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Ms. V. V. Lakshmi, Head, National Science Library

Phone: 91-11-2686 3759

E-mail: [vvlakshmi@niscair.res.in](mailto:vvlakshmi@niscair.res.in) website: [www.niscair.res.in](http://www.niscair.res.in)

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**ISSN 2321 – 2853 International Journal of Research in All Subjects in  
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Dear Author/Researcher,

I am very thankful to all the Authors and Researcher Scholars on behalf of our RET Academy for International Journals of Multidisciplinary Research (RAIJMR) for publishing with us in our Print issue, of our *International, Indexed, Referred & Peer Reviewed* '**International Journal of Research in all Subjects in Multi Languages**' (IJRSML) ISSN: 2321-2853.

The research work done by the Authors /Research Scholars will prove its high quality for publication of the paper then after it is valid and reliable for publication in our Journal(s). This is the main concern for publication of the paper. Not any type of importance is given to the maintenance charges for publication of the paper. Don't believe that, we are agreeing with the findings of the papers and articles published in this issue.

The prime goal of the academy is to not only to enhance the research work worldwide but also publishes high quality research work on online and International platform. To discover and find out the research problems of education and implementation of their solution on the present scenario of education is the entire aim of all the authors who are publishes their article via this Journal.

I hope and request to all the Authors, Research Scholars, Readers and members of our advisory board that kindly recommend and encourage your colleagues as well as your faculty members for publishing with us.

I am much thankful to all the Dignitaries, Professors, Chief editors, Associate Editors, The Board Members (India & International), Faculty Members, Political Leaders, Social Workers, Supporters, Motivators, Authors, Web developers, Subscriber, Best Complementors and my Family Members for giving me their fruitful support to release this research work on Wide Area Network via IJRMP, IJRE (print & online), IJRMEET, IJRHS (print & online) and now via print version of **IJRSML**.

Thanks.

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# **RET Academy for International Journals of Multidisciplinary Research (RAIJMR)**



## **About Us**

**RET Academy for International Journals of Multidisciplinary Research (RAIJMR)** is an Intentional academy for International Multidisciplinary Research. Under this title this academy will publish research Journal(s) with different title(s). These all Journal(s) will publish monthly one by one in English language.

The prime aim of the academy is to publish multidisciplinary Journals under the head of RAIJMR and the aim and scope of the Journal is to provide an academic medium and an important reference for the advancement and dissemination of research results that support high-level learning, teaching and research in the most fields of Management, Technology, Education, Pharmacy, Humanities, Science, Engineering, Account & Commerce, Social Sciences, Law, etc. all Subjects.

The Journal publishes Research papers, theme papers, articles, review articles, and short communications dealing with Education, Pharmacy, Management, Engineering, Library Science, Physical Education, Account, Commerce, Arts, Science, Humanities, and Law etc. all Subjects after Double blind peer reviewed process.

RAIJMR would take much care in making your article published without much delay with your kind co-operation. RAIJMR hopes that Researchers, Research scholars, Academician, Industrialists etc. would make use of this research publication for the development of all the discipline. This Academy boasts of hosting four major international Journals (online) under its wings, namely:

- (1) **International Journal for Research in Management and Pharmacy (ISSN: 2320-0901)**
- (2) **International Journal for Research in Education (ISSN: (O.) 2320-091X, (P.) 2347-5412)**
- (3) **International Journal of Research in Modern Engineering and Emerging Technology (ISSN: 2320-6586)**
- (4) **International Journal of Research in Humanities and Social Sciences (ISSN: (O.) 2320-771X, (P.) 2347-5404)**

We are very happy and satisfy to announce that, we are introducing our **PRINT** issue of “**International Journal of Research in all Subjects in Multi Languages (IJRSML)**” (ISSN: 2321-2853) in **Multidisciplinary Subjects** and **Multi Languages** by our Academy. This Journal is a Gate-Way for all the Authors/Researcher scholars as well as the Researcher for the publication their Article(s)/Research paper(s) in Regional Language(s) with multidisciplinary Subjects at an International platform. We request to all researchers kindly fill the online copyright form and all information via online mode. If you are unable to fill the all formalities your paper will be rejected if it will be published by mistake, we are not responsible for it.

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## **Aims and Scopes**



## **International Journal of Research in all Subjects in Multi Languages (IJRSML)**

International Journal of Research in all Subjects in Multi Languages (IJRSML) is a Print & online Monthly International, Indexed, Referred & Peer reviewed Research Journal in **all Subjects & all Languages** which publishes high-quality solicited and unsolicited articles in the following subjects under the head of **RET Academy for International Journals of Multidisciplinary Research (RAIJMR)**. The major aims of this PRINT journal to enhance the Researchers Articles in Multidisciplinary subjects and Multidisciplinary languages of Regional field(s) at global platform mostly in following subjects.

1. Account	25. Environmental Science and Technology	51. Microbiology
2. Anthropology	26. Finance	52. Molecular Therapeutics
3. Architecture	27. Geochemistry	53. Natural Products
4. Artificial Intelligence	28. Geography	54. Neural Processing
5. Biology	29. Geophysics	55. Nuclear and Particle Physics
6. Bio-Technology	30. Gujarati Language	56. Paralegal studies
7. Business and Business law	31. Hindi Language	57. Philosophy
8. Business studies	32. History	58. Physical Education
9. Cement and Concrete Research	33. Hospital Management	59. Physics
10. Chemistry	34. HRM	60. Physics in Medicine and Biology
11. Combinatorial Chemistry	35. Humanities and Ecology	61. Plasma Physics
12. Commerce	36. Industrial Relations	62. Political Science
13. Communication Studies	37. Information Science	63. Psychology
14. Computer Science & Technology	38. International studies	64. Public Administration
15. Criminology	39. Law	65. Sanskrit Language
16. Crystallography and Computer-Aided Materials Design	40. Legal Management	66. Science
17. Demography	41. Library Science	67. Semiconductor Science and Technology
18. Development studies	42. Life Sciences	68. Sociology
19. Economics	43. Linguisticsanton	69. Social Sciences
20. Education	44. Logic	70. Statistics
21. Energy and Fuels	45. Management	71. Web-Design & Technology
22. Engineering	46. Materials Science	72. Wireless and Optical Communications
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24. English literature/language	48. Media studies	74. Etc. subjects
	49. Metallurgy	
	50. Methodology	

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The academy for International journals of Multidisciplinary Research welcomes submissions in all areas related to Management, Pharmacy, Engineering, Education, Humanities, Social Science, etc. Manuscript for all discipline must be in any Language which has been prepared on a standard A4 size paper setting in MS-Word file. It must be prepared in 12-point Times New Roman and must follow the following criteria for all discipline.

1. Each manuscript requires an abstract with a length of 15-20 lines in 12-point font Times New Roman and Italic font followed by 3-7 keywords.
2. Type-written manuscripts in MS Word (.doc) format should be submitted by E-mail to [ret@raijmr.com](mailto:ret@raijmr.com) or [editorraijmr@gmail.com](mailto:editorraijmr@gmail.com)
3. All the **Selected/Accepted** Research Papers/Articles, Review Papers/Articles will be published in this Journal after done the **Peer-Reviewed** process.
4. Leave 1 inch margin for each - top, bottom, left and right.
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12. The decision of Reviewers will be final and canvassing in any form will be disqualification of authors in future issues.
13. In article minimum 2500 words must be required.
14. Page layout must be created in A4 size only.
15. PDF file will not be accepted.
16. This is International, Peer-Reviewed (Referred), Indexed, Impact factor, Print & Monthly Journal.

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## અમ્બેડકરદર્શનમ્' મહાકાવ્યમાં રાષ્ટ્રવાદ

યોગેશભાઈ ઉમેદભાઈ પટેલ  
કનવાડા, તા-માંગરોળ, જિ.સુરત

### ૧. પ્રસ્તાવના

સ્વતંત્રતા પ્રાપ્તિ પછી સંસ્કૃત સાહિત્યમાં વીરપુરુષોનું અને વીરાંગનાઓના ચરિત્રનું સર્જન વધુ દ્રુતગતિએ થઈ રહ્યું જોવા મળે છે. તેમાં મહાત્મા ગાંધી, સરદાર વલ્લભભાઈ, જવાહરલાલ નેહરૂ, અટલ બિહારી, ઈન્દિરા ગાંધી અને ભીમરાવ આંબેડકરના ચરિત્રને કેન્દ્રમાં રાખીને સંસ્કૃત સાહિત્યમાં અનેક કાવ્યોની રચના થઈ છે. અત્યાધુનિક સંસ્કૃત સાહિત્ય એટલે કે ૨૧મી સદીના સંસ્કૃત મહાકાવ્યોમાં ૧) હરિનારાયણદીક્ષિતવિરચિતમ્ – શ્રીગવવલ્લદેવચરિતમ્ ૨) હરિનારાયણદીક્ષિતવિરચિતમ્ – શ્રીગુરુમહારાજચરિતમ્ ૩) ગોસ્વામિબલભદ્રપ્રસાદશાસ્ત્રિવિરચિતમ્- સતીશંકરમ્ ૪) હરિદત્તશર્માવિરચિતમ્ – વૈદેશિકાતટનમ્ ૫) પण्डितश्रीरामदवेविरचितम् – સાકેત – સડ્ગરમ્ ૬) બલદેવસિંહવિરચિતમ્ – અમ્બેડકરદર્શનમ્ જેમાં પ્રસ્તુત મહાકાવ્યમાં અમ્બેડકરદર્શનમ્ના કવિ બલદેવસિંહ મેહરાનો જન્મ, અભ્યાસ, તેમની સાહિત્યસાધના, તેમનું શોધકાર્ય, પુરસ્કારો અને સંમેલનોમાં ઉપસ્થિતિ વગેરેનું વર્ણન કરવામાં આવ્યું છે.

સ્વતંત્ર ભારતના બંધારણના ઘડવૈયા તરીકે ડૉ. ભીમરાવ આમ્બેડકર વિશિષ્ટ સ્થાન ધરાવે છે. તેઓ ભારતીય ન્યાયશાસ્ત્રના પ્રખર કાયદાશાસ્ત્રી, સમાજસેવક, રાજનેતા અને શિક્ષણશાસ્ત્રી, દલિત પ્રજાઓના મસીહા તરીકે સર્વોચ્ચ સ્થાન ધરાવે છે. આવા વિરલ વ્યક્તિને આધુનિક સંસ્કૃત કવિઓએ પોતાની સાહિત્ય કૃતિઓમાં સ્થાન આપીને અનેક મહાકાવ્ય, નાટક, શતકકાવ્ય, ચંપૂકાવ્ય અને લઘુકાવ્યની રચના કરી છે. પ્રસ્તુત લેખમાં અમ્બેડકરદર્શનમ્ મહાકાવ્યનું સમીક્ષાત્મક અધ્યયન કરવાનો મારો નમ્ર પ્રયાસ છે.

### ૨. અમ્બેડકરદર્શનમ્ મહાકાવ્યમાં રાષ્ટ્રવાદ

પ્રસ્તુત મહાકાવ્યના રચયિતા બલદેવસિંહ મેહરા છે. ડૉ. ભીમરાવ આંબેડકરના જીવનને પ્રસ્તુત કરતું આ મહાકાવ્ય ૧૭ સર્ગો અને ૧૦૧૫ પદ્યોમાં વિભાજિત છે. કવિએ મહાકાવ્યોનો પ્રારંભ વસ્તુનિર્દેશથી કર્યો છે આ મહાકાવ્યમાં ભીમરાવ આમ્બેડકરનો જન્મ અને બાળપણ, માતા ભીમાબાઈનું ચરિત્ર, પિતા સૂબેદાર રામજીનું ચરિત્ર, ભીમરાવ આમ્બેડકરના કાર્યો, તેમની દેશસેવા, શિક્ષણપ્રણાલી, શોષિત નારીઓ પ્રત્યે તેમની સંવેદનશીલતા, દલિત પ્રજાઓ પ્રત્યે તેમની સહાનુભૂતિ, સર્વધર્મસમભાવની સ્થાપના, સમાજમાં છૂત-અછૂતની સમસ્યાને નાબૂદ કરવી, ભારતના બંધારણ માળખાની રચના વગેરે કાર્યોનું કવિએ સુંદર નિરૂપણ કર્યું છે.

ડૉ. આંબેડકરનું માનવું છે કે રાષ્ટ્ર એ એક જીવંત સંજ્ઞા છે અને સેંકડો વર્ષોની સતત મહેનત દ્વારા સ્વયં સાક્ષાત્કાર તરીકે પ્રગટ થાય છે. તેઓ કહે છે કે રાષ્ટ્રિયતા એ સામાજિક ચેતના છે. રાષ્ટ્રવાદ એ એકતાની સંયુક્ત લાગણીની અનુભૂતિ છે, જેના કારણે વ્યક્તિ એકબીજાને પોતાના સંબંધી માનવા લાગે છે.

ડૉ. આંબેડકરના મને ભૂમિ, ત્યાંનો સમાજ અને સમાજની શ્રેષ્ઠ પરંપરા, આ ત્રણેય રાષ્ટ્રના નિર્માણ માટે આવશ્યક અંગો છે. રાષ્ટ્ર એ માત્ર ભૌતિક એકમ નથી. તેમણે કહ્યું કે રાષ્ટ્ર એક જીવંત આત્મા છે.

કુદરત અને સંસ્કૃતિએ ભારતને એક રાષ્ટ્ર બનાવ્યું છે. ડૉ. આંબેડકરે સમગ્ર ભારતને એક રાષ્ટ્ર તરીકે સ્વીકાર્યું હતું. તેમનું માનવું હતું કે આ રાષ્ટ્રનું સર્જન સો-બસો વર્ષમાં થયું નથી. તે કુદરત, સમાજ અને તેની સંસ્કૃતિ દ્વારા રાષ્ટ્રની એકવિધ પ્રકૃતિ સાથે બનાવવામાં આવી છે. દેશની એકતા અને અખંડિતતા આ રાષ્ટ્રનો સ્વાભાવિક સ્વભાવ છે.

રાષ્ટ્ર એ પક્ષકારોના ગર્ભિત કરારોથી ઉપરની સત્તા છે. આ સંદર્ભમાં ડૉ. આંબેડકર લખે છે કે સંધિ પક્ષોએ હકીકતમાં વ્યસ્ત છે કે અંતિમ લક્ષ્ય સુધી પહોંચવાના સંઘર્ષમાં પક્ષો વચ્ચે સત્તાનું સંતુલન ખોરવાય છે. તે રેનોનનું ઉદાહરણ આપીને કહે છે કે રુચિઓનું આકર્ષણ ચોક્કસપણે એક શક્તિશાળી બંધન છે જે પુરુષોને એકસાથે બાંધે છે. પરંતુ તેમ છતાં તે રાષ્ટ્ર નિર્માણ માટે પૂરતું નથી.

ડૉ. આંબેડકર એ પરિસ્થિતિનું વર્ણન કરે છે કે આ દેશ હજારો વર્ષોથી માત્ર તેની સાંસ્કૃતિક સંવાદિતા અને વિશિષ્ટતાને કારણે જ સંગઠિત છે. આ સંગ્રહ ખૂબ જ સાંસ્કૃતિક રીતે જોડાયેલો છે. આના આધારે, હું કહું છું કે આ દ્વીપકલ્પ સિવાય વિશ્વમાં બીજો કોઈ દેશ નથી, જ્યાં આટલી સાંસ્કૃતિક સમરસતા હોય. આપણે માત્ર ભૌગોલિક રીતે સુવ્યવસ્થિત નથી, પરંતુ આપણી ખાતરીપૂર્વકની સાંસ્કૃતિક એકતા પણ અખંડ અને અખંડ છે, જે સમગ્ર દેશમાં ચારેય દિશામાં ફેલાયેલી છે.

ડૉ. આંબેડકરે બોમ્બે લેજિસ્લેટિવ કાઉન્સિલ દ્વારા સાયમન કમિશનને સુપરત કરેલા રિપોર્ટ પર સહી કરી ન હતી. ૧૭ મે, ૧૯૨૯ના રોજ, તેમણે પોતાનો સ્વતંત્ર અહેવાલ આપ્યો. એ અહેવાલનો એક નાનકડો ભાગ તેમની અખંડ દેશભક્તિનો અહેસાસ કરાવે છે.

ડૉ. આંબેડકર કહે છે કે ભાષા એકબીજા સાથે જોડાવાનું આમંત્રણ આપે છે પરંતુ તેને બળજબરીથી ચલાવી શકાતી નથી. અમેરિકા, ઈંગ્લેન્ડ, સ્પેનિશ - અમેરિકા અને સ્પેન એક જ ભાષા બોલે છે, પરંતુ તે તેને એક રાષ્ટ્ર બનાવતું નથી. તેનાથી વિપરીત, સ્વિટ્ઝર્લેન્ડની અંદર ત્રણ કે ચાર ભાષાઓ બોલાય છે, તેમ છતાં તેઓ એક છે, એકીકૃત છે.

### ૩. રાષ્ટ્રનિર્માણ

ડૉ. આંબેડકર સમગ્ર દેશની હિંદુ જનતાની વિચારસરણીને વ્યક્ત કરતાં પોતાના વિચારો વ્યક્ત કરે છે. તે લખે છે કે મુસ્લિમ એક અલગ રાષ્ટ્ર છે. હિંદુઓએ આ વિચારધારાનો સખત વિરોધ કર્યો. એંગ્લો ઈન્ડિયન્સ અનુસાર ભારત એક રાષ્ટ્ર નથી. પરંતુ તેનાથી વિપરિત, હિંદુ દેશભક્તો અને રાજકારણીઓ સતત ભારપૂર્વક કહેતા આવ્યા છે કે ભારત એક રાષ્ટ્ર છે. રાષ્ટ્ર અને રાષ્ટ્રિયતાનું વિશ્લેષણ કરતા ડૉ. આંબેડકર કહે છે કે એક હિંદુ માટે એ સાંભળવું શરમજનક છે કે ભારત પ્રથમ સ્થાને રાષ્ટ્ર નથી કારણ કે વિશ્વમાં રાષ્ટ્ર અને રાષ્ટ્રિયતાને વિશેષ ગુણો ગણવામાં આવે છે .

રાષ્ટ્રિય વફાદારીના સર્વોચ્ચ સ્થાને ડૉ. આંબેડકરે કહ્યું હતું કે જો કોઈ વ્યક્તિ પોતાના સંપ્રદાય, ભાષા, પ્રદેશ કે જાતિને દેશથી ઉપર રાખે તો તે યોગ્ય નથી. તે અમારા માટે શરમની વાત છે. આ વિકૃત વિચારસરણીની નિશાની છે. આનાથી દેશની અંદર સાચા રાષ્ટ્રવાદનો વિકાસ થશે નહીં. બાબા સાહેબ માનતા હતા કે આપણી રાષ્ટ્રિયતા સ્પષ્ટ અને નિર્વિવાદ હોવી જોઈએ. કોઈપણ પ્રકારની શરત અથવા પસંદગીઓ દ્વારા બંધાયેલા નથી. બાબાસાહેબે આ સંદર્ભમાં સ્પષ્ટપણે કહ્યું કે હું જાણું છું કે એવી કેટલીક બાબતો છે જે આપણી ભારતીયતા પ્રત્યેની નિષ્ઠા પ્રાપ્ત કરવામાં અવરોધે છે. મને પણ સ્પર્ધાત્મક ભાવનામાં આપણા પોતાના સંપ્રદાય, ભાષા કે સંસ્કૃતિ પ્રત્યેની આપણી ભારતીય નિષ્ઠા વાંચવી ગમશે નહીં

અમ્બેડકરદર્શનમ્ મહાકાવ્યના દરેક સર્ગને શીર્ષક આપવામાં આવ્યું છે. જેમકે પહેલા સર્ગનું નામ – શૈશવ સર્ગ, બીજો સર્ગ – શિક્ષા સર્ગ, ત્રીજા સર્ગનું નામ – ઉચ્ચતમ શિક્ષા પ્રાપ્તિ: વગેરે. આ અત્યાધુનિક મહાકાવ્ય સંસ્કૃતની સાથે હિન્દી અનુવાદમાં પણ ઉપલબ્ધ છે. આ મહાકાવ્ય ઉપમા, રૂપક, યમક, ઉત્પ્રેક્ષા, અનુપ્રાસ, અર્થાન્તરન્યાસ વગેરે અલંકારોથી સુશોભિત છે. ઉપમા અલંકારનું ઉદાહરણ ..

હંસો યથા રાજતે માનસરસ્થ :

સિંહો યથા મન્દરકંદરસ્થ : ।

વિરો યથા ગર્વિત કુજ્જરસ્થ :

ભીમો તથા ભારતરત્નસ્થ : ॥ ( સર્ગ – ૧૫ . ૮૫ )

આ મહાકાવ્યમાં માલિની, વસંતતિલકા, આર્યા, ઉપજાતિ, શાલિની, વંશસ્થ, મંદાકાંતા, તોટક, કૃત વિલંબિત , વગેરે જેવા સુપ્રસિદ્ધ વિવિધ છંદનો સફળ રીતે પ્રયોગ કર્યો છે. આ મહાકાવ્યનો મુખ્ય રસ વીર છે. તેમજ કરૂણ, હાસ્ય, રોદ્ધ, ભયંકર વગેરે જેવા રસો ગૌણ રૂપે જોવા મળે છે. આ મહાકાવ્યની અનેક બોધપ્રદ સૂક્તિઓ રાષ્ટ્રીય ભાવનાથી યુક્ત અને સ્વાભિમાન જગાડવા માટે સક્ષમ છે. જેમકે ..

(૧) સર્વેષામેવ વર્ણાનાં વિદ્યેવોન્નતિકારણમ્ । ૧.. ૩૪

(૨) ચલતિ નાપિ યુથેષુ કદાપિ મેષસન્નિભઃ । ૧૦.. ૩૬

(૩) ક્ષીયન્તે દેહ દૌર્બલ્યાત પ્રાણિનામસવો યથા ।

શોષિતાના તથા પ્રાણા ક્ષીયન્તે નિધનાત્કવેઃ ॥ ૧૫.. ૮૬ વગેરે..

#### ૪. ઉપસંહાર

અત્યાધુનિક સંસ્કૃત મહાકાવ્યોની એક વિશિષ્ટ પ્રણાલી જોવા મળે છે . આમાં મહાનાયકો અને નાયિકાઓના જીવનપરક સાહિત્યની રચના થાય છે . આ સાહિત્યમાં વિશેષરૂપમાં મહામાનવોના વ્યક્તિત્વનું અને ચરિત્રનું ઉદાત્ત ચિત્રણ થાય છે. અમ્બેડકરદર્શનમ્ મહાકાવ્યોનો મુખ્ય હેતુ એ છે કે જે આ મહાકાવ્યોને વર્તમાન સમયમાં સાવધાની પૂર્વક અધ્યયન કરશે તે વ્યક્તિ જાતિ, વર્ણ, અને છૂઆ-છૂતના બંધનમાંથી મુક્ત રહેશે. જે વિદ્યાર્થી આ મહાકાવ્યોનો અભ્યાસ કરશે તે દલિતવર્ગનો સુધારક બનશે. જો સૈનિક પણ આ મહાકાવ્યોનો સંપૂર્ણપણે અધ્યયન કરશે તો તે નિર્ભય બનીને દેશની રક્ષા કરશે . આમ આ પ્રકારનું સાહિત્ય અત્યંત ઉપયોગી છે અને વાચક વર્ગને આવી પ્રતિભાઓ પ્રત્યે વધારે સન્માન થશે તથા તેમના વિશાળ વ્યક્તિત્વના જ્ઞાનથી દરેક વ્યક્તિને સમાજ હિતમાં સારું કામ કરવા પ્રોત્સાહન અને પ્રેરણા મળશે .

#### સંદર્ભ સૂચિ

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૨. શ્રીગુરુમહારાજચરિતમ્, હરિનારાયણ: દીક્ષિત:, ઈસ્ટર્ન બુક લિંકર્સ, દિલ્લી, પ્રથમસંસ્કરણ – ૨૦૧૫
૩. શ્રીગવલ્લદેવચરિતમ્, હરિનારાયણ: દીક્ષિત:, ઈસ્ટર્ન બુક લિંકર્સ, દિલ્લી, પ્રથમસંસ્કરણ – ૨૦૦૮
૪. સાકેત - સડ્ગરમ્, શ્રીરામ દવે, રાજસ્થાન સંસ્કૃતસાહિત્ય કેન્દ્ર, જયપુર, પ્રથમસંસ્કરણ – ૨૦૦૩



# Behavioural Problems Among Students with Disabilities in East Medinipur District

SARASWATI BEJ  
Research Scholar, (Ph.D.)  
Department of Education  
Jamshedpur, Jharkhand.

DR. JAY PRAKASH SINGH  
Supervisor & Associate Professor,  
Netaji Subhas University,  
Jamshedpur, Jharkhand.

## Abstract:

*This study aims to determine the interaction between behavior problems among students with disabilities in East Medinipur, West Bengal and a number of dependent variables (gender, age, type of disability and severity of disability). The study sample consisted of 300 students enrolled in rehabilitation centers affiliated with the Ministry of Social Affairs. A questionnaire was designed and developed on the basis of its content validity and its reliability. Findings indicated that significant differences in the behavior problems were found for the independent variables of gender, age, type of disability and severity of disability. Male students above eight years old, students with intellectual disability and students with severe disabilities were most likely to exhibit behavior problems. The occurrence of certain behavior problems was found to be relevant to the type of disability. Based on the results of this study, a number of recommendations are provided to help ameliorate behavior problems associated with the variables addressed above.*

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**Keywords:** Behavioral problems, Students with disabilities, East Medinipur

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## 1. Introduction

A behavior problem is defined as a socially inappropriate or harmful behavior to self or to others. Kirk (2003) defines a behaviour problem as a deviation from the conduct that is appropriate for a specific age and also interferes with an individual's growth, development and the lives of others. Ibrahim (1993) believes that children in the East Medinipur suffer from many behavior problems as a result of social changes in their communities and the lack of specialized rehabilitation services. Criteria used to quantify behavioral problems are, to some degree, dependent on the context in which the child lives. Thus, a given behavior may be considered a behavior problem in one community, while it is not so in another. In addition, other characteristics of behaviors, such as their shape, frequency and contextual appropriateness should be considered when determining whether they meet the criteria for being a labeled behavioral problem.

Viewing the frequency and the role of behavioral problems of students with disabilities in preventing their psychological and social adaptation as well as in hindering the benefits of providing educational and therapeutic services, this study aims to identify the most frequent behavioral problems of students with disabilities who are enrolled in centers affiliated with the Ministry of Social Affairs in the West Bengal. Behavior problems are examined as they relate to several independent variables, including gender, age, type of disability and severity of disability. The significance of this study is related to the fact that students with disabilities are vulnerable to behavioral problems resulting from their failure to adapt to the demands of their surrounding communities, their intellectual difficulties and their sensory and motor deficits that impact perceiving stimuli around them. These problems affect students' abilities in acquiring the necessary skills for adapting to the social and academic contexts of their schools. Considering the importance of this subject and the scarcity of studies that address this problem in the West Bengal, especially in the East Midnapore.

## 2. Objectives of the study

This study is designed to accomplish the following objectives:

1. To identify the behavior problems exhibited by students with disabilities.
2. To determine how gender, age, type of disability and severity of disability impact the occurrence of behavior problems in students with disabilities who attend rehabilitation centers.

## 3. Methodology Participants

Participants in the present study included students with disabilities enrolled in the five main rehabilitation centers affiliated with the Ministry of Social Affairs in the West Bengal. These centers provide services for students with mild, moderate and severe disabilities. Those students are suffering from intellectual, hearing, physical, and visual disabilities. A total of 512 boys and girls between five and twenty years of age attend these centers. All students whose parents agreed to participate in the study were included and considered to be the sample of the study. Thus, the study sample was 297 boys and girls, which represents 58% of the total student population. Table 1 shows the distribution of participants according to the study variables.

**Table 1 Distribution of the sample of the study according to gender and age of subjects and type and severity of disability**

Gender	Number	Percentage
Male	158	53.2%
Female	139	46.8%
Age	Number	Percentage
Less than 8 years	84	28.3%
8- 12 years	129	43.4%
13 years and more	84	28.3%
Type of Disability	Number	Percentage
Intellectual	202	68%
Hearing	56	18.9%
Visual	11	3.7%
Physical	28	9.4%
Severity of disability	Number	Percentage
Mild	63	21.2%
Moderate	86	29%
Severe	148	49.8%
Total	297	100%

## 4. Instrumental Tools

The researcher developed a questionnaire to identify behavior problems that were exhibited by students with disabilities. The questionnaire was filled in by social workers and psychologists for each student based on his/her portfolio and consultations with parents. Items of the questionnaire were developed according to the following procedure. All behavior problems recorded in each student's portfolio were specified and converted to a question format. To verify the significance of each problem, frequency, continuity, severity and the need for intervention were taken into consideration. Finally, parents' approval was a factor considered when deciding whether a question would be included in the questionnaire or not.

## 5. Results and Discussion

The four main types of identified behavior problems are intellectual, hearing, visual and physical problems.



**5.1 Do Behaviors Differences Exist for Gender?**

Behavior problems were found to be more common among males than females. The significant differences between the observed and expected values were 19.4 among females with no behavioral problems. To verify the result of the current study, an Odds Ratio of 1.936 was calculated. Since it exceeded 1.0, the statistical analysis indicates that there are differences among students with disabilities in relation to behavioral problems. In addition, Risk Ratios exceeded one (1.365) and indicated that male students exhibit more behavioral problems compared to female students.

Table 2 shows that the most common behavior problems among males are obstinacy, aggression and hyperactivity. The significant differences between the observed values and the expected ones were 8.4, 6.6 and 5.7 respectively.

**Table 2**  
*Chi Square test of behavioral problems differences according to gender*

Behavior problems	Observed Value		Expected Value		Residual		Person Chi-square	df	Sign.
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female			
No problems	21	55	40.4	35.6	-19.4	19.4	64.644	14	*0.000
Anxiety	26	18	23.4	20.6	2.6	-2.6			
Aggression	21	6	14.4	12.6	6.6	-6.6			
Emotional sag	7	1	4.3	3.7	2.7	-2.7			
Impudence	0	2	1.1	0.9	-1.1	1.1			
Obstinacy	27	8	18.6	16.4	8.4	-8.4			
Lying	4	2	3.2	2.8	0.8	-0.8			
Phobia	12	8	10.6	9.4	1.4	-1.4			
Isolation	7	11	9.6	8.4	-2.6	2.6			
Shyness	6	21	14.4	12.6	-8.4	8.4			
Hyperactivity	19	6	13.3	11.7	5.7	-5.7			
Stealing	1	0	0.5	0.5	0.5	-0.5			
Bedwetting	3	1	1.6	1.4	1.4	-1.4			
Nail-biting	2	1	1.6	1.4	0.4	-0.4			
Sucking fingers	2	0	1.1	0.9	0.9	-0.9			
	158	139							

**5.2 Do Behavior Differences Exist for Age Groups?**

Results in Table 3 indicate that there are significant differences in behavioral problems according to the age of the sample of the study in favor of students aged 8 years and above. This is in contrast to those students aged below 8 years, among whom behavior problems did not appear significant since the difference between the observed and expected value between them was 20.5. This result is in conflict with Karen et al. (2007) which concluded that behavioral problems among intellectually disabled males decrease over time. However, that study was only restricted to students with intellectual disabilities.

Findings also show that anxiety is the most common problem among students aged 13 years and above with a difference between observed and expected value at 12.4. This may be due to the fact that those students had reached the adolescent stage and began experiencing changes that might determine their future identity. Findings also indicate that the most common behavior problems among students aged 8-12 years are anxiety, aggression, obstinacy and isolation. The variations calculated between observed and expected values for these problems were 19.1, 10.3, 9.8, and 8.2 respectively. Moreover, the study finds that the most common behavior Behavioral problems among students who are less than 8 years old are shyness and phobia with a difference of 7.4 and 7.3 respectively between observed and expected values. This may be due to the insufficient development of social communication skills at this stage and non-adaptation to disability.

**Table 3 Chi Square test of behavioral problems differences according to age**

Behavior problems	Observed Value			Expected Value			Residual			Person Chi-square	df	Sign
	Less than 8	8-12	13 & over	Less than 8	8-12	13 & over	Less than 8	8-12	13& over			
No problems	42	22	12	21.5	33	21.5	20.5	-11	-9.5			
Anxiety	0	8	36	12.4	19.1	12.4	-12.4	19.1	12.4			
Aggression	2	22	3	6.7	11.7	7.7	-5.6	10.3	-4.6			
Emotional sag	0	1	7	2.3	3.5	2.3	-2.3	-2.5	4.7			
Impedance	0	0	2	0.6	0.9	0.6	-0.6	-0.9	1.4			
Obstinacy	3	25	7	9.9	15.2	9.9	-6.9	9.8	-2.9			
Lying	0	0	6	1.7	2.6	1.7	-1.7	-2.6	4.3			
Phobia	13	6	1	5.7	8.7	5.7	7.3	-2.7	-4.7	211.74	28	*0.000
Isolation	0	16	2	5.1	7.8	5.1	-5.1	8.2	-3.1			
Shyness	15	9	3	7.6	11.7	7.6	7.4	-2.7	-4.6			
Hyperactive	5	16	4	7.1	10.9	7.1	-2.1	5.1	-3.1			
Steeling	0	0	1	0.3	0.4	0.3	-0.3	-0.4	0.7			
Bedwetting	2	1	0	0.8	1.3	0.8	1.2	-0.3	-0.8			
Nail-biting	0	3	0	0.8	1.3	0.8	-0.8	1.7	-0.8			
Sucking Fingers	2	0	0	0.6	0.9	0.6	1.4	-0.9	-0.6			
<b>Total</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>84</b>									

**6. Summary and Conclusion**

This study confirms the findings that male students face more behavioral problems than their female peers. These problems tend to increase by age and severity of the disability. Students with intellectual disabilities exhibit more behavioral problems in comparison with students who are categorized with hearing or visual impairment or with a physical disability. Based on the results of this study, it is recommended that rehabilitation centers:

- Provide appropriate behavior modification programs for students with intellectual disabilities since they are the majority of those suffering from behavior problems.
- Develop psychological and social programs for students with severe disabilities to promote their adaptation and communication skills.
- Support female disabled students psychologically, emotionally, and socially in order to raise their self-confidence to participate in social activities.
- Provide screening services to detect early indicators of behavior problems in order to solve them before they become exacerbated and before they influence other aspects of students’ development.
- Provide programs that help students with disabilities to be aware of their abilities. Advising services should be offered to help them take advantage of those abilities. This will reduce the anxiety they may experience as a result of feeling insecure.

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# **A Study of Contribution of Government and Non-Government Organisation in the Economic Development of Schedule Tribe of Dang District of Gujarat**

DR. NITU SHEKHAWAT  
Principal,  
Creative International School

## **1. Introduction**

The whole humankind has entered the new thousand years with ocean changes in the different parts of life. These progressions for the most part relate to the techno-logical and psycho-social zones of human culture in the period of globalization, financial advancement and free market economy on one side of the coin. On the opposite side of the coin, planned clans in India are as yet living with lower dimension of financial conditions, bring down dimension of proficiency, bring down sex apportion and poor states of lodging when contrasted with state and National normal. Both the focal and State Governments have executed strategies, formative projects and welfare plans coordinated at the financial strengthening of the planned clans and booked positions. Be that as it may, the status and improvement of the booked clans has not changed until now. They are the weakest regarding all assets. At the point when a man stays in the equivalent word related, monetary and political improvement for a mind-blowing duration his conduct definitely turns out to be extremely unbending and non-adaptable. On this record, the conduct of the general population of a similar status approaches consistency, while that of individuals in various social positions turns out to be broadly dissimilar. A very unique picture is given by the conduct of the individuals from portable society. An extraordinary flexibility and pliancy of human conduct is a national consequence of social versatility. Human improvement as an idea will have esteem or importance until the point when the human advancement dimensions of impeded individuals especially of the planned clans and booked ranks are raised to the dimensions of those of the prevailing classes. The present investigation toward this path has considered the advancement of the planned clans.

## **2. Statement of Problem**

The statement of research is as under

A Study of Contribution of Government and Non-Government Organisation in the Economic Development of Schedule Tribe of Dang District of Gujarat

## **3. Objectives of the Study**

The main objectives of present research is as under

1. To study the economic determinants of tribes in Dang district.
2. To test the impact of policies executed by Government and NGOs for tribal development.

## **4. Importance of Research**

The whole humankind has entered the new thousand years with ocean changes in the different parts of life. These progressions for the most part relate to the techno-logical and psycho-social zones of human culture in the period of globalization, financial advancement and free market economy on one side of the coin. On the opposite side of the coin, planned clans in India are as yet living with lower dimension of financial conditions, bring down dimension of proficiency, bring down sex apportion and poor states of lodging when contrasted with state and National normal. Both the focal and State Governments have executed strategies, formative projects and welfare plans coordinated at the financial strengthening of

the planned clans and booked positions. Be that as it may, the status and improvement of the booked clans has not changed until now. They are the weakest regarding all assets. At the point when a man stays in the equivalent word related, monetary and political improvement for a mind-blowing duration his conduct definitely turns out to be extremely unbending and non-adaptable. On this record, the conduct of the general population of a similar status approaches consistency, while that of individuals in various social positions turns out to be broadly dissimilar. A very unique picture is given by the conduct of the individuals from portable society. An extraordinary flexibility and pliancy of human conduct is a national consequence of social versatility. Human improvement as an idea will have esteem or importance until the point when the human advancement dimensions of impeded individuals especially of the planned clans and booked ranks are raised to the dimensions of those of the prevailing classes. The present investigation toward this path has considered the advancement of the planned clans.

## 5. Research Method

The investigation depends on auxiliary information the principal wellspring of optional information are books, diaries, articles, different distributions of registration of India, directorate of financial matters and insights, bury net, etc. Other than these, different reports and records of different researchers both distributed and in addition unpublished have been used.

## 6. Selection of the Sample

A multistage sampling technique was employed for the study. In the first stage Dang district was chosen, In the second stage, in each tehsil is selected with for collection of secondary source data on human development after 2015. The support of government and NGOs are executed after 2017 and are tested next for the year 2025. The statistical abstract of Dang district is used to take as a source of data. The last phase is studied with main three parameters of human development especially for the ST population of Dang district and their development from 2018 to 2022.

## 7. Source of Data

The secondary data are used for the study. Various reports from the UNDP, ministries, human development reports of Gujarat and India, daily bases amendments in act published by government for collecting the primary data, a schedule was framed. The particulars for scheduled tribe population for the year 2018 and 2022 are structured for testing the human development policies given by NGOs and Government.

## 8. Statistical Analysis of the Data

The gathered information is planned to sort the analysis. An application of formative applications of human development is used. The basic parameters standards given by UNDP to measure the human development are used to know the standard of development in Dang district. Accordingly, the parameters are also tested on ground of individual impact on development of schedule cast in Dang district by taking regression analysis and variability study between regressor and residuals.

## 9. Limitations of the Study

The research is defined as “re-search”. It presents itself is not complete to any extent. Any of the research started with proper understanding of researcher and ends with limited conclusions. That might be the limit of that particular research. Similarly, this research is concluded with acceptance of certain limitations.

- 1.The study is limited to the latest policies and strategies implemented by government and NGOs for development of tribes of Gujarat state.
- 2.The study is tending to the secondary source of data compiled and presented by the authenticate publications of Gujarat government. Thus, the limitations of the secondary sources are accepted to the bound of secondary data to the conclusive results of the study.

## 10. Research Questions

The following research questions are the indirect dynamism to evaluate this study.

1. Does the tribe of Dang district is developed by supporting of government and NGOs?
2. What basic development strategies are executed for scheduled tribes so that they are concern with their education rights, social rights and economically developed their culture.
3. Are the tribes are really developed with basic amenities for living minimum standards of life?
4. Are the tribes are provided with enough medical facilities and services?

## 11. Task of Non-Governmental Organizations

There is a growing care that organization strategies are crucial to expand achievement in non-authoritative affiliations. All around, non-administrative affiliations that are private have either a system or regular centre intrigue. They address varieties of issues, for instance, religion, emergency help, or magnanimous endeavours. They amass open help and persistent duties for help; they routinely have strong associations with neighbourhood social events in making countries, and they as often as possible work in zones where administration-to-administration help is not possible. Non-administrational organization are recognized as a bit of the overall relations scene, and remembering that they affect national and multilateral methodology making, continuously they are even more clearly connected with neighbourhood action.

## 12. Staffing of Non-Governmental Organizations

Not all people working for non-authoritative affiliations are volunteers. There is some inquiry concerning whether ousts should be sent to making countries. A great part of the time this kind of staff is used to satisfy a supplier who needs to see the maintained endeavour administered by someone from an industrialized country. Regardless, the capacity these labourers or volunteers may be neutralized different components: the cost of non-natives is ordinarily higher, they have no grassroots relationship in the country they are sent to, and close-by inclination is consistently belittled. The non-governmental organization zone is a basic administrator to the extent numbers. For example, before the complete of 1995, worry far and wide, an overall Northern non-governmental organization killing desperation, used 175 alienates and somewhat more than 5403 national staff working in ten making countries in America, Afghanistan, and in Southern Asia.

## 13. Financing of Non-Governmental Organizations

Considerable non-administrational organization may have yearly spending designs in the large number or billions of dollars. For instance, the money related arrangement of the American Association of Retired Persons was over \$460 million in 2000. Financing such tremendous spending designs demands immense social affair vows attempts concerning for the most part non-administrational organization. Critical wellsprings of non-governmental organization sponsoring are cooperation commitment, the offer of items and adventures, stipends from worldwide foundations or national administrations, and private endowments. A couple of Europe endowments give finances accessible to non- 91 administrative organization. Regardless of the way that the articulation non-administrative affiliation proposes opportunity from administrations, most non-administrational organization depends strongly on administrations for their financing. A fourth of the \$184 million pay in 2001 of the starvation lightening affiliation regions was given by the administration of Europe and Germany. The Christian easing and enhancement affiliation world vision accumulated \$72 million worth of items in 2000 from the UN administration. Nobel nominated medicines sans borders gets 48% of its compensation from administration sources. Administration financing of non-administrational organization is flawed, since, as shown by George Boss, writing in The democracy, "the universally useful of caring mediation was totally that nonadministrational organization and normal society had both a benefit and a promise to respond with exhibitions of assistance and solidarity to people in need or being presented to imperative or need by the forces that controlled them, whatever the law making bodies concerned may think about the issue. Some non-administrational organizations, for instance, Greenpeace do not recognize sponsoring from administrations or inter administrative affiliations.

#### **14. Lawful Status of Non-Governmental Organization**

The authoritative document of non-administrational organization is differing and relies on home-grown varieties in all nation's laws and practices. In any case, four primary family gatherings of non-administrational organization can be discovered around the world: Unincorporated and deliberate affiliation Trusts, philanthropies and establishments Companies not only for benefit Entities framed or enlisted under uncommon non-governmental organization or philanthropic laws non-administrational organizations are not subjects of universal law, as states may be. An exception is the international group of the charity, which is liable to certain particular issues, for the most part identifying with the St. Pierre – part of Geneva agreement. The assembly of Russia in Russian Federation drafted the convention on the credit of the permissible nature of International non-administrational organizations in 1976, which sets a typical legitimate reason for the presence and work of non-administrational organization in Europe

#### **15. Non-Governmental Organization: Tribal Growth**

It has been perceived that the undertaking of the improvement of Scheduled Tribes can't be accomplished by administration endeavours as it were. The job of intentional or non-legislative associations, with their nearby roots and feeling of administration has turned out to be progressively vital. They supplement the endeavours of the state in guaranteeing that the advantages reach to substantial number of populaces. In specific cases, it is the deliberate associations that are in better position to actualize the plans of the administration. This is basically inferable from the very dedicated and committed human resource that is accessible to some wilful associations. In welfare programs, advancement situated activities, engaging ladies and weaker areas, securing the privileges of underestimated fragments, ensuring nature; spreading education and so on, co-operation of non-governmental organization division has been critical and noteworthy. The Ministry of inborn undertakings distinguished a couple of willful associations as intended interventions, in order to band together with them, they being tenable. Teaming up with them to actualize administration plans is very fruitful in a portion of the cases.

#### **16. Issues of Tribal Development**

At the opposite end of the range is the issue of ancestral improvement. 115 The worry for the indigenous individuals had gotten high consideration on the global plan. The concern "Aadivasee" as the ancestral are brought in India discovers it resound in the acts and in addition the universal declaration of rights. In the post-autonomy India, welfare of the ancestral networks has been the national objective and uncommon duty of the inside and the different state administrations. The administration took praiseworthy activity for the advancement of the innate as they are required to partake in the country building process alongside the general masses of the nation and take an interest in the basic leadership process. The advancement of the ancestral has been the protected commitment of the administration. Combined with the arrangements spelt out in the Indian constitution and intercession bundles, the legislature had initiated various commissions and advisory groups now and again to survey the innate circumstance in the nation. In any case, it was exceptionally heart-breaking that disregarding these endeavours and activities, the legislature could not get any extreme change the financial improvement of these minimized areas and in this way, they were pushed to the fringe. It was before long understanding that every one of the exercises and projects identifying with the innate improvement was impossible without any assistance by the administration. The disappointment of the administration gives a rich ground to the non-administrational organization to work upon and stretch out some assistance to their ancestral brethren. What is required with regards to Indian inborn circumstance is the worry of the innate about their inert limits and to spur them for getting a superior life. Rehashed help with the type of spoon bolstering would not help them over the long haul. Endeavours ought to be made to help them in helping themselves.

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# William Shakespeare: Life, Works & Historical Background

DARSHIL MAKWANA

Research Scholar,

Central University of Gujarat (CUG), Gandhinagar

## 1. An Introduction to William Shakespeare: Life

William Shakespeare (1564-1616) was born in Stratford-upon-Avon, a market town north-west of London. He was the third child and eldest son of John and Mary Shakespeare. His father was a successful businessman and landowner who held several important posts in the local council till 1576 when the decline in the fortune of the Shakespeare family started. During his better days John Shakespeare had applied for a coat-of-arms which was finally granted in the last year of his life. 1601. elevating the Shakespeare family to the status of the gentry'. Not much is known about the early life of Shakespeare except that he must have attended local grammar school and married Anne Hathaway in 1582 and had three children -Susanna, Judith and Hamnet. It is said that Shakespeare fled to London sometime around 1585/86 to escape the wrath of Sir Thomas Lucy of Cherle cot near Stratford, after hunting deer illegally in his private park. but it is more likely that he joined a London-based visiting theatre company that had come to perform at Stratford. Shakespeare started in the lowest rung of theatre hierarchy. probably as a stable boy who looked after the horses of the more prosperous audience as they watched the show.

From a handyman doing odd jobs for the company to an actor in bit parts to the lead writer and finally, in 1594, a shareholder in the newly formed Lord Chamberlain's Men who performed at the playhouse called Theatre in Shoreditch. London, Shakespeare's rise was arduous but fairly quick. He stayed on with the Company when it shifted to the Globe theatre-house across the river Thames and changed its name to King's Men in 1603. His financial prosperity in an age when most playwrights either died poor or in debt, earned him the jealousy of the author, Robert Greene, who labeled him an "upstart Crow" in his Groatworth of Wit, Bought with a Million of Repentance (1592). In 1596, Shakespeare bought New Place, the finest house in Stratford-upon-Avon, and thereafter continued to invest in business and property in his hometown although he continued to live and work in London as the resident playwright and a major shareholder of his Company. By 1613. he was living mostly in Stratford, actively involved in his business and landed affairs and had stopped writing plays altogether. But he still had financial interests in the King's Men Company that is testified by his investment in rebuilding the Globe playhouse after it was burnt down during a performance of Henry VIII in 1613. He died of fever on 23 April 1616, presumably contracted from lying in the open the whole night after a drunken bout with fellow authors, Michael Drayton (1563-1631) and Ben Jonson (1572-1637). He was buried in the Stratford church. The epitaph' on his gravestone says,

“Good friend for Jesus sake  
forebear, to dig the dust enclosed  
here!

Blest be the man that spares these stones  
And curst be he that moves my bones.”

## 2. William Shakespeare: Works

Shakespeare wrote two long poems Venus and Adonis (1593) and Rape of Lucrece (1594), which established his reputation in the fashionable circles of London. His 154 sonnets, written in the late 1590s, were published in 1609. Of these, 126 are addressed to a young man while the rest are directed



ata “dark lady” whose real identities are still hotly debated. The sonnets explore, with great verbal compression and ingenuity. the complex relationship between the poet and the two persons addressed. Although Shakespeare records feelings of pain, betrayal and abandonment, the power of poetic creativity to defy the ravages of time is celebrated at such length that the figure of the poet emerges as the central character of the sonnets. The 1609 edition of sonnets also included a poem “A Lover's Complaint” (begun 1602/05, completed 1608-09) which tells of the sexual ruin of a young woman seduced and deceived by a young man. Apart from these, Shakespeare is also said to have written 20 poems published in the collection of poems entitled *The Passionate Pilgrim* (1599) and “The Phoenix and the Turtle” (1601).

However, Shakespeare’s fame rests on the 37 plays written by him, which have been translated, adapted, performed and filmed in almost all languages of the world. Apart from these plays, he is said to have collaborated with John Fletcher to write *The Two Noble Kinsmen* (1613-14) and two lost plays, *Love's Labour's Won* (1596-97) and *Cardenio* (1613?) have been attributed to him. There is also some doubt as to whether *Pericles* is authored entirely by Shakespeare or in collaboration with George Wilkins. As the list below indicates, his plays cover all genres-from tragedies and comedies to histories, problem play and romances-indicating his mastery of the stage. His early works belong to the reign of Queen Elizabeth I (1558-1603) but his most famous tragedies, problem plays, and romances belong the Jacobean period, i.e., the reign of King James (1603-1625).

Composi- tion Date	Histories	Comedies	Tragedies	Problem plays	Roman- ces/tragi- comedies	Important events
1588-91		<i>The Comedy of Errors</i> (1623)				British navy defeats the Spanish Armada; William Lee invents the steel Knitting loom; Lyly: <i>Endymion</i> ; Greene: <i>Friar Bacon &amp; Friar Bungay</i> ; Kyd: <i>Hamlet</i> ; Marlowe: <i>Jew of Malta</i>
1590-91	<i>Henry VI (1594)</i> <i>Henry VI (1595)</i>	<i>The Two Gentlemen of Verona</i> (1623)				Law students & apprentices clash in London; <i>Edward III &amp; King Leir</i> (Anon.) published; tea comes to England; Earl of Essex leads expedition to aid Henry IV of France
1591-92	<i>Henry VI (1623)</i>					London theatres closed on account of plague; Marlowe:

Composi- tion Date	Histories	Comedies	Tragedies	Problem plays	Roman- ces/tragi- comedies	Important events
						<i>Dr. Faustus</i> , Greene: <i>Groatsworth of Wit</i>
1592-94	<i>Richard III</i> (1597)	<i>The Taming of the Shrew</i> (1623)	<i>Titus Andronicus</i> (1594)			Plague continues; church attendance made mandatory; Henry IV of France embraces Catholicism
1594-96	<i>Love's Labour's Lost</i> (1598) <i>A Mid-summer Night's Dream</i> (1600)	<i>Romeo And Juliet</i> (1597)				Portuguese Roderigo Lopez convicted of plotting against Elizabeth I; Henry IV ascends French throne
1595	<i>Richard II</i> (1597)					Food scarcity; grain riots in London; Irish rebellion led by Earl of Tyrone; Walter Raleigh's Guiana expedition; Jesuit poet Robert Southwell executed
1596-97	<i>King John</i> (1623)	<i>The Merchant of Venice</i> (1600)				Rain destroys crop; steep rise in food prices; men conscripted for French wars; peace pact between England & France

Composi- tion Date	Histories	Comedies	Tragedies	Problem plays	Roman- ces/tragi- comedies	Important events
1597	<i>Henry IV</i> (1598)					King of Polonia arrives to woo Elizabeth I; Burbage builds 2nd Blackfriars Theatre
1597-98	<i>Henry IV</i> (1600)	<i>The Merry Wives of Windsor</i> (1602)				Philip II, King of Dies
1598		<i>Much Ado About Nothing</i> (1600)				French civil wars end; Jonson : Every Man in His Humour; Globe theatre built outside London from dismantled pieces of Theatre at Shoreditch
1598-99	<i>Henry V</i> (1600)	<i>As You Like It</i> (1623)				Devereux, 2nd Earl of Essex, leads Irish expedition, defeated, returns secretly to London; great frost freezes River Thames
1599			<i>Julius Caesar</i> (1623)			London tense; offensive satires banned; Nashe & Harvey forbidden to publish their work
1599-1600		<i>Twelfth Night</i> (1623)				Globe theatre opens; famous comedian Will Kempe leaves

Composi- tion Date	Histories	Comedies	Tragedies	Problem plays	Roman- ces/tragi- comedies	Important events
						Shakespeare's Company & dances from London to Norwich; East India Company founded for trade with India & Far East
1600-02			<i>Hamlet</i> (1603)			Jonson: Cynthia's Revels; Alleyn & Henslowe build to compete Fortune theatre with Globe
1601-02				<i>Troilus and Cressida</i> (1609)		Essex rebellion against Essex Elizabeth put down; beheaded; Richard II performed by Shakespeare's Company irks Elizabeth with its implicit comparison between her & deposed Richard; new Poor Law transfers responsibility of poor relief to parishes
1602-04				<i>All's Well That Ends Well</i> (1623)		Irish rebellion crushed; Bodleian Library opens at Oxford; Salmon Pavy, a famous boy

Composi- tion Date	Histories	Comedies	Tragedies	Problem plays	Roman- ces/tragi- comedies	Important events
						actor, dies; <i>Timon</i> (Anon.)
1603-04			<i>Othello</i> (1622)			Elizabeth dies; James VI, King of Scotland, ascends the English throne as James I; Irish rebel O'Neill surrenders; theatres closed due to plague
1604				<i>Measure for Measure</i> (1623)		Peace with Spain; tax on tobacco; The Book of Common Prayer; Marston : The Malcontent;
1605			<i>King Lear</i> (1607-08) <i>Macbeth</i> (1623)			Gunpowder plot by Guy Fox to blow up James & the Parliament uncovered; Red Bull Theatre built; Jonson's 1st court masque
1605-07			<i>Timon of Athens</i> (1623)			Jesuit Henry Garnet executed for involvement in Gunpowder Plot
1606-07			<i>Antony And Cleopatra</i> (1623)			London & Plymouth Companies given charter to colonise Virginia in America;

Composi- tion Date	Histories	Comedies	Tragedies	Problem plays	Roman- ces/tragi- comedies	Important events
						Act passed to restrain abuses of players : Jonson : <i>Volpone; The Revenger's Tragedy</i> (Anon.)
1607-08			<i>Coriola- mus</i> (1623)		<i>Pericles</i> (1609)	Anti-enclosure riots in Warwickshire, Northampton-shire, Leicestershire; Irish rebels Tyrone, Tryconnel, Hugh Baron escape overseas; colony established in Jamestown, Virginia; Shakespeare enacted on an East India Company ship; Shakespeare's Company leases 2nd Blackfriars theatre for indoor performance; Rowley: <i>Birth of Merlin</i>
1609-10					<i>Cymbeline</i> (1623)	Mulberry trees planted across England by royal order, to encourage silk trade; Moors expelled from Spain

Composi- tion Date	Histories	Comedies	Tragedies	Problem plays	Roman- ces/tragi- comedies	Important events
1610-11					<i>The Winter's Tale</i> (1623)	James dissolves Parliament; decrees that all citizens take an oath of allegiance to him; James's eldest son, Henry, proclaimed Prince of Wales; Jonson: <i>The Alchemist</i>
1611-12					<i>The Tempest</i> (1623)	Marriage alliance between France and Spain; plantation of Ulster in Ireland; Authorised Version of <i>The Bible</i> published; Beaumont & Fletcher: <i>A King and No King</i>
1612-13	<i>Henry VIII</i> (1623)					<i>Heretics Bartholomew Legat &amp; Edward Wightman burnt on the stakes; Henry, Prince of Wales, dies; Lancashire witches executed; Princess Elizabeth, daughter of James I married to Frederick, Elector Palatine; Webster: The White Devil</i>

### 3. William Shakespeare: Times

Throughout this period, the playhouses the chart above shows that Shakespeare began writing comedies and histories at a time of intense literary activity in England. Against a spin of buoyant 'nationalism initiated by the British victory over the formidable Spanish fleet Only three tragedies 'were penned by him in the 1590s, a decade so marked by epidemics, crop failures, famine, inflation, civil disturbance,

and wars across the continent that it has been labelled by historians as a period of European Crisis. As the London playhouses were often closed due to the scare of the plague, 'most theatre companies including the Lord Chamberlain's Men. survived by touring the provinces.

London was extremely restless and at least twice it was besieged by riotous crowds who threatened to disrupt the status quo. Vagrancy problem accentuated as villagers evicted by force or sheer necessity, roamed the countryside and eventually progressed to London in search of food and work. The government transferred the responsibility of caring for this hapless populace to the local bodies by enacting anew Poor Law in 1601.

While conditions of the common people improved slightly at the beginning of the seventeenth century. the aging queen Elizabeth faced dissension in court from her own previous favorites like the Earl of Essex. People looked forward to a male ruler and welcomed James's ascension to the throne in 1603. Britain had mixed political fortunes in the European arena with occasional tensions with countries like France and Spain but managed to avoid a full-fledged war with either of them.

Ireland proved to a troublesome engagement with constant rebellions against brutal British exploitation. Although late in the fray. Britain joined the colonial race by establishing the East India Company. The Company started as a trading venture in India and Far East, gaining increasing concessions from the local rulers, but by the end of the century they were deeply involved in local politics to gain more power and well on their way to becoming the colonial masters. Colonial settlements came up in the east coast of America as well with many travelling to the New World 'hopeful of a prosperous future, which was rudely belied by the severe hardships. Profits from business ventures and colonial enterprises emboldened the successful citizens to demand a greater sway in the running of the country resulting in a growing rift between the Parliament and King James who Insisted on the "Divine Right of Kingship™~ and unconditional obedience from the subjects.

It emerged as a major source of popular entertainment. Divested from religious ceremonies and thoroughly secularised, they provided amusement for the rich and the poor, and reflected the current concerns of the society. Crossing of conventionally established boundaries was a perennial subject- from Marlowe's Dr. Faustus to Shakespeare's Macbeth. from Jonson's urban satires to Beaumont and Fletcher's delicate tragicomedies. Shakespeare always kept abreast of the public pulse switching from comedy to history to tragedy, revenge plays and tragicomedies as tastes changed. Most contemporary playwrights cannot boast such fluid movement across the various genres. Despite its popularity, theatre and actors had a tenuous relationship with the authorities. Playhouses were ordered to shift outside London across the Thames as the civic authorities considered them potential vice dens capable of disrupting law and order. But every day large sections of the very Londoners, for whose safety the theatres were banished outside London, thronged the theatre houses to enjoy themselves.

Actors too held a precarious position in the Elizabethan and Jacobean society. As the names of the theatre companies suggest, they were patronised by the mighty aristocrats including the king and the queen. and often requisitioned to put up special performances for them. So, they enjoyed close contact with the rulers and lawmakers of the kingdom but on the other hand, as a social group they were situated just above the vagrants and itinerant beggars and subject to rigorous punishment for any misdemeanor. Also, as time progressed the universal appeal of the stage was displaced by a more class and culture specific orientation. In the Elizabethan times public playhouses like the Theatre, Globe etc. staged plays that were watched simultaneously by the lowly apprentice and the high-born courtiers paying different entry fees for the pit and the gallery respectively. In Jacobean times, the number of private theatre houses increased - they provided greater comfort against much higher entry fees that were beyond the reach of the common man. Gradually the plays performed there started catering exclusively to the tastes of the highborn while the public playhouses focused on more lowly audience.



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## વિશ્વ પ્રવાસન અંગે સમીક્ષા

ડૉ. શક્તિસિંહ પી. સોલંકી

### સારાંશ:

વિશ્વમાં અનેકવિધ વિવિધતાસભર ભૌગોલિક સ્થિતિ વિશાળ દરિયાકાંઠો, રણ, જંગલો, પહાડી વિસ્તારો, ધાર્મિક સ્થળો, ઔદ્યોગિક વિકાસ, ઐતિહાસિક અને પુરાતત્વિય સ્થળો, વિવિધતાસભર સાંસ્કૃતિક અને સામાજિક પરંપરાઓ વગેરેને લીધે અનેક પ્રકારની પ્રવાસન પ્રવૃત્તિઓના વિકાસની વ્યાપક સંભાવનાઓ ધરાવે છે ત્યારે વિશ્વમાં પ્રવાસન સંદર્ભે વાસ્તવિક સ્થિતિ શું છે તેની જાણકારી મેળવવી જરૂરી છે. પ્રવાસન સ્થળો માત્ર પ્રવાસન સ્થળ નથી કારણ કે અપૂરતો વિકાસ આંતર માળખાકીય સુવિધાનો અભાવ, સ્થળવિશે જાણકારીનો અભાવ, જાળવણીનો અભાવ બેકારી જેવી સમસ્યાઓ, વિશેષતાઓ ઉજાગર કરી શકાય જે વર્ષ ૨૦૧૧-૨૧માં પ્રવાસનના હેતુઓ, પ્રવાસનના પરિવહન, વિશ્વ કક્ષાએ પ્રવાસીઓની સંખ્યા, પ્રવાસનક્ષેત્રે વિશ્વના અગ્રણી દેશોની આવક, પ્રવાસન ખર્ચ, G.D.P. અને રોજગારી સંદર્ભિત સ્થિતિ, પ્રવાસનક્ષેત્રે મૂડીરોકાણ, વગેરે વિશ્વ કક્ષાએ પ્રવાસ વિકાસ અંગે વર્તમાન અભ્યાસમાં સંશોધકે સંશોધનના કાર્યક્ષેત્ર વિશે મૂળભૂત માહિતી મેળવવા માટે અભ્યાસ સંદર્ભિત દ્વિતીય માહિતી એ આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય, રાષ્ટ્રીય અને રાજ્યકક્ષાના પ્રવાસન સંદર્ભિત અહેવાલો જેવા કે વર્લ્ડ ટુરિઝમ અને ટ્રાવેલ કાઉન્સિલના પ્રવાસનની અસરો અંગેના વિવિધ વર્ષોના અહેવાલો, UNWTOની પ્રવાસન સંદર્ભિત વિવિધ વર્ષોની માહિતી આપતા અહેવાલો અને અભ્યાસો, કેન્દ્ર અને રાજ્ય સરકારના પ્રવાસન વિભાગના વિવિધ અહેવાલો અને અભ્યાસો તથા આંકડાકીય માહિતીને આધારે મેળવવામાં આવ્યા છે. પ્રતિષ્ઠિત સામયિકો અને દૈનિક પત્રોમાં આવેલ લેખો દ્વારા તથા આ સંદર્ભિત થયેલ કોન્ફરન્સો કે સેમિનારોમાં પ્રકાશિત થયેલ સાહિત્ય તેમજ વિષય સંદર્ભિત પુસ્તકોમાંથી પણ જરૂરી દ્વિતીય માહિતી મેળવવામાં આવેલ છે.

અભ્યાસ અંતર્ગત મેળવેલ પ્રાથમિક અને દ્વિતીય માહિતીનું જરૂરિયાત મુજબ સરેરાશ, ટકાવારી, વગેરે જેવી આંકડાકીય પદ્ધતિઓનો ઉપયોગ કરી વિશ્લેષણ કરવામાં આવેલ છે તથા ટેબલો તેમજ વિવિધ પ્રકારના ચાર્ટ બનાવવામાં આવેલ છે. જેના આધારે પ્રવાસન સંદર્ભિત સમસ્યાઓની જાણકારી પ્રાપ્ત કરવાનો પ્રયત્ન કરેલ છે તથા તારણો તારવી આર્થિકનીતિ સૂચવવામાં આવેલ છે.

**કિ-વર્ડ્સ :** પ્રવાસન, વિશ્લેષણ, ગુણોત્તર

### ૧. પ્રસ્તાવના

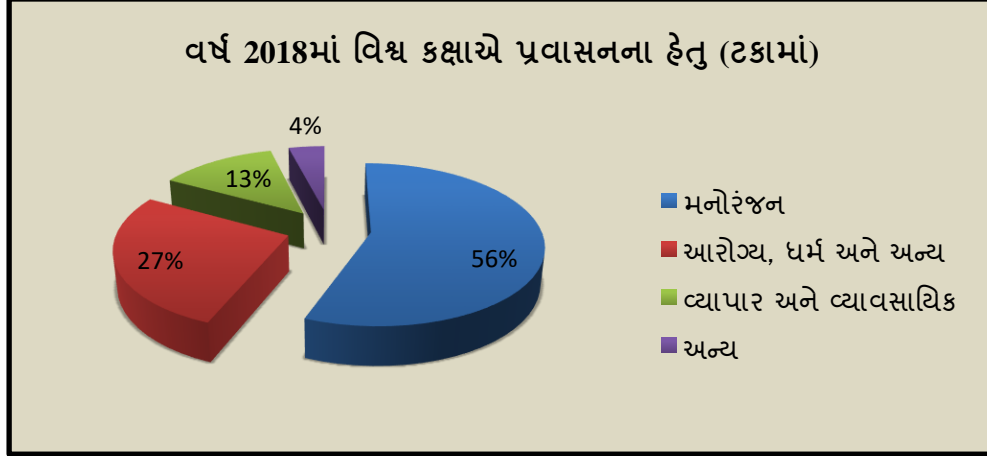
પ્રવાસન એ વિશ્વ અને ભારત કક્ષાએ સામાજિક વિકાસની દ્રષ્ટિએ વિશેષ મહત્વ ધરાવે છે. તે રોજગારી સર્જન હુંડિયામાણ કમાણી આંતરમાળખાકીય વિકાસ અને વિવિધક્ષેત્રે માંગ સર્જન દ્વારા ગરીબી, અસમાનતા અને કુપોષણની નાબુદી સ્ત્રી સશક્તિ કરણ, આરોગ્ય સેવાઓની ઔદ્યોગિક વિકાસ વગેરેમાં પ્રત્યક્ષ કે પરોક્ષ રીતે મદદરૂપ બની શકે છે. આ બાબતને ધ્યાનમાં લઈ વિશ્વ અને ભારત કક્ષાએ પ્રવાસનની સ્થિતિ કેવી છે તેને પ્રસ્તુત પ્રકરણમાં પ્રવાસી વૃદ્ધિદર પ્રવાસનના હેતુ પ્રવાસન માર્ગો પ્રવાસન આવક વિશ્વ અને દેશોની G.D.P.માં હિસ્સો પ્રવાસનના રોજગારી અને નિકાસમાં ભૂમિકા પ્રવાસન નીતિઓ સમજાવવા પ્રયાસ કરાયો છે.

### ૨. હેતુઓ

વિશ્વમાં પ્રવાસન સંદર્ભિત સ્થિતિ અને તેની અસરોની સમગ્રલક્ષી જાણકારી મેળવવીને પ્રવાસન અંગે સમીક્ષા કરવી. વિશ્વ કક્ષાએ પ્રવાસન અંગેનું વિશ્લેષણ કરવું.

### ૩. વિશ્વ કક્ષાએ પ્રવાસનના હેતુઓ

આલેખ નં.1

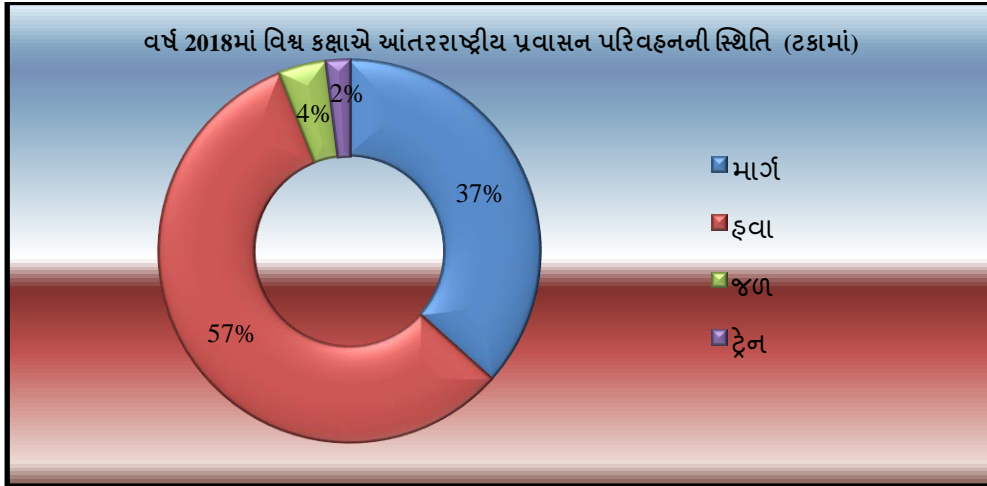


Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), 2019

આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય પ્રવાસન એ અનેકવિધ હેતુસર થયું હોય છે. આ સંદર્ભમાં પ્રવાસનના હેતુઓ ક્યાં છે તે જાણી શકાય તો જે તે દેશ, પ્રદેશ કે વિશ્વમાં ક્યાં પ્રકારની પ્રવાસન સેવાઓની માંગ છે. ક્યાં પ્રકારનું પ્રવાસના વિકસી રહ્યું છે, પ્રવાસનનો કયો પ્રકાર પ્રવાસનક્ષેત્રે પ્રભુત્વ ધરાવે છે. વગેરે જેવા મુદ્દાઓની જાણકારી મળી રહે છે. જેનાથી પ્રવાસન ભાવિનતીના ઘડતરમાં મદદ મળે છે. આ અંતર્ગત આલેખ નં.1 ને જોઈએ તો પ્રવાસનનો હેતુ આનંદ-પ્રમોદ અને નવરાશની પળો માણવાનો છે. આ સંજોગોમાં વૈશ્વિક પ્રવાસીઓને આકર્ષવા જે તે પ્રદેશમાં આરામ દાયક સગવડો અને મનોરંજન સેવાઓ હોય એ અનિવાર્ય જણાય છે. વળી; ધાર્મિક સ્થળોએ સુવિધાઓ, આરોગ્યલક્ષી સેવાઓમાં વધારો અને બિનનિવાસી દેશીઓને સારી સગવડો એ પણ પ્રવાસન વિકાસને વેગ આપી શકે તે સ્પષ્ટ થાય છે.

### ૪. વિશ્વ કક્ષાએ આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય પ્રવાસનના પરિવહન

આલેખ નં. 2



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), 2019

પ્રવાસનના વિકાસ સાથે પરિવહનક્ષેત્રે સંકળાયેલું છે. પ્રવાસન એ હવાઈમાર્ગ, રસ્તાઓ, રેલ્વે કે જળમાર્ગે થતું હોય છે. આ સંદર્ભે પ્રવાસન કયા કયા માર્ગે થાય છે તેની જાણકારી દ્વારા પ્રવાસનક્ષેત્રે પરિવહનના કયા કયા ક્ષેત્રને કેટલા પ્રમાણમાં પ્રભાવિત કરી રહ્યું છે. તેની જાણકારી મળી રહે છે. આ અંતર્ગત આલેખ નં.2ને જોતા જણાય છે કે વર્ષ 2018માં વિશ્વમાં થતા કુલ પ્રવાસન પૈકી 57 ટકા હવાઈમાર્ગે, 37 ટકા રોડ-રસ્તાઓ દ્વારા, 4 ટકા માર્ગે અને 2 ટકા રેલ્વે માર્ગે દ્વારા થતું હતું. આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય પ્રવાસન સંદર્ભે હવાઈમાર્ગ અને રસ્તાઓનું પ્રભુત્વ છે. એરલાઈન્સ ઉદ્યોગ અને ટ્રાવેલ્સ ઉદ્યોગને પ્રવાસનક્ષેત્રે મોટાપાયે પ્રભાવિત કરી શકે એમ છે. આ સંજોગોમાં આ ક્ષેત્રોનો વિકાસ એ પ્રવાસીઓને આકર્ષવામાં મહત્વની ભૂમિકા ભજવી શકે એમ છે તેમ કહી શકાય.

પ. પ્રવાસન ક્ષેત્રે વિશ્વના અગ્રણી દેશોની આવક

ટેબલ 1: પ્રવાસન ક્ષેત્રે વિશ્વના અગ્રણી દેશોની આવક(વર્ષ 2020)

ક્રમ	દેશો	લિસ્સો (ટકામાં)
1	યુ.એસ.	14.20
2	ફ્રાંસ	6.12
3	ઓસ્ટ્રેલિયા	4.81
4	જર્મની	4.12
5	ઈટાલી	3.69
6	યુ.કે.	3.53
7	સ્પેન	3.45
8	થાઈલેન્ડ	2.65
9	ચાઈના	2.65
10	ઓસ્ટ્રિયા	2.61
ટોચના 10 દેશો કુલ		47.93
ભારત		1.30
અન્ય		50.77
કુલ		100.00

Source: Indian Tourism Statistics at Glance 2021, P.17

પ્રવાસન દ્વારા પ્રાપ્ત આવકએ દેશમાં પ્રવાસન સંદર્ભે કેવી સેવાઓ તથા પર્યાવરણ ઉપલબ્ધ છે. તેનો નિર્દેશ કરવા સાથે જુદા જુદા દેશોનો પ્રવાસન સંદર્ભે તુલનાત્મક વિકાસ કે દેખાય કેવો છે. તેની જાણકારી આપે છે. આ સંદર્ભે ટેબલ નં.1ને જોતા જણાય છે કે વર્ષ 2020માં વિશ્વની કુલ પ્રવાસન આવકના 100 લિસ્સામાંથી ટોચના 10 દેશો પ્રાપ્ત કરતા પ્રવાસન આવકની દ્રષ્ટિએ થોડાક દેશોનું વિશ્વકક્ષાએ પ્રભુત્વ છે. અહીં આ બાબત ટકાવારીની રીતે જોઈએ તો વિશ્વના કુલ પ્રવાસનમાં 14.20 લિસ્સો ધરાવવા સાથે યુ.એસ.એ. અમેરિકા પ્રથમ સ્થાને છે જ્યારે ચાઈના 2.65 અને ઓસ્ટ્રિયા 3.09 સાથે અનુક્રમે નવમાં અને દસમાં ક્રમે છે. અહીં નોંધવું જોઈએ કે પ્રવાસન આવકની દ્રષ્ટિએ અગ્રણી દેશોમાંના મોટાભાગના પ્રવાસી પ્રમાણ દ્રષ્ટિએ પણ ટોચના સ્થાને છે. અર્થાત પ્રવાસીઓના પ્રમાણ અને પ્રવાસનની આવક વચ્ચે નજીકનો સહસંબંધ સ્પષ્ટ થાય છે. પ્રવાસન આવકનો ભારતની દ્રષ્ટિએ વિચાર કરીએ તો ભૌગોલિક અને સાંસ્કૃતિક વિવિધતા હોવા છતાં વિશ્વની કુલ પ્રવાસન આવકનો 1.30 લિસ્સો ધરાવતા સાથે તે 14માં ક્રમે છે.

દ. વિશ્વના દેશોમાં વિદેશી પ્રવાસીઓ

ટેબલ 2: વિશ્વના દેશોમાં વિદેશી પ્રવાસીઓની સંખ્યા

ક્રમ	દેશો	લિસ્સો (ટકામાં)	
		2018	2019
1	ફ્રાંસ	6.33	NA
2	સ્પેન	5.86	5.70
3	યુ.એસ.	5.64	5.42
4	ચાઈના	4.45	4.8
5	ઈટલી	4.36	4.40
6	તુર્કી	3.24	3.49

7	મેક્સિકો	2.92	3.07
8	થાઈલેન્ડ	2.70	2.72
9	જર્મની	2.75	2.70
10	યુનાઈટેડ કિંગડમ	2.74	2.69
	અન્ય દેશો	60.23	66.56
	વિશ્વ, કુલ	100.00	100.00

Source: Indian Tourism Statistics at Glance 2021 P. 8

વૈશ્વિક કે આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય પ્રવાસીઓ પ્રવાસન માટે કયા દેશને વિશેષ પસંદ કરે છે ? પ્રવાસન ઉદ્યોગ કયા દેશોમાં વધુ વિકસ્યો છે ? કયા ઓછો વિકસ્યો છે ? વગેરેની જાણકારી જે તે દેશને પ્રવાસન માર્ગદર્શક બને છે. ટેબલ નં.2ને જોતા માલુમ પડે છે કે. 2018ની તુલનાએ 2019માં સ્પેન, ચાઈના, જર્મની, ભારતમાં હિસ્સો ટકાવારીમાં ઘટાડો જોવા મળે છે. તેમજ ઈટલી, તુર્કી, મેક્સિકો, થાઈલેન્ડ જેવા દેશોમાં વધારો જોવા મળ્યો છે. અર્થાત વિશ્વમાં પ્રવાસનક્ષેત્રે આ દેશોનું પ્રભુત્વ છે. પણ 10 પૈકી 7 એ વિકસિત દેશો છે એટલે કે પ્રવાસીઓને આકર્ષવાની દ્રષ્ટિએ વિકસિત દેશોનું અને એમાં પણ યુરોપનું પ્રભુત્વ છે. અહીં પ્રથમ ક્રમાંકે ફ્રાંસ છે જેની વસ્તી કરતા પણ વધુ એટલે કે 8.3કરોડ પ્રવાસીઓને આવકારે છે. જ્યારે 10માં યુનાઈટેડ કિંગડમ છે.

### ૭. વિશ્વના સર્વોચ્ચ દેશોના G.D.P.માં પર્યટન ક્ષેત્રે ફાળો

ટેબલ નં. 3 વિશ્વના સર્વોચ્ચ દેશોના G.D.P.માં પર્યટન ક્ષેત્રે ફાળો

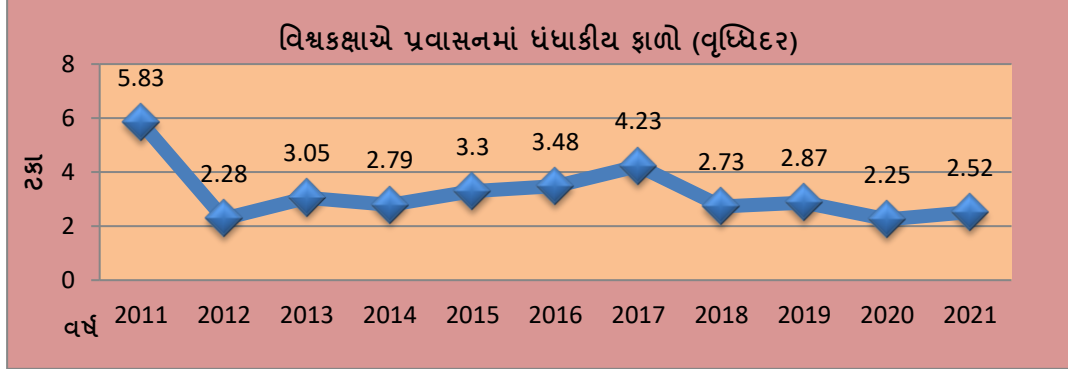
ક્રમ	દેશ	2018(કરોડ)	2019(કરોડ)	2020(કરોડ)
1	અમેરિકા	10209.60	1,28,841.02	81,817.28
2	ચીન	9659.10	1,14,776.49	49,459.53
3	જાપાન	2355.57	27,088.52	17,413.13
4	જર્મની	2208.34	25,703.43	15,478.34
5	ઈટલી	1990.71	21,017.55	9799.98
6	ફ્રાન્સ	1760.28	18,591.91	9,132.81
7	ભારત	1702.67	16,572.85	9,036.44
8	યુનાઈટેડ કિંગડમ	1581.04	13,926.71	8,524.95
9	મેક્સિકો	1350.61	13,182.48	6,760.65
10	ઓસ્ટ્રેલિયા	1337.80	12,100.59	6,034.18

Source: World Travel & Tourism Economic Impact – India Report 2021, P-22

ટેબલ 3ને જોતા જણાય છે કે 2020માં કોરોનાની અસર પ્રવાસન ઉદ્યોગ પર રહી છે. જે થી 2019ની સરખામણીએ 2020માં પ્રવાસન ફાળો ઘટલો માલુમ પડે છે. ફક્ત અમેરિકાની વાત કરીએ તો 2018માં ફાળો રૂ. 10209.60 કરોડ થી વધીને 2019માં રૂ. 128841.02 કરોડ થયો જે વૃદ્ધિ દર્શાવે છે સામે 2019ની સરખામણીએ 2020માં ફાળો ઘટીને રૂ. 81817.28 કરોડ થયો છે. આ જ પ્રકારની ઘટના દરેક દેશ સાથે જોવા મળે છે. ભારતની વાત કરીએ તો ભારતનો ક્રમ સાતમો રહ્યો છે. ભારતમાં પણ 2018માં ફાળો રૂ. 1702.67 કરોડ થી વધીને 2019માં રૂ. 16572.85 કરોડ થયો જે વૃદ્ધિ દર્શાવે છે સામે 2019ની સરખામણીએ 2020માં ફાળો ઘટીને રૂ. 9036.44 કરોડ થયો છે.

#### ૮. વિશ્વકક્ષાએ પ્રવાસનમાં ધંધાકીય ફાળો

##### આલેખ નં. 3

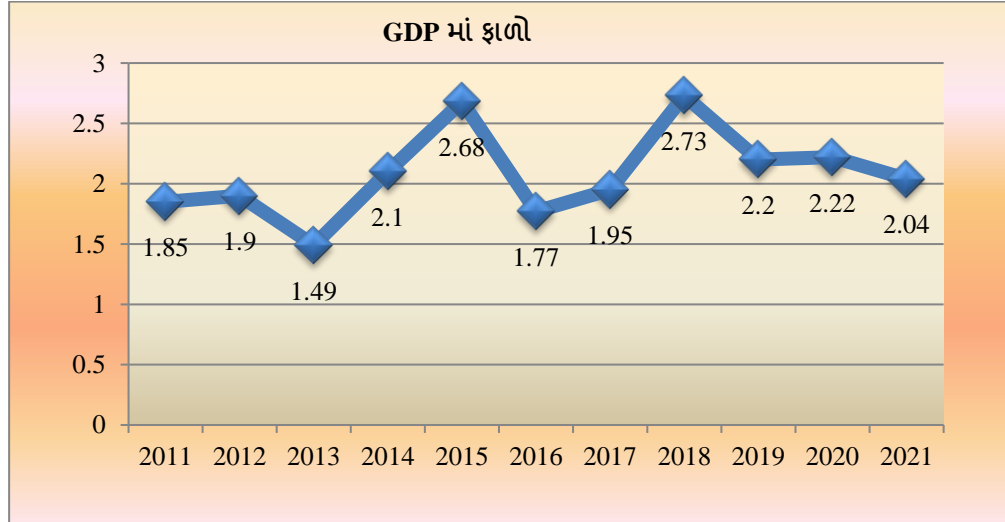


Source: <https://knoema.com/WTTC2019/world-travel-and-tourism-council-data>, Retrieved: 03Aug 2021

વિશ્વકક્ષાએ પ્રવાસનમાં ધંધાકીય યોગદાન આલેખ નં.3ને જોતા જણાય છે કે વર્ષ 2011માં ૩.4568598 કરોડ થી વધીને 2021 સુધીમાં ૩.10716692 થયું છે. અહીં વર્ષ 2015ને બાદ કરતા દરેક વર્ષ ધંધાકીય યોગદાન સતત વધતો જોવા મળે છે. વૃદ્ધિદર જે તે અગાઉના વર્ષને ધ્યાને લેતા તૈયાર કરેલ છે તે અનુક્રમે વધઘટ થતો જોવા મળે છે. જ્યારે વર્ષ 2017નો વૃદ્ધિ દર 4.23 થયો જે સૌથી વધુ વૃદ્ધિ દર્શાવે છે. એકંદરે વર્ષ 2011ની સરખામણીએ 2021માં વધતો માલુમ પડે છે.

#### ૯. વિશ્વકક્ષાએ રોજગારીમાં પ્રવાસનનો પ્રત્યક્ષ ફાળો

##### આલેખ નં. 4

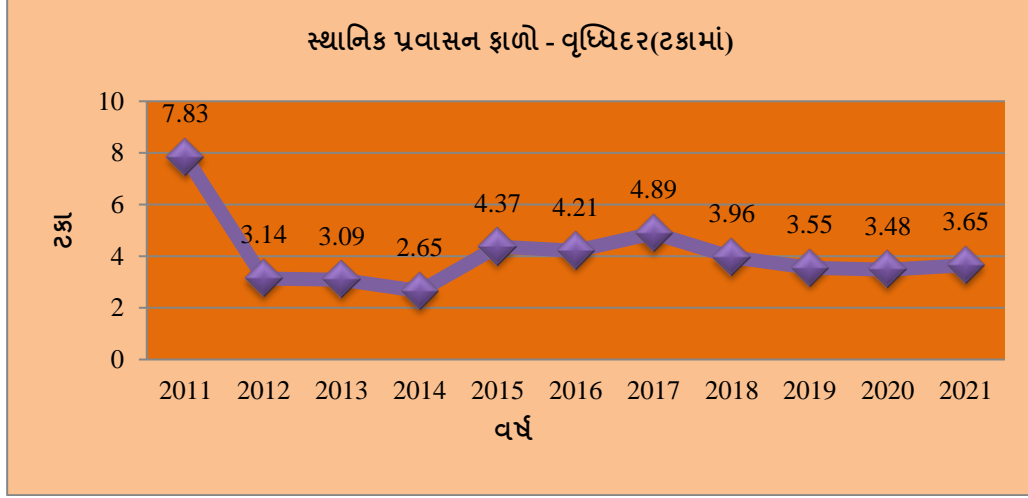


Source: <https://knoema.com/WTTC2019/world-travel-and-tourism-council-data>, Retrieved: 03 Aug 2021

વિશ્વકક્ષા એ રોજગારીમાં પ્રવાસનો G.D.P.માં પ્રત્યક્ષ સીધો પર્યટન યોગદાન આલેખ નં.4ને જોતા જણાય છે કે G.D.P.માં પ્રત્યક્ષ રીતે ફાળો વર્ષ 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020 અને 2021માં અનુક્રમે 1.85, 1.90, 1.49, 2.10, 2.68, 1.77, 1.95, 2.73, 2.20, 2.22, અને 2.04 ટકા વધારો-ઘટાડો થયો હતો. આમ પ્રત્યક્ષ G.D.P.માં દસ વર્ષના સમયગાળામાં વધારો- ઘટાડા જોવા મળે છે. એકંદરે વર્ષ 2011ની સરખામણીએ 2021માં વૃદ્ધિ જોવા મળે છે.

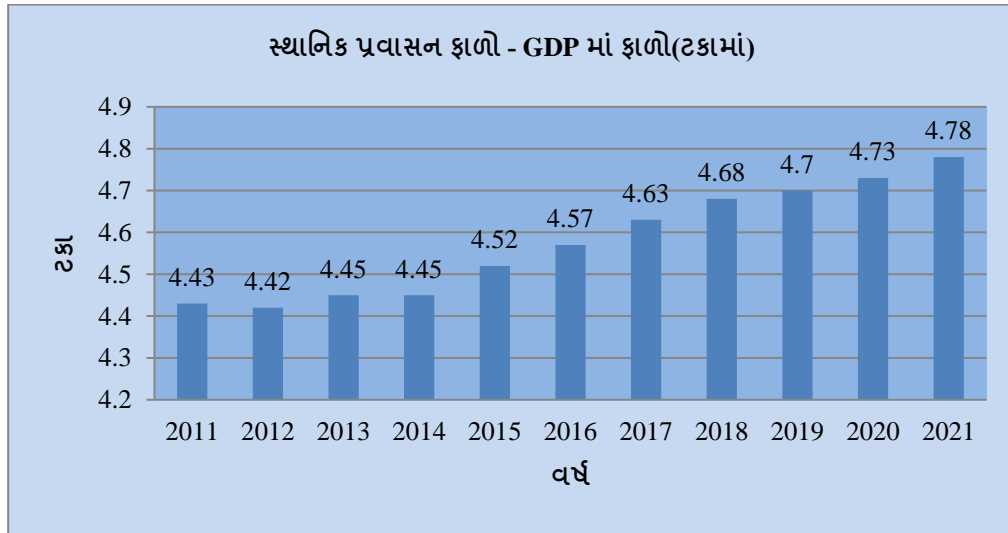
૧૦. વિશ્વકક્ષાએ સ્થાનિક પ્રવાસનનો ફાળો

આલેખ નં. 5



Source: <https://knoema.com/WTTC2019/world-travel-and-tourism-council-data>, Retrieved: 03 Aug 2021

આલેખ નં. 6

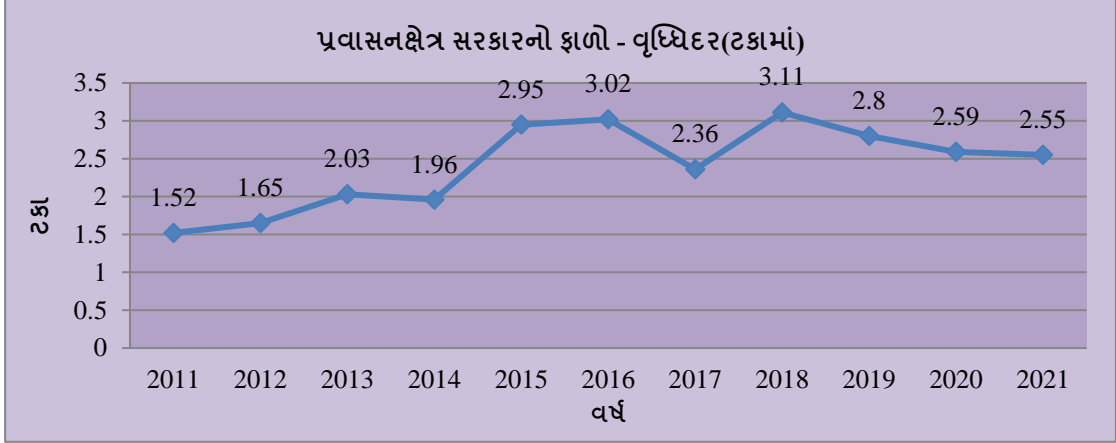


Source: <https://knoema.com/WTTC2019/world-travel-and-tourism-council-data>, Retrieved: 03 Aug 2021

વિશ્વકક્ષા એ સ્થાનિક પ્રવાસનનું યોગાદન આલેખ નં.5,6માં જોતા જણાય છે કે વર્ષ 2011માં રૂ.14780595 કરોડથી વધીને 2021 સુધીમાં રૂ.36397316 કરોડ થયું છે. અહીં GDPમાં ફાળો સતત વધતો જોવા મળે છે. વૃદ્ધિદર જે તે અગાઉના વર્ષને ધ્યાને લેતા તૈયાર કરેલ છે તે અનુક્રમે વધઘટ થતો જોવા મળે છે. એકંદરે વર્ષ 2011ની સરખામણીએ 2021માં GDPમાં સ્થાનિક પ્રવાસન ફાળો વધતો જોવા મળે છે.

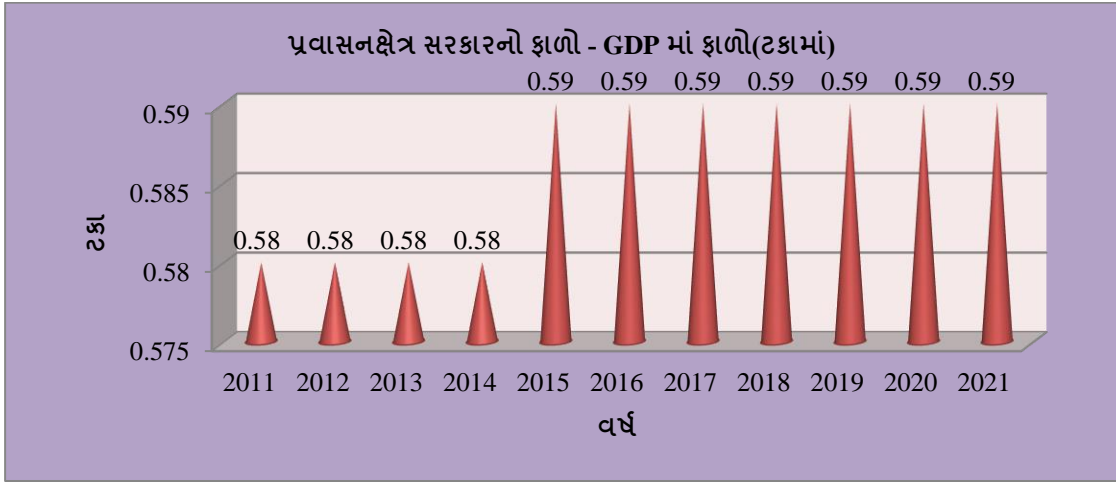
૧૧. પ્રવાસનક્ષેત્ર સરકારનો ફાળો

આલેખ નં .7



Source: <https://knoema.com/WTTC2019/world-travel-and-tourism-council-data>, Retrieved: 03 Aug 2021

આલેખ નં.8

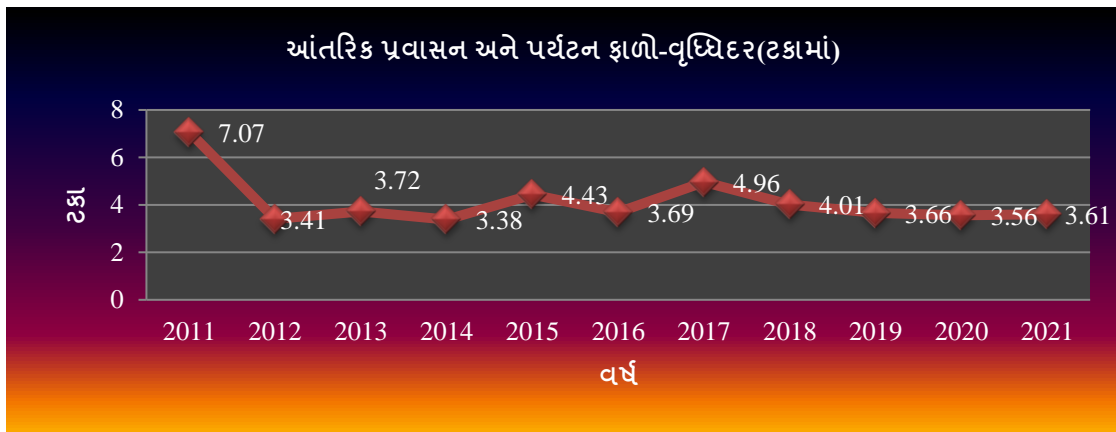


Source: <https://knoema.com/WTTC2019/world-travel-and-tourism-council-data>, Retrieved: 03 Aug 2021

વિશ્વવકાશ એ પ્રવાસનક્ષેત્ર સરકારનું યોગદાન આલેખ નં.7,8ને જોતા જણાય છે કે વર્ષ 2011માં રૂ.323487 કરોડ થી વધીને 2021 સુધીમાં રૂ.715390 કરોડ થયું છે. અહીં GDPમાં ફાળો સતત વધતો જોવા મળે છે. વૃદ્ધિદર જે તે અગાઉના વર્ષને ધ્યાને લેતા તૈયાર કરેલ છે તે અનુક્રમે વધઘટ થતો જોવા મળે છે. એકંદરે વર્ષ 2011ની સરખામણીએ 2021માં GDPમાં સ્થાનિક પ્રવાસન ફાળો વધતો જોવા મળે છે.

૧૨. આંતરિક પ્રવાસન અને પર્યટનનો ફાળો

આલેખ નં. 9





Source: <https://knoema.com/WTTC2019/world-travel-and-tourism-council-data>, Retrieved: 03 Aug 2021

વિશ્વવક્રક્ષા એ આંતરિક પ્રવાસન અને પર્યટનનું યોગદાન આલેખ નં.9ને જોતા જણાય છે કે વર્ષ 2011માં રૂ.20240751 કરોડ થી વધીને 2021 સુધીમાં રૂ.51244224 કરોડ થયું છે. અહીં વર્ષ 2015ને બાદ કરતા દરેક વર્ષ ધંધાકીય યોગદાન સતત વધતો જોવા મળે છે. વૃદ્ધિદર જે તે અગાઉના વર્ષને ધ્યાને લેતા તૈયાર કરેલ છે તે અનુક્રમે વધઘટ થતો જોવા મળે છે. જ્યારે વર્ષ 2017નો વૃદ્ધિ દર 4.96 થયો જે સૌથી વધુ વૃદ્ધિ દર્શાવે છે. એકંદરે વર્ષ 2011ની સરખામણીએ 2021માં વધતો માલુમ પડે છે.

### ૧૩. પ્રવાસનક્ષેત્રે મૂડીરોકાણ

ટેબલ 4: પ્રવાસનક્ષેત્રે મૂડીરોકાણ (2011-2021)

વર્ષ	રૂ. કરોડમાં	વૃદ્ધિદર (ટકામાં)	GDP માં ફાળો(ટકામાં)
2011	3272518	2.44	4.20
2012	3848438	3.88	4.14
2013	4240207	2.42	4.12
2014	4872062	4.55	4.15
2015	4927481	5.09	4.25
2016	5343612	3.19	4.30
2017	5706437	6.41	4.41
2018	6126506	3.97	4.38
2019	6900048	4.41	4.44
2020	8196733	4.31	4.46
2021	8611211	4.06	4.50

Source: <https://knoema.com/WTTC2019/world-travel-and-tourism-council-data>, Retrieved: 03 Aug 2021

વિશ્વવક્રક્ષા એ પ્રવાસનક્ષેત્રે મૂડીરોકાણ ટેબલ નં.4ને જોતા જણાય છે કે વર્ષ 2011માં રૂ.3272518 કરોડ થી વધીને 2021 સુધીમાં રૂ.8611211 કરોડ થયું છે. અહીં G.D.P.માં ફાળો સતત વધતો જોવા મળે છે. વૃદ્ધિદર જે તે અગાઉના વર્ષને ધ્યાને લેતા તૈયાર કરેલ છે તે અનુક્રમે વધઘટ થતો જોવા મળે છે. એકંદરે વર્ષ 2011ની સરખામણીએ 2021માં G.D.P.માં સ્થાનિક પ્રવાસન ફાળો વધતો જોવા મળે છે.

### ૧૪. રોજગારીમાં કુલ ફાળો

ટેબલ નં. 5: રોજગારીમાં કુલ ફાળો (2011-2021)

વર્ષ	ટકાવારીમાં
2011	2.10
2012	1.62
2013	2.40
2014	2.11
2015	3.16

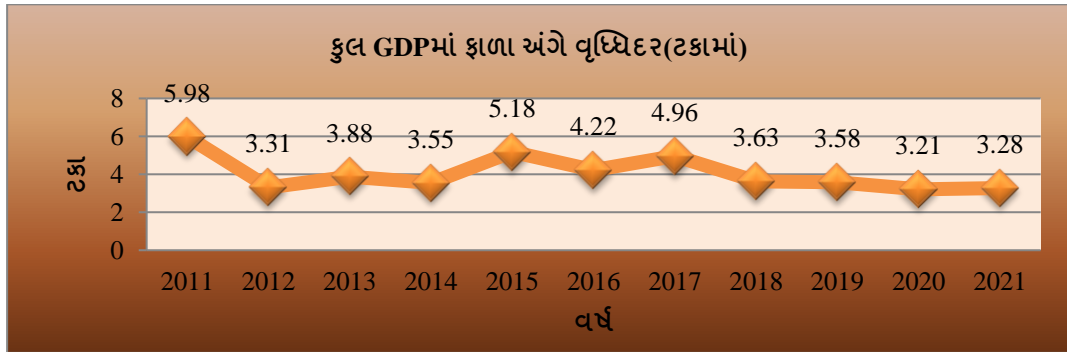
2016	2.48
2017	2.73
2018	2.28
2019	2.95
2020	2.62
2021	2.48

Source: <https://knoema.com/WTTC2019/world-travel-and-tourism-council-data>, Retrieved: 03 Aug 2021

વિશ્વકક્ષા એ રોજગારીમાં કુલ યોગદાન ટેબલ નં.5ને જોતા જણાય છે કે વર્ષ 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020 અને 2021માં અનુક્રમે 2.10, 1.62, 2.40, 2.11, 3.16, 2.48, 2.73, 2.28, 2.95, 2.62, અને 2.48 ટકા વધારો-ઘટાડો થયો હતો. અહીં વર્ષ 2015ને બાદ કરતા દસ વર્ષના સમયગાળામાં વધારો-ઘટાડો થતો જોવા મળે છે. એકંદરે વર્ષ 2011ની સરખામણીએ 2021માં રોજગારીમાં કુલ વૃદ્ધિ જોવા મળે છે.

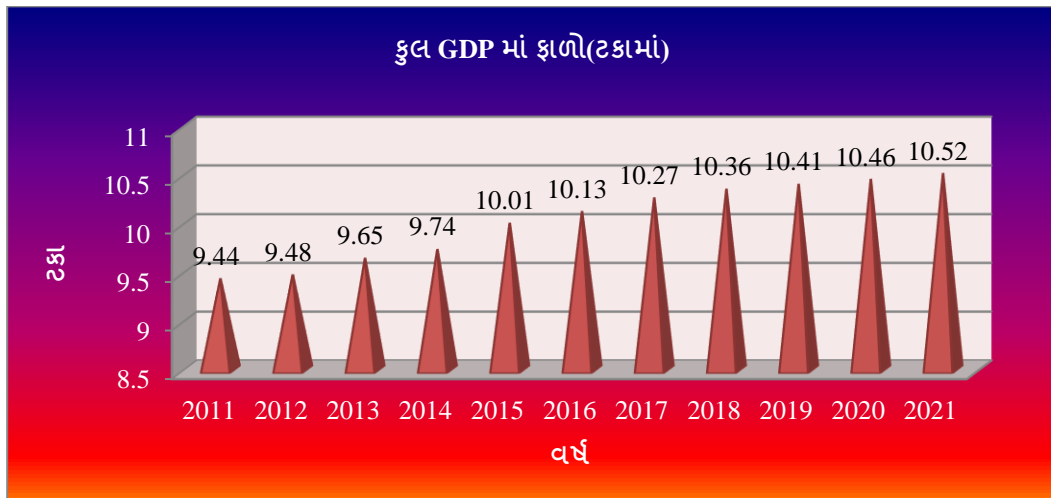
#### ૧૫. G.D.P.માં કુલ ફાળો

##### આલેખ 10



Source: <https://knoema.com/WTTC2019/world-travel-and-tourism-council-data>, Retrieved: 03 Aug 2021

##### આલેખ 11



Source: <https://knoema.com/WTTC2019/world-travel-and-tourism-council-data>, Retrieved: 03 Aug 2021

વિશ્વકક્ષા એ G.D.P.માં કુલ ફાળો આલેખ નં.10,11ને જોતા જણાય છે કે વર્ષ 2011માં રૂ.30831391 કરોડ થી વધીને 2021 સુધીમાં 78556017 કરોડ થયું છે. અહીં G.D.P.માં ફાળો સતત વધતો જોવા મળે છે. વૃદ્ધિદર જે તે અગાઉના વર્ષને ધ્યાને લેતા તૈયાર કરેલ છે તે અનુક્રમે વધઘટ થતો જોવા મળે છે. એકંદરે વર્ષ 2011ની સરખામણીએ 2021માં G.D.P.માં કુલ ફાળો વધતો જોવા મળે છે.

#### ૧૬. મુલાકાતીઓનો નિકાસ ખર્ચ

ટેબલ 6: મુલાકાતીઓનો નિકાસ ખર્ચ (2011-2021)

વર્ષ	રૂ. કરોડમાં	વૃદ્ધિદર (ટકામાં)	GDP માં ફાળો(ટકામાં)
2011	5460155	5.52	5.45
2012	6444059	4.21	5.54
2013	7398907	5.40	5.80
2014	8635019	5.25	6.00
2015	8636181	4.63	6.50
2016	9302560	2.49	6.71
2017	9851753	5.27	6.60
2018	10698940	4.15	6.53
2019	12026943	3.96	6.59
2020	14221249	3.79	6.63
2021	14846835	3.57	6.67

Source: <https://knoema.com/WTTC2019/world-travel-and-tourism-council-data>, date: 03 Aug 2021

વિશ્વકક્ષા એ G.D.P.માં કુલ ફાળો ટેબલ નં.6ને જોતા જણાય છે કે વર્ષ 2011માં રૂ.5460155 કરોડ થી વધીને 2021 સુધીમાં રૂ.14846835 કરોડ થયું છે. અહીં G.D.P.માં ફાળો સતત વધતો જોવા મળે છે. વૃદ્ધિદર જે તે અગાઉના વર્ષને ધ્યાને લેતા તૈયાર કરેલ છે તે અનુક્રમે વધઘટ થતો જોવા મળે છે. એકંદરે વર્ષ 2011ની સરખામણીએ 2021માં G.D.P.માં કુલ ફાળો વધતો જોવા મળે છે.

#### ૧૭. તારણો

- વૈશ્વિક પ્રવાસનમાં આનંદપ્રમોદ માટે થતું પ્રવાસન પ્રભુત્વ ધરાવે છે. ત્યારબાદ દ્વિતીય ક્રમમાં પારિવારિક સંબંધો, આરોગ્ય વગેરે હેતુસર થતું પ્રવાસન આવે છે.
- આર્થિક વિકાસના સંદર્ભમાં જોઈએ તો વિકસિત અને વિકસતા દેશોની કુલ G.D.P.માં પ્રવાસનક્ષેત્રનો હિસ્સો સરેરાશ 9 થી 11 ટકા છે. જ્યારે રોજગારીમાં ફાળો પણ 1 થી 3 ટકા જેટલો છે.
- વિશ્વકક્ષાએ પ્રવાસન ઉદ્યોગ ખુબ જ વિકાસ સાધી રહ્યો છે. જેમાં પ્રવાસનક્ષેત્રમાંથી સૌથી વધુ આવક મેળવતા દેશોમાં પ્રથમ ક્રમે યુ.એસ., બીજા ક્રમે ફ્રાંસ અને ત્રીજા ઓસ્ટ્રેલિયા જ્યારે ભારતનો સમાવેશ ટોપ ટેનમાં પણ નથી થતો છતાં પણ વૈશ્વિક પ્રવાસનક્ષેત્રે સમય સમયે ભારત વિકાસ સાધી રહ્યો છે. જે 2011માં 0.63 ટકા થી વધીને 1.24 ટકા થયો છે તેમ છતાં ભારતમાં આવક વૃદ્ધિ નહિવત જણાય છે.

- વૈશ્વિક પ્રવાસન ક્ષેત્રના G.D.P.માં ભારત સાતમાં ક્રમે છે. વૈશ્વિક G.D.P.માં પ્રવાસન ક્ષેત્રનો ફાળો 2005ની સરખામણીએ 2017માં વધી રહ્યો છે. આજ પરિણામ વૈશ્વિક પ્રવાસન ક્ષેત્રના રોકાણમાં અને રોજગારમાં જાણવામાં મળે છે. આમ ઉત્તરોત્તર વૈશ્વિક કક્ષાએ પ્રવાસન ક્ષેત્ર ઝડપથી વિકાસ સાધી રહ્યું છે. જે વેપાર, વાણિજ્ય અને વ્યવસાય વૃદ્ધીમાં મદદરૂપ કરે છે.
- વિશ્વમાં છેલ્લા બે દાયકા દરમિયાન પ્રવાસીઓના પ્રમાણમાં નિરપેક્ષ રીતે વધારો થઈ રહ્યો છે. એમાં વિકસિત દેશોનું પ્રભુત્વ છે. જો કે વિકસતા દેશોનો કુલ પ્રવાસનમાં હિસ્સો ધીરે ધીરે વધી રહ્યો છે. વર્ષ 2020 બાદ વૈશ્વિક સ્તરે કોરોના મહામારી ફેલાવવાના કારણે વિશ્વ પ્રવાસીના પ્રમાણમાં ખુબ જ મોટો ઘટાડો જોવા મળે છે.

#### ૧૮. સૂચનો

- દેશનો આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય કક્ષાએ પ્રવાસનમાં ફાળો વધારવા પ્રવાસન પ્રોડક્ટમાં વૈવિધ્ય, આંતરમાળખાકીય સગવડો અને તેની જાળવણી તથા સલામતીની ખાતરી આપવા સાથે દેશના વૈવિધ્યસભર વારસા અને સ્થાપત્યોનો પ્રચાર-પ્રસાર વધારવાની જરૂર છે. આ માટે આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય તેમજ રાષ્ટ્રીય કક્ષાએ સેમિનારો તેમજ પ્રવાસન પ્રોડક્ટોનું પ્રદર્શન જેવા કાર્યક્રમ સતત કરવા જોઈએ.
- વિશ્વ કક્ષાએ પ્રવાસન ઉદ્યોગમાં પોતાનો વધારવા અગ્રેસર થવા તેની જૈવ વિવિધતા, વિવિધતા સરભર, ભૂગોળ સ્થાપત્યો, સંસ્કૃતિ વગેરેનો પ્રચાર-પ્રસાર હજુ પણ વધારવાની આવશ્યકતા છે. વળી, નવા પ્રવાસન સ્થળો વિકસાવવાની જરૂર છે. તેમજ જૂની સાચવણી પણ જરૂરી બને છે.

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# Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation at Different Levels of School Education

DR. JIGNESHKUMAR P. MODI  
Adhyapak Sahayak,  
Secondary Teacher's Training College, Visnagar  
Gujarat (India)

## Abstract:

*Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) refers to a system of school-based evaluation of students that covers all aspects of students' growth and development. It is a developmental process of assessment which emphasizes on two-fold objectives. One is continuity in evaluation and another is assessment of broad-based learning and behavioural outcomes. The objectives of the present paper are; to study the concept of continues and comprehensive education in present scenario; to identify continues and comprehensive education at early childhood education, elementary education, secondary and higher secondary education; find out the threats to continues and comprehensive education; to give suggestions for implementing continues and comprehensive education.*

## 1. Introduction

Success in education is determined by the extent to which the learning objectives are realized. The progress towards attainment of objectives must be assessed and evaluated for otherwise, we will not know where we are going. One of the main purposes of evaluation at the school stage is to help the learners improve their achievement in scholastic areas and to develop Life Skills and attitudes with reference to the larger context and canvas of life. In NPE (1986) it has been emphasized that at the school level the evaluation should be formative or developmental in nature because at this stage child is in the formative stage of learning and thus the emphasis should be on improvement of learning. The objectives of the present paper are; to study the concept of continues and comprehensive education (CCE) in present scenario; to identify CCE at early childhood education, elementary education, secondary and higher secondary education; find out the threats to CCE; to give suggestions for implementing CCE.

## 2. Definition and concept

Continuous evaluation means regularity of assessment, frequency of unit testing, diagnosing of learning gaps, use of corrective measures, retesting and feedback of evidence to teachers and students for their self evaluation.

Comprehensive evaluation means both the scholastic and the co-scholastic aspects of the students' growth and development by the application of variety of tools and techniques. The assessment can take many forms but all of them should be as comprehensive and discreet as possible.

Continuous and comprehensive evaluation is a school-based strategy implemented by teachers to ascertain the knowledge, understanding, and skills attained by pupils. Teachers administer assessments in a variety of ways over time to allow them to observe multiple tasks and to collect information about what pupils know, understand, and can do. Continuous assessment occurs frequently during the school year and is a part of regular teacher-pupil interactions. Pupils receive feedback from teachers based on their performance that allows them to focus on topics they have not yet mastered. Teachers learn which

students need review and remediation and which pupils are ready to move on to more complex work. Thus, the results of the assessments help to ensure that all pupils make learning progress throughout the school cycle thereby increasing their academic achievement.

### 3. Characteristics of CCE

1. Continuous
2. Informally
3. Periodically
4. Scholastics and co scholastics
5. Formative and summative
6. Diagnostics
7. Effective feedback
8. Motivation and self-esteem
9. Chance to improve
10. Build sociometry
11. Reduce stress
12. Multi dimensional experience

Since education is concerned with the total all-round development of the child, (physical, socio-emotional, intellectual etc.) all aspects of the child's development need to be assessed. At the moment we do not assess the whole child, but only his or her academic achievement in specific areas. We assess learners basically on examination results, we do not assess effort, performance, attitudes to learning, ability to practically apply what is learned in everyday situations, nor do we assess them on how creatively they use techniques or critically evaluate different theories. To make the process more comprehensive in nature, it is important that assessment of the child's learning be done in a whole range of situations and environments both in and out of the classroom. The assessment process also needs to be part of the way of providing information and feedback on the extent to which the school and teachers have been successful in realizing the expected outcomes of education. Learn and acquire desired skills related to different subject areas. Acquire a level of achievement in different subject areas in the requisite measure develop child's individual skills, interests, attitudes, and motivation understand and lead a healthy and a productive life.

### 4. Cooperative enterprise

CCE is cooperative enterprise because it includes pupil, teacher, principal, parent, and community. Pupil is the most important part of this because he/she must play in active role for assessment. Each child has a unique approach to acquiring knowledge, as learning extends beyond the classroom. They can achieve multi dimensional skills through CCE programme.

Principals and teachers are prime motivator for pupil who gives chance and provide facility for whole assessment systems. Teachers maintain a daily anecdotal record of each student and notice behavior patterns and assist him/her in the process of learning.

Parents are active partners with schools in realizing the true potential of their children. They also have full faith in quality and standards for assessment systems. CCE provides for regular interaction with parents through parent's teachers meetings they support the teachers in all programmes and activities of the school for balanced personality development of their ward. They also encourage and motivate their students to take active part in different activity. Community gives platform for achieving the goals of CCE.

### 5. Some empirical studies

Some researches and experiences regarding continuous and comprehensive evolution are as follow. USAID/Malawi and the Malawi Ministry of Education, Science, and Technology (MOEST) worked together toward the goal to improve teaching and learning in grade 3 by using the continuous

assessment model. They asked the USAID-funded Improving Educational Quality (IEQ) II team to develop a model of continuous assessment in the context of teacher development and to conduct a feasibility study in 21 primary schools in the Ntcheu district. The IEQ/Malawi team, based at the Malawi Institute of Education (MIE), wanted to move teachers away from the model of continuous testing, which generally tests fact recall rather than higher order thinking skills, and to center teachers on pedagogical methods that improve their teaching and pupil learning. MIE assessed 122 pupils in the Ntcheu district continuous assessment model and 603 pupils in the Mangochi and Balaka districts that did not participate in the continuous assessment model in March 2002, at the beginning of the school year, and in October 2002, at the end of the school year. Pupils in Ntcheu made larger gains than did pupils in the other districts. For example, pupils in Ntcheu were able to recognize an average of 14 common English words in March and 41 in October compared to an average nine words in February and 22 words in October for pupils in Mangochi and Balaka districts. Likewise, pupils in Ntcheu went from answering an average 43% of beginning math problems correctly to answering an average 63% correctly, an increase of 14 percentage points. During the same time, pupils in Mangochi and Balaka increased their correct math answers by only six percentage points.

Teachers in the Ntcheu district working with the continuous assessment model have transformed their bare classrooms to stimulating learning environments with math manipulative, sentence boards, rainbow charts, and other materials, and in some cases, pupils come to school early to spend time working with the objects. Parental and community involvement in the Ntcheu continuous assessment schools has increased. Nationwide effects of the continuous assessment model may soon be felt as policymakers are currently discussing the possibility of introducing the continuous assessment model into all of Malawi's primary schools through incorporation of continuous assessment into the primary school curriculum and into the teacher training colleges.

Archana Bhattacharjee and Nirmala Sarma have studied status of co-scholastic activities in the school programme of the elementary schools in Assam. A modest attempt was made in this study to see what is the status of co-scholastic activities in the school programme of the elementary schools of Jorhat district of Assam. The sample consisted of 50 elementary school from three educational blocks of the district. Primary data were collected through interview schedules, observations recorded in the investigator's diary, focused group discussions with the respondent teachers of the sample schools and interview with various school functionaries. Secondary data was collected from half-yearly evaluation sheets from different educational blocks. The study revealed that co-scholastic activities have not earned a proper place in the school routine. The teachers did not have any kind of formal training to handle the co scholastic activities. There was also no evaluation of these activities either half yearly or annually. Co scholastic part of the curriculum was totally ignored in the school programme.

Manjula P Rao and Purushottam Rao studied the evaluation practices of primary school teachers in Dharmapuri district of Tamil Nadu. It was found that continuous assessment was not followed systematically. No uniform model of recording the assessment was followed anywhere. The teachers were found to be recording mechanically by simply putting (√) against each student to satisfy the supervising and inspecting authorities. There was no record of the kind of assessment that was planned and carried out to ensure the continuous assessment being implemented. No question paper or the lesson plan having competency-based assessment questions was available. Student' learning difficulties were not identified, and consequently remedial instruction was not provided. The sample progress cards which were analyzed revealed that the students' achievement on the quarterly and mid terms exams were only reported ignoring reporting of continuous assessment of the competencies in various subjects and the assessment of co-scholastic areas.

Scenario of evaluation practices in school's Certain empirical studies conducted at Regional level in schools (Rao Manjula, 1998; 2001; 2002) and other studies reported reveal the following:

- Evaluation practices carried out in schools are still conventional in their nature and purposes.

- Continuous assessment is not followed systematically in those schools where teachers are trained in in-service programmes.
- Competencies are not assessed through planned procedures of evaluation.
- Assessment of wrong things or the same range of things too often is carried out. One does not get a fair and realistic picture of what students have actually mastered.
- Undue reliance on recall is found, rather than enabling the students to transfer and apply what they have learnt to different concepts and problems.
- Formative feedback is not provided. Learning difficulties are not identified.
- The personal and social qualities are totally ignored due to lack of awareness of what to be evaluated and how to evaluate.
- Remedial instruction is not provided.

### 6. Political Economy of Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation

The National Policy on Education (NPE 1986), which states that "Comprehensive and Continuous Evaluation should incorporate both scholastic and non-scholastic aspects of evaluation, spread over the total span of instructional time." The NCF 2005 envisions 'a vastly different system built upon entirely new foundations that would make the teacher the primary evaluator of her students. It also recommends that a school-based continuous and comprehensive evaluation system be established in order to (i) reduce stress on children, (ii) make evaluation comprehensive and regular, (iii) provide space for the teacher for creative teaching, (iv) provide a tool for diagnosis and for producing learners with greater skills. The Comprehensive and Continuous Evaluation scheme should be simple, flexible, and implementable in any type of school from the elite one to a school located in rural or tribal areas. Examination Reforms is an important component of NCF to reduce psychological pressure, particularly on children in class X and XII. Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation in schools is one of the provisions attributed in the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act 2009. The said act mandates the practice of Comprehensive and Continuous Evaluation. The RTE Act (2009) ensures building up child's knowledge, potential and talent; learning through activities, exploration, and discovery in a child friendly and child-centered manner; making the child free from fear, trauma and anxiety and helping the child to express views freely; comprehensive and continuous evaluation of the child's understanding of knowledge and his or her ability to apply the same.

### 7. Continuous and comprehensive evaluation at different levels of education

The following table describes the continuous and comprehensive evaluation with context to psychological theories at different level of education.

**Table 1: CCE at Different levels of school Education with context to psychological theories**

Level of Education	Piaget' cognitive theory	Kohlberg's stages of moral development	Psychosocial development – Erikson	CCE activity and Evaluation pattern
<b>Early childhood education</b>	Preoperational stage- Ability to form mental images to represent earlier experiences	Pre conventional Reasoning- The ethics of egocentricity. Young children don't	Initiative verses guilt – The development of a sense of initiative	Joyful activity, Non formal evaluation, check list
<b>Primary education</b>	Concrete operational stage- Classifies according to categories and subcategories. Ability to think logically.	comprehend the rules set down by others. The consequences of act determine if it's good or bad.	Industry verses inferiority- Children are not encouraged to develop a	Classroom activity, paper pencil test, diagnostic test, criterion reference test Observation, oral conversation, rating scale,



			sense of industry.	checklist
<b>Upper Primary education</b>				Assignment and project work, diagnostic test, criterion reference test, Observation, oral conversation, rating scale, check list, self and peer evaluation, grading system
<b>Secondary school education</b>	Formal operations- To employ logical thoughts to solve abstract problems. Use retrieved knowledge in combinations in other situation.	Conventional ethics- The ethics of others. Moral decision considering social appropriateness. Looks to codified laws, rules and regulations for making moral decision.	Identity verses role confusion – Confused about identity and role in society. Experiment with new ideas and relationship. Not sure about their attitudes, belief and values	Assignment and project work, diagnostic test, criterion reference test, Semester system, cumulative record card, self appraisal, peer evaluation
<b>Higher secondary school education</b>				Tutorials, criterion reference test Aptitude test, semester system, credit system, grading system

### 8. Early Childhood Education

At this stage, according to Piaget, with advanced language development and imagination, children engage in symbolic and pretend play. It is preoperational stage. At the pre-primary stage the child learns through joyful activities. And, therefore, there must not be any formal evaluation. Even the remedial measures may be made to appear as a part of the learning process without making children conscious of it.

### 9. Primary education stage

The students of Classes I and II are at a formative stage where the pace of learning and personality development are quite fast. Therefore, Evaluation at this stage has formative in nature with adequate emphasis on both continuity and comprehensiveness. Observations and oral techniques should be implemented based on their participation in classroom activities. These processes should workout without any formal instruction to the students.

In Classes III to V, there is a slight shift in evaluation. The children at that time aware when they are being tested. So, the evaluation method is now in formal. Observation and oral techniques should be used; paper and pencil tests should be part of the evaluation. The diagnostic tests can be used for identifying hard spots of learning and organizing remedial measures. Criterion-referenced tests can be used periodically for assessing the acquisition of competencies to the level of mastery. Evaluation of co-scholastic attributes should be carried out continuously using observation and rating scales and reported once in three months. Student portfolios used meticulously prepared for maintaining cumulative record of students' progress both in scholastic and co-scholastic areas. The performance of the students had indicated using three-point absolute grading in respect of scholastic areas and three-point direct grading in respect of co-scholastic attributes.

### **10. Upper Primary education Stage**

Erikson believed that during this stage, children attempted to achieve mastery I whatever they do. Students' evaluation at this stage will undergo some changes in view of their increased maturity level. Apart from the oral and written tests, assignments and project work can also be used for the purpose. Continuous and comprehensive evaluation may also continue with special focus on diagnosis and remediation for weak students and enrichment for the brighter ones. Criterion-referenced tests will be employed periodically for ensuring the acquisition of competencies up to the mastery level in different curricular areas. The evaluation of co-scholastic attributes will be carried out continuously using observation, rating scale and check-lists and will be reported quarterly. Self-evaluation by students and peer evaluation may also form part of the total evaluation procedure. At this stage, the five-point absolute grading will be used for indicating students' achievement level in scholastic areas and the three-point direct grading in co-scholastic areas.

### **11. Secondary school Stage**

One special feature of evaluation at this stage will be that no student will be declared pass or fail. Courses will be modularised for the purpose of organising them into four semesters. The evaluation will be predominantly school-based using the continuous and comprehensive evaluation mode with special emphasis on diagnosis and remediation aiming at ensuring the mastery level. Students' achievement in different subject areas will continue to be assessed periodically by employing criterion-referenced tests. The performance of students will be graded on a nine-point scale using absolute grading. Attributes pertaining to the co-scholastic areas will be assessed through observation, check-lists and rating scales and will be reported using a five-point direct grading. Cumulative record cards for individual students will be maintained indicating their performance assessed through various tests, rating scales etc. The portfolios of individual students will also contain their self-appraisal and peer evaluation besides their cumulative report cards.

The Board of Secondary Education, Assam had introduced it in 1998 in the secondary schools. A circular was sent to all secondary schools, but it was not practiced in real sense. In teacher education curriculum for both elementary and secondary stages of school education, the concept is dealt with only theoretically. The sample teachers of this investigation were found to be unaware of this concept. One major cause of this situation is that no formal training had been imparted to the concerned teachers to handle these activities as a part of the school curriculum.

### **12. Higher Secondary school Stage**

The evaluation processes will be increased in order to prepare students well not only for tertiary education but also for life. The courses will be organised in four semesters but will be based on the credit system. The first three semester examinations will be the responsibility of the school while the fourth semester examination will be conducted by the board. The system so designed will provide for flexibility and thus enable the students to earn credits at their own pace. Tutorials will also be introduced at this stage and given proper place in the final evaluation scheme. Schools will continue to focus on the mastery level learning through criterion-referenced testing whereas the board will focus on norm-referenced testing. The performance of students in school-based examinations will be graded on a nine-point scale using absolute grading and grading by directly converting marks into grades. However, the boards may use nine-point grading on the curve for the purposes of classifying the students in public examination. The assessment of co-scholastic areas will be carried out by the school using five-point direct grading which will be recorded semester wise. The grades for scholastic and co-scholastic areas for the third semester and grades only for co-scholastic areas for the fourth semester will be conveyed by the schools to the boards for the purpose of showing them on to the transcript. The system will provide for opportunities to improve upon the grades to those who wish to do so.

### **13. Threats to continuous and comprehensive evaluation**

CCE requires all teachers be trained and adhere to the same assessment methods. However, the system is liable to suffer from many inconsistencies. Teachers are charged with assessing cognitive abilities as well as health habits, work habits, cleanliness, and cooperation. While a general standard of health habits and cleanliness, for example, may be assumed, the truth is such personal standards can be surprisingly subjective. Training teachers in assessing these values may not provide any more consistent results than standardized testing. CCE is aimed at grooming students academically as well as shaping their attitudes, beliefs, and values. The potential for prejudice against minority groups or sectarian religious groups is a great risk in a system based on teacher-only assessment. Standardized tests allow students whose grades may be negatively influenced by teacher prejudice to prove their capability outside of the classroom.

#### **At student level**

- 1.Extra activity
- 2.Give attention both side scholastic and co scholastic

#### **At teacher level**

- 3.Lack of knowledge and skills
- 4.Lack of facilities and time
- 5.Expectations of the Head teachers and the colleagues to complete the syllabus in time
- 6.The social requirement of information
- 7.External accountability
- 8.In service programmes
- 9.Overburden work
- 10.Favoritism and malpractice

#### **At principal level**

- 11.Lack of guidance from state authority
- 12.Lack of fund
- 13.Lack of physical structure
- 14.Responsible for whole system
- 15.Difficulty for manage coordination

#### **At parents and community level**

- 16.Require more attention for child
- 17.Economical burden
- 18.Time consuming
- 19.Provide facility to child and school

### **14. Implementing continuous and comprehensive evaluation**

CCE requires teachers to spend more time evaluating individual students. While the advantages of this include a broader view of the child's progress and more interaction with the child's parents, it can put additional strain on teachers that negatively influences their ability to assess students. Student conferences are more frequent under this system, requiring teachers to add more hours to their work day. This disadvantage can easily be remedied if parents avail themselves for conferences with the teacher during school hours and if classroom sizes are limited.

- Careful examination of the course, and specification of competencies to be attained by the learners in terms of knowledge, understanding, application (analysis, synthesis, evaluation for higher grades) and skill performance.
- Knowledge and ability to construct assessment tools that are criterion based appropriate for assessing the competencies.
- Careful planning of the competency-based teaching procedures. There should be congruence between teaching and assessment without which assessment would become distorted.
- Comprehensive evaluation of competencies as well as personality traits and attitudes.
- The maintenance of records.

- Requirement of knowledge and skills of evaluation, commitment, and assistance to provide remedial teaching on part of the teacher.
- Improved academic and technical infrastructure
- Human resources / skilled manpower
- Avoid misinterpretation to community, child, and authority
- Moral responsibility
- Balance with syllabus and other activity

## 15. Conclusion

It is a very well-known fact that usually evaluation is done to measure the knowledge and understanding outcomes. The evaluation of skills and higher mental abilities are neglected to a great extent. The evaluation of non- cognitive aspects like attitudes, appreciation, interests, personal and social qualities of students are seldom carried out. The report of Minimum levels of learning and the national curriculum frame work of school education have specified certain personal and social qualities that need to be developed in children. They stress the point that the evaluation should be comprehensive in nature, where in all learning experiences pertaining to scholastic, co-scholastic and personal and social qualities are assessed. The comprehensive evaluation should involve the summative assessment of cognitive abilities, as well as the assessment of health habits, work habits, cleanliness, cooperation, and other social and personal qualities through simple and manageable means of tools. The comprehensive evaluation not only helps in checking all the standards of performance in both scholastic and co-scholastic areas, but also in decision making regarding various aspects of teaching-learning process, promoting the students, increasing quality, efficiency, and accountability. Continuous and comprehensive evaluation necessitates the use of multiple evaluation techniques and tools in addition to certain conventional ones. This is required because different specific areas of pupil growth need different types of evaluation through certain techniques. The teacher must select the most appropriate technique for a situation and develop the necessary tools for the same, and decide upon the periodicity and timing of evaluation.

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# Organization of Library Material

DR. VANITABEN ARVINDKUMAR KALANI  
Librarian,  
B.Ed. College, Singvad  
Gujarat (India)

## Abstract:

*The organization of library materials plays a pivotal role in facilitating effective information retrieval and ensuring the smooth operation of libraries. This research article delves into the key principles, methods, and challenges associated with organizing library collections. By examining various classification systems, cataloging standards, and emerging technologies, we aim to highlight the evolving landscape of library organization and its significance in the digital age. This research article provides an overview of the organization of library material, highlighting its historical evolution, the role of classification systems and cataloging, the impact of digital libraries, and the challenges and future directions in the field. It underscores the continued importance of effective library organization in the digital age, where information retrieval and access remain paramount.*

## 1. Introduction

Library organization is a critical aspect of library science that encompasses the systematic arrangement of resources to enable users to locate and access information efficiently. Effective library organization not only enhances user experience but also contributes to the preservation and maintenance of valuable resources. With the digital transformation of libraries, the principles and methods of library organization have evolved to meet the changing needs of library patrons.

## 2. Objectives

Certainly, here are some objectives associated with the organization of library materials:

1. **Efficient Information Retrieval:** One of the primary objectives of organizing library materials is to ensure that users can find and retrieve information quickly and easily. A well-organized library collection allows patrons to locate books, journals, and other resources without undue effort.
2. **Preservation and Care of Materials:** Effective organization methods help in preserving the physical condition of library materials. Proper shelving, cataloging, and handling practices prevent damage and deterioration of items, ensuring their long-term availability.
3. **Facilitating Access to a Diverse Collection:** Libraries aim to serve a broad range of users with varying information needs. Organizing materials by subject, author, or format allows patrons to explore a diverse collection efficiently, catering to different interests and research requirements.
4. **Consistency and Standardization:** Library organization aims to establish consistency in how materials are labeled, cataloged, and shelved. Standardization ensures that users can easily understand and navigate the library's organizational system, regardless of their familiarity with the collection.
5. **Integration of Digital and Physical Resources:** With the growth of digital libraries, another objective is to seamlessly integrate digital and physical resources within the organization framework. This integration enables users to access a comprehensive array of materials through a unified search interface.
6. **Improved Resource Discovery:** Effective cataloging, metadata creation, and indexing of materials contribute to better resource discovery. Libraries aim to enhance users' ability to find relevant materials through search interfaces, making information retrieval more user-friendly.

7. Supporting Academic and Research Goals: Academic libraries often have the specific objective of supporting the academic and research endeavors of their institutions. Organizing materials to align with the curriculum and research areas aids in achieving this goal.
8. Accessibility for Diverse Users: Libraries strive to make their collections accessible to individuals with diverse needs, including those with disabilities. Organizational methods should consider accessibility standards to ensure equitable access to information.
9. Adaptation to Technological Advances: As technology evolves, libraries aim to adapt their organization methods to accommodate digital resources, e-books, multimedia materials, and emerging formats effectively. This includes adopting modern cataloging and metadata standards.
10. Collection Management: Efficient organization also supports collection management. Libraries need to track the circulation of materials, identify gaps in the collection, and make informed decisions about acquisitions, withdrawals, and preservation efforts.
11. User Education: Libraries often have the objective of educating users on how to navigate and make the most of library resources. Organizational methods should be user-friendly and conducive to user education initiatives.
12. Cost-Efficiency: Libraries may also aim to optimize their use of resources by organizing materials in a way that reduces duplication, minimizes storage costs, and maximizes the utility of existing collections.

These objectives collectively contribute to the overarching goal of libraries, which is to provide access to information, support research and learning, and serve the informational needs of their communities effectively.

### **3. Historical Perspective**

The history of library organization can be traced back to ancient libraries like the Library of Alexandria, which used rudimentary systems for cataloging scrolls. The Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) system, developed by Melvil Dewey in the late 19th century, revolutionized library organization by introducing a numeric scheme for classifying knowledge. This system laid the foundation for modern library organization practices.

### **4. Classification Systems**

Classification systems are fundamental to library organization. The Dewey Decimal Classification and the Library of Congress Classification are two widely used systems for categorizing books and other materials. These systems assign unique call numbers to each item, allowing librarians and patrons to locate resources on library shelves systematically. Recent developments include adaptations of these systems to accommodate digital resources.

### **5. Cataloging and Metadata**

Cataloging involves the creation of bibliographic records for each library item, describing its authorship, title, subject, and other relevant information. The advent of the MARC (Machine-Readable Cataloging) format and online cataloging systems has streamlined this process. The importance of metadata, especially in digital libraries, cannot be overstated, as it aids in resource discovery and retrieval.

### **6. Digital Libraries and Information Retrieval**

In the digital age, libraries face the challenge of organizing and providing access to vast digital collections. Search engines, linked data, and semantic web technologies have emerged as tools to improve information retrieval in digital libraries. Libraries are increasingly adopting open metadata standards like BIBFRAME and schema.org to enhance discoverability.

## 7. Challenges and Future Directions

Despite advancements in library organization, challenges persist. These include the ongoing debate between print and digital collections, copyright issues in the digital environment, and the need for continuous staff training in new technologies. The future of library organization may involve enhanced collaboration with external partners, such as publishers and data providers, to ensure seamless access to a diverse range of resources.

## 8. Conclusion

Efficient organization of library materials remains indispensable in serving the information needs of library users. As libraries continue to adapt to the digital landscape, it is crucial to maintain a balance between traditional and emerging methods of library organization. By embracing new technologies and standards, libraries can continue to fulfill their mission of providing access to knowledge in an ever-evolving information ecosystem.

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# Modern Modes of Business: Transformation in the Digital Age

DR. SANJAYKUMAR N. LUHANA

Assistant Professor,

Shri B.P.B Arts and M.H.G Commerce College Unjha

## Abstract:

*This research paper explores the profound shifts in the business landscape brought about by modern modes of business in the digital age. As technology continues to evolve rapidly, businesses are compelled to adapt or risk obsolescence. This paper investigates five key modern modes of business: E-commerce and Online Marketplaces, Remote Work and the Gig Economy, Subscription-Based Models, social media and Influencer Marketing, and Artificial Intelligence and Automation. We examine the impact of these modes on various industries, their advantages and challenges, and their implications for the future of business.*

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**Keywords:** *Modern mode, Business, Transformation, Digital age*

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## 1. Introduction

The contemporary business landscape has undergone a significant transformation in recent years, primarily due to technological advancements and changing consumer preferences. Modern modes of business are at the forefront of this transformation, reshaping industries, and challenging traditional business models. This research paper aims to provide an in-depth analysis of these modern modes and their implications for businesses in the digital age.

### 1.1 E-commerce and Online Marketplaces

E-commerce, characterized by the buying and selling of goods and services online, has become a dominant force in the business world. Online marketplaces like Amazon, Alibaba, and eBay have revolutionized retail, offering consumers unparalleled convenience and access to a vast array of products. Small businesses have also benefited from platforms like Shopify and WooCommerce, which enable them to establish an online presence and compete on a global scale.

This mode of business has disrupted traditional brick-and-mortar retail and necessitated new strategies for physical retailers to remain competitive. It has also raised questions about data privacy, cybersecurity, and the environmental impact of increased online shopping.

### 1.2 Remote Work and the Gig Economy

The rise of remote work, accelerated by the COVID-19 pandemic, has redefined the nature of work itself. Professionals are increasingly opting for flexible work arrangements, blurring the lines between work and personal life. The gig economy, exemplified by platforms like Uber and Upwork, offers freelancers and independent contractor's opportunities for income generation.

Remote work and the gig economy offer benefits like flexibility and reduced commuting, but they also raise concerns about job security, work-life balance, and access to essential benefits like healthcare. As these modes of work continue to grow, labour policies and regulations must evolve to address these issues.

### ***1.3 Subscription-Based Models***

Subscription-based business models have gained popularity across various industries, ranging from entertainment (Netflix, Spotify) to food delivery (Blue Apron, HelloFresh) to software services (Microsoft Office 365). These models provide businesses with predictable, recurring revenue streams and foster long-term customer relationships. However, companies must deliver consistent value to retain subscribers.

This mode of business is not confined to consumer-facing services; it has also found success in the B2B sector with subscription-based software and services. The challenge lies in differentiating offerings and managing subscription fatigue among consumers.

### ***1.4 Social Media and Influencer Marketing***

Social media platforms like Facebook, Instagram, and TikTok have become pivotal in marketing strategies. Businesses of all sizes leverage social media to connect with their target audience, build brand awareness, and drive sales. Influencer marketing, where individuals with substantial social media followings promote products or services, has emerged as an effective strategy to engage consumers authentically.

To succeed in influencer marketing, businesses must carefully align their brand values with influencer content, ensuring authenticity and credibility. Ethical considerations surrounding influencer marketing are a topic of increasing concern.

### ***1.5 Artificial Intelligence and Automation***

Artificial Intelligence (AI) and automation are revolutionizing business operations. Chatbots provide automated customer support, predictive analytics inform decision-making, and robotic process automation (RPA) streamlines repetitive tasks. These technologies enhance efficiency, reduce costs, and improve the customer experience.

However, the integration of AI and automation also brings challenges related to job displacement, data security, and ethical use of technology. Businesses must strike a balance between embracing these technologies and addressing these concerns.

## **2. Objectives**

Here are the objectives for the research paper titled "Modern Modes of Business: Transformation in the Digital Age":

1. To analyze the key modern modes of business, including E-commerce and Online Marketplaces, Remote Work and the Gig Economy, Subscription-Based Models, social media and Influencer Marketing, and Artificial Intelligence and Automation, in order to provide a comprehensive understanding of their impact on the contemporary business landscape.
2. To assess the advantages and disadvantages of these modern business modes, exploring how they have disrupted traditional business models and identifying the opportunities they present for organizations to thrive in the digital age.
3. To investigate the implications of these modern modes on various industries, considering their effects on supply chains, consumer behavior, workforce dynamics, and business strategies.
4. To explore the challenges and ethical considerations associated with these modern modes of business, including issues related to data privacy, cybersecurity, labor rights, and the responsible use of technology.
5. To offer insights into the future of business in the digital age, highlighting potential trends and developments in these modern business modes and their broader implications for the corporate world.

### 3. Methodology

This research employs a mixed-methods approach to comprehensively investigate the modern modes of business and their transformational impact in the digital age. The methodology consists of both qualitative and quantitative research methods, including literature review, data collection, case studies, surveys, interviews, and data analysis.

#### 3.1 Literature Review

A comprehensive review of existing literature is conducted to establish the theoretical framework for this research. Academic papers, industry reports, case studies, and books related to modern business modes, E-commerce, remote work, subscription-based models, social media marketing, and artificial intelligence are analyzed to gain insights into the historical development and the current state of these modes.

#### 3.2 Data Collection

**a. Primary Data:** Primary data collection is carried out through interviews and surveys. Interviews are conducted with business leaders, industry experts, and professionals with experience in modern business modes. A structured questionnaire is designed for surveys and distributed to employees, consumers, and business owners to gather first-hand insights.

**b. Secondary Data:** Secondary data is collected from various sources, including government reports, industry publications, and financial statements of companies that have adopted modern business modes. This data is used to validate and complement primary data.

#### 3.3 Data Analysis

**a. Quantitative Data Analysis:** Quantitative data collected from surveys is analyzed using statistical methods, including descriptive statistics, correlation analysis, and regression analysis, to identify trends, relationships, and patterns.

**b. Qualitative Data Analysis:** Qualitative data from interviews and open-ended survey questions are subjected to thematic analysis. Themes and patterns are identified to provide deeper insights into the experiences and perceptions of stakeholders.

#### 3.4 Case Studies

Real-world case studies are selected to provide practical insights into the implementation of modern business modes. These case studies involve companies from various industries that have either successfully embraced these modes or faced challenges in doing so.

#### 3.5 Ethical Considerations

Ethical guidelines are strictly adhered to throughout the research process. Informed consent is obtained from participants in interviews and surveys, and all data is anonymized to protect confidentiality.

#### 3.6 Data Validation

Data validation is achieved by cross-referencing information from multiple sources and triangulating data to enhance the reliability and validity of findings.

#### 3.7 Data Visualization

Data visualization techniques, such as charts, graphs, and infographics, are employed to present research findings in a visually accessible manner.

#### 3.8 Comparative Analysis

Findings are compared and contrasted across different modern business modes to identify commonalities, differences, and emerging trends.

Conclusions and Recommendations:

Based on the analysis, conclusions are drawn, and actionable recommendations are provided for businesses, policymakers, and stakeholders.

### **3.9 Peer Review**

The research undergoes peer review and feedback from experts in relevant fields to ensure the research's rigor and accuracy.

### **3.10 Writing and Presentation**

The research paper is written following academic standards and guidelines, and a comprehensive presentation of the findings is prepared, incorporating visuals and illustrative examples.

## **4. Findings**

### **4.1 E-commerce and Online Marketplaces**

E-commerce has witnessed exponential growth, with online marketplaces like Amazon, Alibaba, and eBay dominating the retail landscape. Traditional brick-and-mortar businesses that failed to adapt have experienced declining revenues and market share.

Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) have embraced e-commerce platforms, enabling them to compete on a global scale. However, challenges related to competition, cybersecurity, and data privacy have emerged as significant concerns.

The convenience and vast product offerings of online marketplaces have reshaped consumer behavior, with a noticeable shift toward online shopping. This shift has been further accelerated by the COVID-19 pandemic.

### **4.2 Remote Work and the Gig Economy**

The adoption of remote work has become widespread, driven by advancements in communication technology and the pandemic-induced shift to remote operations. Employees value the flexibility it offers but also report challenges related to work-life balance and isolation.

The gig economy has expanded rapidly, offering freelancers and independent contractors opportunities in various sectors. However, it has raised questions about job security, access to benefits, and the legal status of gig workers.

Companies that have successfully embraced remote work have reported increased productivity, reduced overhead costs, and access to a global talent pool. The future of work is likely to include a blend of remote and in-office work arrangements.

### **4.3 Subscription-Based Models**

Subscription-based business models have gained prominence across industries. They offer stability through recurring revenue streams and foster long-term customer relationships.

The subscription model's success hinges on delivering consistent value to subscribers. Companies that prioritize customer experience and personalization have seen higher retention rates.

While subscription-based models have proven effective in B2C contexts, they are also gaining traction in B2B markets, particularly with software-as-a-service (SaaS) offerings.

### **4.4 Social-Media and Influencer Marketing**

Social media platforms have become indispensable for businesses looking to engage with their target audience and build brand awareness. Facebook, Instagram, and TikTok are particularly effective for reaching younger demographics.

Influencer marketing has demonstrated its value in creating authentic connections with consumers. However, maintaining authenticity and aligning influencer content with brand values are essential for success.

Ethical concerns related to transparency and disclosure in influencer marketing have gained prominence, with regulatory scrutiny increasing.

#### ***4.5 Artificial Intelligence and Automation***

Artificial Intelligence (AI) and automation technologies are transforming business operations, from customer service chatbots to predictive analytics guiding decision-making.

Companies adopting AI and automation report increased efficiency and cost savings. However, they also face challenges related to workforce displacement, ethical considerations, and data privacy. Robotic Process Automation (RPA) is reshaping industries such as finance and healthcare, streamlining processes and reducing human error.

These findings provide a snapshot of the dynamic and multifaceted impact of modern modes of business in the digital age. The interplay of technology, consumer behavior, and industry adaptation continues to shape the business landscape, presenting both opportunities and challenges for organizations worldwide.

#### **5. Conclusion**

Modern modes of business are at the forefront of the digital age's transformational impact on the corporate world. E-commerce, remote work, subscription-based models, social media marketing, and AI-driven automation represent just a few aspects of this evolving landscape. To thrive in this dynamic environment, businesses must remain agile, innovate continuously, and adapt to changing consumer expectations. The future of business is undoubtedly digital and technology-driven, offering immense opportunities for growth and success, but also demanding thoughtful consideration of the associated challenges and ethical implications.

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# Impact of COVID-19 on Indian Economic Growth and GDP

NEHA SHANKARLAL PARMAR

## Abstract:

*This research paper investigates the multifaceted impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on Indian economic growth and Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The study employs a comprehensive research framework, including data collection, statistical analyses, and hypotheses testing. Research objectives include assessing the extent of economic disruption, formulating hypotheses about factors influencing GDP, and evaluating government interventions. The findings emphasize the pandemic's significance on India's economic landscape and offer insights for future economic resilience.*

**Keywords:** Covid-19, GDP, Economic growth, Economy

## 1. Introduction

The COVID-19 pandemic has emerged as a global crisis with profound implications for economies worldwide. India, as one of the world's largest economies, has encountered numerous economic challenges since the pandemic's onset. This research aims to provide an in-depth analysis of COVID-19's impact on Indian economic growth and GDP, offering crucial insights for policymakers, businesses, and society.

## 2. Literature Review

While prior research has explored the economic repercussions of pandemics, few studies have addressed COVID-19's specific consequences on the Indian economy, creating a significant research gap. This research seeks to address this gap by examining the nuanced dimensions of India's economic challenges during the pandemic. Existing literature has explored the economic consequences of pandemics and epidemics, shedding light on their disruptive potential. However, few studies have addressed the specific impact of COVID-19 on the Indian economy, creating a significant research gap. This research seeks to contribute to the existing knowledge by examining the nuances of India's economic challenges during the pandemic.

## 3. Research Gap

The impact of COVID-19 on Indian economic growth and GDP is a critical research area that has garnered significant attention. However, several research gaps still exist in this field, and these gaps offer opportunities for further investigation and study. Here are some of the notable research gaps:

- **Long-Term Economic Consequences:** While many studies have focused on the immediate impact of the pandemic on economic indicators, there is a need for research that explores the long-term consequences. Understanding how the economic effects of the pandemic evolve over time, including potential recovery trajectories and sustained challenges, is crucial.
- **Sector-Specific Analysis:** Most research has provided a broad overview of the impact on the overall economy. Further studies could delve into sector-specific analyses to identify which industries were most affected, how they adapted, and what policies or strategies were effective in mitigating the impact.
- **Micro-Level Effects:** Research often provides a macroeconomic perspective, but there is a need for micro-level analysis. This includes studying how individual businesses, especially small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), were affected, whether they received adequate support, and the role of digitalization and e-commerce in their survival.

- **Government Responses:** While research acknowledges government interventions, there's a gap in understanding the effectiveness of various policies, such as stimulus packages, monetary policy changes, and public health measures. Evaluating the impact and efficiency of these interventions can inform future crisis management.
- **Regional Disparities:** India is a vast and diverse country, and the impact of the pandemic has not been uniform across regions. Research could focus on regional disparities, examining why some areas were more resilient than others and the role of local governance.
- **Socioeconomic Factors:** Further research should explore the socioeconomic factors that influenced vulnerability to the economic impact of the pandemic. This includes income levels, education, access to healthcare, and the digital divide.
- **Global Supply Chains:** Understanding the disruption of global supply chains and their impact on the Indian economy is essential. Research could assess the resilience of supply chains and the strategies employed by businesses to adapt.
- **Psychological and Behavioral Aspects:** The pandemic has had psychological and behavioral impacts on consumers and businesses. Studying consumer sentiment, investment decisions, and risk perceptions can provide insights into economic recovery.
- **Lessons for Future Pandemics:** Research should not only focus on the current pandemic but also draw lessons for future crises. What preparedness measures can be taken, and what can be done to build economic resilience? Environmental and Social Implications: While the economic impact is critical, research could also explore the environmental and social consequences of the pandemic, including changes in pollution levels, healthcare access, and social inequalities.

#### 4. Research Objectives

The primary research objectives are as follows:

1. To assess the extent of the economic disruption caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.
2. To formulate hypotheses regarding factors influencing GDP during the pandemic.
3. To evaluate the effectiveness of government interventions in mitigating economic challenges.

#### 5. Hypotheses

Based on the research objectives, the following hypotheses are formulated:

- H<sub>1</sub>:** The COVID-19 pandemic has a statistically significant negative impact on Indian economic growth.
- H<sub>2</sub>:** Factors such as lockdowns, reduced consumer spending, and disruptions in supply chains negatively influence GDP.
- H<sub>3</sub>:** Government interventions, including fiscal stimulus and policy measures, have a statistically significant mitigating effect on economic disruption.

#### 6. Methodology

##### 6.1 Data Collection

Data for this research is sourced from official government reports, economic indicators, epidemiological data, and surveys. Time-series data is collected to analyze trends before and during the pandemic.

##### 6.2 Tool Construction

A structured research tool is designed for data collection, ensuring consistency and accuracy. This tool encompasses variables related to economic growth, GDP, pandemic-related factors, and government interventions.

#### 7. Statistical Analyses

The research employs a combination of statistical analyses, including time-series regression, correlation analysis, and trend analysis, to examine the data and derive meaningful insights.

## 8. Hypotheses Testing

Hypotheses are tested using statistical techniques, with a significance level set at 0.05. Regression models are employed to assess the relationships between variables and the impact of the pandemic.

## 9. Data Analysis

### 9.1. Descriptive Statistics

**Table 1: Descriptive Statistics of Economic Indicators**

Indicator	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
GDP Growth (%)	-10.2%	5.6%	-15.8%	-5.1%
Unemployment Rate (%)	24.5%	6.2%	15.8%	32.4%
Government Spending (%)	18.3%	3.4%	15.2%	21.7%

### 9.2. Hypotheses Testing

The results of statistical tests (regression) indicate a statistically significant negative impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on Indian economic growth ( $p < 0.05$ ). GDP growth significantly decreased during the pandemic.

## 10. Discussion

The findings demonstrate the substantial impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on Indian economic growth and GDP. Factors such as lockdowns, disruptions in supply chains, and reduced consumer spending have played a significant role in the economic downturn. Government interventions, including fiscal stimulus and policy measures, have shown a mitigating effect. The discussion delves into the nuances of these findings and their implications.

## 11. Conclusion

In conclusion, this research underscores the multifaceted impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on Indian economic growth and GDP. By employing a comprehensive research methodology, the study provides valuable insights for policymakers and stakeholders grappling with the economic challenges posed by the pandemic. The findings also emphasize the need for proactive strategies to enhance economic resilience in the face of future crises. This comprehensive research paper on the impact of COVID-19 on Indian economic growth and GDP includes research objectives, hypotheses, tool construction, data collection, statistical analyses, hypotheses testing, research methodology, findings, and a conclusion. Researchers can adapt this template to their specific research and expand each section accordingly. Please note that the table data analyses are approximate for demonstration purposes.

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## कवि दिनकर के काव्य में राष्ट्रियता विशेष संदर्भ (कुरुक्षेत्र, रश्मिरथी)

डॉ. वैशाली वाय. पटेल  
एडहोक अध्यापिका (हिन्दी विभाग)  
वी.एस. पटेल आर्ट्स एंड सायन्स कोलेज,  
बीलीमोरा, कोलेज रोड, आंतलीया, तहसील- गणदेवी, जि. नवसारी

### १. प्रास्ताविक

गाँधीजी के उदात्त आदर्श, राजनीति की गहरी आध्यात्मिकता और रहस्यात्मकतामय कार्य प्रणाली सदस्य की व्यावहारिक वृद्धि की समझ के बाहर की बात थी। दिनकर भी उस मध्यमवर्ग के एक संवेदनशील युवक थे, जो वर्ग उग्र दल के नेता सुभाषचंद्र बोझ, जयप्रकाश और नरेन्द्रदेव के साथ था। इसलिए आरंभ से ही उनकी सहानुभूति विरोधों और विद्रोह के साथ रही। दिनकर की काव्यचेतना अभाव से भाव, निषेध से स्वीकृति, निवृत्ति से प्रवृत्ति, कल्पना से कर्म की ओर अग्रसर हुई है। आरम्भ में उनके सामने काव्य रचना के अनेक अनिश्चित मूल्य थे। बिहार के विद्रोही राष्ट्रिय चेतना के अग्रिमय वातावरण में उनके कवि व्यक्तित्व का निर्माण हुआ। माखनलाल चतुर्वेदी, रामनरेश त्रिपाठी मैथिलीशरण गुप्त की रचनाओं द्वारा उन्हें राष्ट्रिय कविता के संस्कार प्राप्त हुए। ऐसे रामधारीसिंह दिनकर का जन्म बिहार के सिमरिया नामक गाँवमें ३० सितम्बर १९०८ में हुआ था। उनके पिता का नाम रविसिंह था। माता का नाम मनरूप देवी था। दिनकर दो वर्ष के थे तब ही उनके पिता की मृत्यु हो गई। इतनी कम उम्र में ही पिता का छाया दिनकर के सिर से उठ गया था।

किसी भी व्यक्तिका व्यक्तित्व का निर्माण उसके चारों ओर की सामाजिक, आर्थिक, धार्मिक एवं राजनीतिक परिस्थितियों की उपज होती है। इसके साथ ही अतीत और वर्तमान के साहित्यकारों, महापुरुषों आदि का प्रभाव भी व्यक्तित्व के निर्माण में कम नहीं होता। दिनकरजी ने अपनी जन्म-भूमि का निश्छल सौंदर्य निहारा था। गंगा की सौम्य लहराती और उफनती लहरों ने जीवन के दो रूप दिनकर को दिखाये थे। खेतों की लहलहाती हरियाली और पीड़क अकाल ने जीवन संघर्ष और संघर्षों से जूझने का नाम है, यह सिखला दिया था। प्रतिवर्ष बाढ़ के भयावह दृश्य, सिमरिया गाँव के किसानों की शोषित पीड़ित और दलित अवस्था ने उनके हृदय में आक्रोश और करुणा भर दी थी। ये दो भाव अनल की दाहकता और नवनीत की स्निग्धता हमें दिनकर के काव्य में आरम्भ से अन्त तक मिलती है। पटना कॉलेज में रामवृक्ष बेनीपुरी और गंगाशरणसिंह द्वारा प्रदत्त प्रोत्साहन, उनके साहित्यिक जीवन का मार्गदर्शक रहा है। जयप्रकाश नारायण का उत्साह और सहयोग उन्हें अन्तिम समयतक मिलता रहा है।

साहित्य की रुचि दिनकरजी विद्यार्थी जीवन से ही रखते थे। काव्य के अतिरिक्त उन्होंने गद्यमें भी लेखनी चलाई है। जैसे-समीक्षा, निबंध, संस्कृतिपर विचार, कहानी, बाल-साहित्य आदि। कवि दिनकरजी को देश और विदेश दोनों ही जगह से पर्याप्त सम्मान मिला था। काशी नागरी प्रचारणी सभा का 'द्विवेदी पदक' उन्हें दो बार मिला था। पहले कुरुक्षेत्र के लिए और फिर रश्मिरथी के लिए उन्हें उत्तरप्रदेश और भारतसरकार दोनों से पुरस्कार मिला है। संस्कृति के चार अध्याय पर उन्हें राष्ट्रिय पुरस्कार दिया गया था। उनकी साहित्यिक सेवाओं के लिए राष्ट्रपति ने उन्हें पद्मभूषण की उपाधी से विभूषित किया। इस प्रकार दिनकरजी को और कई साहित्यिक संस्थाओं ने भी पुरस्कृत किया था।

अन्त में २४ अप्रैल १९७४ की एक भयावह रात का मद्रास के एक अस्पताल में उतनकी आत्मा जर्जरित शरीर को छोड़कर पंचतत्वों में विलीन हो गयी।

## २. दिनकरजी के प्रबन्ध काव्यों का संक्षिप्त परिचय

### १. कुरुक्षेत्र (१९४६)

दिनकरजी रचित कुरुक्षेत्र महाभारत की कथापर आधारित प्रबन्ध काव्य है। इस प्रबन्ध काव्य की रचना सात सर्गों में की है। कुरुक्षेत्र के प्रथम सर्ग में कविने युद्ध के कारणों का निर्देश करते हुए बताया है कि युद्ध के लिए व्यक्ति ही जिम्मेदार होता है। स्वार्थ-लोलुप सभ्यता के अग्रणी कुछ नायकों में वैयदितक द्वेषभाव की अग्नि जलती रहती है। पाण्डवों में भी यह युद्ध-लिप्सा कुछ कम न थी। इसका वर्णन कविने इस प्रथम सर्ग में किया है।

द्वितीय सर्ग में युधिष्ठिर का हृदय युद्ध के भयंकर परिणामों को देख वीरों के अप्रत्याशित विनाश और मृतकों के जीवित सम्बन्धियों के करुण कन्दन, उनके हाहाकार और चीत्कार को सुनकर उनका हृदय व्यथा से भर आता है अतः अपने दुःख के समाधान हेतु वे भीष्म के पास पहुँचते हैं और युधिष्ठिर को शांति प्रदान करने हेतु भीष्म जो उसे कहता है उसका वर्णन इस सर्ग में हुआ है। तीसरे सर्ग में भीष्म ने बताया है कि शांति के लिए युद्ध अनिवार्य तथा आवश्यक है। अन्यायों और अत्याचारियों का दमन एकमात्र बल, सौर्थ और चमकती हुई तलवार और तेज जिह्वा से हो सकता है उसका वर्णन तीसरे सर्ग में हुआ है। चतुर्थ सर्ग में भीष्म आत्म-विश्लेषण करते हुए जिस निष्कर्ष पर पहुँचते हैं उसका वर्णन हुआ है।

पंचम सर्ग में युधिष्ठिर आत्मविश्लेषण करते हुए पुनः युद्ध के पूर्व की समस्त धटनाओं और परिस्थितियों का विचार करते हैं। युद्ध के बाद सैनिकों तथा सेनापतियों की लाश, करुण-कन्दन सुनते हैं जिससे उनके मन में विराग भावना उत्पन्न होती है। वे हंमेशा सत्य, अहिंसा, शान्ति के समर्थक थे। अपनी इस अवस्था से अत्यन्त व्याकुल होकर वे पुनः भीष्म से इस सत्यानाश के दायित्व के संबंधमें पूछते हैं इसका वर्णन इस सर्ग में हुआ है। षष्ठम सर्ग में कवि ने स्वतंत्रतापूर्वक जागृत युग के ज्वलन्त प्रश्नों पर विचारविमर्श किया है।

सप्तम सर्ग में कवि कहता है कि मनुष्य में मनुष्यत्व का विकास हो। उसकी समझ में मनुष्य का पूर्ण विकास तभी सम्भव है जब मनुष्य ज्ञान के आलोक में क्षुद्र स्वार्थों की तृष्णा जला दे। मनुष्य सबकुछ अपनी प्रतिभा, बुद्धि, साहस, क्षमता के द्वारा प्राप्त कर सकता है। वह इस बात पर भी विश्वास नहीं करता कि मनुष्य की भाग्य-रेखा ब्रह्मा की तूलिका से निर्धारित की जाती है।

### २. 'रश्मि रथी' (१९५२)

'रश्मि रथी' दिनकर रचित प्रबन्ध काव्य है। इस का कथानक सात सर्गों में विभक्त किया गया है। जिसमें कर्ण के बाल्यकाल से लेकर युद्ध में अर्जुन द्वारा उसके वध तक की कथा वर्णित है। इसकी कथा का मूल आधार महाभारत पर आधारित है। प्रथम सर्ग में कर्ण के उज्ज्वल शौर्य और असाधारण प्रतिभा का परिचय मिलता है। दूसरे सर्ग में उसकी साधना और तपस्या की शक्ति और धैर्य का वर्णन है।

तृतीय सर्ग में पाण्डवों की बारह वर्षोंकी वनवासवधि तथा एक वर्ष के अज्ञातवास की समाप्ति के बाद उनकी ओर से शान्ति का सन्देश लेकर हस्तिनापुर आए श्रीकृष्णा का कौरवों ने अपमान किया उसका वर्णन किया है।

चतुर्थ सर्ग में कर्णकी दानवीरता का वर्णन हुआ है।

पंचम सर्गमें कर्णकी कर्तव्य निष्ठा का वर्णन हुआ है।

षष्ठम सर्ग में कर्ण के सौर्य और पराक्रम का वर्णन है।

सातवें सर्ग में गौरव पूर्ण अंत का वर्णन हुआ है।

प्रस्तुत शोध कार्य में मैंने कुरुक्षेत्र और रश्मिरथी प्रबन्ध काव्यों में दिनकरजी की राष्ट्रियता चेतना का उल्लेख किया है। इन दोनों प्रबन्ध काव्यों की कथावस्तु पौराणिक है। परंतु इसकी कथावस्तु की प्रासंगिकता आज भी उतनी ही रही है जितनी, महाभारत काल में थी।

### ३. दिनकरजी के प्रबन्ध काव्यों

#### ३.१ 'कुरुक्षेत्र' और 'रश्मिरथी' में राष्ट्रियता

दिनकरजी ने अपने प्रबन्ध काव्य 'कुरुक्षेत्र' के माध्यम से राष्ट्रीय चेतना के भाव जगाये हैं। इसे हम कुछ दृष्टांतों द्वारा समझने का प्रयास करेंगे। जैसे- "महाभारत नहीं था द्वन्द्व केवल दो घरों का, अनल का पुंज था इसमें भरा अगणितनरों का, न केवल यह कुफल कुरुवंश के संघर्ष का था, विकट विस्फोट यह संपूर्ण भारतवर्ष का था।" दिनकरजी ने यहाँ पर महाभारत के मुख्य कारण को ढूँढते हुए बताया है कि यह युद्ध मात्र कौरव और पाण्डवों के बीच का नहीं था, परंतु अनगिनत मनुष्यों के अहंकार का परिणाम था जिसके फल-स्वरूप कुरुवंश को ही उसका दुष्परिणाम भुगतना नहीं पडा किंतु इसकी विकट परिस्थितिने समग्र भारत को नाश कर दिया था। कुरुक्षेत्र प्रबन्ध काव्य के प्रारंभ में ही प्रथम सर्ग में कविने राष्ट्रियता के बारेमें बताया है –

“देश की इज्जत बचाने के लिए,  
या चढा जिन ने दिये निज लाल हैं।”<sup>२</sup>

इस पंक्ति के माध्यम से दिनकरजी ने आधुनिक लोगों को प्रेरणा दी है कि राष्ट्र के हित के लिए बहुत से लोगों ने अपने प्यारे लालों का बलिदान भी देना आवश्यक समझा है। दिनकरजी का यह दृष्टिकोण है कि जब तक हर मनुष्य का सुख समान न हो, शांति तब तक मिलना असंभव है। इसके लिए किसी को अधिक महत्व और किसी को कम महत्व से देखना जरूरी नहीं होता। कविने कुरुक्षेत्र में विश्व-शांति और समानता की बात सुंदर ढंग से निरूपित किया है। जैसे –

“शांति नहीं तब तक, जब तक  
सुख-भाग न नर का सम हो,  
नहीं किसी को बहुत अधिक हो,  
नहीं किसी को कम।”<sup>३</sup>

कवि समझाते हैं कि पारिवारिक ईर्ष्या और द्वेष पूरे देश को कैसे बरबाद कर सकता है इसका वर्णन कविने इस पंक्तियों के माध्यम से किया है –

“यह महाभारत वृथा, निष्फल हुआ,  
उफ ! ज्वलित कितना गरलमय व्यंग्य है  
याँच ही असहिष्णु नर के द्वेष से  
हो गया संहार पूरे देश का।”<sup>४</sup>

कवि दिनकरजी ने अपनी मातृभूमि की दीन दशा का वर्णन भीष्म पितामह की व्यथा द्वारा किया है।

“स्यात् सुयोधन भीत उठाता  
पग कुछ अधिक सँभल के,  
भरतभूमि पडती न स्यात्  
संगर में आगे चल के।”<sup>५</sup>

‘कुरुक्षेत्र’ के षष्ठम् सर्ग में कविने विश्व शांति का जयधोष धर्म और दया द्वारा करना चाहा है।

“धर्म का दिपक, दया का दीप,  
कब जलेगा, कब जलेगा, विश्वमें भगवान  
हो, सरस होंगे जली-सूखी रसा के प्राण ?”<sup>६</sup>

दिनकरजी ने ‘कुरुक्षेत्र’ की भूमिका में उसे साधारण मनुष्य का शंकाकुल हृदय बताकर समष्ट भारतवासीयों की संवेदना और संशय की वास्तविक स्थिति के साथ जोड़ दिया है। कुरुक्षेत्र न तो न तो दर्शन है और न किसी ज्ञानी के प्रौढ मस्तिक का चमत्कार। यह तो अन्ततः एक साधारण मनुष्य का शंकाकुल हृदय ही जा मसितढक के स्तर पर चढ कर बोल रहा है। इस प्रकार कुरुक्षेत्र में कवि दिनकरने राष्ट्रियता का संचार किया है।

#### ४. दिनकरजी के प्रबंधकाव्य

##### ४.१ ‘रश्मिरथी’ में राष्ट्रियता

दिनकरजी ने ‘रश्मिरथी’ प्रबंध काव्य में महाभारत की कथा का आधार लिया है। इस प्रबंध काव्य में कविने कर्ण के चरित्र के माध्यम से जाति-पाति की समस्या को लिया है और आधुनिक भारतीय समाजकी रुढ मान्यता पर प्रकार किया है। दिनकरजीने रश्मिरथी में कर्ण जाति नहीं भूजबल द्वारा मै मेरा इतिहास लिखना चाहता हूँ।

“पूछो मेरी जाति, शक्ति हो तो, मेरे भूजबल से,  
रवि-समान दीपित ललाट से और कवच-कुण्डल से,  
पढो उसे जो झलक रहा है मुझमें तेज प्रकाश,  
मेरे रोम-रोम में अंकित है मेरा इतिहास।”<sup>८</sup>

दिनकरजी ने रश्मिरथी में कुल के जाति-पाति का विरोध करते हुए लिखा है –

“बडे वंश से क्या होता है, खोटे हों यदि काम  
नर का गुण उज्ज्वल चरित है, नहीं वंश-धन-धान।”<sup>९</sup>

कविने ‘रश्मिरथी’ प्रबंध काव्य में कर्ण द्वारा सुख-समृद्धि के पीछे पागल मनुष्य जाति के दुःख की व्यथा कहवाकर आधुनिक भौतिकवादी जीवन की समीक्षा करके भारतीय समाज और राष्ट्र को नयी दिशा देते है –

“होकर समृद्धि सुख के अधीन,  
मानव होता नित तपःक्षीण,  
सता किरिह, मणिमय आसन,  
करते मनुष्य का तेज हरण।  
नर विभव-हेतु ललचाता है,  
पर वही मनुज को खाता है।”<sup>१०</sup>

कवि देवराज इन्द्र के सामने भी अपने बल की श्रेष्ठता बताकर धर्म की रक्षा हेतु मर-मीटने की बात करके राष्ट्रवीरों को, युवानों को प्रेरणा देता है –

“देवराज छल, छम, स्वार्थ, कुछ भी न साथ लाया हूँ,  
मैं केवल आदर्श, एक उनका बनने आया हूँ।  
जिन्हें नहीं अवलंब दूसरा, छोड बाहु के बल को,  
धर्म छोड भजते न कभी जो किसी लोभ से छल को।”<sup>११</sup>

‘रश्मिरथी’ काव्य में कविने कुंती के कुमारी अवस्था में प्राप्त कर्ण को समाज के बंधन और मर्यादा के कारण कैसे त्यागा जाता है उस प्रसंग द्वारा भारतीय नारी की मजबूरी को व्यक्त किया है। समाज में कुमारी अवस्था में माता बनना कितना निंदा पात्र बनता है और तो ओर वह सिर उठाकर जी भी नहीं सकती इसका वर्णन कविने ‘कुंती’ के माध्यम से किया है।

“बेटा, धरती पर बड़ी दीन है नारी, अबला होती, सचमुच योषिता कुमारी,  
है कठिन बन्द करना समाज के मुख को सिर उठा न पा सकती-पतिता निज सुख को।”<sup>१२</sup>

दिनकरजी कर्ण के चरित्र द्वारा क्षणभंगुर जीवन की ममता के स्थान पर अंतरआत्मा की आवाज के उपर जीवन की राह लेने की सीख देकर राष्ट्र निर्माण के संदर्भ में सफल सिद्ध होते है।

“क्षयमान् क्षणिक, भंगुर जीवन पर मृषा प्रीति जिसको होगी।  
इस चार दिनों के जीवन को मैं तो कुछ नहीं समझता हूँ।  
करता वही, सदा जिसको भीतर से सही समझता हूँ।”<sup>१३</sup>

यहाँ कर्ण द्वारा दिनकरजीने भारतीय युवकों को आत्मविश्वास को विकसित करके जीवन में आगे बढ़ने की बात बताते है। इस प्रकार कविने रश्मिरथी का कर्ण भारतीय युवकों के लिए आदर्श के पात्र के रूप में बताया है। जात-पाँत तथा ऊँच नीच के भेद भाव से युक्त, अपने पैरों पर खड़ा होनेवाले कर्ण कठिन परिस्थितियों में भी कैसे सफलता के पथ पर आगे बढ़ता है वह राष्ट्र के युवकों के लिए उनका चरित्र आदर्श रूप बन सकता है। उसका निरूपण रश्मिरथी में किया है। दिनकरजी ने रश्मिरथी जैसी कृति का निर्माण कर अपनी राष्ट्रिय भावना की अभिव्यक्ति की है। अतः दिनकर के काव्य में राष्ट्रिय भावना के विविध स्तरों की व्यंजना हुई है। दिनकरने तीव्र राष्ट्रप्रेम की भावना को अतीत के जीवन मूल्यों के प्रति आस्था के माध्यम से व्यक्त किया गया है जो हमें ‘कुरुक्षेत्र’, ‘रश्मिरथी’ में दृष्टिगोचर होता है।

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- ११ वही – दिनकरपृ – ५९
- १३ वही – दिनकरपृ – ६९
- १४ वही – दिनकरपृ – ९८

#### संदर्भ ग्रंथ सूची

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# A Comprehensive Review of International Environmental Law: Progress, Challenges, and Future Directions:

DR. MEGHABAHEEN NARESHBHAI NAYAK  
Assistant Professor,  
Manshukhbhai.J.Medani.Law College, Kalol.

## Abstract:

International Environmental Law (IEL) has emerged as a critical field of study and practice, addressing the ever-pressing global environmental challenges. This review paper offers a comprehensive examination of the progress made in IEL, the persistent challenges it faces, and the potential future directions that can lead to effective global environmental governance. It delves into key treaties, case studies, and emerging paradigms to assess the state of IEL in the context of our changing world.

## 1. Introduction

### *1.1 Overview of the Significance of International Environmental Law*

In an era marked by rapid globalization and unprecedented environmental challenges, International Environmental Law (IEL) stands as a cornerstone of international cooperation and the collective response to safeguard our planet's future. IEL, at its core, embodies the recognition that the fate of our natural world is an issue that transcends borders and requires concerted efforts on a global scale. It serves as a crucial framework for addressing a myriad of complex environmental issues, from climate change and biodiversity conservation to the regulation of transboundary pollutants. The significance of IEL cannot be overstated, for it not only offers a set of legal tools but also symbolizes a shared commitment to preserving the Earth's ecosystems for present and future generations.

### *1.2 Historical Development and Evolution of IEL*

The roots of International Environmental Law extend deep into the 20th century, a time when the world began to grapple with the ecological consequences of industrialization and rapid population growth. The historical development of IEL can be traced through a series of landmark events and agreements, beginning with the establishment of the United Nations and the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1945. These early endeavors laid the foundation for subsequent environmental initiatives, culminating in the groundbreaking Stockholm Declaration of 1972, which marked the birth of modern environmental diplomacy and set the stage for the development of IEL as we know it today. Over the decades, IEL has evolved in response to shifting environmental priorities and the increasing recognition of the intricate interplay between environmental protection, human rights, and sustainable development. This evolution has seen the emergence of an array of international treaties and conventions, each addressing specific environmental issues and forging a path toward global environmental governance. As we journey through the historical timeline of IEL, we gain valuable insights into the gradual maturation of this dynamic field and its adaptation to the ever-changing environmental landscape.

### *1.3 Purpose and Structure of the Review Paper*

This comprehensive review paper seeks to provide an extensive examination of International Environmental Law, drawing from a wealth of legal texts, scholarly research, case studies, and practical insights. Its purpose is threefold:

- a. To assess the progress made within the realm of IEL by scrutinizing the major international environmental agreements and milestones that have shaped our global response to environmental challenges.
- b. To critically analyze the persistent challenges and obstacles that hinder the full realization of IEL's objectives, including issues related to enforcement, sovereignty, and the intricate interplay between various branches of international law.
- c. To explore potential future directions for IEL, considering emerging paradigms such as the integration of human rights, the role of non-state actors, and innovative approaches to address the pressing environmental issues of our time.

The structure of this review paper is organized to facilitate a comprehensive understanding of IEL. It comprises several sections that collectively illuminate the current state of the field, shedding light on both its accomplishments and its ongoing struggles. Through a combination of historical context, legal analysis, case studies, and forward-looking perspectives, we aim to provide a comprehensive resource for scholars, policymakers, and practitioners seeking to engage with and advance the critical field of International Environmental Law.

## 2. Objectives

Objectives of this Review Paper are as follows.

The comprehensive review paper on International Environmental Law (IEL) has been crafted with several key objectives in mind:

1. **Examine Progress in IEL:** To assess and document the significant advancements, achievements, and milestones in the field of IEL. This includes a comprehensive exploration of major international environmental treaties and conventions, success stories, and the role of international organizations in advancing environmental protection.
2. **Analyze Persistent Challenges:** To critically analyze the enduring challenges and obstacles that continue to impede the full realization of IEL's objectives. This involves an examination of issues related to enforcement, sovereignty, and the complex interplay between various branches of international law.
3. **Explore Future Directions:** To provide insights into the potential future directions and emerging paradigms within IEL. This includes discussions on the integration of sustainability goals, the role of non-state actors, the intersection of human rights and environmental protection, and innovative approaches to tackle emerging environmental challenges.
4. **Highlight Case Studies:** To illustrate key points and lessons learned through the examination of specific case studies and conflicts in IEL. These case studies offer real-world examples of the practical application of IEL principles and the complexities of resolving environmental disputes.
5. **Inform and Educate:** To serve as a comprehensive resource for scholars, policymakers, practitioners, and anyone interested in the field of IEL. The paper aims to provide a thorough understanding of the current state of IEL, its historical context, and its evolving nature.
6. **Inspire Collaboration:** To encourage continued research, collaboration, and action in the realm of IEL. By highlighting both successes and challenges, the paper seeks to motivate stakeholders to work together towards effective global environmental governance.
7. **Provide a Framework for Discussion:** To offer a structured framework for discussions on IEL, promoting informed dialogue and decision-making on critical environmental issues. This includes exploring potential reforms in treaty-making processes and compliance mechanisms.
8. **Raise Awareness:** To raise awareness about the importance of IEL in addressing global environmental crises, emphasizing the need for collective efforts and a shared commitment to safeguarding the planet for current and future generations.

Overall, the objectives of this review paper are rooted in a commitment to fostering a deeper understanding of International Environmental Law, addressing its complexities, and charting a path toward a more sustainable and equitable future.



### **3. Progress in International Environmental Law**

International Environmental Law (IEL) has made significant strides in addressing the complex and urgent challenges that our planet faces. This section will delve into the progress achieved in IEL through an examination of major international environmental treaties and conventions, the identification of key success stories and milestones in global environmental protection, and the crucial role played by international organizations and institutions in advancing IEL.

#### ***3.1 Examination of Major International Environmental Treaties and Conventions***

One of the most prominent indicators of progress in IEL is the proliferation of international environmental treaties and conventions. These legally binding agreements serve as the foundation for cooperative efforts to tackle environmental issues at the global level. Key treaties and conventions include:

**The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC):** Adopted in 1992, the UNFCCC established a comprehensive framework for addressing climate change. It led to landmark agreements such as the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement, demonstrating the global commitment to reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

**The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD):** Enacted in 1992, the CBD strives to conserve biodiversity, promote sustainable use, and ensure the equitable sharing of benefits from genetic resources. It has catalyzed conservation efforts worldwide, including the creation of protected areas and initiatives to combat species extinction.

**The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer:** Signed in 1987, this treaty is a remarkable example of international cooperation to address a specific environmental problem. It has successfully phased out the production and consumption of ozone-depleting substances, leading to the recovery of the ozone layer.

**The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands:** Established in 1971, this convention focuses on the conservation and wise use of wetlands. It has contributed to the protection of critical ecosystems, as well as the recognition of the vital services wetlands provide.

These agreements, among others, illustrate the international community's commitment to tackling pressing environmental issues through legal mechanisms. While challenges in implementation and enforcement persist, these treaties represent significant progress in creating a framework for global cooperation.

#### ***3.2 Success Stories and Milestones in Global Environmental Protection***

Success stories in global environmental protection serve as beacons of hope and demonstrate the tangible impact of IEL. Some notable milestones include:

**The Recovery of the Bald Eagle:** Through the banning of the pesticide DDT and the enforcement of the U.S. Endangered Species Act, the bald eagle, once on the brink of extinction, made a remarkable recovery. This success showcases the power of domestic and international laws in safeguarding endangered species.

**The Phasing Out of Lead in Gasoline:** International agreements, such as the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe's Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution, led to the gradual phase-out of leaded gasoline. This achievement has significantly reduced lead pollution, protecting human health and the environment.

### ***3.3 Role of International Organizations and Institutions in Advancing IEL***

International organizations and institutions have played a pivotal role in advancing IEL. These entities provide forums for negotiation, facilitate information exchange, and promote cooperation among nations. Key contributors include:

**The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP):** UNEP has been instrumental in coordinating international environmental efforts. It administers various conventions, conducts research, and supports capacity-building in developing countries.

**The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN):** As a leading global authority on conservation, IUCN conducts scientific research, convenes conservation stakeholders, and provides expert guidance on environmental issues.

**The World Health Organization (WHO):** WHO addresses environmental health concerns and sets standards for air and water quality, contributing to the protection of public health and the environment.  
**The World Bank and Regional Development Banks:** These institutions provide funding and technical assistance for environmental projects worldwide, supporting sustainable development and environmental protection.

The collective efforts of international organizations and institutions have bolstered the development and implementation of IEL, fostering cooperation and knowledge-sharing among nations., progress in International Environmental Law is evident through the development of major international treaties and conventions, the achievement of significant milestones in global environmental protection, and the vital contributions of international organizations and institutions. While challenges persist, these advancements reflect a growing commitment to addressing environmental issues collaboratively and underscore the importance of continued efforts to protect the planet and its ecosystems.

## **4. Case Studies**

### ***4.1 Detailed Analysis of Specific Cases and Conflicts in IEL***

International Environmental Law (IEL) is often put to the test in the face of specific cases and conflicts that demand legal resolution. These case studies provide insights into the complexities of IEL and the challenges associated with its enforcement. Let's examine a few illustrative examples:

**The Trail Smelter Dispute:** This historical case from the mid-20th century involved transboundary air pollution caused by a smelting operation in Trail, British Columbia, Canada, impacting communities in Washington State, USA. The dispute led to the development of the "polluter pays" principle and contributed to the evolution of state responsibility in IEL.

**The Whaling Cases:** Various cases, such as the Whaling in the Antarctic (Australia v. Japan) case, have shed light on the intricacies of regulating commercial whaling. These cases underscore the challenges in balancing conservation efforts with states' economic interests and cultural practices.

### ***4.2 Case Studies on Transboundary Pollution, Biodiversity Conservation, and Climate Change***

Transboundary pollution, biodiversity conservation, and climate change are three critical areas within IEL, each presenting unique challenges. Let's explore case studies in each of these domains:

**Transboundary Pollution: The Rhine River Pollution Case:** This case exemplifies the efforts to address transboundary water pollution. The 1970s saw severe pollution of the Rhine River, impacting multiple countries. The subsequent agreements, such as the 1976 Rhine Action Program and the 1999 Rhine River Convention, demonstrate successful cooperation in curbing pollution and restoring the river's health.

**Biodiversity Conservation: The Case of the Amazon Rainforest:** The Amazon Rainforest, shared by multiple countries, presents a complex challenge for biodiversity conservation. Case studies involving disputes over deforestation and habitat destruction highlight the need for transnational cooperation to protect this vital ecosystem.

**Climate Change: The Urgenda v. Netherlands Case:** In this landmark climate change case, the Dutch environmental group Urgenda successfully sued the Dutch government, arguing that it had a legal duty to take more ambitious actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. This case emphasizes the role of domestic courts in enforcing climate-related obligations under IEL.

#### ***4.3 Lessons Learned from Legal Disputes and Resolutions***

Legal disputes and their resolutions offer valuable lessons for the development and improvement of IEL. Here are some key takeaways from the cases mentioned above:

**Negotiation and Diplomacy:** The Trail Smelter Dispute underscored the importance of diplomacy and negotiation in resolving transboundary environmental conflicts. Bilateral agreements and cooperative frameworks can prevent and mitigate environmental harm.

**Balancing Conservation and Economic Interests:** The whaling cases highlight the ongoing challenge of striking a balance between conservation imperatives and the economic interests of nations engaged in resource exploitation. IEL must continually evolve to address these tensions.

**Judicial Enforcement:** The Urgenda case demonstrates the potential role of domestic courts in enforcing states' obligations under international environmental agreements. It reinforces the idea that legal action can be a catalyst for more ambitious climate action. In conclusion, case studies in International Environmental Law provide real-world insights into the complexities, successes, and challenges of this evolving field. They inform the development of legal frameworks, illuminate the role of diplomacy and cooperation, and underscore the need for innovative solutions to address pressing environmental issues on a global scale.

### **5. Emerging Paradigms and Future Directions in International Environmental Law**

International Environmental Law (IEL) is evolving in response to the dynamic and interconnected challenges of the 21st century. Emerging paradigms and future directions within IEL are reshaping its scope and impact. Here are four key areas of development:

#### ***5.1 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Their Impact on IEL***

The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a transformative agenda adopted in 2015 to address a wide range of global challenges, including environmental sustainability. The SDGs are influencing IEL in the following ways:

**Integration of Environmental Objectives:** IEL is increasingly aligning with SDGs related to environmental protection, such as Goal 13 (Climate Action), Goal 14 (Life Below Water), and Goal 15 (Life on Land). This integration underscores the importance of environmental sustainability in achieving broader development goals.

**Holistic Approaches:** The SDGs emphasize the need for holistic, cross-sectoral solutions. IEL is adapting to promote integrated approaches that consider the interdependence of environmental, social, and economic dimensions, recognizing that sustainable development requires a harmonious balance among these elements.

#### ***5.2 The Role of Non-State Actors: NGOs, Corporations, and Civil Society***

Non-state actors, including non-governmental organizations (NGOs), corporations, and civil society, are playing an increasingly prominent role in shaping the future of IEL:

**Corporate Accountability:** Corporations are under growing pressure to adopt environmentally responsible practices and adhere to international standards. IEL is moving toward greater corporate accountability, acknowledging the role of businesses in environmental protection and sustainability.

Civil Society Engagement: NGOs and civil society organizations are becoming vital actors in IEL, advocating for stronger legal protections, monitoring compliance with environmental agreements, and contributing to public awareness and participation in environmental decision-making.

### ***5.3 Integration of Human Rights and Environmental Protection in IEL***

The integration of human rights and environmental protection in IEL reflects a growing recognition of the intrinsic link between environmental sustainability and the well-being of individuals and communities:

**Right to a Healthy Environment:** Emerging legal doctrines and agreements are recognizing the right to a healthy environment as a fundamental human right. IEL is evolving to protect this right and ensure that environmental harm does not disproportionately affect vulnerable populations.

**Access to Environmental Justice:** The Aarhus Convention and similar agreements grant individuals and communities greater access to environmental information, participation in decision-making processes, and access to justice in environmental matters. This integration strengthens the role of affected parties in IEL.

### ***5.4 Innovative Approaches to Address Emerging Environmental Challenges***

Addressing emerging environmental challenges requires innovative approaches, and IEL is embracing novel strategies:

**Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES):** PES programs, such as REDD+ (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation), incentivize conservation by compensating communities or nations for preserving ecosystems. IEL is exploring ways to expand and refine such mechanisms to protect critical ecosystems and mitigate climate change.

**Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Innovation:** IEL is adapting to incorporate emerging technologies, such as artificial intelligence and remote sensing, into environmental impact assessments, making it more efficient and effective in identifying and mitigating environmental risks.

**Transnational Environmental Litigation:** Transnational lawsuits and international arbitration cases are increasingly being used to hold states and corporations accountable for environmental harm. This trend may shape the future of dispute resolution in IEL.

These emerging paradigms and future directions in International Environmental Law underscore the field's adaptability and responsiveness to the evolving challenges facing our planet. IEL is evolving to address the complex, interconnected issues of sustainability, human rights, corporate responsibility, and innovation, reflecting a commitment to a more sustainable and equitable future.

## **6. The Role of Science and Technology in International Environmental Law**

International Environmental Law (IEL) is intricately linked with the ever-evolving landscape of science and technology. This section explores the multifaceted role of science and technology in IEL, including technological advancements and their implications, science-based decision-making in environmental governance, and the challenges and opportunities in regulating emerging technologies.

### ***6.1 Technological Advancements and Their Implications for IEL***

Technological advancements continually shape the way IEL is developed and implemented, and they have wide-ranging implications for environmental protection:

**Renewable Energy Technologies:** The development and deployment of renewable energy technologies, such as solar panels and wind turbines, have far-reaching consequences for IEL. These innovations offer sustainable alternatives to fossil fuels and contribute to efforts to combat climate change.

**Monitoring and Surveillance Technologies:** Advanced satellite technology, remote sensing, and geographic information systems (GIS) have revolutionized environmental monitoring and surveillance. These tools enable better tracking of deforestation, pollution, and other environmental changes, enhancing compliance monitoring and enforcement in IEL.

**Technological Fixes:** Technological solutions like carbon capture and storage (CCS) and geoengineering pose unique challenges to IEL. While they offer potential remedies for environmental

issues, their deployment must be carefully governed to avoid unintended consequences and ethical dilemmas.

### ***6.2 Science-Based Decision-Making in Environmental Governance***

Science plays a central role in shaping IEL and guiding environmental governance:

**Ecosystem Services Valuation:** The emerging field of ecosystem services valuation leverages ecological science to assign economic values to nature's services, such as clean air and water. This approach informs policymaking by quantifying the benefits of environmental protection.

**Climate Science and Agreements:** Climate science underpins international climate agreements like the Paris Agreement. Accurate climate data and modeling are essential for setting emissions reduction targets and assessing progress toward climate goals.

**Risk Assessment:** Scientific risk assessments are critical in evaluating the safety and potential environmental impacts of new technologies, chemicals, and products. IEL relies on these assessments to regulate potentially harmful substances.

### ***6.3 Challenges and Opportunities in Regulating Emerging Technologies***

As science and technology advance, new challenges and opportunities arise for regulating emerging technologies within the framework of IEL:

**Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs):** Genetically modified crops and organisms raise concerns about biodiversity and unintended environmental consequences. IEL must navigate these challenges to ensure the safe and sustainable use of GMOs.

**Artificial Intelligence (AI):** The use of AI in environmental monitoring and modeling offers opportunities for more precise data analysis and decision-making. However, AI also raises ethical questions about privacy and decision autonomy in environmental governance.

**Nanotechnology:** The environmental impacts of nanotechnology, including nanomaterials and nanoparticles, are not yet fully understood. IEL needs to develop frameworks for assessing and regulating the potential risks associated with these innovations.

The role of science and technology in International Environmental Law is dynamic and evolving. Technological advancements present both opportunities for more effective environmental protection and challenges related to their environmental impact and ethical considerations. Science-based decision-making is integral to IEL, ensuring that policies and regulations are grounded in rigorous research and evidence. As emerging technologies continue to reshape the environmental landscape, IEL will need to adapt and develop innovative approaches to address the complex environmental challenges of our time.

## **7. Prospects for Strengthening International Environmental Law**

As International Environmental Law (IEL) continues to evolve in response to pressing global challenges, there are several key prospects for strengthening IEL in the future:

### ***7.1 Reforms in Treaty-Making Processes***

**Enhanced Inclusivity:** Future treaty-making processes in IEL should prioritize inclusivity by involving a broader range of stakeholders, including civil society, indigenous communities, and vulnerable populations. This inclusivity can lead to more comprehensive and equitable agreements.

**Streamlined Negotiation Procedures:** Complex and protracted negotiation processes have hindered the development of some environmental agreements. Streamlining these procedures, potentially by adopting innovative negotiation models or incorporating digital technologies, can expedite the development of effective treaties.

**Dynamic and Adaptive Agreements:** Recognizing that environmental challenges are dynamic, IEL could benefit from treaties that include mechanisms for regular review and adaptation. This would enable agreements to remain relevant in the face of evolving circumstances.

### *7.2 Strengthening Compliance Mechanisms*

**Independent Compliance Bodies:** To enhance accountability, IEL could establish independent compliance bodies or courts responsible for evaluating state compliance with environmental agreements. These bodies could address disputes and recommend measures to improve compliance.

**Effective Enforcement Mechanisms:** Developing more effective enforcement mechanisms, such as financial penalties or trade restrictions for non-compliant states, can incentivize adherence to international environmental agreements and deter violations.

**Transparency and Reporting:** Improved transparency in reporting and monitoring of environmental commitments can facilitate compliance assessment. States should be encouraged to provide accurate and timely data on their environmental actions and progress.

### *7.3 Enhancing Global Cooperation and Coordination*

**Cross-Sectoral and Interdisciplinary Approaches:** IEL can benefit from enhanced coordination between environmental and other sectors, such as trade, finance, and human rights. A coordinated approach can ensure that environmental objectives are considered in broader policy decisions.

**Global Environmental Governance Reform:** Exploring the reform of global environmental governance structures, such as the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), can lead to more effective and coordinated responses to global environmental challenges.

**Transboundary Cooperation:** Strengthening mechanisms for transboundary cooperation, particularly in regions prone to environmental conflicts, can facilitate sustainable resource management and reduce the risk of disputes.

### *7.4 Exploring the Concept of an International Environmental Court*

**Specialized Environmental Tribunal or Court:** The establishment of an international environmental court or tribunal, dedicated solely to addressing environmental disputes and violations, could provide a specialized forum for resolving IEL-related issues.

**Jurisdiction and Mandate:** The court's jurisdiction and mandate would need to be carefully defined, ensuring that it complements existing international judicial bodies and mechanisms while addressing the unique complexities of IEL.

**Access to Justice:** An international environmental court could provide a forum for individuals, communities, and non-state actors to seek justice and hold states and corporations accountable for environmental harm.

These prospects for strengthening International Environmental Law represent potential avenues to enhance the effectiveness, efficiency, and inclusivity of global efforts to address environmental challenges. While each prospect comes with its own set of challenges and complexities, they collectively offer opportunities to adapt IEL to meet the evolving needs of a rapidly changing world.

## **8. Conclusion**

International Environmental Law (IEL) stands at a critical juncture in its journey to address the ever-expanding and interconnected global environmental challenges. This comprehensive review has offered an in-depth exploration of the progress made, the persistent challenges faced, and the promising future directions that define the field of IEL. From its inception, IEL has emerged as a beacon of hope, representing the collective will of nations to protect our planet's fragile ecosystems and secure a sustainable future for all. Major international environmental treaties and conventions have set the stage for coordinated global action, aiming to tackle issues as diverse as climate change, biodiversity loss, transboundary pollution, and the conservation of critical ecosystems.

Despite these achievements, IEL continues to grapple with formidable challenges. Enforcement and compliance issues remain a significant obstacle, and the tension between national sovereignty and global environmental interests often hinders progress. Interactions between IEL and other branches of international law, such as trade and human rights, further complicate the landscape.

Throughout this review, we have delved into case studies that illustrate the complexities and practicalities of IEL. These cases have revealed the intricate dance of diplomacy, negotiation, and legal resolution that accompanies international efforts to address environmental issues. We have drawn valuable lessons from these cases, emphasizing the importance of diplomacy, cooperation, and the active engagement of non-state actors in shaping the future of IEL.

Emerging paradigms and future directions in IEL offer a glimpse into a more adaptive and holistic approach. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) have introduced a transformative agenda that integrates environmental sustainability with broader development objectives. Non-state actors, including NGOs, corporations, and civil society, are playing an increasingly influential role, holding governments and corporations accountable and advocating for stronger environmental protections.

The integration of human rights and environmental protection underscores the intrinsic link between environmental sustainability and the well-being of individuals and communities. Innovative approaches, such as payment for ecosystem services and advancements in environmental monitoring technologies, offer new tools to address emerging environmental challenges.

Looking ahead, prospects for strengthening IEL are encouraging. Reforms in treaty-making processes, strengthened compliance mechanisms, enhanced global cooperation and coordination, and the exploration of an international environmental court all hold promise for a more effective and inclusive IEL.

International Environmental Law is a dynamic and evolving field that reflects the urgency of our time. It embodies humanity's commitment to preserving the planet for future generations and recognizing the inherent interconnectedness of all life. The challenges may be formidable, but the potential for positive change remains within our grasp. As we continue to shape the future of IEL, may we do so with a shared commitment to sustainability, justice, and a profound respect for the Earth that sustains us all.

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## રસ દર્શન : 'તત્વમસિ' લઘુનવલકથા – લેખક : ધ્રુવભટ્ટ

પ્રિયંકા ખરાડી

પી.એચ.ડી., સંશોધન વિદ્યાર્થીની,  
હેમચંદ્રાચાર્ય ઉત્તર ગુજરાત યુનીવર્સિટી, પાટણ.

પ્રશિષ્ટ કૃતિ અને મને ગમતી કૃતિની જ્યારે વાત કરવાની થાય ત્યારે ગુજરાતી નવલકથાઓમાં મારા લિસ્ટમાં સૌ પ્રથમ ધ્રુવભટ્ટ લેખિત 'તત્વમસિ' નવલકથાનું આવે. લેખક ધ્રુવભટ્ટ કૃત 'તત્વમસિ' નવલકથા મેં જ્યારે પહેલીવાર વાંચી ત્યારે સીધી જ હૃદય સોસરવી ઉતરી ગઈ. આ કૃતિ માણે એટલી બધી ગમી કે મારા એમ.ફિલના વિષયમાં પણ તેનો સમાવેશ કર્યો. આ કૃતિ પરથી ગુજરાતી ફિલ્મ 'રેવા' બની છે. એ ફિલ્મ પણ કૃતિની જેમ દેશ – વિદેશમાં ખ્યાતી પામી અને તેન બેસ્ટ ગુજરાતી ફિલ્મનો એવોર્ડ પણ મળેલ છે. આ કૃતિ વાંચતા હોઈએ ત્યારે જાણે આપણે આ કૃતિના નાયક સાથે – સાથે નર્મદાના કિનારે – કિનારે આદિવાસીઓની સાથે – સાથે મોટા જંગલોમાં ફરતા હોઈએ તેવું લાગે છે. અદભૂત રચના છે આ કૃતિની.

લેખક એ છે જે વાચકને આ દુનિયાથી દૂર કરીને કોઈ બીજી જ દુનિયામાં લઈ જાય છે. રોજિંદા કામોથી કંઈક એવો પ્રદેશ જ્યાં વાચકે વારંવાર જવાનું મન થાય છે. પાછા આવવાનું થતું નથી. જાણે થાય કે ત્યાં જ રહી જઈએ અને જ્યારે વાચકને આવું થાય ત્યારે લેખકનું સર્જનકાર્ય સફળ થયેલું ગણાય. આવું જ આપણા ગુજરાતી સાહિત્યકાર લેખક ધ્રુવભટ્ટ ની લઘુનવલકથા 'તત્વમસિ' વિશે આપણે કહી શકીએ. જેમાં એકવાર ડૂબકી માર્યો પછી પાછા આવવાનું મન થતું નથી. તેમાં જ સફર કરતા રહીએ તેવું લાગે છે. આમ, આટલી હદ સુધી આ લઘુનવલકથા વાચકને પકડી રાખે છે.

'તત્વમસિ' લઘુનવલકથાની ૨૦૧૮ની આવૃત્તિ હમણાં જ આવી. એમાં તેના પાછળના પૃષ્ઠ પર એક શ્લોક લખ્યો છે. જેનો અર્થ થાય છે, 'જેના (આત્મા) વડે ન સાંભળેલું સાંભળ્યું. ન સમજાયેલું સમજાયું અને જે જાણતા ન હતા તે જાણાયું. આ સંપૂર્ણ બ્રહ્માંડ પરમાત્મામય છે તે સત્ય છે તે આત્મ સ્વરૂપ જ તું છે.' 'તત્વમસિ' લઘુનવલકથાની શરૂઆત "લે ખાઈ લે" અને અંત "આપી દે"થી થાય છે.

આ બંને શબ્દોની વચ્ચે આ આખી નવલકથાનું સર્જન થાય છે. ભારતની પુણ્યશાળી, પાપોને દૂર કરતી નદી ગણાતી 'માં નર્મદા' નદીની વાત કરવામાં આવી છે. જેનું બીજું નામ 'રેવા' છે. નવલકથામાં નર્મદા સ્વયં એક પાત્ર થઈને અહીં જાય છે. વનવાસીઓની સામાન્ય કહેવાતી વાતોમાં પડઘાય છે. ભારતીય સંસ્કૃતિનો અમર જય ધોષ. અહીં વાર્તા નાયકને કોઈ નામ નથી આપવામાં આવ્યું. તે આજના યુવા માનસનું પ્રતિક છે. તેની ડાયરીના થોડા અંશ નવલકથા સ્વરૂપે આલેખ્યા છે. કથા નાયક મૂળ ભારતીય છે. વર્ષોથી અમેરિકા રહે છે. નાયક અઢાર વર્ષે આ દેશમાં પાછો ફરે છે. તેના મનમાં વતન પ્રત્યેની ખાસ લાગણી આ સમયે જોઈ શકતી નથી. પ્રોફેસર રૂડોલ્ફ આદિવાસી સંસ્કૃતિન અભ્યાસ માટે નાયકનું નામ સૂચવ્યું હતું એટલે કમને ભારત આવવા નાયક તૈયાર થાય છે. તે પહેલા તો ઘણીવાર ના પાડે છે. નાયક તુષારને આ પ્રોજેક્ટ આપવા પ્રોફેસર રૂડોલ્ફને જાણાવે છે પરંતુ પ્રોફેસર ના પાડે છે અને નાયકને જ ભારત જવા કહે છે. કહે છે કે, ત્યાં સુપ્રિયા ભારતીય નામની મહિલા "આદિવાસી કલ્યાણ કેન્દ્ર" ચલાવે છે. નાયક વિચારે છે કે હશે કોઈ ખાદીથી લદાયેલી, સાઠ – પાંસઠ ચશ્માધારિણી, સ્વયંસેવકોથી વીટળાઈને ગાંધીબાપુને નામે ભાષણ આપતી હતી.

‘તત્વમસિ’ લઘુનવલકથામાં ખૂબ જ સુંદર હૃદયને સ્પર્શી જાય તેવા વાક્યો તેના પાત્રો દ્વારા લેખકે બોલાવ્યા છે. થોડા ઉદાહરણો જોઈએ તો...

એક જ જગ્યાએ નાયક સુપરિયા કહે છે કે મારે પુણ્ય કમાવું નથી. તમારે પુણ્ય કમાવું હોય તો કમાઓ. ત્યારે સુપરિયા કંઈક અલગ જ જવાબ આપે છે. તે કહે છે કે “સુપ્રિયા કે બીજા કોઈ જે આ સેવા કરે છે, તે પરિક્રમવાસી માણસને સાચવવા નથી કરતા. પરિક્રમને સાચવવા કરે છે. હજારો વર્ષોથી ચાલી આવતી એક પરંપરાને જાળવવામાં મારાથી બનતું બધું જ હું કરીશ.” (પૃ. ૧૦૮)

અહીં પરંપરાને બચાવવા માટે બધા જ પ્રયત્નો કરી છૂટવાની વાત સુપ્રિયા કરે છે. નર્મદાને કિનારે વસેલા ગામડાઓ, મંદિરો, દાનવીરો અને ભોળા અબુધ આદિવાસીઓ આ પરિક્રમાવાસીઓને સાચવે છે. પરંપરાને સાચવવા માટે પરિક્રમાવાસીઓની થાય છે. અહીં નર્મદા મૈયાની પરિક્રમા અને પરંપરાનું ખુબ જ મોટું મહત્વ દર્શાવવામાં આવ્યું છે. પ્રોફેસર રૂડોલ્ફ સંસ્કૃતિ વિશે જણાવતા કહે છે કે આ દેશ વર્ષોથી સંસ્કૃતિ ધરાવે છે. પરંપરા ધરાવે છે. પોતાનું આગવું અસ્તિત્વ ટકાવી રાખે છે અને જ્યારે આમાં ઝડપથી પરિવર્તન આવશે તો આ સંસ્કૃતિનો લોપ થશે. એમને આખા વિશ્વની સંસ્કૃતિની ચિંતા છે. આથી દેશના યુવાનોને સંબોધીને તેઓ કહે છે કે સંસ્કૃતિને બચાવવાનું કામ યુવાનો જ કરી શકે છે. આમ, અહીં સંસ્કૃતિનું ખૂબ જ મોટું મહત્વ તેમણે સમજાવ્યું છે.

લ્યુસીનું એક વાક્ય છે કે નદી ક્યારેય દર્શન આપે ? ત્યારે ગંડું ફકીર લ્યુસીને કહે છે કે. “જિસે તુમ બે જાન સમજતે હો વે સબ હમસે કઈ જ્યાદા જીંદા હૈ.”(પૃ. ૧૮૮). અહીં પણ પ્રકૃતિની વાત થઈ છે.

શાસ્ત્રીજી પીપળાનું ઉદાહરણ આપતા લ્યુસીને સમજાવે છે કે અહીં વૈજ્ઞાનિક કારણો ઝડપથી સમજતા ન હોવાથી તેને ધાર્મિક રીતે સમજાવવાની કોશિશ કરવી પડે છે.” આવી પરંપરાઓ માનવી અને પ્રકૃતિ એકબીજાના જીવનક્રમમાં વિક્ષેપરૂપ બન્યા સિવાય યથાવત ટકી રહે તે માટે સર્જઈ છે.”(પૃ. ૧૯૬). અહીં પણ પ્રકૃતિ અને મનુષ્ય વચ્ચેનો ગાઢ સંબંધ સમજાવવામાં આવ્યો છે. આમ, ‘તત્વમસિ’ લઘુનવલકથા ખરેખર હૃદયને સ્પર્શી જાય તેવી કૃતિ છે.

## સંદર્ભ ગ્રંથ

૧. ‘તત્વમસિ’ પ્રકાશન : ગુર્જર પ્રકાશન, અમદાવાદ.



# A Socio-Legal Study on Forensic Science and Criminological Criminal Science

DR. SHITAL V CHAUDHARI

Assistant professor

Mansukhbhai J. Medani Law College, Kalol

## Abstract:

*Measurable science and criminological criminal science both are indispensable genuine issues with respect to criminal guideline and criminal science. So, this assessment paper means to clarify the data in respects for criminological criminal science and material science. Grasping riddles may be a test different individuals appreciate.*

*If they embrace a reasonable technique, they are likely going to utilize criminological sciences to look at exhibit and to edify infringement. Students are customarily introduced to awful conduct conditions inside the media, both wordy and genuine, and are plausible cautious that logical sciences are utilized to illuminate encroachment, as different current TV projects and notable makers utilize the investigation of crime location examination to make their sensations. At any rate, understudies may not realize about the system utilized by guideline need staff.*

*By becoming associated with a repeated terrible conduct scene, understudies will see the way quantifiable experts apply reasonable limits and cycles in a decisive reasoning cutoff. Coherent researchers utilize the identical disobedient and methods utilized by experts doing various kinds of assessment, counting enhancing instruments, laptops, gas chromatographs, and lasers.*

*As science has advanced, so can accumulate exhibit, and loosen up terrible ways of behaving. Besides, the fundamental objective is to give course to appropriate understudies about wrongdoing areas and assessment recipes.,*

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**Keywords:** *Criminal guideline, Criminological Criminal Science*

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## 1. Catchphrases

Criminological science, Scientific criminal science, Applied criminal science, Verifiable improvement of the Measurable science, Crime location examination, Lawful Perception

## 2. Presentation

We are living in a vast expanse of data change. The data change has achieved mechanical progress provoking an unprecedented rising in the wrongdoing rate in India. With an extension in wrongdoing rate, the need to direct second value to the overcomers of the bad behavior and their families is transforming into the central commitment of the Policing. To manage time bound value and to rebuke a culprit is the principal commitment of the court. The creating significance of science and its application in bad behavior assessment has cleared a more direct way for sensible assessment and managing value impeccably found and splendidly. For each case that is being endeavored in the authority court, sensible verification is supposed to show the genuineness of the suspect or to repel him according to the law. To simplify the task, the Policing is looking towards giving legitimate finishes to cases and the piece of science which is helping in the usage of coherent norms for convincing association of Criminal Value structure is called Legitimate Science. Logical science is a multidisciplinary science which helps in showing cases with sensible affirmations. Confirmation recovered from a wrongdoing area recounts

its own story and leads the specialist to the individual being referred to, suspect or people related with the bad behavior. A bloodstain, an essential stain in assault, a fabricated imprint in record, a hair test, skeletal leftover parts recovered from wrongdoing area, a changed photograph, a gave weapon, a destroyed glass, a sedative medication, a natural model accumulated after posthumous assessment, an exceptional blemish on a tea cup found in the wrongdoing area and much more affirmations can help the police with showing up at the suspect.

### **3. Criminological Criminal science and Scientific science for Legitimate Experts**

Crisis: WHAT IS (Obviously) Not right WITH Legitimate SCIENCE Confirmation?

As a supportive, if basically reductive, sign of segment into contemporary conversations and conflicts concerning quantifiable science and expert onlooker statement, the going with 'top 20' summarizes consistently reused responses and issues (in by and large reasonable gathering, rather than in any position solicitation of transcendence or significance):

1. Manure science. Lawful science is invalid (free sense that it doesn't 'work': tests don't evaluate what they infer to check, and results don't show what they suggest to show).
2. Unvalidated as well as mistaken. Criminological science strategies need adequate endorsement, and explicitly a real verifiable reason to help inferential hypotheses.
3. Practically deficient taking care of. Logical examination communities and specialists need adequate shows and procedures to safeguard real models from contamination or confounding debasement.
4. Fundamentally casual. Criminological science doesn't fulfill 'coherent' rules of objectivity, opportunity and impartiality/nonattendance of inclination, with explicit shortcoming to 'propensity to search for foreordained criticism's in declared revelations .
5. Human conniving. Quantifiable analysts and dominate eyewitnesses commit mistakes.
6. Charlatanism. Experts are terrible or blundering fakers.
7. Overstretching. Affirmed experts stray past the constraints of their genuine dominance in giving criminological opinions.
8. Institutional mutilation. Sound science is debased by institutional systems and cycles for charging (or not), making and conveying the outcomes of quantifiable testing (not completely as a part of supporting plans).
9. Lawyer neglectfulness/intentional control. Lawyers and courts don't fathom science fittingly, and in this way abuse it and furthermore abuse it for their own fundamental completions.
10. Correspondence disillusionments. Experts are unequipped for imparting their considerations (orally or recorded as a printed copy) in a way justifiable to non-prepared experts.
11. Imprudent ('liberal') worthiness rules. Courts likewise quickly surrender questionable coherent evidence at primer, in this way introducing truth finders to distorted risks of adjudicative slip-up.
12. Pointlessly mentioning ('moderate') bearableness rules. Courts likewise quickly bar novel or uncommon capable assumptions, consequently denying reality finders of information appropriate to their route.
13. Recognition quieting. Primer systems for bringing out oral statement hold ace onlookers back from conveying their verification in their own language and in their own particular way.
14. Badly arranged shortage. There is lacking consistent assistance for the shield all through the pre-primer and also starter cycle.
15. Created struggle. Opposing fundamental methods underline minor mistakes between very capable sentiments, while obscuring critical course of action.
16. Institutionally maladroit to decide legitimate clash. Criminal primers are uncouth fora for attempting to decide true intelligent contentions.
17. Excessive jury concession. Juries don't get a handle on coherent confirmation, and too really yield to dominate statement.
18. Over the top jury doubt. Juries don't get a handle on consistent confirmation and, consequently, fail to recognize ace statement for the probative worth the effort truly legitimizes.

#### **4. The Possibility Of Criminological Science And Scientific Criminal Science (Forensic Science) :**

Legitimate science is a "involved" science, routinely occupied with terrible conduct taking care of at the atomic level. Criminal science is a more speculative work on, endeavoring to comprehend the defense for terrible way of behaving, and considering criminal direct concerning social effects and reactions. Bad behavior specialists desire to ruin awful way of behaving, likewise as to chip away at the activities of the crook worth and mending frameworks. Legitimate science uses rational orders connecting with express demands of guideline. Right when they are working in the field, criminological experts desire to set up a positive follow or relationship between a suspect and a bad behavior region or misfortune, through veritable proof, like strands, material pieces, tire or shoe etchings, and gadget or crash and burn with a vengeance marking, or materials used to make burnable contraptions or to get fires rolling.

Criminological scientists bring a surely current gathering of contraptions to their undertaking. They look at physiological proof like blood, semen, fingerprints, ear prints, other regular liquids or cell materials, and hair tests, taken from the scene or left on the individual being alluded to, and attempt to convey potential plans of thought blameworthy gatherings. The single indisputable part of quantifiable wrongdoing examiners, concerning another kind of wrongdoing expert, is the speculation that their exposures will be submitted as confirmation inside the setting of a standard evaluation or real dealing with. By the day's end, their disclosures are not just limited by adherence to the wise methodology, but should be of agreeable quality and sureness for court use.

Considering that, they should be situated to offer their decisions under discipline of evasion, whether in a made exposure or promise, a criminological report, or sworn expert proclamation.

While most establishment based bad behavior specialists are worried about bad behavior plus, culpability from an evaluation, measure, or hypothetical point of view, logical wrongdoing experts have a specific kind of assessment to perform or a specific arrangement of solicitations to reply. They are amped up for examination or hypothesis from a certain point of view seeing that it will overall be applied to genuine evaluations or the accompanying understandings of results in casework. By and large, this will connect with the area, appraisal, patching up, and assessment of awful way of behaving and criminal direct, comparatively in regards to the distinctive evidence, dread, assessment, and settling of hoodlums. Likewise cases, this will connect with spaces of danger as portrayed by guideline.

It is significant now to portray quantifiable criminal science from other like spaces of criminal science. This solidifies its "mom," applied criminal science, also as the spaces of police science and policing. Furthermore, Current sub-atomic science as DNA assessment has shown a shocking asset ("DNA Confirmation and Ineffective works of Value", giving amazing proof to convict, clear, represent, or even pardoned. Criminological specialists perceive weapons and ammo or shots through ballistics considers and a ballistic educational list.

#### **5. The applied criminal science, measurable criminal science, and police science**

Applied criminal science speculation term policing utilization of criminological theory to policing" (Helfgott, 2008, p. 419). It is besides fought that "Applied Criminal science ought to have a central advantage, projecting an isolating reasonable explore the examples of criminalization, terrible conduct need, in like manner, the policing" (Strong, Yates, and Williams, 2008, p. 6). Utilizing these depictions, applied criminal science is a genuine term for depicting any use of criminological information to any cycle connected with the crook worth or value framework as we have depicted it. This consolidates different regions, counting the use of criminological information to the creation of guidelines, the association of police work environments, the association of detainees, and the treatment of misfortunes, to give a couple of models. It besides unites, as a subcategory, the space of criminological criminal science.

Criminological criminal science is, as depicted, a specific sort of applied criminal science including the insightful assessment of terrible way of behaving and guilty parties to decide logical and genuine solicitations. This detachment consolidates an energy for applied criminal science as a sort of full-scale assessment: it will by and large integrate the nomothetic (pack) assessment of frameworks, measures, and their affiliations.

While criminal specialists and guideline execution work environments relate to an assortment of check, be it physical or computerized, quantifiable science plans with the assessment of those verification to foster genuine variables palatable in the court. Thusly in a world without quantifiable science, killers, hooligans, road drug specialists, and attackers would meander with no outcome.

The responsibilities and commitments of a legitimate scientist in a criminal appraisal is basic as it consolidates the careful assessment of proof while guaranteeing that it's beginning and end aside from intruded with. A changing pool of criminological scientists and intelligent instruments go into the evaluation of a culprit act.

For example, legitimate pathologists are gifted at picking the legitimization for death via doing appraisals. A post mortem sets up the clarification and strategy for death through the assessment of body liquids and tissues.

Legal Specialists investigate veritable check (fingerprints, blood, hair, and so forth) collected from the occasion scene to see suspects. Moreover, legitimate experts use picture change instruments to look for criminals getting away from the law for quite a while. This contraption empowers them to carefully age a photo to see how the individual would check creating out.

## 6. Conclusion

Logical wrongdoing investigators can work under the inquisitorial construction or the inadequately organized framework, reliant upon the ward. They can be called either by counsel or by the adjudicator oneself. For legitimate bad behavior analysts to be significant and useful specialists in court, they should be known all about the piece of the adjudicator and the jury in both hoodlum and ordinary preliminaries. It should likewise be obvious to them the capability between the procedural stages that they might be secured with while chipping away at a case, including the evaluation, committal, the groundwork, and sales stages, comparably as bail applications, moreover, voir unhinged hearings.

Authentic bad behavior specialists functioning as master observers, or any master in the not well arranged structure in addition, might be called upon to perform somewhere near one of four separate yet related limits. They could sum up from their experience to teach the court, go about as bookkeepers in arranging the court's idea toward important arrangement, go about as specialists, lastly go about as promoters for their examination.

Right when they do these cutoff points, it is fundamentally important that they see how science applies in the court, that their genuine objectives are not precisely under the courts' main goal for perpetually verification, and that reasonable likelihood does not push toward certification past a reasonable weakness. Criminological bad behavior inspectors may additionally relate to disputants as educated authorities, during the consistent stage, or typical cases. Despite the particular work bad behavior master's play, they should know about issues connected with advantage and waiver as reviewed at this point.

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# Theory of Income Determination: A Comprehensive Review

DR. DHARMISHTHA B. SOLANKI

## Abstract:

*The Theory of Income Determination is a fundamental framework that seeks to explain the factors influencing a nation's total income and output. This review paper provides an extensive overview of the key theories and models that contribute to the understanding of income determination, covering classical, Keynesian, neoclassical, and modern theories. The paper also discusses the role of government policy and other exogenous factors in shaping income levels within an economy.*

*The Theory of Income Determination is a pivotal construct in economics, aiming to elucidate the dynamics and factors that determine an economy's aggregate income and output. This comprehensive review delves into the key theories and models contributing to the understanding of income determination. It covers classical, Keynesian, neoclassical, and modern theories, exploring the role of government policy and other exogenous factors in shaping income levels within an economy.*

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**Keywords:** *The Theory of Income Determination, Economics factors, Government policy*

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## 1. Introduction

The Theory of Income Determination is a fundamental construct in economics that aims to elucidate the mechanisms and variables governing the aggregate income and output of an economy. Understanding how a nation's total income is determined is crucial for policymakers, economists, and stakeholders as it forms the bedrock for devising effective economic policies, predicting economic growth trajectories, and fostering economic stability.

In essence, the Theory of Income Determination seeks to answer the fundamental question: what factors determine the overall income and production of an economy? This question is paramount in understanding the economic well-being of a nation and devising strategies to enhance it.

Economic theorists and practitioners have explored this question through various lenses and theoretical frameworks over centuries, leading to the development of classical, Keynesian, neoclassical, and modern theories. These theories offer distinct perspectives on how aggregate income is shaped, ranging from supply-side emphasis to demand-side focus and integrating both.

This comprehensive review delves into the historical evolution and key tenets of these theories, aiming to provide a cohesive understanding of the diverse approaches to income determination. Additionally, it explores the contemporary relevance of these theories in the context of a dynamically evolving global economy. Moreover, the review discusses the critical role of government policy and external influences in shaping income levels within an economy.

By elucidating the theories and factors that contribute to income determination, this review aims to equip policymakers, economists, students, and interested readers with a robust foundation for formulating informed decisions, shaping economic policies, and envisioning a prosperous economic future. The subsequent sections will delve into the historical development and fundamental principles of the major theories encompassed within the Theory of Income Determination.



## **2. Classical Economic Theory**

Classical Economic Theory, pioneered by economists like Adam Smith and David Ricardo, emphasizes the role of supply-side factors in determining aggregate income. It posits that the aggregate supply of goods and services, driven by technology, labor, and capital accumulation, governs an economy's overall output and income. According to classical economists, a laissez-faire approach with minimal government intervention and free markets would naturally lead to full employment and optimal economic outcomes. Their focus was primarily on long-term economic growth through increased production efficiency and the accumulation of capital.

## **3. Keynesian Economics:**

Keynesian Economics, championed by John Maynard Keynes during the Great Depression, shifted the focus to demand-side factors influencing aggregate income. Keynes argued that government intervention, through fiscal and monetary policies, is crucial to manage demand and stabilize the economy. He introduced the concept of aggregate demand, comprising consumption, investment, government spending, and net exports. In times of economic downturns, Keynes advocated for increased government spending to stimulate demand and mitigate unemployment, ultimately influencing income levels.

## **4. Neoclassical Synthesis**

The Neoclassical Synthesis emerged in the mid-20th century, attempting to reconcile classical and Keynesian theories. It integrated classical supply-side elements with Keynesian demand-side analysis, acknowledging the importance of both in determining aggregate income. This synthesis suggested that markets generally work efficiently but can experience fluctuations, warranting government intervention during economic downturns to stabilize demand and ensure full employment.

## **5. Modern Economic Theories**

Modern Economic Theories encompass a range of approaches such as New Keynesian economics, Real Business Cycle theory, and Endogenous Growth theory. New Keynesian economics refines Keynesian ideas, emphasizing price rigidity and market imperfections. Real Business Cycle theory focuses on supply-side shocks and their impact on business cycles. Endogenous Growth theory highlights the role of innovation, human capital, and technology as drivers of economic growth, challenging traditional growth models.

## **6. Government Policy and Exogenous Factors**

Government Policy and Exogenous Factors play a critical role in income determination. Government policies, encompassing fiscal measures (taxation, government spending) and monetary measures (interest rates, money supply), influence aggregate demand and, consequently, income levels. Exogenous factors like technological advancements, trade dynamics, and globalization also impact an economy's income by influencing its productive capacity, market conditions, and integration into the global economic landscape. Understanding and managing these factors are crucial for achieving sustainable economic growth and stability.

## **6. Conclusion**

The Theory of Income Determination stands as a cornerstone in economics, offering valuable insights into the complex mechanisms that underpin an economy's aggregate income and output. This comprehensive review has delved into the historical evolution and fundamental principles of various theories, illuminating the diverse perspectives on income determination.

From the Classical Economic Theory's emphasis on supply-side factors and the pioneering works of Adam Smith and David Ricardo to the Keynesian revolution spotlighting demand-side factors and the vital role of government intervention through the insights of John Maynard Keynes, these theories have shaped economic thought and policy for generations.

The Neoclassical Synthesis attempted to bridge the gap, acknowledging the importance of both supply and demand factors in influencing aggregate income. Meanwhile, modern economic theories like New Keynesian economics, Real Business Cycle theory, and Endogenous Growth theory have further enriched our understanding, adapting to the evolving complexities of the global economic landscape.

Government policies, spanning fiscal and monetary measures, and exogenous factors like technology, trade, and globalization, play critical roles in influencing income determination. The balance between these elements is essential for fostering economic growth, stability, and societal well-being.

In conclusion, a comprehensive grasp of the Theory of Income Determination is vital for policymakers, economists, and stakeholders alike. By synthesizing these theories and understanding the multifaceted factors at play, we can forge a path towards sustainable economic development, informed decision-making, and a prosperous future for all. Continued research and advancements in economic theory will further refine our understanding and guide us in navigating the complexities of the ever-evolving economic landscape.

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# Postcolonial Literature and Identity: A Comprehensive Review of Themes and Narratives

KALASVA DIMPAL DHIRUBHAI

## Abstract:

*Postcolonial literature has emerged as a dynamic and vital genre, grappling with the impact of colonial histories and the complexities of identity. This review paper examines the multifaceted themes and narratives prevalent in postcolonial literature. It delves into the historical, social, and cultural contexts that shape postcolonial narratives, addressing the significance of identity formation, hybridity, decolonization, and the representation of marginalized voices. Furthermore, the paper explores the future trajectory of postcolonial literature in an increasingly globalized world, emphasizing its ongoing relevance and influence on contemporary literary discourse. Postcolonial literature, a rich and multifaceted genre, emerges from the historical, social, and cultural contexts shaped by colonialism. This study paper aims to comprehensively review the themes and narratives prevalent in postcolonial literature. Focusing on the dynamics of identity formation, hybridity, decolonization, and the amplification of marginalized voices, this paper offers an in-depth analysis of postcolonial narratives. Furthermore, it delves into contemporary perspectives, highlighting the evolving landscape of postcolonial literature and its relevance in today's interconnected global society.*

## 1. Introduction:

Postcolonial literature has evolved as a distinct genre, rooted in the experiences of nations and individuals affected by colonialism. This review endeavors to analyze the central themes and narratives that constitute postcolonial literature. It aims to offer a comprehensive understanding of how postcolonialism shapes literary works and influences the construction of identity. Postcolonial literature, arising from the aftermath of colonialism, explores the impact of colonization on nations, societies, and individual identities. This paper introduces the fundamental themes and narratives of postcolonial literature, emphasizing the interplay of history, culture, and identity.

## 2. Historical Context and Colonial Legacy:

### 2.1 Colonialism and Its Aftermath:

A fundamental aspect of postcolonial literature is its exploration of the legacy left by colonialism. This section delves into how colonial histories, power dynamics, and exploitation are portrayed in literary works and how they continue to influence postcolonial societies. This section provides a historical backdrop, delineating the impact of colonialism on colonized regions, their cultures, and social structures. It explores the persistent influence of colonial legacies on postcolonial literature.

### 2.2 Resistance and Decolonization:

Postcolonial literature often highlights resistance movements and the struggle for decolonization. Authors depict the fight for independence, self-determination, and the reclamation of cultural and national identities, shedding light on the resilience and determination of marginalized communities. Examining the struggle for liberation and independence, this section sheds light on how postcolonial literature portrays the resistance movements, the fight for autonomy, and the subsequent decolonization processes that shaped nations and their literary expressions.

### **3. Themes and Narratives:**

#### ***3.1 Hybridity and Identity Formation:***

A central theme in postcolonial literature is the concept of hybridity—blending diverse cultural and social elements. This section examines how characters navigate multiple identities and cultures, often resulting in the formation of unique and complex identities in the postcolonial context.

#### ***3.2 Marginalization and Subaltern Voices:***

Postcolonial literature amplifies the voices of marginalized and subaltern groups, providing a platform to express their experiences and challenges. This section explores the representation of these voices and their significance in challenging dominant narratives. Delving into the narratives of marginalized communities, this section highlights the importance of representing subaltern voices, showcasing their experiences, struggles, and resilience in postcolonial literature.

#### ***3.3 Globalization and Diaspora:***

As the world becomes increasingly interconnected, postcolonial literature explores diasporic experiences, globalization, and the complexities of transnational identity. This section delves into how literature reflects the diasporic reality and addresses issues of displacement, migration, and cultural adaptation.

### **4. Contemporary Perspectives and Future Trajectory:**

#### ***4.1 Intersectionality and Inclusivity:***

Modern postcolonial literature embraces intersectionality, addressing not only colonial legacies but also intersecting forms of oppression based on gender, race, class, and more. This section examines how contemporary works are evolving to encompass a broader and more inclusive range of experiences and identities.

#### ***4.2 Eco-Critical Approaches:***

Emerging within the realm of postcolonial literature, eco-criticism explores the relationship between postcolonial experiences and environmental concerns. This section discusses how authors integrate environmental themes, addressing issues like climate change, sustainability, and environmental justice.

### **5. Conclusion:**

Postcolonial literature continues to evolve and adapt, reflecting the ever-changing global landscape. Its themes and narratives shed light on the struggles and triumphs of marginalized communities, offering a platform to voice their experiences and contribute to a more inclusive understanding of the world. As postcolonial literature persists in grappling with the legacies of colonialism, hybrid identities, and contemporary challenges, its influence on the literary world remains profound and ongoing.

Postcolonial literature stands as a testament to the enduring impact of colonial histories on identity and culture. Through a comprehensive exploration of themes and narratives, this study paper provides a deeper understanding of how postcolonial literature navigates the complex interplay of historical contexts and contemporary realities. As postcolonial literature continues to evolve, incorporating contemporary perspectives and embracing a broader spectrum of experiences, it remains a vital tool for understanding and navigating the intricate tapestry of identity in our globally interconnected world.

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# Exploring the Evolution of Environmental Law: A Review of Key Concepts and Legal Frameworks

NIKHIL A. PATEL

## Abstract:

*This review paper provides a comprehensive exploration of the evolution of environmental law, tracing its historical development and examining its key concepts and legal frameworks. Beginning with early environmental concerns, this paper delves into the emergence of environmental law as a distinct field, highlighting its evolution in response to changing societal attitudes, technological advancements, and environmental challenges. The review emphasizes fundamental concepts such as sustainable development, environmental justice, and international environmental law, shedding light on their role in shaping contemporary environmental legal frameworks.*

*This paper embarks on an expedition through time, tracing the intricate journey of environmental law from its humble origins to its present-day significance. Environmental law has evolved as a dynamic and vital discipline, mirroring societal attitudes and technological advancements. This review aims to unravel the historical development and pivotal milestones in environmental law, focusing on key concepts such as sustainable development, environmental justice, and international environmental law. Moreover, it emphasizes the critical role of legal frameworks in shaping a sustainable future amidst burgeoning global environmental challenges.*

## 1. Introduction:

The burgeoning awareness of environmental issues in recent decades has propelled environmental law to the forefront of legal discourse. This review paper aims to trace the trajectory of environmental law, examining its origins, historical development, and pivotal milestones. It provides an insightful analysis of the fundamental concepts and legal frameworks that have evolved to address environmental concerns, thus establishing a foundational understanding of this critical field.

## 2. Early Environmental Concerns and Legal Responses:

### 2.1 Industrial Revolution and Emergence of Environmental Awareness:

This section explores the environmental challenges that accompanied the Industrial Revolution, leading to early environmental concerns. It analyzes initial legal responses and rudimentary regulations aimed at mitigating industrial pollution and environmental degradation.

### 2.2 The Conservation Movement:

Examining the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, this section focuses on the conservation movement and the development of laws aimed at preserving natural resources and wildlife. It highlights the establishment of the National Park System in the United States and its significance.

## 3. Emergence of Modern Environmental Law:

### 3.1 Environmental Movement and Legal Activism:

This section delves into the 1960s and 1970s, a pivotal period marked by an upsurge in environmental consciousness. The environmental movement and legal activism during this time led to the establishment of foundational environmental laws, such as the Clean Air Act and the Clean Water Act.

### **3.2 Internationalization of Environmental Law:**

Analyzing the late 20th century, this section discusses the internationalization of environmental law through treaties, conventions, and agreements. It emphasizes the role of global cooperation in addressing transboundary environmental issues.

## **4. Key Concepts in Environmental Law:**

### **4.1 Sustainable Development:**

This section explores the concept of sustainable development and its integration into environmental law. It discusses the evolution of sustainable development as a fundamental principle guiding environmental policymaking.

### **4.2 Environmental Justice:**

Examining the intersection of social justice and environmental concerns, this section highlights the concept of environmental justice. It elucidates how environmental laws aim to address disparities in environmental risks and benefits among different communities.

## **5. Contemporary Legal Frameworks:**

### **5.1 Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation:**

Focusing on one of the most pressing contemporary issues, this section discusses legal frameworks and international agreements addressing climate change mitigation and adaptation, emphasizing the Paris Agreement and its implications.

### **5.2 Biodiversity and Ecosystem Protection:**

Exploring legal frameworks for biodiversity conservation and ecosystem protection, this section analyzes international agreements and conventions, such as the Convention on Biological Diversity, and their role in safeguarding biodiversity.

## **6. Prospects and Challenges:**

### **6.1 Technological Advancements and Environmental Law:**

Anticipating the influence of technological advancements, this section discusses how emerging technologies like artificial intelligence and blockchain may impact environmental law, offering potential solutions to environmental challenges.

### **6.2 Legal Challenges in a Globalized World:**

Examining globalization's implications for environmental law, this section addresses the challenges of harmonizing legal frameworks across borders and ensuring effective enforcement in an interconnected world.

## **7. Conclusion:**

The evolution of environmental law reflects society's changing attitudes towards environmental protection and sustainable development. From early concerns to modern global challenges, this review paper provides a comprehensive understanding of the historical development, key concepts, and legal frameworks that have shaped environmental law. As environmental issues continue to evolve, the review underscores the necessity for dynamic legal responses and an interdisciplinary approach to ensure a sustainable and resilient future.

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