पद-नख से लेकर शिख तक के सभी अंगों का वर्णन अनेक सुंदर तथा अनुपम उपमाओं के संयोजन से किया है, जिनमें से कुछ अंगों का उल्लेख किया जा रहा है-

सौंदर्य वर्णन :

पद-नख वर्णन :

कवि पुहकर की नायिका के पद-नख ऐसे हैं, मानो कामदेव की आरती के दीप हों अथवा पंचबाण हों, या महावर लगे पैर जैसे वर्षागम पर वीर-बहूटी उभर आई हों-

पद नख निरमल विराजमान मेरे जान
रति पति आये नव आरती बनाई है।
कैधौ पंच बान कामिनी कमानि सोभियत

*अदिति महाविद्यालय, दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय

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आगम समय वीर बहूटी बनाई है।।

माल।।

सौंदर्य वर्णन :

तहँ लसत श्रवन कण्ठल विनोद। शकृति क...



Reshaping Learning in Covid Times: Alternatives in Pedagogy

Punita Gupta, Ankita Bhattacharjee,
Harshita Chauhan & Sheetal

Abstract

From the very advent of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Indian education system has been affected drastically and dramatically. The effect initially started with closing of schools and universities for a short duration and later resulted in shifting of the education system into online virtual mode, due to the nationwide lockdown. It was one of the critical concerns for teachers and learners to overcome the disruption in education. There were many challenges in adapting the new online schooling system, in fact, there are still many challenges but each day we are growing and learning. Teachers are developing new alternatives to their pedagogies to provide the best to the students. This joint research paper is the outcome of three separate studies conducted by the teacher- trainees during their (online) school internship. Data was collected through online ways from the various stakeholders-- teachers, students, parents, and fellow interns. The aim of the study is to highlight the efforts made by every institution whether it be schools, family, or government, to reshape learning and develop alternative pedagogies and methods for students and about challenges they have faced while doing this.

Keywords: Reshaping, Learning, COVID Times, Challenges, Alternatives, Pedagogy

Introduction

The pandemic had created a situation where physical schooling was impossible. It was the demand of the time to develop alternative pedagogical approaches and modes to deliver to students without compromising the quality. The demand was to create virtual reality of classrooms with the same quality as that of classrooms in physical mode. Many methods have been used to engage students in the virtual model. For example, Google classroom, Telegram, WhatsApp, Google meet, Zoom, Microsoft team and many more. There are a consistently growing number of platforms that are bringing together teachers and students in a virtual environment.

Dr. Punita Gupta: Associate Professor, Dept. of Education, Aditi Mahavidyalaya, University of Delhi
Ms. Ankita Bhattacharjee: M.Ed., Dept of Education, University of Delhi
Ms. Harshita Chauhan: M. A. Applied Psychology, Amity University, NOIDA, UP, India
Ms. Sheetal: B.El.Ed. 2021, Aditi Mahavjdalaya, University of Delhi, India

हिंदी सिनेमा में दलित अध्ययन

डॉ. मंजु रानी

'दलित' का केंद्र मनुष्य है। दलित शब्द का प्रयोग उन सभी उपेक्षित जातियों तथा जनजातियों के लिए किया जाता है। दलितों को नीच, अछूत और निम्न घोषित करके और उनके ही श्रम-उत्पादन पर अपने को श्रेष्ठ समझने वाले समुदाय ने धर्म और कर्मकाण्ड के नाम पर जितना भी अध्यात्म व दर्शन रचा उसमें सामान्यतः दलितों को अस्पृश्य और मानवीय विचारों से अलग एक अन्य आकार दिया गया। भारतीय समाज के इस बहुत बड़े हिस्से को समाज ने हमेशा दुत्कार कर अपमानित किया और यह वेदना किसी एक व्यक्ति की नहीं अपितु पूरे दलित वर्ग की है। इस दलित वेदना की अभिव्यक्ति साहित्य और समाज दोनों में ही की गई है।

दलितों का विद्रोह किसी विशिष्ट जाति या व्यक्ति के प्रति नहीं बल्कि 'स्व' की खोज का है। 'स्व' की खोज में निकले हुए एक पूरे समाज का पूर्व परंपराओं से विद्रोह एवं अपने अस्तित्व की स्थापना का प्रयास है। दलितों के सच्चे अर्थों में जो समर्थक हैं उन्होंने यह बता दिया है कि उनकी प्रेरणा जाति-द्वेष नहीं है अपितु दलितों में जो मानवता है, सबके सामने जलाना है। लेकिन फिर भी समाज के समाने ये प्रश्न हमेशा खड़ा रहा है कि आखिर निम्न जाति से संबंधित लोगों के साथ यह शोषण, आमनवीय व्यवहार कब तक चलेगा। भले ही आज हम 21वीं सदी में जी रहे हैं किंतु वर्ण व्यवस्था आज भी हमारे समाज को विभाजित करती है। समाज में वर्गीय समानता की बात तो की जाती है किंतु जब उसको अपना

का सवाल आता है तो सब चुप्पी साध लेते हैं।

अभिव्यक्ति बहुत कुछ कर जाती है फिर वो चाहे साहित्य की हो अथवा फिल्म की। हिंदी सिनेमा में भी दलित-आधारित फिल्मों का निर्माण किया गया है। यह फिल्में समाज को क्या दृष्टि प्रदान करती हैं? केवल मनोरंजन है अथवा दर्शकों को जाति व्यवस्था पर कुछ सोचने पर विवश भी करता है? "आजादी के समय जो समस्याएं हमें विरासत में मिलीं उनमें प्रमुख हैं दलितों और स्त्रियों को समाज में बराबरी का हक ना मिल पाना और साम्प्रदायिक विद्वेष का बार-बार उभर आना। फिल्मकारों ने इनकी तरहफ बार-बार ध्यान दिया है और उन पर कई उल्लेखनीय और लोकप्रिय फिल्में भी बनाई हैं।"¹

अपनी अस्मिता के लिए संघर्ष करना बहुत बड़ा कार्य है और यही संघर्ष फिल्मों में भी दिखाया गया है। सन् 2012 में भारतीय सिनेमा ने अपने जीवन यात्रा के 100 सालपूरे किए हैं। इन 100 सालों में अनेकों फिल्मों दलितों के जीवन को केंद्र में रखकर बनाई गई हैं। दलित केंद्रित-फिल्में सिनेमा में अपनी जगह भी बना रही हैं लेकिन इस उभार के बावजूद इन फिल्मों को वह स्थान नहीं मिल पाता जो मुख्यधारा के सिनेमा को मिल पाता है। फिल्मों में दलित चरित्र चाहे स्त्री-पुरुष कोई भी हो कितना ही पढ़ा लिखा हो, संस्कारी और बुद्धिजीवी हो वह हमेशा दूसरे स्थान पर ही रहता है।

अछूत केंद्रित फिल्मों की एक लंबी

शृंखला है। जिसको नकारा नहीं जा सकता। उदाहरण के तौर पर चण्डीदास (1934) से लेकर 2021 में बनी 'मैडम चीफ मॉनिस्टर' तक अनेकों फिल्में हैं। इतनी फिल्मों बनने के बाद भी प्रश्न यह उठता है कि इनमें दलितों की स्थिति क्या है?

1934 में आई 'महाकवि चण्डीदास' (डायरेक्टर-नितीन बोस) इसमें चण्डीदास को एक अछूत कन्या (घोवन) रामी से प्रेम हो जाता है। उनका प्रेम एक प्रकार से आध्यात्मिक प्रेम है। वासना से दूर राधा-कृष्ण जैसा लेकिन चूंकि चण्डीदास ने एक अछूत से प्रेम किया है इसलिए उन्हें समाज से बहिष्कृत किया जाता है। इस प्रेम को पाप कहा जाता है और इस पाप को तभी क्षमा किया जा सकता है जब चण्डीदास ब्राह्मण-भोज करवाएँ। ब्राह्मण-भोज करवाने से चण्डीदास का यह अपराध जिसे समाज मानता है ईश्वर नहीं, माफ किया जा सकता है। 1936 में अछूत कन्या (डायरेक्टर फ्रेज़ ऑस्टन) बनी। इसमें भी अशोक कुमार के लिए अछूत समाज की कन्या को मरकर अपना बलिदान देना पड़ा। चालीस के दशक में पहली बार फिल्में भारतीय जातिवाद की समस्या को गंभीरता से उठाती दिखती हैं। इनमें से 1936 में आयी 'अछूत कन्या' विशेष तौर पर उल्लेखनीय रही। इस फिल्म ने एक स्वर्ण पुरुष प्रताप और दलित स्त्री के प्रेम के माध्यम से यह दिखाया है कि जाति-प्रथा किस तरह से मानव संबंधों के वेहद कोमल और आतिरिक्त पक्षों को भी नहीं छोड़ते।"²

1959 में 'सुजाता' (डायरेक्टर विमल रॉय) फिल्म का निर्माण किया गया। जिसमें

इस आस में काम करता चला जाता है कि पंडित शादी के कर्मकांड के लिए हों

का ही आंदोलन बन कर रह जाता है इन आंदोलनों को समर्थन देने वाले अन्य



JOURNAL OF EXCLUSION STUDIES

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Research Article

Role of Youth in Peacebuilding and Prevention of Violent Extremism in India: A Social Inclusion Perspective

Seema Rani

Associate Professor, Department of Social Work, Aditi Mahavidyalaya, University of Delhi
Bawana, Delhi-110039, India
Email id: seemarani@aditi.du.ac.in

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ABSTRACT

Activities that promote both good and negative aspects of peace are considered to be examples of peacebuilding. This entails engaging in activities that address the underlying causes of conflict, working towards the avoidance and moderation of all types of violence, and pursuing healing and reconciliation as goals. In most cases, younger people take part in and lead activities including conversation, socialisation, education and advocacy. In contrast, throughout the course of the last few years, the globe has seen fresh waves of violent extremism that have resulted in the deaths of a great number of innocent people. Extremist ideologies, regardless of whether they are founded on religious, ethnic or political principles, celebrate the superiority of one group over others and stand in opposition to the development of societies that are more accepting and inclusive. This presents contemporary societies with two distinct yet interrelated challenges: "the rise of violent extremism and its spread across national borders, and the management of increasingly diverse and multi-cultural societies." Both of these challenges are complicated by the fact that they are interrelated. The fundamental driving reason for India's participation in international assistance for development is the country's desire to demonstrate its moral and ideological solidarity with other countries that are economically disadvantaged. This is the case since "India is the most populous democratic nation in the world. In the altered geopolitical and geo-economics context of a globalised world, the additional motivation became the economic factor of access to the market for Indian products and natural resources for its growing industrial sector." This was the case because globalisation has altered both the geopolitical context and the geo-economics context. This came as a result of the globalisation of the world's political system as well as

A STUDY OF GERONTOLOGICAL SOCIAL WORK RESPONSE TO PSYCHOSOCIAL WELLBEING OF ELDERLY

Dr. SEEMA RANI, Dr. NEERAJ,

ABSTRACT

Every country in the globe is currently facing issues related to an ageing population, with developing nations having a faster rate of old population rise. The living conditions of the elderly have changed as a result of dissimilar socio-demographic, political, and demographic transformations, as well as an increase in individuality. The second-biggest nation in the world, India has one of the largest geographical expanses and accounts for 15% of the global population. In a worldwide context, the old population is growing daily, creating issues in providing care for the aged. As a result of industrialization and urbanisation, Indian society's social structure and values are currently shifting from traditional values to modern values. In India, the senior population has been growing daily, which has made it more difficult to care for the aged there. More experts in the field of ageing are needed, including geriatricians, gerontologists, physiotherapists, psychologists, and Gerontological social workers. A Gerontological social worker is qualified to assist carers and the elderly. "Gerontological social work is a specialist area of work that engages with the ageing process", senior caregivers, and issues affecting the elderly. This article presents the research study of secondary data with a systemic review. This study examined the relevant research studies from 2003 to 2021 and found that in today's modern times the situation of elders is quite pathetic and challenging. So, there is a need to pay attention more to them and gerontological social work can play a vital role in dealing with them and well-being.

Keywords: Ageing, Gerontological Social Work, Health, Well -being

INTRODUCTION

In the current climate, ageing is a significant challenge for the entire planet. Globally, the aged population is growing daily, posing new issues for those who provide care for the elderly and necessitating the employment of specialists in the field of geriatrics. The social structure of today's society has evolved, and new values are replacing old ones in Indian culture. Industrialization and urbanisation, which had an impact on our society, are to blame for this transition. Migration is a significant factor that has an impact on social structure and traditional values because when individuals relocate in search of new possibilities, they embrace the customs and values of the new society. In Indian tradition, it was thought that everyone in the extended family had a responsibility to take care of the elderly. Due to industrialization and urbanisation, the concept of the united family is eroding and becoming replaced by the nuclear family. Because both the husband and wife are employed while the children are in school, caring for the elderly in a nuclear family is particularly challenging for the family members. As a result, the old end up feeling lonely at home. Sometimes individuals struggle to comprehend the issues faced by the elderly, the ageing process, and caregiving

techniques. Psychologist, sociologists, and medical specialists are just a few of the professionals who can explain ageing.

Gerontological Social Work

"Gerontological social work is a specialist branch" and multidisciplinary subfield of social work in which social workers study or work with older adults. These social workers are in charge of furthering the general causes of older people through education, research, and advocacy. The term "gerontology" is becoming more used in society as a result of the growing senior population worldwide. Gradually increasing numbers of elderly in world so it creates invention of new subjects Gerontology. In this subject, people study the process of aging and psychosocial factors associated with the elderly along with problems of caregivers of the elderly. Theoretic intervention with elderly and caregivers to solve their problems. When contrasted with social work with children and families, gerontological social work's role and effectiveness have historically been questioned and unappreciated. This is especially true when compared to the field of child and family social work. Gerontological social work aims to equip future social workers with the information and skills neces-

1. Associate Professor, Department of Social Work, Aditi Mahavidyalaya, University of Delhi, Bawana, Delhi - 110039, Email: seemarani@aditi.du.ac.in , Mobile no. 9212551381

2. Assistant Professor, Department of Social Work, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra - 136119 (Haryana), Email: bhatian59@gmail.com

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सरस्वती कुंज, निराला नगर, लखनऊ-226020 (उत्तर प्रदेश)

Bharatiya Shiksha Shodh Sansthan

Saraswati Kunj, Nirala Nagar, Lucknow-226020 (Uttar Pradesh)

Ph. No. 0522-2787816, E-mail: sansthanshodh@gmail.com

Website : www.bssslko.org.in

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Burden Over a Family due to Schizophrenic Patient: A Study

*Dr. Neeraj, **Dr. Seema Rani

Abstract

Around 450 million of people are suffering from mental disorder worldwide. And about one in every hundred people (1%) develop schizophrenia at some point in their life. The disease of person came with many other problems also including financial burden, social burden, care burden, emotional burden, personal burden and marital burden etc. where the illness is mild or severe, the family member has to suffer along with the patient. The intense stress that family members experience might become so overwhelming that they are unable to care for themselves or their sick family members if it is not recognized and effectively treated. To realize the main objective of the study a sample of 50 participants (Schizophrenia patient's caregivers) was selected on purposive sampling basis from OPD & IPD of Psychiatry department, Kalpana Chawla government medical College, Karnal. The participants were administered with the measures of family burden interview schedule. Findings of the study revealed that more than half of the respondents (Patients & Caregivers) were in the age group of 20-40 years. Majority of the respondents were females. More than half of the caregivers were single. Majority of the respondents were educated and businessman. Most of the respondents were from nuclear family in rural. In the present study, the caregivers reported that caring of schizophrenia effect their physical, mental health, routine family activities or family interaction. More than half of the respondents have moderate level of burden.

Introduction

Schizophrenia is a severe and persistent mental disorder that hinders a person's capacity to think, act, express emotions, perceive reality, and connect with others. Schizophrenia might be the most persistent and incapacitating mental illness, although not being as common as other disorders. The words "schizophrenia" and "pherne," which mean "thought" and "split," respectively, are Greek words. A category of psychotic disorders known as schizophrenia are defined by substantial disorder thinking, where concepts are flawed related but not logically so, perception, strange disruptions in motor activity flat, and inappropriate feelings. Patients with schizophrenia frequently experience difficulties adjusting to relationships, the workplace, and academic settings. They can appear to have lost all sense of reality, experience fear, and become distant. There is no cure for this chronic illness. This is a lifelong disease cannot be cured but can be controlled with proper treatment. About one in every hundred people (1 percent) develops schizophrenia at some point in their life. Schizophrenia affects man 1.5 times more commonly than women. Families may experience multiple people being impacted.

About 10% of people with schizophrenia have a first-degree relative (parent or sibling) with the disorder. Second-degree relatives (aunts, cousins, grandparents, or uncles) experience schizophrenia at a higher rate than the general population. Schizophrenia may run in families. Most people with it are diagnosed between the ages of 16 and 25. Identical twins of a person with schizophrenia are most at risk. 40%-65% possibility exists that the identical twin will experience the disease. Many people with schizophrenia have difficulty working and caring for themselves, so they rely on others for assistance. In some cases, symptoms are so severe that a person must be hospitalized. The exact cause of schizophrenia is unknown, but it is a real illness with a biological basis, just like cancer and diabetes. A number of factors, including genetic factors, brain chemistry, brain abnormalities, and environmental factors, have been discovered to increase a person's risk of developing schizophrenia. Need of this study on "burden over a family due to schizophrenic patients Because due to schizophrenia patient's family suffer a lot and there is complete disturbance created in whole family like care burden, financial burden and social burden. The most

Assistant Professor, Department of Social Work, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra (Communicating Author)
Associate Professor, Department of Social Work, Aditi Mahavidyalaya, Delhi University, Delhi



Research Paper

Relapse in Drug Addicts: A Study of Drug Rehabilitation Centre in LNJP Hospital, Kurukshetra District, Haryana

¹Dr.Neeraj, ²Dr.Seema Rani, ³Ms Anjali

¹Assistant Professor, Department of Social Work, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, India

²Associate Professor, Department of Social Work, Aditi Mahavidalya, Delhi University, Delhi

³MSW Student, Department of Social Work, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra

ABSTRACT

Background: Drug abuse is persistent and recurring illness. Many individuals try to use drugs again after their treatment for addiction. The major reasons of drug abuse are stressful life events, job stress, interpersonal and intrapersonal conflict, family dysfunction, peer pressure, sedentary life style. As far relapse is concern, it is a cycle of responses that ultimately lead an individual to take drugs. In relapse cases, most of the addict's complaint about changes in their feelings, thoughts, attitude and behavioral patterns towards themselves, family and society. Relapse varies in intensity. Some individuals suffering from drug relapse may seek help after a single episode of drug use while some prefer not to take professional help and they continue to use drugs regularly. The factors which play very important role in recovery and stabilization plan of addicts are associated with the relapsing triggers. **Materials and Methods:** The present study was aimed to explore the causative factors of relapse in drug addicts. The present study is exploratory cum descriptive in nature. The researcher selected total 50 respondents from OPD & IPD of Psychiatric department, LNJP Hospital, Kurukshetra. The purposive sampling method was used to select the respondents. The data was collected by using the technique of semi-structured interviews. The secondary data was collected by reviewing the research reports, articles and newspapers. **Results and Conclusions:** In this study peer group was the main cause of relapse. As we know that peer group plays an important role in the life of individual, it is also true in case of drug addicts. Majority of the respondents were married and labourers from rural areas. As their new life started with their life partner, they are facing new responsibilities and this may affect their financial conditions. Sometimes, they found themselves unable to take these responsibilities properly. They couldn't manage the financial needs of their new family and this condition leads them to use drugs which ultimately become addiction. To manage the daily life stress, they started using alcohols and sometimes drugs and with time situation became worse. Their dependency on drugs became addiction and they find themselves unable to control the situation. There is a need to Sensitizing younger generations about consequences of drug abuse at grass root level and also need regular follow-up to reduce the problem of relapse.

Keywords: Drug abuse, Drug addiction, Relapse, Drug addict

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I. INTRODUCTION

Drug abuse is persistent and recurring illness. Many individuals try to use drugs again after their treatment for addiction. The major reasons of drug abuse are stressful life events, job stress, interpersonal and intrapersonal conflict, family dysfunction, peer pressure, sedentary life style. As far relapse is concerned, it is a cycle of responses that ultimately lead an individual to take drugs. In relapse cases, most of the addicts complain about changes in their feelings, thoughts, attitude and behavioral patterns towards themselves, family and society. Relapse varies in intensity. Some individuals suffering from drug relapse may seek help after a single episode of drug use while some prefer not to take professional help and they continue to use drugs regularly. The factors which play very important role in recovery and stabilization plan of addicts is associated with the relapsing triggers. Relapse varies in intensity. Relapse is seen primarily during the initial 90 days of treatment or recovery because the drugs affect the individual mental ability. It is very difficult to stay away from the drugs during primary 90 days. Because, psychological dependency is very high during this time, however, the recovery rates rise notably after this period. When there is longer the period to recovery, there are fewer

RETENTION AND SWITCHOVER IN LANGUAGE USE: THE ADIS OF ARUNACHAL PRADESH

Dr. Poonam Yadav,

Aditi Mahavidyalaya, University of Delhi.

ABSTRACT

The Adis are an indigenous group living in the Indian state of Arunachal Pradesh. This article explores the complex dynamics of language maintenance and linguistic transition among the Adis. The study examines the elements influencing the retention and loss of Adi language in the face of modernity and outside influences, with a focus on the Indian context. This study examines linguistic diversity and the effects of sociocultural changes on linguistic practices. The study examines how intergenerational language transmission, urbanisation, globalisation, and education have shaped Adis language practises. The results highlight the difficulties and opportunities the Adi group faces in preserving their own linguistic legacy and highlight the importance of language as a conduit for intergenerational knowledge and cultural identity. This study offers insights into language revitalisation initiatives and policies that can protect linguistic diversity and cultural legacy among the Adis of Arunachal Pradesh

Keywords: *Language maintenance, Language shift, Adis, Arunachal Pradesh, Indian context, Linguistic diversity, Sociocultural changes, Education, Media, Cultural heritage.*

INTRODUCTION

Language plays a crucial role in a community's identity and cultural history in addition to serving as a means of communication. The Adis of Arunachal Pradesh is an excellent example of the depth of language variation among India's many indigenous communities. The Adi community demonstrates the complexities of language maintenance and language change in the face of shifting socio-cultural dynamics thanks to its distinctive linguistic repertoire, which includes multiple tribal languages and dialects.

With an emphasis on the interaction between language retention and language shift within the Indian context, this study attempts to analyse the intricacies of language dynamics within the Adi group. This study aims to shed light on the factors influencing the maintenance of Adi languages

and the potential for revitalization initiatives by examining the socio-cultural changes, and present issues. In order to preserve languages in Arunachal Pradesh's multiethnic environment while embracing linguistic variety and preserving cultural heritage, it is important to understand the linguistic experiences of the Adis.

This study is about the processes of language maintenance and language change in the multilingual community of East Siang district, the home of the Adi community in Arunachal Pradesh, using a sociolinguistic framework.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The use of two or more languages within one community is dependent on each language serving a function which the other does not. If two languages

हिंदी के समाचार पत्रों में हिंदी भाषा का बदलता स्वरूप : नवभारत टाइम्स के संदर्भ में

□ डॉ० पूनम यादव*

शोध सारांश

जैसे-जैसे समय बदल रहा है हम देखते हैं कि अखबारों/समाचार-पत्रों की भाषा भी बदल रही है। समाचार पत्रों की पहुँच बहुत व्यापक है और इसे सभी पढ़ते हैं। गाँवों, कस्बों, शहरों सभी जगह आसानी से उपलब्ध होते हैं। प्रायः देखा गया है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में स्थानीय समाचार-पत्र मिल जाते हैं। विद्यार्थी इसके द्वारा अपनी भाषा में सुधार करने का प्रयत्न करते हैं। नए-नए शब्द अपनी शब्दावली में जोड़ते हैं, कभी-कभी व्याकरणिक दुविधा में होते हैं तो समाचार-पत्र ही उनकी इस दुविधा को दूर करते हैं। इस आलेख में वर्तमान हिंदी समाचार-पत्रों में किस प्रकार हिंदी भाषा अपना स्वरूप बदल रही है उस पर विचार किया गया है। समय के साथ अन्य वस्तुओं की तरह हमें समाचार-पत्रों की भाषा में भी बदलाव देखने को मिल रहे हैं। इसका सबसे उत्तम उदाहरण 'नवभारत टाइम्स' नामक समाचार-पत्र है, जिसमें प्रयोग होने वाली भाषा लोकप्रिय साहित्य का श्रेष्ठ उदाहरण है। इसकी भाषा आधुनिक समाज की भाषा है। इसमें भाषा का मिश्रण देखने को मिलता है। इनमें अंग्रेजी के शब्दों की भरमार होती है जो हमें आधुनिक होने का एहसास दिलाते हैं। समाचार-पत्र देश के एक कोने से दूसरे कोने तक पहुँचता है। निम्न वर्ग को भी आसानी से कम खर्च में उपलब्ध है। ग्रामीण विद्यार्थी इसके द्वारा अपनी भाषा को परिष्कृत करने का प्रयास करते हैं, सीखते हैं और अपना ज्ञानवर्धन करते हैं। अतः समाचार-पत्रों की भाषा शुद्ध हो ऐसा प्रयास करना चाहिए।

Keywords : समाचार-पत्र, भाषा में सुधार, हिंदी भाषा, शुद्ध रूप, आधुनिक समाज, अंग्रेजी के शब्द

समाचार-पत्र आम जनता के लिए देश और दुनिया से जुड़े रहने का सबसे सरल और कारगर माध्यम है। स्वतंत्रता से पूर्व 'हिंदुस्तानी' भाषा में लिखा जाने वाला समाचार-पत्र 2023 आते-आते अपने रंग और रूप के नवीकरण के साथ एक पहले अवतार में दिखाई देता है। उर्दू मिश्रित हिंदी अब अपनी नई भाषा-सखी अंग्रेजी के साथ आधुनिक नवाचार निभाती एक नए अंदाज में समाचार-पत्रों के पृष्ठों पर दिखाई देती है। समाचार-पत्र एक समय में ऐसे सशक्त अस्त्र के रूप में प्रयुक्त हुआ था जिसने स्वतंत्रता-संग्राम की दिशा प्रशस्त की। हिंदी जनमानस को जोड़ने का माध्यम बनी। हिंदी भाषा एक माँ की भाँति स्वतंत्रता-सेनानियों के लिए ऊर्जस्विनी सरिता बन उन्हें पोषित करती रही। महात्मा गाँधी के संपादकत्व में 'नवजीवन' समाचार-पत्र के नाम से पूर्व लगा विशेषण 'हिंदी', 'हिंदी नवजीवन' हो गया। उनके द्वारा पत्र की भाषा के परिष्कार पर ध्यान दिया गया ताकि उसको जनमानस के साथ जोड़ा जा सके। उदाहरणार्थ- 09 जनवरी, 1930 के 'हिंदी नवजीवन' के अंक के भाषा संस्कार को देखिए-'महासभा का मुख्य प्रस्ताव', 'हृदय के उदगार'।

जिस दिन भारत को स्वतंत्रता प्राप्त हुई, उस दिन के नवभारत टाइम्स के अंक का एक उदाहरण इस प्रकार से है :

'राजपथ गवाह बना गौरवमय इतिहास का।'

'राष्ट्रपति को सलामी देने की बजाय हाथी कहाँ बैठ गया।'
(स्वाधीनता अंक : 15 अगस्त, 1947)

यह ध्यातव्य है कि मुद्रण प्रणाली के आविष्कार ने विश्व की बहुत-सी भाषाओं को अपनी पहचान बनाने और अपनी बात को दूसरे व्यक्ति तक पहुँचाने में दिशा प्रदान की। भारत में कलकत्ता से 30 मई 1885 के दिन हिंदी के पहले साप्ताहिक समाचार-पत्र 'उदंत मार्तण्ड' का आरंभ हुआ जो इस दिशा में एक सशक्त प्रयोग था। ऐसा नहीं था कि भारत की अन्य भाषाओं में उस समय समाचार-पत्र नहीं निकाले जा रहे थे। उर्दू, मराठी, गुजराती भाषाओं ने भी अपनी जगह अब समाचार-पत्रों में बना ली थी लेकिन जब संचार क्रांति ने गति पकड़ी तो जैसे इनका कलेवर ही बदल गया। डिजिटल मीडिया के आते ही जैसे इनका स्वरूप बदल गया। कहीं न कहीं इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मीडिया बोलचाल की भाषा थी जिसने जनता से संबंध स्थापित करने के लिए उन्हीं भाषा शब्दों का प्रयोग किया जो जनता में प्रचलित थी। जिसे उस समय

*एसोसिएट प्रोफेसर - अदिति महाविद्यालय, दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय

LANGUAGE IN SCHOOL EDUCATION WITH RESPECT TO NEP 2020

Dr. Poonam Yadav,

Associate professor, Aditi Mahavidyalaya, University of Delhi.

ABSTRACT

The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 framework is used to analyse the importance of language in school education. The development of Indian languages, mother tongue-based education, and multilingualism are all emphasised in the NEP 2020, a comprehensive policy overhaul. The NEP 2020's effects on language teaching and potential effects on educational practices are examined in this study. The advantages of a multilingual approach in fostering cognitive talents, linguistic competency, and cultural preservation are covered in this article. It also looks at difficulties implementing the linguistic requirements of NEP 2020, such as teacher preparation and resource availability.

To guarantee successful language integration in school, the debate emphasises the necessity for efficient procedures, curriculum development, and community participation. highlighting the value of language in creating inclusive and all-encompassing learning environments, encouraging pupils to embrace linguistic variety and succeed in a world that is becoming more linked.

Keywords- *National Education Policy 2020, multilingualism, mother tongue-based education, Indian languages, cognitive abilities, language proficiency, cultural preservation, teacher training, curriculum development, inclusive learning environments, linguistic diversity.*

INTRODUCTION

In education, language is crucial because it shapes pupils' cognitive ability, communication skills, and sense of cultural identity. The deep importance of language in supporting holistic development and promoting inclusion within the educational system is acknowledged in India's National Education Policy (NEP) 2020. A number of language-related rules that place an emphasis on multilingualism, mother tongue-based education, and the promotion of Indian languages are included under this policy reform, which was created with the goal of revolutionising the Indian educational system. The NEP 2020 aims to use language's ability to improve academic performance, close linguistic gaps, and foster a feeling of community among students.

With an emphasis on the NEP 2020 in the Indian context, we explore the topic of language in school instruction in this essay. The purpose of this study is to examine how the linguistic provisions of NEP 2020 could affect educational practices in the future. The advantages of accepting multilingualism and introducing mother tongue-based education into the curriculum will be clarified by this examination. Additionally, it will address the difficulties that come with putting these linguistic changes into practice, such as the requirement for teacher preparation and the lack of resources.

By investigating the transformational potential of language in education, we want to learn more about how it may empower learners, promote cognitive development, and protect cultural