

Education and Society
(शिक्षण आणि समाज)



Special Issue
UGC CARE Listed Journal
ISSN 2278-6864

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Since 1977

The Quarterly dedicated to Education through Social Development and
Social Development through Education

February 2023

(Special Issue-1/ Volume-II)



INDIAN INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

128/2, J. P. Naik Path, Kothrud, Pune - 411 038



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J. P. Naik Path, Kothrud, Pune- 38

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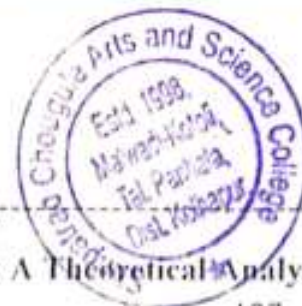
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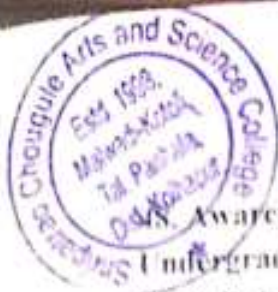
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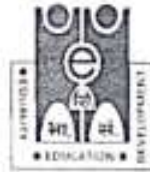
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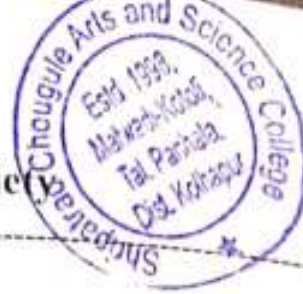
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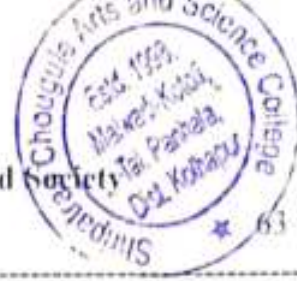


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AFJBS African Journal of Biological Sciences



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IS HEREBY AWARDING THIS CERTIFICATE TO

Ms. Jyoti Sanjay Yadav, Dr. Manisha Vikas Jagtap, Dr. Anup Mule, Dr. Shubhangi Shantanu Jagtap, Dr. Vrushali Rajaram Kadam, Dr. N. D. Mangore, Er. Atharva Sanjay Yadav

In recognition of the publication of the paper entitled

Breaking the Hassle: A Holistic Approach to Youth Drug Addiction

has been published in African Journal of Biological Sciences (ISSN:2663-2187)

Volume 6, Issue 3, 2024, Date of Publication: June 2024



Eugene A Silow

Editor In Chief



Breaking the Hassle: A Holistic Approach to Youth Drug Addiction

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Article History Volume 6, Issue 3, 2024
Received: 15 Feb 2024
Accepted: 22 Feb 2024
doi: 10.48047/afjbs.6.3.2024.693-699

ABSTRACT

This paper addresses the profound global challenges posed by drug addiction among youth, impacting individual well-being, familial cohesion, and societal equilibrium. It explores the progressive stages of addiction, emphasizing the crucial requirement for effective treatments, and the pivotal role of rehabilitation and recovery programs. Through a synthesis of research and practical insights, it advocates for a holistic approach to tackling youth drug addiction. This approach prioritizes tailored treatment plans, coordinated efforts in rehabilitation, and sustained support mechanisms. By integrating evidence-based interventions and recognizing the multifaceted nature of addiction, communities can empower youth to surmount addiction and cultivate lives rich in fulfillment and purpose. This comprehensive strategy not only addresses immediate concerns but also fosters long-term well-being and societal resilience in combating the scourge of drug addiction among the younger population.

Keywords: drug addiction, youth, rehabilitation, recovery programs, societal impact, family cohesion.

1. INTRODUCTION: DRUG ADDICTION

Drug addiction is a complex and pervasive issue affecting millions of young individuals globally. From the initial stages of experimentation to the chronic phase of dependency, the journey of addiction is fraught with challenges and consequences. Understanding the progression of addiction and implementing effective interventions are essential steps in mitigating its impact on youth. This paper explores the various stages of drug addiction, the barriers to treatment, and the strategies for rehabilitation and recovery.

A. Stages of Drug Addiction:

The progression of drug addiction among youth can be delineated into several stages: the initial stage marked by curiosity and experimentation, the middle phase characterized by escalating use and denial, and the chronic stage typified by dependency and withdrawal symptoms. In each stage, individuals grapple with psychological, social, and physiological consequences, perpetuating a cycle of addiction that is difficult to break.

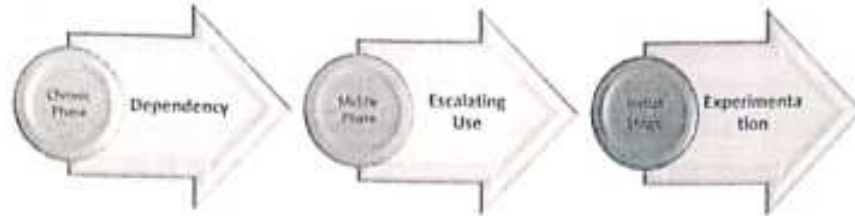


Fig. 1. Stages of Drug Addiction

B. Barriers to Treatment:

Despite the availability of treatment options, several barriers impede individuals from seeking and receiving help for drug addiction. Stigma, lack of awareness, financial constraints, and limited access to healthcare services are among the primary barriers. Moreover, the pervasive nature of addiction often leads to relapse, underscoring the need for comprehensive and sustained interventions.

TABLE I. BARRIERS TO TREATMENT

Barrier to Treatment	Description
Stigma	Negative societal attitudes and beliefs surrounding addiction, lead to shame, guilt, and reluctance to seek help.
Lack of Awareness	Limited understanding of available treatment options, resources, and support services for addressing addiction.
Financial Constraints	Inability to afford the cost of treatment, including medical expenses, therapy sessions, and medication.
Limited Access to Healthcare Services	Geographic, economic, and systemic barriers that hinder access to barriers that hinder access to specialized addiction treatment facilities and qualified healthcare professionals.
Lack of Social Support	Absence of supportive relationships, family dynamics, and social networks that can facilitate engagement and retention in treatment.
Cultural and Linguistic Barriers	Language barriers, cultural norms, and lack of culturally competent care contribute to disparities in access to treatment for diverse populations.

C. Effective Treatment Methods:

- Effective treatment for drug addiction necessitates a multifaceted approach that addresses the complex needs of individuals. Research has shown that a combination of motivational interventions, detoxification, counselling, family therapy, and support groups such as Narcotics Anonymous can yield positive outcomes. Tailoring treatment plans to the unique circumstances and preferences of youth enhances engagement and promotes long-term recovery.

Rehabilitation and Recovery Programs: Rehabilitation and recovery programs play a crucial role in supporting individuals on their journey toward sobriety and wellness. These programs encompass a range of services, including vocational training, skills development, recreational therapy, and spiritual guidance. By fostering personal growth, restoring social connections, and instilling a sense of purpose, rehabilitation programs empower youth to reclaim their lives from the grip of addiction. Tabular data along with graphs illustrating the trends in drug addiction among youth over time.

TABLE II. EFFECTIVE TREATMENT METHODS

Sr.No.	Year	Number of Youth Admitting to Drug Use	Number of Youth Seeking Treatment	Number of Youth In Recovery Programs
1	2015	500	100	50
2	2016	600	120	60
3	2017	700	150	75
4	2018	800	180	90
5	2019	900	200	100
6	2020	1000	220	110

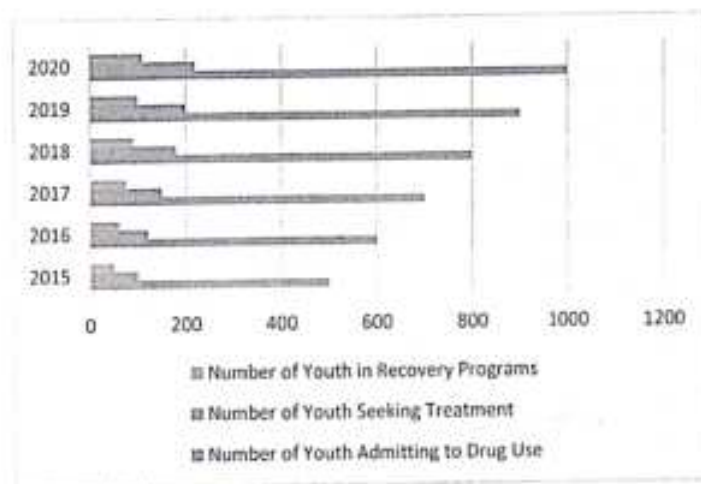


Fig. 2. Effective Treatment Methods

The tabular data and accompanying graphs provide insights into the trends of drug addiction among youth, treatment-seeking behavior, and participation in recovery programs over a span of six years (2015-2020).

2. Trends in Youth Drug Use:

- The line graph illustrates a steady increase in the number of youths admitting to drug use from 500 in 2015 to 1000 in 2020. This upward trend indicates a growing prevalence of drug experimentation and/or addiction among youth over the years.

3. Treatment-Seeking Behavior:

- The line graph also depicts an increasing trend in the number of youths seeking treatment for drug addiction, rising from 100 in 2015 to 220 in 2020. This suggests a growing recognition of the need for professional assistance in addressing drug-related issues among youth.

4. Participation in Recovery Programs:

- Similarly, the line graph shows a consistent rise in the number of youths engaging in recovery programs, increasing from 50 in 2015 to 110 in 2020. This indicates an increasing awareness of the importance of ongoing support and rehabilitation in sustaining recovery from drug addiction.

5. Comparison across Categories:

- The bar graph provides a visual comparison of the three categories—youth drug use, treatment-seeking behavior, and participation in recovery programs. It highlights the relative magnitudes of each category and the changes observed over time.
- While youth drug use shows a linear increase over the years, both treatment-seeking behavior and participation in recovery programs demonstrate similar upward trajectories, albeit at a slower pace.
- The comparison underscores the importance of addressing drug addiction not only through prevention and intervention but also through sustained support and rehabilitation efforts.

The research on drug addiction among youth yields several important outcomes that contribute to understanding, addressing, and mitigating the impact of this complex issue. Here are some key outcomes:

1. **Identification of Stages of Addiction:** The research outlines the stages of drug addiction among youth, from initial experimentation to chronic dependency. Understanding these stages helps in early detection, intervention, and treatment planning.
2. **Recognition of Barriers to Treatment:** Through the research, various barriers to treatment are identified, including stigma, lack of awareness, and limited access to healthcare services. Recognizing these barriers allows for targeted interventions to improve access and engagement in treatment programs.
3. **Validation of Effective Treatment Methods:** Research provides evidence for the effectiveness of various treatment methods, such as motivational interventions, counselling, family therapy, and support groups. This validation helps in guiding treatment approaches and allocating resources to evidence-based practices.
4. **Emphasis on Rehabilitation and Recovery Programs:** The research underscores the importance of rehabilitation and recovery programs in supporting individuals on their journey to sobriety and wellness. By highlighting the benefits of comprehensive support systems, research informs the development and implementation of holistic treatment approaches.

Call for Tailored and Culturally-Sensitive Interventions: Research emphasizes the need for tailored interventions that take into account the unique needs and preferences of youth, as well as cultural factors that influence drug use and recovery. This calls for culturally-sensitive approaches foster. One effective model for drug addiction treatment is the Integrated Care Model. This model emphasizes a holistic approach that addresses the complex needs of individuals struggling with drug addiction. Here's a breakdown of the components of the Integrated Care Model:

1. **Comprehensive Assessment:** Treatment begins with a thorough assessment of the individual's physical, psychological, social, and environmental factors contributing to their addiction. This assessment helps tailor treatment plans to the unique needs of each individual.



II. Multidisciplinary Team:

A multidisciplinary team of healthcare professionals, including physicians, psychologists, counsellors, social workers, and addiction specialists, collaborates to provide comprehensive care. Each team member contributes their expertise to address different aspects of the individual's addiction and overall well-being.

- III. **Evidence-Based Interventions:** Treatment incorporates evidence-based interventions proven to be effective in addressing drug addiction. This may include cognitive-behavioural therapy (CBT), motivational interviewing, medication-assisted treatment (MAT), and contingency management.
- IV. **Medical Management:** For individuals with substance use disorders, especially those struggling with opioid or alcohol addiction, medical management plays a crucial role. This may involve detoxification, withdrawal management, and pharmacotherapy to alleviate cravings and prevent relapse.
- V. **Psycho-education:** Education about addiction, its effects on the brain and body, and coping strategies are provided to individuals and their families. Psycho-education helps increase awareness, reduce stigma, and empower individuals to make informed decisions about their recovery journey.
- VI. **Behavioural Therapy:** Behavioural therapy aims to modify maladaptive behaviors associated with drug addiction and teach healthy coping skills. Techniques such as relapse prevention, stress management, and anger management are incorporated to promote long-term recovery.
- VII. **Peer Support and Mutual Aid Groups:** Peer support groups such as Narcotics Anonymous (NA) and Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) provide invaluable support and encouragement from individuals who have experienced similar challenges. Participation in these groups fosters a sense of community, accountability, and hope for recovery.
- VIII. **Family Involvement:** Family therapy and support are integral components of the Integrated Care Model. Involving family members in the treatment process helps improve communication, address family dynamics contributing to addiction, and enhance the individual's support system.
- IX. **Continuum of Care:** Treatment does not end with initial intervention but continues with ongoing support and monitoring. A continuum of care approach ensures that individuals receive support at every stage of their recovery journey, including aftercare services, relapse prevention planning, and follow-up appointments.
- X. **Cultural Sensitivity:** Treatment is delivered in a culturally sensitive manner, taking into account the individual's cultural background, beliefs, and values. Culturally competent care ensures that treatment is accessible, acceptable, and effective for diverse populations.

By integrating these components into a comprehensive treatment model, the Integrated Care Model offers a holistic approach to addressing drug addiction, promoting long-term recovery, and improving overall well-being.



Fig. 3. Integrated Model



Conclusion:

Addressing drug addiction among youth requires a comprehensive and compassionate approach that integrates prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation efforts. By breaking down barriers to treatment, providing evidence-based interventions, and fostering a supportive environment, communities can empower young individuals to overcome addiction and realize their potential. Investing in research, innovation, and community partnerships is essential for building resilient systems that prioritize the well-being of youth and promote lasting recovery.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We would like to express our profound gratitude to the individuals and institutions that have contributed to the completion of this research paper.

Firstly, we extend our sincere thanks to Rajarambapu Institute of Technology, Rajaramnagar, Islampur, for providing the necessary resources and support.

Our heartfelt appreciation goes to the healthcare professionals, rehabilitation center staff, and community organizations who shared their invaluable insights and experiences, enriching the depth and practical relevance of our study.

We are deeply grateful to our families and colleagues for their unwavering support and encouragement throughout the research process.

Lastly, we acknowledge the youth who participated in this research, sharing their personal journeys and challenges with courage and honesty. Their experiences have been instrumental in shaping the recommendations and conclusions of this paper.

Thank you all for your contributions, support, and dedication to addressing the critical issue of drug addiction among youth.

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In recognition of the publication of the paper entitled

Breaking the Hassle: A Holistic Approach to Youth Drug Addiction

has been published in African Journal of Biological Sciences (ISSN:2663-2187)

Volume 6, Issue 3, 2024, Date of Publication: June 2024



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Home Emotional And Social Adjustment And Mental Health Among Hostel Students

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Abstract

This article presents the relation between adjustment and mental health among hostel students. The aim of this study was to predict the mental health condition of hostel students caused by their home, emotional and social adjustment. The research population contained 300 respondents aged between 20 to 23 years. The mental health was measured using Mental Health Inventory (MHI) developed by Dr Jagdish and Dr A. K. Srivastava while adjustment was measured using M. S. L. Saxena's Adjustment Inventory. The obtained data were analyzed using Pearson product moment correlation coefficient, stepwise multiple regression, and Student's t-tests. The results showed that mental health of hostel students was significantly predicted by adjustment. The results further revealed that the home, emotional and social adjustment in students lived in their home is greater than hostel students. Mental health is also greater in students who lived in their home than hostel students.

Key Words: Home Adjustment, Emotional Adjustment, Social Adjustment, Mental Health

Introduction

Adjusting to college can be very challenging for several students. If they do not adjust properly, they can fail or perform poorly at their course work or examination. Professional and non-professional college students face various academic and personal challenges in their first year of graduation. These include the need to make a new relationship, to modify existing relationships and to develop new learning habits for the new academic environment, coping with new syllabus. Failing to adjust such issues appears to be the most common reason for students leaving the college. Hence, the adjustment is a most important issue for every college student.

Adjustment is a continuous process in which a person maintains a harmonious relationship between himself and his environment. In a simple world, the adjustment is a process of maintaining a balance between an individual and the environment where he lives. People have to change their behavior pattern according to this balance, but someone who fails to maintain it called maladjusted. According to Good, (1993) "Adjustment is the process of finding and adopting modes of behavior suitable to the environment or the changes in the environment".

To what extent a student is adjusted, is also determined by his or her social adjustment. According to Baker and Siryk, (1984) social adjustment means the extent to which students are freely involved in various activities and groups on the college campus. Social adjustment requires the skills of interpersonal relationships and positive attitude towards others. In other words, a significant



aspect of social adjustment is an adjustment with other people. In the word of Tallent, (1978) well-adjusted people are regarded as successful in the art of living.

Social adjustment can be measured in many ways. One way of measurement of social adjustment is that a student must receive appreciation or moral support by parents and neighbors on what type of education he seeks. Developing new relationships in college is another important element of social adjustment. Adams and his colleague, (2000) pointed out that students social adjustment within the college environment plays a major role in students overall adjustment. Social adjustment in college means the student's involvement in social activities and satisfaction with various aspects of college experience (Samuel Salami, 2011).

Every student has to adjust to new friends, especially, at the beginning of senior college. There are various groups, organizations, clubs and sports teams in college and students have to participate at least in one group. Failing to gain the membership of specific group creates adjustment problems for students. Therefore, it is important to all students to live amiable in friendship networks.

Emotional adjustment involves students' proneness to emotional problems, such as the manifestation of depressive symptoms (Samuel Salami, 2011). According to Baker and Siryak, (1989) emotional or personal adjustment means student's state of psychological and physical well-being.

Emotional or personal adjustment is very necessary to all kind of development. College life is a full of experimentation and makes a foundation for an excellent achievement. During this period, some students may experience some emotional disturbance or problems. Students who have high academic stress may suffer from lots of emotional problems, such as tension confusion, depression, anxiety, anger, and fatigue, etc. Such students may give up college life, or their academic performance could be badly affected. Some students behave with a moody and childish pattern in college. They were avoided or neglected by classmates and inversely it may result in other emotional problems, such as low self-confidence and isolation, etc. These problems lead to intake of alcohol or drugs for some students.

Montgomery and Haemmerlie, (1993) indicate that wine or drug addiction in college life exists when students encounter the problems in personal or emotional adjustment. While Weinberger and Bartholomew, (1996) found that students consume alcohol to escape depression, frustration or discomfort related to academic stress. A good state of emotional adjustment may exit when psychological and physical drives and urges are satisfied, and such state helps to enjoy the college life.

The adjustment to home is crucial to all students. Otherwise, it may cause to maladjustment in rest of all types of adjustment. Home adjustment is a process of maintaining the healthy relationships with all the family members. In the Indian culture, minimum one or two siblings live in every family. A healthy relationship between siblings provides energy and motivation for every student. If these relations are disturbed, then mental and emotional life of students becomes maladjusted and inversely it affects the overall performance of college students. Age is another key component responsible for maladjustment of students. Adolescent period or college life is a period of negative mentality. The negative attitude towards parents, especially father and conflict with them affects the adjustment in adolescent period. Expectations and restrictions imposed by the parents may also disturb the home adjustment of students. Some students have to perform light duties at home,

such as taking care of brothers and sisters, duties regarding older people and other relatives as well as duties regarding the farming and other traditional family business. If anybody fails to maintain a balance between these family responsibilities and college life, family, as well as college adjustment, may collapse. Students, those who were taking professional and nonprofessional education, must maintain family or home adjustment otherwise the negative impact may exist in their academic life.

Objectives of the study:

- 1) To assess the difference between hostel and non-hostel students in an adjustment in four areas viz. home, emotional, social and mental health.
- 2) To investigate the strength and direction of the correlation between mental health and adjustment in three areas home, emotional and social.
- 3) To determine the possibility of prediction of mental health of hostel students with respect to their adjustment in home, emotional, and social.

Hypotheses framed in the study:

- 1) There will be significant difference between hostel and non-hostel students existed in home, emotional and social adjustment and mental health of old people.
- 2) The positive and significant coefficient of correlation will be yielded between mental health and three areas of adjustment viz. home, emotional and social.
- 3) Mental health of hostel students will be significantly predicted on the basis of three areas of adjustment Home, Emotional, and Social.

Method

A. Sample: The research-population contained 300 respondents aged between 18 and 24 years. The sample is selected from Sangli and Kolhapur Districts of Maharashtra. Among them, 150 were living in their home and 150 living in the hostel. The sample was matched in terms of sex and living condition.

B. Tools: For this present research following psychological tests were used for data collection.

- 1) **Adjustment Inventory (AI):** This inventory is developed by M.S.L. Saxena (2010) and intended for school, college and university students, ranging from eleven years to adulthood. It seeks to discriminate between well-adjusted and poor adjusted students. It consists of 90 items based on five subscales viz. Home, Health, Social, Emotional and College adjustment. The test-retest and split half reliability of this inventory are respectively .87 and .89 while the author has found .80 validity index by performing correlation with Dr. H. S. Asthana's adjustment inventory.
- 2) **Mental Health Inventory (MHI):** This inventory is developed by Dr Jagdish and Dr A K Srivastava to measure the mental health condition of normal people. It contains 56 items with 4 alternative responses i. e. always, often, rarely and never. The high scores indicate high level of mental health while low score indicates poor mental health. The mental health inventory has .73 and .54 reliability and validity respectively.



Results and Discussion

It was evident from table 1 that mean score of non-hostel students is = 47.85, SD = 6.31 of home adjustment is higher than hostel students mean score = 41.83, SD = 5.60. The t value 8.72 is significant at 0.01 level. It shows that non-hostel students are better adjusted with home than hostel students. On the dimension of emotional adjustment, the mean score of non-hostel students is = 48.40, SD = 5.01 and hostel student's mean score is = 43.48, SD = 3.85 significant at 0.01 level indicates that non-hostel students are more emotionally adjusted than the hostel students.

Table 1 showing the mean, SD and t values of hostel and non-hostel students

Variables	Students	N	Mean	SD	t	Sig.
Home	Non-hostel	150	47.85	6.31	8.72	.01
	Hostel	150	41.83	5.60		
Emotional	Non-hostel	150	48.40	5.01	9.53	.01
	Hostel	150	43.48	3.85		
Social	Non-hostel	150	47.27	4.82	.72	NS
	Hostel	150	46.88	4.43		
Mental Health	Non-hostel	150	181.74	11.63	14.67	.01
	Hostel	150	163.17	10.26		

Further on social adjustment dimension the mean score of non-hostel students is = 47.27, SD = 4.82 and hostel-student's mean score is = 46.88 and SD= 4.43 which is not significant and reveals that non-hostel and hostel students are equal on socially adjusted. Further, on mental health, the mean score of non-hostel students is = 181.74, SD=11.63, and hostel student's mean score is =163.17, SD= 10.26. The hostel students having poor mental health than their counterparts.

Table No 2 Correlation Matrixes of Adjustment and Mental Health

	Home	Emotional	Social	Mental Health
Home	1	.459**	.613**	.313**
Emotional		1	.597**	.536**
Social			1	.350**
Mental Health				1

With respect to the hypothesis no. 2 positive and significant coefficient of correlation will be yielded between mental health and three areas of adjustment viz. home, emotional and social, the Pearson's product moment correlation was carried out. It was noticed that mental health of hostel students is negatively and significantly correlated with three areas of adjustment viz. home, emotional, and social. The emotional adjustment is highly and significantly correlated ($r = .536 < 0.01$) with mental health. It is also seen that the mental health is negatively correlated with home and social adjustment (respectively $r = .313$ and $.350 < 0.01$).



Table 2 showing descriptive statistics regression analysis for Mental Health

Sr. No.	Predictors	Adjusted			Standardized	
		R	R ²	F	Co-efficient	Sig.
		Square			Beta	
1	Constant	.281	1.100	1.01876	1.00	.000
2	Stress	.298	1.127	10.000	.99	.000



KANPUR PHILOSOPHERS

ISSN 2348-8301

International Journal of
Humanities, Law and Social
Sciences Published Biannually
by New Archaeological &
Genological Society Kanpur India



Vol. VIII, Issue-I, 2021





ISSN 2348 – 8301

Kanpur Philosophers

Volume VIII, Issue I, June 2021

An UGC Care Listed, Internationally Peer Reviewed and Refereed Journal of History, Archaeology, Indology, Epigraphy, Numismatics, Law, Literature & allied disciplines of Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences.

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Kanpur Philosophers
ISSN 2348-8301
International Journal of Humanities, Law and Social Sciences
Published biannually by New Archaeological & Genealogical Society
Kanpur India



Vol. VIII, Issue I (Summer) 2021

कलिंग युद्ध: सम्राट अशोकाच्या बदलेल्या मानसिकतेचा अभ्यास

प्रा.सौ.उमा उत्तम पाटील

इतिहास विभाग प्रमुख
श्रीपतराव चौगुले आर्ट्स अँड
सायन्स कॉलेज माळवाडी कोतोली

प्रस्तावना -

जगाच्या इतिहासात अनेक कर्तबगारी राजे होऊन गेले. त्यामध्ये भारताच्या इतिहासातील सम्राट अशोकाचे स्थान अनन्य साधारण समजले जाते. ते मौर्य घराण्यातील दिग्विजयी, शासनकुशल, धोरणी, सर्वोत्तम शासक होते. अखिल मानव जातीच्या इतिहासामध्ये त्यांनी आपल्या कारकिर्दीमध्ये केलेल्या लोककल्याणाच्या कार्यामुळे अमरस्थान मिळाले आहे. मौर्य साम्राज्याचे अधिपत्य स्वीकारण्यापूर्वी अशोक उज्जैन व तक्षशिला या प्रांताचे प्रमुख होते. बिंदुसारच्या मृत्यूनंतर इ.स.पू. २६९ मध्ये ते सिंहासनाधीश झाले. गिरनारच्या शिलालेखात 'मौर्य अशोक', कोलकता- भावु शिलालेखात 'पियदसी लाजा मगधे' व पुराणामध्ये 'अशोकवर्धन' तर भालकी शिलालेखात 'देवानाम प्रिय राज प्रियदर्शन' असा उल्लेख आहे. सम्राट अशोकाने कोरलेल्या शिलालेखास प्राचीन भारताच्या इतिहासात महत्त्वाचे स्थान प्राप्त झालेले आहे.

• पुर्वचरित्र -

अशोक हा बिंदुसार या मौर्य सम्राटाचा पुत्र होता बिंदुसारची पत्नी धर्मा ही अशोकाची आई होती. अशोक लहानपणी सम्राट वनेल असे कोणाला वाटले सुध्दा नव्हते. मात्र ज्यावेळी अशोकाचे आजोबा चंद्रगुप्त मौर्य यांनी जेव्हा जैनधर्म स्विकारून राज्य सुखाचा त्याग केला. त्यावेळेस त्याने तलवार फेकून दिली. ही तलवार अशोकाने शोधून आपल्याजवळच ठेवली. अशोक लहानपणी अतिशय तापट व खोडकर होता तसेच शिकारीही होता. त्याला तत्कालीन राजपुत्रांना मिळणारे सर्व शिक्षण मिळाले होते.



त्यांच्यातील सेनानीचे गुण ओळखून वडील बिंदूसारने तरुणपणी त्याला अवंतीचा उठाव मोडण्यास पाठवले होते. हे काम त्याने सहज पार पाडले.

अशोक जराजरा सेनानी म्हणून परिपक्व होत गेला तसतसे त्यांच्या भावांचा त्याला विरोध वाढत गेला. अशोकाने मौर्य सैन्याच्या अनेक तुकड्यांचे यशस्वीपणे नेतृत्व केले. त्याने यशस्वीपणे मोहिमा जिंकल्यात्यामुळे त्याची किती राज्यभर पसरली. त्यामुळे त्यांच्या भावांना असे वाटले की आता बिंदूसार अशोकला सम्राट बनण्यास प्राधान्य देतील. मात्र बिंदूसारचा जेष्ठ पुत्र सुशीम हा अशोकचा दुस्वास करण्यात आघाडीवर होता. सुशीमने अशोकाला व्यस्त ठेवण्यासाठी तक्षशिला मोहिमेवर पाठविण्यास सांगितले. मात्र त्याचा उलट परिणाम झाला अशोक या मोहिमेवर येत आहे ही बातमी तेथे पोहचताच उठाव शमला गेला आणि अशोकची किती अजून वाढतच गेली.

पूर्वाआयुष्यात अशोक ब्राम्हण धर्मानुयायी होता. क्षत्रिय राजाला साजेसे त्याचे आयुष्य होते. त्याला अनेक शिष्या होत्या. त्याने वारसाने मिळविलेल्या साम्राज्याचा भरपूर उपभोग घेतात. उत्सवामध्ये तो रमत असे. मेजवाण्या, मैफली, नाचगाणे, शिकार यांचा पुरेपुर आस्वाद त्याने घेतला. बिंदूसारच्या मृत्यूनंतर जेष्ठ सुशीम याने गादी वळकावली. तेव्हा अशोकाने त्याचे बंड मोडून काढले. त्यासाठी त्याला चार वर्षे लागली. स्वतः बिंदूसारची इच्छा अशोकानेच गादीचा वारस व्हावे अशी होती. कारण तक्षशिलेतील बंड मोडून अशोकाने आपल्या कर्तव्यगारी वडिलांना दाखवली होती. पण अशोक राज्याभिषेक करून गादीवर आला तेव्हा त्यास 'बंड अशोक' अर्थात 'क्रूर अशोक' असा उल्लेख बौध्द वाडःमयात आढळतो. कारण अशोकाने आपल्या भावांच्या कतली करून गादी मिळवली होती. तो निर्दयी होता, वाईट वर्तन होते, असे सांगितले गेले. कलिंग युध्दानंतर मात्र तो पूर्ण बदललेला दिसतो.

• कलिंग युध्द -

'कलिंग युध्द' हा जगाच्या इतिहासातील एक क्रांतीकारक घटना समजली, जाते या युध्दामुळेच अशोकाच्या विचारात आणि आचारात क्रांतिकारक बदल घडून आले. बंगालच्या उपसागरापासून ते पश्चिमेला हिंदकुशपर्यंत आणि दक्षिणेस तामिळ राज्यापर्यंत अशोक राज्याचा साम्राज्यविस्तार पसरलेला होता. गोदावरी आणि महानदी यांच्या दरम्यान कलिंग नावाचे एक स्वतंत्र राज्य होते. तेथील लोक अत्यंत पराक्रमी आणि स्वातंत्र्य प्रेमी होते. तेथे इतर राज्याचा शिरकाव झालेला नव्हता. कलिंग राज्य अत्यंत सुपीक आणि समृद्ध होते. असे राज्य आपल्या साम्राज्यात यावे अशी अशोकाची महत्वाकांशा होती. त्यामुळे त्याने कलिंगावर स्वारी करण्याची जय्यत तयारी केली. इ.स.पूर्व २६१ मध्ये प्रचंड तयारी निशी अशोकाने कलिंगावर स्वारी केली. मेगास्थेनीसने दिलेल्या माहितीवरून कलिंग राज्यात ८०,००० पायदळ आणि १०,००० घोडेस्वार जय्यत तयार होते. मात्र त्यावेळी अशोकाकडे प्रचंड सैनिकी शक्ती होती.

• सैनिकी शक्ती -

सम्राट अशोकांचे सैन्य सामर्थ्य फार अफाट होते. जर या सम्राट अशोकांनी आपला



साम्राज्य विस्तार वाढविण्याचे ठरविले असते तर, पृथ्वीतलावरील एकमेव एक देश जिंकून आपल्या अफाट साम्राज्यास जोडत गेले असते. सम्राट अशोकाचे गुप्तहेर खाते प्रभावी होते. त्यामध्ये महिला गुप्तहेर सुध्दा होत्या.

- 1) पायदळ - ६,००,०००/- (सहा लाख)
- 2) घोडेस्वार सैनिक - ३०,०००/- (तीस हजार)
- 3) हत्ती दल - ९,०००/- (नऊ हजार)
- 4) युध्द नौका - २,०००/- (दोन हजार)
- 5) रथ सैनिक - २०,०००/- (वीस हजार)

संपूर्ण आशिया खंडात दबदबा निर्माण व्हावा एवढे प्रचंड सैनिकी सामर्थ्य सम्राट अशोकांचे होते. अशोकाने आपल्या १३ व्या शिलालेखात कलिंग युध्दाची भयानकता वर्णन केली आहे. या युध्दात दोन्ही बाजूंची जीवित व वितहानी मोठ्या प्रमाणावर झाली. दीड लाख माणसे बेपत्ता झाली. एक लाख सैनिक मारले गेले आणि त्याहून जास्त सैनिक जखमी झाले. याशिवाय दुष्परिणामातून निर्माण होणाऱ्या रोगराई व दुष्काळ यामुळे कितीतरी लोक मृत्यूमुखी पडले.

एवढ्या प्रचंड हानीतून अशोकाला कलिंग राज्याची प्राप्ती झाली. या कलिंग विजयामुळे मौर्य साम्राज्य हिंदुकुश ते बंगालचा उपसागर व हिमालय ते म्हैसूरपर्यंत विस्तारले. अगदी दक्षिणेकडील चौल, पांडव, केशलपुत्र, सत्यपुत्र, ताम्रपर्णी (श्रीलंका) येथील राजांना मंत्री संबधाने मौर्य साम्राज्याच्या प्रभावाखाली आणले होते. या युध्दाचे महत्त्वाचे वैशिष्ट्य म्हणजे, या युध्दात सम्राट अशोक जातीने युध्द मैदानात हजर होते. त्यांच्या आयुष्यातील जातीने हजर राहून लढण्याचे हे पहिले आणि शेवटचे युध्द होते. भारताच्या प्राचीन इतिहासातील हे एक अत्यंत 'रकरंजित युध्द' म्हणून ओळखले जाते.

• कलिंग युध्दानंतरची दाहकता -

अशोकाने कलिंगचे युध्द जिंकले खरे, पण ज्यावेळी जिंकलेल्या रणांगणाची व शहरांची पाहणी करताना त्यांचे मन उदास झाले. सर्वत्र प्रेताचे ढीग, सडण्याची दुर्गंधी, जळलेली शेती, घरेव गालगता हे पाहून अशोकचे मन हेलावून गेले. हे पाहण्यासाठी का हे युध्द मी जिंकले व हा विजय नाही तर पराजय आहे. असे म्हणून स्वतःला तो प्रचंड दोष देऊ लागला. कलिंगच्या युध्दाचा अशोकाच्या विचारावर व जीवनक्रमावर दुरगामी परिणाम झाला. तो दुःखी झाला. केलेल्या कृत्याचा त्याला पश्चाताप झाला. पश्चातापदग्ध अशोकाने पुन्हा युध्द न करण्याचा निश्चय केला. या युध्दानंतर कोणत्याही प्रकारचे दुःख त्याला सहन होईनासे झाले. त्यानंतर मनुष्य आणि इतर प्राणी किंवा वनस्पतीचीही केलेली हिंसा त्याला आवडत नसे. अहिंसेच्या सिध्दांताने तो विलक्षण प्रभावित झाला. या युध्दानंतर लवकरच अशोकाने बौध्द धर्माची दिक्षा घेतली.

• अशोकाचे धर्म परिवर्तन -

अशोकाने कलिंग देशावर स्वारी करून जरी विजय संपादन केला असला, तरी त्यास आनंदात वजी पश्चाताप अधिक झाला. या युध्दात लाखो सैनिक मारले गेले. युध्दानंतर उद्भवलेल्या रोगराई व

दुष्काळाने लाखो कुटुंबांची वाताहत उडाली. एकेकाळी तिसरगे सौंदर्याने तटलेला तो प्रदेश युध्दामुळे उजाड झालेला त्याला दिसला. हे सर्व पाहून अशोकाच्या मनावर खोल परिणाम झाला. आपल्या मनातील पश्चात्ताप त्याने कलिंगच्या शिलालेखातून व्यक्त केला.

आपण आपल्या स्वार्थासाठी सर्वांची दुर्दशा केली, त्याचे त्याला अती दुःख झाले. त्याने यापुढे युध्द सन्यास जाहीर केला. आक्रमणाचा काळ समाप्त झाला. शांतता, अहिंसा, समाजोन्नती, धर्मप्रसार याचे नवे युग सुरु झाले. जग युध्दाने नव्हे तर प्रेमाने जिंकण्याचे अशोकाने ठरविले. यापुढे अहिंसेचा, दयेचा धर्म सर्वत्र विकसित करावा हेच त्याने आपले जीवित कार्य ठरविले. अशा अवस्थेत असतानाच त्याला बौध्द भिक्षू उपगुप्त यांच्याशी भेट झाली. अहिंसा प्रधान शांततावादी बौध्द धर्माकडे अशोक आकर्षित झाला.

• कलिंग युध्दाची परिणती -

- कलिंग युध्दानंतरच प्राचीन भारताच्या इतिहासात नवीन पर्वाला प्रारंभ झाला.
- शांती व सद्भावनेचे युग सुरु झाले
- अहिंसेच्या नितीचा अवलंब केला गेला.
- राज्यात सामाजिक समता, धार्मिक प्रचार आणि शांतता प्रस्थापित झाली.
- राजा किंवा सम्राट यांची साम्राज्य तृष्णा नाहीशी होऊन जीवनाकडे पाहण्याचा मानवतावादी दृष्टीकोन स्विकारला गेला.
- समाजाबद्दल तात्विक व नैतिक अधिष्ठान प्राप्त झाले.

• बौध्द धर्माचा स्विकार व प्रसार -

कलिंगचे युध्द ही घटना अशोकाच्या आयुष्यात मुलभूत बदल घडवून आणणारी ठरली. कलिंग युध्दानंतर मोठ्या प्रमाणावर झालेल्या नरसंहाराच्या पापाचे क्षालन करण्यासाठी तो अहिंसावादी व भूतदयावादी बौध्द धर्माकडे वळला. त्याचे वर्णन 'महावंश' चा बौध्द धर्मशंथात केले आहे. त्याप्रमाणे एका सात वर्षांच्या 'निग्रोध' या बाल भिक्षुकडून अशोकाने बौध्द धर्माची दीक्षा घेतली. त्यानंतर तिसऱ्या बौध्द धर्म परिषदेचे अध्यक्ष स्थान भूषविलेल्या मोगलीपुत्र तिस्स या श्रेष्ठ बौध्द भिक्षुशी त्याचा संपर्क झाला आणि बौध्द धर्माकडे तो आकर्षित झाला. बौध्द धर्म स्विकारल्यानंतर बौध्द धर्म प्रसारासाठी जोरदार मोहिमा उघडल्या.

त्याने स्वतः बौध्द धर्माच्या पवित्र स्थानांना भेटी दिल्या त्याप्रमाणे त्याने आपला पुत्र महेन्द्र व कन्या संघमित्रा, कनिष्ठ बंधू तिष्य त्याची कन्या महाराणी कारुवकी इत्यादी परिवारातील सर्वांनी बौध्द धर्माची दीक्षा घेतली. त्यानंतर त्यांना बौध्द धर्माचा प्रसार करण्यासाठी देशोदेशी पाठवले. अशोकाची संघाशी निकटचे संबंध प्रस्थापित करून संघ व्यवस्थितपणे कार्यरत राहण्यासाठी संघाच्या नियमांचे पालन न करणार्या भिक्षुंना संघातून हाकलून देण्याचे सक्त आदेश दिले. त्याचप्रमाणे अनेक ठिकाणी बौध्द स्तूप व विहार बांधले. या सर्वांची माहिती अशोकाने आपल्या 13 व्या शिलालेखात दिली आहे.

भ्रातृ येथील लेखात 'बुध्दम सरणं गच्छामि, धम्मम सरणं गच्छामि, संघम सरणं गच्छामि'



असा स्वतःसंबंधी घोष केला आहे. अशोकाने आपल्या धर्माची तत्वे आणि त्यांचे प्रसार मोठ्या उत्साहाने प्रतिपादन केले. याचे महत्त्वाचे कारण म्हणजे कलिंग युद्धातील हानीमुळे तो पश्चात्तापग्रस्त झाला होता. लोकांचे सुख, संरक्षण, निर्दोष आणि प्रशासन धर्मनियमांनी बांधले गेले पाहिजे अशी त्याची भावना होती. लोकांपती राजाची भूमिका पित्याची आहे. म्हणून तो म्हणतो सर्व लोक माझी मुले आहेत, माझ्या मुलांसाठी या लोकांचे व परलोकांचे जे मला करावेसे वाटते ते मी माझ्या लोकांसाठी करू इच्छितो. प्रजेचे कल्याण हा अशोकाचा ध्यास होता. अशोकाचा धर्म सर्व धर्मांचे सार होते. तो विश्वकर्म मानणारा होता. सर्वोत्तम धार्मिक वास्तूत समान वागणूक देणारा धर्म सहिष्णु वृत्तीचा राजा म्हणे 'अशोकच' होय

• समारोप -

चंद्रगुप्ताने स्थापन केलेल्या मौर्य साम्राज्याच्या लोकप्रियतेचा कळस सम्राट अशोकाच्या कारकिर्दीत गाठला. हिंदकुश पर्वतापासून आसामपर्यंत आणि काश्मिरपासून तुंगभद्रेपर्यंत प्रचंड साम्राज्यविस्तार केला नव्हता तो आक्रमक युद्धे करणारा रक्तपिपासू सम्राट नव्हता. तर अशोक सहिष्णु धर्मवृत्तीने जनमाणसात अदृढ स्थान निर्माण करणारा सम्राट होता. 'देवनाम प्रिय प्रियदर्शी' राजा होता. सहिष्णूला, जेष्ठाना आदर, पाणीमात्रावर दया इत्यादी मानवतावादी तत्वावर आधारित अशोकांचा धर्म होता. एका अर्थाने तो विश्वकर्म बतला होता. त्याने शांतता प्रस्थापित केल्यामुळे साम्राज्यात प्रगती व विकास झाल्याचे दिसून येते.

सम्राट अशोक स्वतः आपल्या व्यक्तिगत जीवनात धर्माचे काटकोरपणे पालन करणारे होते. त्यांनी पूर्वीच्या विलासी, वैभवशाली, राजेशाही जीवनाचा कलिंग युद्धानंतर त्याग केला. सर्व सामान्य माणसाप्रमाणे आपले जीवन व्यतीत करू लागले. या त्याच्या आदर्शवादी वागणुकीच्या जनमाणसावर फार मोठा प्रभाव पडला लढायांनी प्रदेश जिंकून मोठा साम्राज्याधिपती होण्यापेक्षा लोकांची मने जिंकून त्यांच्या हृदयात स्थान मिळवून हृदयसम्राट होणे जास्त महत्त्वाचे असे अशोकाला वाटत होते.

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एज्युकेशनल पब्लिशर्स औरंगाबाद प्रथमावृत्ती २०१५ पृ.१९९

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Certificate of publication for the article titled:

**CROP DIVERSIFICATION REGIONS IN KOLHAPUR
DISTRICT OF MAHARASHTRA**

Authored by
Mr. B. G. Patil

Research Student, Shivaji University Kolhapur.

Volume No. 26 No. 2(VII) : 2020 - 2021

in

KALĀ : Journal of Indian Art History Congress



Editor:

Kala Journal



उच्च शिक्षण विभाग
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CROP DIVERSIFICATION REGIONS IN KOLHAPUR DISTRICT OF MAHARASHTRA

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Abstract:

Agriculture is a prime economic activity of peoples in Kolhapur district. The concept of region is significant in study of agricultural geography. Agricultural regionalization provides a sound footing and explanation of agricultural practices in an area. Crop diversification is an important method of agricultural regionalization and it is useful for analysis of agricultural practices and planning at micro level such as in Kolhapur district. In the present research paper an attempt has made to delineate crop diversification regions in Kolhapur district of Maharashtra by applying Gibbs and Martin's index of crop diversification. Different crop diversification regions are the results of difference in soil properties, availability of irrigation facilities and farmer's changing trend towards taking different crops in a season from same piece of field.

Keywords: Region, Agricultural Regionalization, Crop Diversification.

Introduction:

The concept of region developed in the 18th century is still a basic notion in geography. Classically, 'region is a differential segment of the earth surface' (Whittlesy, 1929) or an area having homogeneity in physical and cultural characteristics. As this phrasing suggest, the study of regions was for long time closely identified with a definition of geography as the study of areal differentiation. The delineation of crop diversification regions help in understanding the attributes of agriculture of the given region and explains the decision making process of the farmers. An in-depth understanding of such regions also helps in generalization and the formulation of sound strategies for agricultural planning and development. Diversification in cropping pattern means a variety of crops cultivation on the arable land. The study of crop diversification is of vital important in judging the competition amongst crops for area, scope for rotation in order to maintenance of fertility of soil which ultimately affects agricultural productivity. Crop diversification implies obtaining of the maximum number of crops from the soil. The risk due to natural hazards could be reduced by adopting crops diversification. Crop diversification may refer to the competition that exists among crops in a region. (K. Neeraj and B. Krishna Reddy and Y.V. Ramaniiah 2004).

Study Area:

Kolhapur district is located between 15° 43' and 17° 17' North latitude and 73° 40' and 74° 42' East longitude of southern Maharashtra (Census of India, 1991), (Fig. 2.1). The Sangli district lies to the north, the Belgaum district of Karnataka State is to the east and south, Ratnangiri and Sindhudurg districts of Maharashtra are to the West. The region receives an average rainfall of 1900 mm. The main rivers of Kolhapur district are the Krishna, the Warana, the Panchanganga, the Dudhganga, the Vedganga and the Hiranyakashi. The total numbers of villages are 1196 and towns are 18 (District Socio-Economic Review, 2011).

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Moderate div
Low crop div

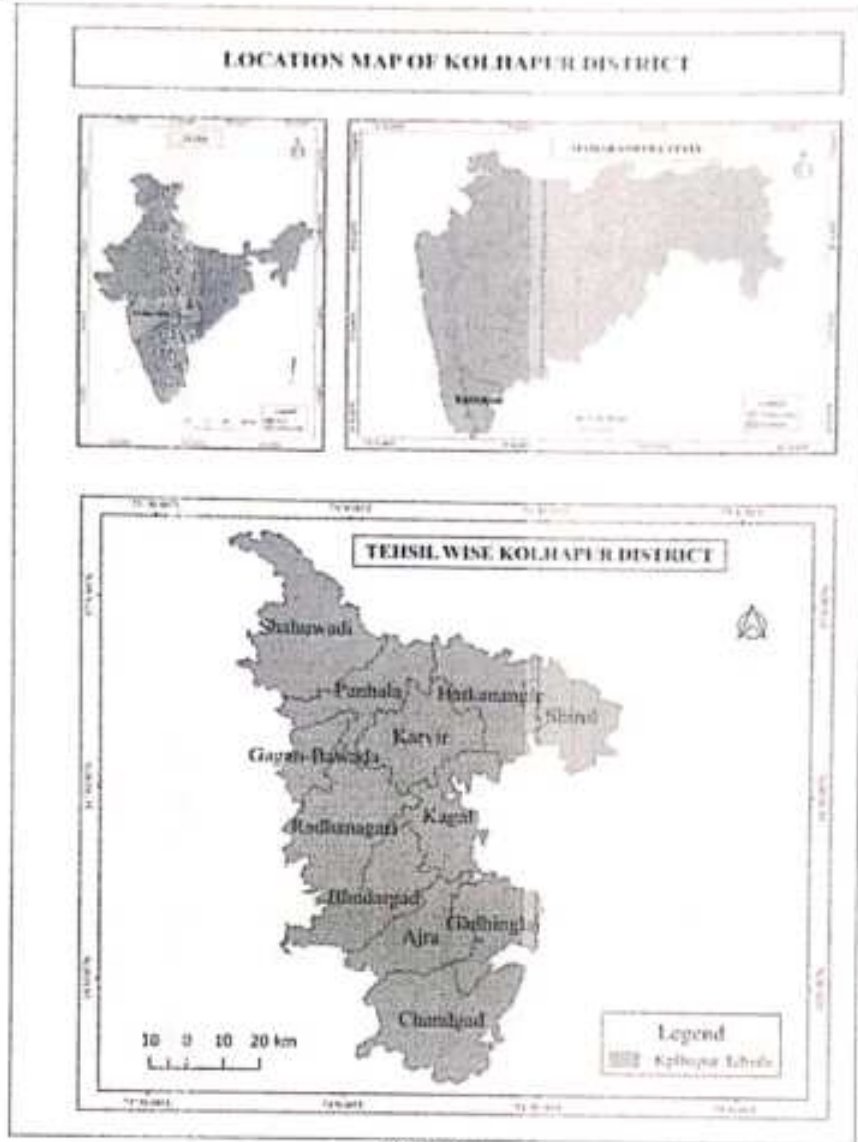


Fig. No.1

Objective:

To delineate and analyze the crop diversification regions in Kolhapur district.

Data Base and Methodology:

The present work is based on secondary data. The data related to cropping pattern is collected from District Socio-Economic Abstracts of Kolhapur district. Crop diversification is a number of crops cultivated in a farm in a particular season. The study of crop diversification done by a number geographers and economist and they were developed different techniques. In the present study, Gibb's and Martin's (1962) crop diversification Index are used. The formula used for calculation for the crop diversification index is as below:

$$\text{Index of crop diversification} = 1 - \frac{\sum X^2}{(\sum X)^2}$$

Where,

X = is the per cent of the total cropped area occupied by each crop.

The calculated data has classified into three categories such as high, moderate, and low diversification regions. These zones are as below:

- i. High diversification (above 0.80 %)



- i. Moderate diversification (0.70- 0.80 %)
- iii. Low crop diversification (Below 0.70 %)

Crop Diversification Analysis

The study of crop diversification is an important aspect in agricultural geography. Crop diversification index is useful for measuring the degree of crop diversification in an area. This method has an advantage over the other methods in the sense that the hectare area of crops need not to be reduced to percentages and the magnitude of diversification is in direct proportion, hence for the present study of crop diversification analysis Gibbs and Martin's index has been applied.

High Diversification Region (above 0.80 %)

In 1990-91, it is found that eight tehsils have high diversification of crops. High diversification region covered 74.61 per cent (344862 ha) area to total cropped area in Kolhapur District (Table No.1). The tehsils having high diversification of crops are Radhanagari, Gadhinglaj, Hatkangale, Kagal, Panhala, Karvir, Ajara, and Chandgad tehsils (Fig. No.2). During the 2018-19 the high crop diversification has been absent in the Kolhapur district.

Table No.1 Crop Diversification of Kolhapur District

Type of Diversification	Index Value	Number of Tehsil		Area in Hectares		Area in %	
		1990-91	2018-19	1990-91	2018-19	1990-91	2018-19
High	> 0.80	8	0	344862	0	74.61	0.00
Moderate	0.80 to 0.70	4	7	117369	249045	25.39	55.70
Low	< 0.70	0	5	0	198057	0.00	44.30
Total		56	58	462231	447102	100.00	100.00

Source: Govt. of Maharashtra, Socio-economic Abstract 1990-91 and 2018-19

Moderate Diversification Region (0.70 to 0.80 %)

The year 1990-91 has been reported that there are four tehsils having moderate diversification of crops and this region covered 25.39 per cent (117369 ha) area to the total cropped area (Table No.1). According to Fig. No.2 moderate diversification in the Shahuwadi, Shirol, Gaganbavada and Bhudargad tehsils of Kolhapur district. During the 2018-19 the moderate crop diversification has been increased and it is observed in seven tehsils of the study area (Fig. No.2). The area under this category is 55.70 per cent (249045 ha) to the total cropped area in the study region (Table No.1). The moderate diversification region is Panhala, Gaganbawada, Kagal, Ajara, Gadhinglaj Bhudargad and Chandgad tehsil.

Low Diversification Region (Below 0.70 %)

In 1990-91, it is observed that absence of low diversification category. In 2018-19 shows five tehsils are Shahuwadi, Radhanagari, Karvir, Hatkangale and Shirol experienced low diversification of crops. This category of crop diversification occupied 44.30 per cent (198057 ha) area to the total cropped area in the Kolhapur. The characteristic of this in Kolhapur District shows the mindset of farmers of Kolhapur District to take traditional agricultural crops to meet their domestic needs from the farmland in the crop season.

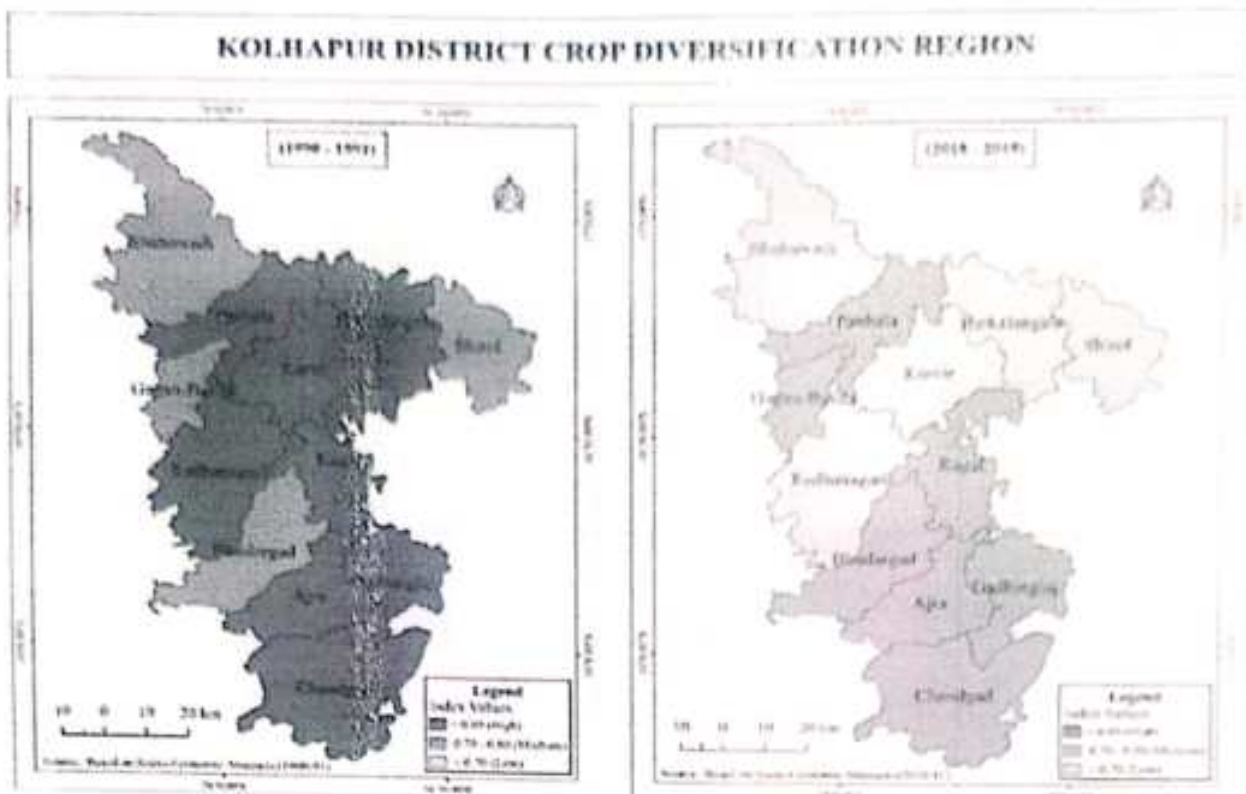


Fig. 5.13

Conclusion

Gibb's and Martin's index is used in order to delineate crop diversification regions in the study area. High diversification of crops is observed in 8 tehsils in 1990-91. Moderate diversification of crops is observed in 4 tehsils in 1990-91 and in 7 tehsils in 2018-19. Low diversification of crops is observed in 5 tehsils in 2018-19. It is observed that moderate and low diversification of crops has increased while high diversification of crops has decreased in the study area during the period of investigation. Due to the increasing demand for varied crops, high diversification of crops in Kolhapur district.

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AKSHAR WANGMAY
ISSN-2279-4929

ISSN- 2279-4929

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The Status of Higher Education in India

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Abstract

India at independence adopted a socially oriented strategy of development in all spheres of activity including education. The access to higher education was essentially through public institutions. India is emerging as a free democratic experiment in the future. Although it is free higher education is very important for the country's growth. Total enrollment in higher education has been estimated to be 20.1 million with 11.4 million fees and 11.5 million books. Female constitute 40% of the total enrollment. Gross Enrollment Rate (GER) in Higher education in India is 27.1 which is calculated for 15.55 crore of age group (18 to 24) with population of 29.3 crore for female 14.177 Cro. Scheduled Caste is 21.4 and for Scheduled Tribes it is 14.7 as compared to the average GER of 17.7. Higher education in India has remained very inequitable in the last several decades after independence as it is not equally accessible to all.

In this research we have demonstrated the need to increase the higher education level, number of Universities and number of Research Growth of Indian Expenditure and type of universities as well as measures for enhancing higher education.

Keywords: India higher education, Number Growth, Universities, etc.

Introduction

The financial condition of any country depends on the educational status of that country. The country which is academically strong also becomes financially prosperous. To bring the economically backward country to development, there is a special need for interest in the education sector. In the pre-independence era, when India's territories were in the hands of British, there was not much favorable environment in the country's economic situation. But at the pre-independence era, we fell short. In India today, the concept of education for all has not been successful as 20% of you find out the reason for it. It can be traced to the beginning of modern education beginning in India during the British period more than 150 years ago. According to the resolution of March 1917, and according to the declaration made in June 1954, since the beginning of this education, the reaction has continued till now.

There has been considerable improvement in the Higher Education scenario of India in both quantitative and qualitative terms. Higher Education in India is seen as one of the ways to spread social mobility. However, the system has many issues of concern at present like financing and management including access, equity and relevance, coordination of programmes by laying importance on health consciousness, values, ethics and quality of higher education together with assessment of institutions and their accreditation. The main reason why the 'India for all education' has not been successful and the situation arising out of it are all issues and higher education status is the paper.

Concept of Education

Education is difficult to define because the concept entails varied aspects of knowledge, which can be passed on in various forms, including oral, written or behavioral. It also includes various forms of passing on information. However, education has been defined as, "training and instruction designed to give knowledge and develop skills. Education is the process of facilitating learning, or the acquisition of knowledge, skills, values, beliefs, and habits. Educational methods include storytelling, discussion, teaching, training, and directed research.

Research Problem

There are many big questions before the Indian economy. In this, Higher Education is a very important question. It is very important to provide higher education to solve the problems of poverty and unemployment. Elimination of poverty is impossible because of higher education development. Without education development is impossible.

Objective of Study

- 1) To Study the concepts of higher education in India.
- 2) To Study of higher education in India by Response of Universities.
- 3) To Study the number of major Universities in last five years.
- 4) To Study the Last year Students Enrollment.
- 5) To Study the State of Education in India.

Significance of Study



The current study is dependent on the condition of higher education in India. As a result of this study, there is a close relationship between higher education and Literacy, as well as help in understanding the importance of higher education for human development and poverty alleviation.

Research Methodology:

This research is based on secondary content and analyzed by compiling the necessary statistical instruments, financial magazines, reports, websites and analyzing it.

Growth of Higher Education in India:

The higher education system in India includes Universities established by act of Parliament or of a State Legislature, Deemed Universities, Institutes of National Importance and Institutions established by State Legislative Act and colleges affiliated with the University. Universities in India are recognized by the University Grants Commission, which draws its power from the University Grants Commission Act, 1956. In addition, 15 Professional Councils are established, controlling different aspects of accreditation and coordination. Universities and its constituent colleges are the main institutes of higher education in India.

Number of Institutions

University:

After the independence India has rapidly growth rate of higher education. During 2019-20, 1043 Universities listed on AISHE portal were expected to upload the data. The type-wise details of the 1043 Universities are given below. Out of them 993 Universities uploaded the data during 2019-20 and its arrive at better educational indicators. 26 Universities which had uploaded the data either of the last two years but not during 2019-20, have been pooled. Following table shows the Number of Universities and Number of Response.

Table No. 1
Response of Universities during 2019-20

Sr.No.	Type of University	Number of Universities	Number of Response
1	Central University	48	46
2	Central Open University	1	1
3	Institution of National Importance	135	133
4	State Public University	386	379
5	Institution Under State Legislative Act	5	5
6	State Open University	14	14
7	State Private University	327	315
8	State Private Open University	1	1
9	Deemed University- Government	36	36
10	Deemed University- Government Aided	10	9
	Deemed University- Private	80	80
	Grand Total	1043	1019

Source: Including 26 universities which have uploaded data for AISHE 2017-18 to 2018-19.

Above table shows the highest Number of Universities is State Public University (386). Second highest Number of Universities is State Private University and Institution of National Importance respectively 327 and 135. The Lowest Number of Universities is Central Open University and State Private Open University (1).

Among 1043 Universities, 408 Universities are privately managed and 420 Universities are located in rural area. 17 Universities are exclusively for women with 3 in Rajasthan, in Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, 1 each in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Delhi, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Uttarakhand and West Bengal.

Growth in Number of Higher Educational Institutions:

The number of universities and similar institutions listed on AISHE portal has increased from 799 in 2015-16 to 1043 in 2019-20 by almost 30.5% as shown in figure 40. Here as, the number of colleges has



Table No. 1
Number of Higher Educational Institutions in Karnataka

Sl. No.	Name of Institution	Year				
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1	Government					
2	Private					
3	Total					

Table No. 2
Number of Higher Educational Institutions in Karnataka

The number of institutions in Karnataka has increased from 10,000 in 2014 to 12,000 in 2018. This increase is due to the growth of private institutions. The government institutions have also shown a steady increase in their numbers. The total number of institutions in Karnataka has increased by 20% over the period of five years.

Sl. No.	Name of Institution	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
		Govt	Private	Govt	Private	Govt	Private	Govt	Private	Govt	Private
1	Government										
2	Private										
3	Total										

Table No. 3
Number of Higher Educational Institutions in Karnataka

The number of institutions in Karnataka has increased from 10,000 in 2014 to 12,000 in 2018. This increase is due to the growth of private institutions. The government institutions have also shown a steady increase in their numbers. The total number of institutions in Karnataka has increased by 20% over the period of five years.



challenges in higher education but to tackle these challenges and to boost higher education is utmost. To reach and achieve the future requirements there is an urgent need to relook at the financial resources. Access and Equity, Quality Standards, Relevance, infrastructure and at the end the responsiveness.

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Dr. M. K. Konde



JUNI KHYAT
जूनी ख्यात



Impact Factor: 6.625

ISSN 2278-4632

UGC CARE group I Journal

VOL-X ISSUE-V NO. III MAY 2020

WWW.junikhyat.com

Email: editor.junikhyat.com





THE STUDY OF ANTYODAYA ANNA YOJANA IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

India, which dreams of the superpower, has many questions front of it. There is a serious question of poverty and hunger. A national sample survey exercise points towards the fact that about 5 percent of the total population in the country sleep without two square meals a day. As a solution to this, India established the Antyodaya Annas Yojana on 25th December 2000, to supply food grains through public distribution system. According to the figures of 2011 in India 236.9 lakh of families and 939.94 lakh of people come under the Antyodaya Anna Yojana. From the time of planning, various measures and schemes have been taken to solve the problem of food shortages and hunger. The Antyodaya Anna Yojana is important in this regard. But even today, the Indian government has not been successful in reducing hunger. This research paper has studied how the Antyodaya Anna Yojana is implemented in India, how the beneficiaries are selected and the states-wise estimated numbers of AAY families and AAY ration cards.

Keywords – hunger, poverty, India, poor, beneficiaries, food grains, Antyodaya Anna Yojana, supply

Introduction
India is well known nation of agriculture. Though it becomes an exporter of foodgrains, the issue of hunger in the country is one of the matters of concern to the policy maker. As per the global hunger index of 2018, India is at 103th position with 31.1 points in 119 countries. The government is working on providing foodgrains to the BPL people, through the public distribution system. This is a very important scheme implemented by the government to reduce poverty. The government has implemented many schemes for eradicating poverty. Antyodaya Anna Yojana is one of the important



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poverty alleviation programs in India, which has been launched by the honorable prime minister of India on 25th December, 2000. This scheme reflects the commitment of the government of India to ensure food security for all citizens of a country. The basic aim of this program is, to create a hunger-free India in the next five years and improve the public distribution system to survive the poorest of the poor in rural and urban areas. Antyodaya Anna Yojana has been conceived. It is estimated that 5 percent of the population is unable to get two square meals a day on a sustained basis throughout that year. Their purchasing power is too low that they were unable to buy food grains even at BPL rates. Out of the total population, 5 percent population constitutes the target group of AAY.

Research Problem

India faces many problems. The problem of hunger is important in that. Over the past several years, various study groups have been appointed to solve the problem of poverty. Public distribution system is very important in the implementation of many schemes to solve the problem of poverty and hunger. Even so many people in India still do not get two times meals because of poverty.

Objective of Study

1. To study Antyodaya Anna Yojan in India.
2. To study working of Antyodaya Anna Yojan in India.
3. To study States-wise estimated numbers of AAY families in India.
4. To study States-wise AAY ration cards in India.
5. To study Eligibility for Antyodaya Anna Yojana.

Importance of Study

Due to poverty some people in India still do not get two meals a day. The Antyodaya anna yojana was started to provide food grains to these poor people. Through this scheme food grains are provided to the poorest of the poor people. The Antyodaya anna yojana has helped many people. Therefore, it is important to study this plan.

Research Methodology

This research is based on secondary sources. The secondary data has been collected from various references the necessary statistical instruments, financial magazines, reports, websites and analyzing it.



Working of Antyodaya Anna Yojana

From above all schemes, the important scheme is Antyodaya Anna Yojana. Through this scheme, it has become possible to provide grains to those who are needy and poor. So far, As Indian poverty is concerned that, it is important to study AAY scheme.

Eligibility for Antyodaya Anna Yojana

While implementing any scheme, the government applies some rules and regulations. Under these terms and conditions, the beneficiary gets the benefit of the government scheme. Antyodaya Anna Yojana is an important scheme implemented for the poor. The government is providing food grains through economically weaker sections of the Antyodaya Anna Yojana. The government has set the following eligibility to avail the benefits of Antyodaya Anna Yojana. -

1. Family members falling under below poverty line can apply for this scheme.
2. Annual incomes below Rs.15000 families are eligible.
3. Disabled person can apply for this scheme.
4. Widows and senior citizen who heading a family can apply.
5. Tribal families in the rural and mountain areas eligible for this scheme.

Beneficiaries of Antyodaya Anna Yojana are selection

Under the terms and conditions of selection of beneficiaries to avail the benefits of Antyodaya Anna Yojana. This rule or Criteria can be seen differently for rural and urban areas as shown below.

Rural Areas of Beneficiaries

Since, India is an agrarian country, 66.46 percent out of the total population live in rural areas. In rural areas employment opportunities are less available, hence hidden unemployment in agriculture is widely seen. Therefore, poverty is seen in large numbers in rural areas. To avail the benefit of the Antyodaya Anna Yojana, be eligible as follows.

1. Those families getting an annual income up to Rs.15000 are eligible for Antyodaya Anna Yojana.
2. Old age pensioners.
3. Small and marginal farmers.

4. Landless agricultural laborers.
5. Physically handicapped person.
6. Destitute widows.
7. Rural artisans or craftsmen such as potters, weavers, blacksmiths, carpenters and slum dwellers.

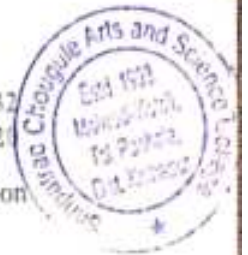
Urban Areas of Beneficiaries

Due to the decrease in employment rates in the village, people have been migrating to large number of villages. There is a serious question about the living, food and pollution of these migrants. Since, all the people in the city are not employed, poverty is also seen in large numbers in the city. The government is providing food to some economically weaker sections through the Antyodaya Anna Yojna. The eligibility given below is to avail the benefits of this scheme.

1. Family annual income below Rs.15000 will get benefit under this scheme.
2. People living in slums.
3. Daily wager such as rickshaw-pullers are one of the beneficiaries under AAY.
4. Porters are eligible for AAY scheme.
5. Fruit and flowers sellers on pavements.
6. Domestic servants will get benefit of AAY.
7. Construction workers can apply for this benefits,
8. Households headed by widows or disabled person or person aged 60 years or more with no assured means of subsistence or societal support will get benefit of AAY.
9. Snake charmers, rag pickers, cobblers are also get benefit under this.

Procedure or criteria for selection of beneficiary in Antyoday Anna Yojana

Without a fresh survey to ascertain the beneficiaries of Antyodaya Anna Yojna, "IRDP 1997-98 survey" by rural development department in rural areas government has taken into consideration the BPL family's survey of "Golden Jubilee urban employment scheme" by urban development department in urban area. The central government has divided 10,01,700 households into the rural and urban areas of the state considering the number of BPL families in the district wise rural and urban areas, the number of Antyodaya Anna family in the rural and urban areas of the respective district has also



been decided. Under the Antyodaya Anna Yojana, the procedure or criteria for selection of beneficiary in Antyoday Anna Yojana as followed.

To get BPL families list

The list of BPL families has been taken into consideration by the rural development and urban development department to determine the beneficiaries of the Antyodaya Anna Yojana. Provide a literary copy of the village wise and city wise lists to the respective upper district collectors by the officers present in the district.

Check the number of families

After the district level list is available, the numbers of bellow poverty line families are checked.

Expansion of Antyodaya Anna Yojna

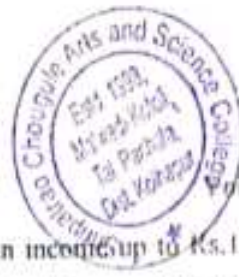
The objective of the scheme is to ensure food security to the poorest of the poor. The scale of issue that was initially 25 kg per family per month has been increased to 35 kg per family per month with effect from 1st April, 2002. Initially, 1 Kg for each card 3 rupees had to be paid for it, but started to give grains of 2 rupees. The status is required to bear the distribution cost, including margin to dealers and retails as well as the transportation cost. Thus, the entire food subsidy is being passed on to the consumer under the schemes.

The First Expansion of AAY

The AAY Scheme has been expanded in 2003-2004 by adding another 50 lakh households from amongst the BPL families headed by widows or terminally ill persons or disabled or persons aged 60 years or more with no assured means of subsistence or social support. With this increase, 1.5 crore (i.e.23 percent BPL) families have been covered under the AAY.

Second Expansion of AAY

In line with the National Common Minimum Programme (NCMP) of the UPA Government and the announcement made by the Hon'ble finance Minister in the Union Budget 2004-05, the Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) has further been expanded with effect from 1st August, 2004 by another 50 lakh BPL families by including, inter-alia, all households at the risk of hunger. The following criteria will be adopted for identification of additional Antyodaya families.



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1) **Rural area:** A) Families getting an income up to Rs.15, 000 per year. B) Landless agriculture labours, C) Small and marginal farmers. D) Self-Employed rural artisans. E) Old age pensioners and destitute widows, physically handicapped persons etc., who are getting similar person from government (In the case of items (b) to (e) the income limit of per annum will apply).

2) **Urban Area:** A) Families getting an income up to Rs. 15000 per year. B) Generally People living in slum. C) Daily wage-earners like Rickshaw-pullers, porters, fruit and flowers sellers on pavements, domestic servant, construction workers and other similarly place. Households headed by widows or terminally ill persons or disabled persons or persons aged 60 years or more with no assured means of subsistence or social support. With this increase, the number of AAY families have been increased to crore.

Third Expansion of AAY

As announced in the union budget 2005-2006, the AAY has further been expanded to cover another 50 lakh BPL households thus increasing its coverage to 2.5 crore households.(i.e.38 percent of BPL). As 30th April, 2009, 242.75 lakh AAY families have been covered by the status under this scheme.

The scheme seeks to improve the distribution system to create a hunger-free India in the next five years and to provide services to the poor in rural and urban areas. It is for the poor that Antyodaya Anna Yojana has been conserved. It is estimated that 5 percent of people unable to get two square meals a day on a sustained basis throughout the year. Their purchase is so low that why they are not in a position to buy food grains round the year even at BPL rates, 5 crores of people or 1 crore family.

States-wise estimated numbers of AAY families and AAY ration cards

While the public distribution system is focusing on the poor people, under TPDS, it is imperative for states to create and implement flawless systems for the distribution of the poor in a transparent and responsible manner, as well as to identify and distribute the poor. A national sample survey exercise points towards the fact that about 5 percent of the total population in the country sleep without two square meals a day. This section of the population can be called "hungry", the Government of India launched the "Antyodaya Food Scheme" on December 25, 2000 to make TPDS more concentrated and targeted to the population of this class. The state-wise estimated number of AAY families and the

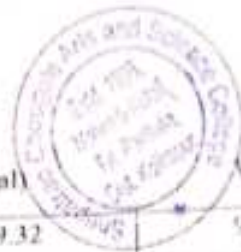


families identified and ration cards issued under AAY by the state are given in following table no.5.

Table No. 1
States-wise Estimated No. of AAY families and AAY families identified & Ration Cards issued (2017)

(Figures in lakh)

Sr. No.	States/ Uts	Accepted No. of AAY families	Identified No. of AAY families	
			AAY families	No. Persons
1	Andhra Pradesh	9.59	9.08	23.52
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.38	0.37	1.47
3	Assam	7.04	7.00	29.9
4	Bihar	25.01	25.01	116.55
5	Chattisgarh	7.19	7.19	20.42
6	Delhi	1.57	1.57	2.90
7	Goa	0.18	0.13	0.50
8	Gujarat	8.13	8.02	42.77
9	Haryana	3.03	2.68	11.35
10	Himachal Pradesh	1.97	1.82	7.67
11	Jammu & Kashmir	2.82	2.36	11.04
12	Jharkhand	9.18	9.17	37.98
13	Karnataka	12.00	10.97	43.91
14	Kerala	5.96	5.96	25.59
15	Madhya Pradesh	15.82	14.32	50.20
16	Maharashtra	25.05	25.05	408.01
17	Manipur	0.64	0.63	1.97
18	Meghalaya	0.70	0.15	0.85
19	Mizoram	0.26	0.26	0.82
20	Nagaland	0.48	0.48	2.11
21	Orissa	12.65	10.48	37.89
22	Punjab	1.79	1.79	7.71



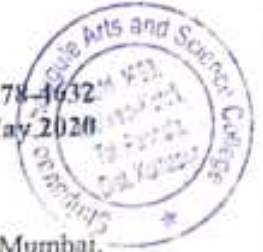
23	Rajasthan	9.32	9.32	37.00
24	Sikkim	0.17	0.17	0.55
25	Tamil Nadu	18.65	17.17	73.27
26	Tripura	1.13	1.11	4.98
27	Uttarakhand	1.91	1.84	7.92
28	Uttar Pradesh	40.95	40.95	162.85
29	West Bengal	19.86	15.86	51.82
30	Pondicherry	0.32	0.25	0.86
31	Andman & Nicobar	0.11	0.04	0.17
32	Chandigarh	0.09	0.00	0.05
33	Dadara & Nagar Haveli	0.07	0.04	0.23
34	Daman & Diu	0.02	0.01	0.04
35	Lakshadweep	0.01	0.01	0.01
36	Telangana	5.99	5.67	4.98
	India	250.00	236.09	939.94

Source: Department of food and Public distribution, India, 2017.

In this table no. 4.5 shows that the highest estimated no. of AAY families and AAY families identified and ration cards issued in Uttar Pradesh i.e. 40.945 lakh. This growth appears to be the same. The minimum estimated no. of AAY families and AAY families identified and ration cards issued in Lakshadweep i.e. It appears to be 0.01.

Conclusion

Poverty and hunger pose important questions for India, the dreamer of the world power. According to data of 2017, 939.94 lakh people and 236.09 families in India are the beneficiaries of Antyodaya Anna Yojana. This is a very serious matter. If you want to be financially enabled in the future, it is important to take effective solution on poverty and hunger. Important of providing foodgrain to more and more people through the Antyodaya Anna Yojana. In a related paper, we have studied how Antyodaya Anna Yojana works, how the beneficiary is selected and the number of ration card holders in India.



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CERTIFICATE

It is hereby certified that your paper entitled "Benzoic Acid Induced Pathological Alterations in Hepatic and Intestinal Cells of Rattus norvegicus" (Manuscript Number - BJMHR- 599)" received for publication in British Journal Of Medical and Health Research, ISSN No 2455-8664. It was published in 2020 volume-7 issue-8.

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Editor in chief

British Journal Of Medical and Health Research(ISSN:2394-2967)

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Benzoic Acid Induced Pathological Alterations In Hepatic and Intestinal Cells of *Rattus norvegicus*

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ABSTRACT

Excess oral administration of Benzoic acid has been reported to have adverse effects on various organs. For present study, we aimed to assess putative hepatic and intestinal alterations if, repeatedly exposed to induced doses of benzoic acid against selected vertebrate animal model. Wistar rats were divided into five experimental groups as control, 30 days, 45 days, 60 days and 75 days respectively. Investigation was carried by were dividing animals into 5 groups. Group 1st is control group, while remaining 4 groups were treated with calculated dose of Benzoic acid (1.8 mg/ml/day or 45mg/25ml/day). Animals from all groups were sacrificed according to CPCSEA guideline. Understanding the paramount importance of liver and intestine the metabolism and as these organs are especially susceptible to toxicological damage. These organs were selected for histopathological investigation. Pathological investigations were interpreted for dependent biomechanics and behavioral changes in the experimental model *Rattus norvegicus*.

Keywords: Benzoic acid, Toxicity, Intestinal cells, Hepatic cells, *Rattus norvegicus*.

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Received 05 July 2020, Accepted 13 August 2020

Please cite this article as: Kamble NA *et al.*, Benzoic Acid Induced Pathological Alterations In Hepatic and Intestinal Cells of *Rattus norvegicus*. British Journal of Medical and Health Research 2020.



INTRODUCTION

Benzoate are derived from Benzoic acid and are more commonly used as food preservatives than the acid and represents increased therapeutic and protective profile, (IPCS, 1993; WHO, 1996 and 1999; BMA, 1998)¹⁻⁴. Benzoic acid as food additives improves flavor, taste, colour, texture, and food value (Kristie Leong, 2009; Center for Drug Evaluation and Research, 2017 and U.S. Food and Drug Administration, 2018). Olmo *et al.*, (2015)⁵⁻⁸ reported benzoic acid and its derivatives as naturally occurring compounds in foods and as additives. Mroz *et al.*, (2000)⁹, documented biochemical effects of calcium benzoate mixed food stuff and related it to dietary buffering capacity, apparent digestibility, retention of nutrients and manure characteristics in intestinal cells and associated glands of experimental model as swine. Kristie Leong, (2009)¹⁰, reported that in some cases Sodium Benzoate through its biochemical derivatives functions as unhealthy food preservative causing adverse effect on morphological features vital cells. However, reports of adverse reactions, intoxications and fatalities have been reported by number of scientists.

Documentation pertaining to the molecular, biochemical, and histological alterations underlying their toxicological potential found missing. Srour, (1989)¹⁰ documented that, Benzoic acid may interfere the biochemical reactions by forming its intermediates and derivatives leading to cause cellular stress. Plitzner *et. al.*, (2006)¹¹ also observed similar kind of biological disturbances because of induced dose of benzoic acid on growth performance and metabolism alterations in fattening pigs. Cong *et. al.*, (2001)¹², biochemically assessed absorption of benzoic acid in segmental regions of the vascular perfused rat small intestine preparation and documented the bioconcentration of induced molecule in the intestinal cells. Birch *et. al.*, (1989)¹³ documented total analysis and screening of chemicals for anaerobic biodegradability against the accumulation of animal body. Bindslev-Jensen, (1998)¹⁴ reported allergenic chemicals and their role in the development of food allergy which cause metabolic disturbances. As per toxicological study, excess concentration of benzoic acid can irritate the eyes, skin, lungs and digestive tract (Nair, B., 2001)¹⁵ Benzene exposure to large amount of the chemical can cause headache, dizziness, vomiting, muscle tremors, a rapid or irregular heartbeat, drowsiness and loss of consciousness. Similarly, RCC Notox, (1988b)¹⁶ and Monsanto Co., (1983)¹⁷ also reported photo interruptions and visual irritation/corrosion against benzoic acid in the rabbit.

Mroz *et. al.*, (2000)¹⁸ find out effects of calcium benzoate in diets with or without organic acids on dietary buffering capacity, apparent digestibility, retention of nutrients and manure characteristics in swine. There are different types of effect of benzoic acid and combination of benzoic with citric acid as food additives on the excretory function of experimental rats. (Abd-



AiGadir et. al., (2009)²⁰, Bhelonde and Ghosh, (2004)²¹ investigated effect of subchronic fenpropathrin toxicity on feed consumption and body weight gain in experimental rats. Priya et. al., (2008)²², reported hypoglycemia, hypercholesterolemia and hypoproteinemia in rats treated with sodium benzoate orally. Hirose et. al., (2010)²³ reported epithelial cell injury and oxidative stress induce calcium crystal formation in nephrocytes of mouse. Kubota and Ishizaki, (1991)²⁴ critically investigated dose-dependent pharmacokinetics of benzoic acid after oral administration of sodium benzoate in humans and reported its pathological impact with irregular biomolecules. Zhu et. al., (2018)²⁵ observed induced effects of melatonin as chemical compound on intestinal histomorphology with oxidative stress in colitis mice. Weichselbaum and Klein, (2018)²⁶ investigated intestinal epithelial damage against induction of excess chemical and its impact on the absorption of dietary substances in animals.

Cakiroglu et. al., (2016)²⁷ reported biochemical stress formed occurred in vital organ like hepatic cells in the experimental animals. Diao, (2013)²⁸ reported effects of Benzoic Acid on Growth performance and gut health along with digestive deformities in Piglets. Polonen et. al., (1998)²⁹, biochemically assessed different combinations of formic, propionic and benzoic acids in slaughter offal preservation for feeding to fur animals and reported nutritional depletion and physiological changes in the exposed animals. Windisch et. al., (2001)³¹ observed major effect of potassium diformate in combination with different amounts and sources of excessive dietary copper on productivity and bioenergetics of experimental weaning piglets. Taking account of available literatures and documentation, study was designed to investigate the effect of Benzoic acid on the structure of liver and intestine of rat providing pathological symptoms of hepatic cells and intestinal tissue in experimental model as *Rattus norvegicus*.

MATERIALS AND METHOD

Animal Under study:

Present investigation was carried out by using worldwide accepted vertebrate experimental animal model *Rattus norvegicus*. By applying standard protocol, animals were breed and reared in animal house in Department of Zoology, Shivaji University, Kolhapur (1825/PO/EReBi/S/15/CPCSEA). Wistar rats (*Rattus norvegicus*), aged 5 weeks and weighing 150–170 gms. were obtained from the animal house, they were provided with proper space and kept in separate cages. All animals were taken care in accordance with the guidelines and as per the standard protocols recommended for handling of laboratory animals. Experimental animals were exposed to 12-hour light and 12-hour dark photoperiod. Mean room temperature was maintained in range between 70°F to 72 °F (21.9 °C to 22.4 °C) with maintaining mean daily relative humidity ranged from 37 % to 48 % throughout study period. Animals were carefully provided with recommended sufficient food in the form of pellets prepared by Pranav

agro chemicals Industries, Pune. Reverse Osmosis (RO) water was provided with calibrated bottles for determination of accuracy in the induced dose calculations against experimental animal.



Selection of toxicant:

Andersen, (2001)³², in his final report on the safety assessment of Benzyl Alcohol, Benzoic Acid, and Sodium Benzoate reported about biochemical properties of, powder form of Benzoic acid (solid, white crystalline substance, chemically classified as an aromatic carboxylic acid, preservatives. Verhoeckx et. al., (2015)³³ documented Impact of Food Bioactives on biological mechanism of health and behavioural related problems of animals including human. biochemically benzoic acid starts to sublime at 100°C, with a melting point of 122°C and a boiling point of 249°C. It has solubility in water low (2.9 gm/lit at 20°C), and dissociation constant at 25°C = 6.335×10^{-5} . It has an octanol /water partition coefficient of 1.9. Its vapour pressure at 20°C ranges from 0.11 to 0.53 Pa, relative density of the vapour /air-mixture at 20°C (air = 1):1. With the above organic capacities the powder form of benzoic acid was used against experimental animal to assess its toxicity impact.

Preparation of induction dose and experimental design:

For experimental study, benzoic acid was used as an intoxicant. The calculated dose was 2700 mg/1500 ml water for 300 gms. body weight of rat.

$LD_{50} = \text{Oral} - 2700 \text{ mg } 300 \text{ gms. of rat } 2,700 \text{ gms. } / 1.5 \text{ lit} = 2700 \text{ mg X?}$

So, 1 ml = 1.8 mg. / ml.

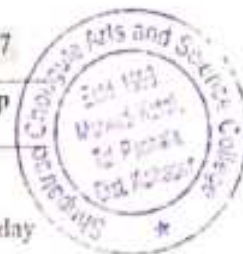
Now, 1 mg in 1 lit = 1000 ppm, 2 mg in 1 lit = 2000 ppm

1.8 mg in 1 lit = 1800 mg/lit. Hence, 1.8 mg X 1000 ml = 1800 mg/lit.

So, for 1500 ml = ? ; 1.8 mg X 1500 ml = 2700 mg.

For induced toxicological study, stock solution of 2700 mg powder of benzoic acid was thoroughly dissolved in 1500 ml distilled water. Among rodents, related to acute oral toxicity of benzoic acid was calculated as oral LD_{50} values of >1940 mg/kg body weight, reported by, Wibbertmann et. al., (2005)³⁴.

After maturity of 30 adult's experimental animal *Rattus norvegicus* were grouped in 5 groups, first set as control group having 6 animals. For second set total 24 animals were kept as experimental animal divided as 1, 2, 3 and 4 groups respectively. Control animals were feed and reared with normal diet and water. While experimental animals were intoxicated with calculated and predetermined dose of benzoic acid for period of 30 days, 45 days, 60 days and 75 days respectively. All the procedure was repeated thrice for accuracy. Tabular presentation of experimental design with dose is as follows



Group	Control	Expt. Group 1- 30 days	Expt. Group 2- 45days	Expt. Group 3- 60days	Expt. Group 4- 75days
Number of animals	06 animals	06 animals	06 animals	06 animals	06 animals
Concentration of dose	-	45mg/25ml/day	45mg/25ml/day	45mg/25ml/day	45mg/25ml/day

Selection of organ:

After completion of oral administration for respective doses, all experimental animals were anaesthetized and scarified for interested biological tissues, the liver and intestine. By applying standard micro technique, tissues were excised and fixed in 10% formalin, followed by dehydration in ascending grades using ethyl alcohol grades. Finally tissues were cleared in xylene, embedded in molten paraplastat 56°C. Sections were cut at 4-5 μ on rotator microtome. Selected paraffin sections were stained with Haematoxylin and Eosin (Drury and Wallington, 1980)³⁰. As per experimental design histopathological slides were observed under Inverted Phase Contrast Microscope (LYNX) for better toxicological analysis and compilation of results. (Plate No. 1 Fig. a, b, c, d, e and f).

Statistical analysis:

Statistical analysis was carried out by applying statistical method as mean (central tendency) with soft pad device of computer (Excel). Gad and Rousseaux, (2002)³⁵ documented different ways for correct applications of statistics as an aid in study interpretation of toxicological data preparations in their Handbook of Toxicological Pathology. Obtained result were interpreted for toxicity assessment of benzoic acid against *Rattus norvegicus*.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

To run the normal function of the animal, body gut associated with digestive glands proved as highly proliferative and secretary organs, which plays vital role in growth and health of the whole body (Turner, 2009)³⁶. Intestinal cells are responsible for complete digestion and absorption of the food content consumed by animals. Associate to these organs, liver as largest gland in the body concerned with extreme metabolic functions, also carry an important role in the detoxification and storage metabolic contents. Graham and Lake, (2008)³⁷ studied induction of drug and its effect on different metabolism with its toxicological relevance and documented that, excess concentration of any drug can cause biological disturbances on the experimental animals. We found that, as per the dose we induced depending upon exposure weight of all animals were found reduced and has indicated internal intestinal and hepatic damage. The dose induced and rate of bio-concentration of benzoic acid in the selected found significantly proportional to cause damage against vital cells. Rate of consumption and bioaccumulation with its toxicity effect for 25 days, 50 days to 75 days in experimental animal *Rattus norvegicus* -The total consumption of dose of benzoic acid during experimental was 605 ml (1089 mg),

906 ml (1633.5 mg), 1314 ml (2366.1 mg), 1636 ml (2944.8 mg) during period of exposure from 30 days, 45 days, 60 days, 75 days respectively (Graph 1). The concentration of benzoic acid consumed by rat increase in days of exposure period i.e. 30 < 45 < 60 < 75 days.

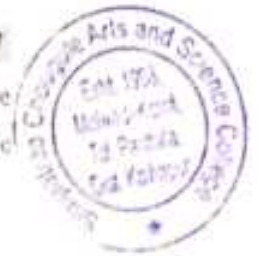
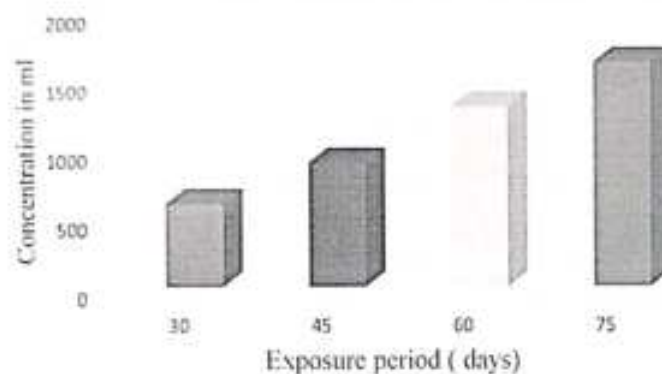


Table 1: Benzoic acid (Dose) consumed by the *Rattus norvegicus* in mg

Sr. No.	30 Days	45 Days	60 Days	75 Days
1	84.6	43.2	189.9	201.6
2	203.4	185.4	189	185.4
3	217.8	211.5	198	180
4	174.6	203.4	207	199.8
5	201.6	192.6	189	187.2
6	207	205.2	198	194.4
7	NA	189	199.8	189
8	NA	207	196.2	196.2
9	NA	196.2	208.8	194.4
10	NA	NA	198	192.6
11	NA	NA	201.6	199.8
12	NA	NA	190.8	189
13	NA	NA	NA	217.8
14	NA	NA	NA	223.2
15	NA	NA	NA	194.4
	1089	1637.5	2366.1	2944.8

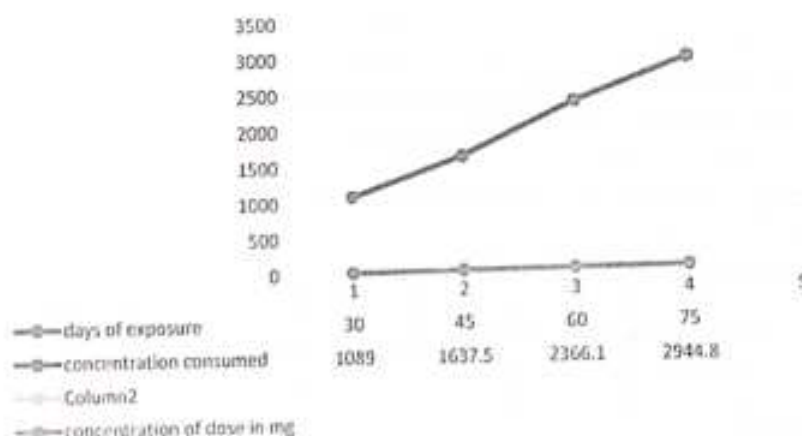


Graph 1: Benzoic acid (dose in ml) consumed by *Rattus norvegicus* during entire induction period in days.

Goodman and Ishak, (2006)³⁸ observed pathological indications of hepatobiliary system while investigating cytopathology and biological changes of rat. Hailey et. al., (2005)³⁹ reported classification of proliferative hepatocellular lesions in Harlan Sprague-Dawley rats after chronically exposed to Dioxin-like compounds and showed mild pathological changes in the hepatocytes of animals. By considering the induction mechanism and pathological symptoms of benzoic acid against some experimental animals, we assessed normal and pathological changes in selected organs of our animal model as *Rattus norvegicus*.

Histology of the liver and intestine:

Among vertebrates, rat as best experimental model, when we observed cellular arrangement of hepatic and intestinal part we found that, in the control animal histomorphology of hepatic cells has preserved with its normal shape and size. In control animals, liver section by microscopic architecture composed of huge number of hexagonal lobules and hepatic acini. Under sectional view, lobules were found concentrated at the periphery of the central vein (CV) most of the bifurcated portal branches were observed including portal vein (PV), hepatic artery (HA) and bile duct (BD) were perfectly located. Normal features of hepatocytes, kuffer's cells, sinusoids, were well maintained. Similarly, Anderson and Borlak, (2006)⁴⁰ reported normal histological features of hepatic cells, showing above type of normal architecture indicating routine function and also in control group. Similarly, the intestinal section in control rat showed normal histological architecture. Normal histological structure of the intestinal villi is were observed in the sectional view. Intestinal lumen were appeared normal. Morphologically sectional view showed well differentiation among intestinal layers from mucosal – (absorptive cells /micro villi) folding to external cells. Overall the morphometric arrangement of both intestine and gland were normal and performing active biological role in complete digestion and absorption mechanism. Overall, we found control rats were normal and does not showing any stressful behavioural changes during experimental procedure. (Plate No. 2 Figure a and e).



Graph 2: Benzoic acid (dose in mg) consumed by *Rattus norvegicus* during entire period of induction in days.

Pathology of the liver and intestine:

In the present investigation, sections were assessed for pathological alterations induced due to dose dependent cytotoxicity in both liver and intestinal tissue. Huang, et. al., (2007)⁴¹ documented experimental study on hepatotoxicity of topiramate in young rats and showed prominent pathological changes in the hepatocytes. Aydin et. al., (2003)⁴² observed major histopathology changes in liver and renal tissues which were induced by Ochratoxin -A and melatonin in rats. Copple et. al., (2002)⁴³ under pathological investigation reported endothelial

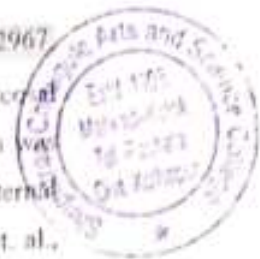


cell injury and fibrin deposition in rat liver after induced monocrotaline exposure. Chipchase *et. al.*, (2003)⁴⁴ observed cytoarchitecture of hepatic cells with the different biological functions and also focused on characterization of premature liver polyploidy in DNA repair (Erecl) deficient mice.

Cullen, (2005)⁴⁵ explained different types of mechanistic classification of hepatocytes injury and its biomechanics against different organic and inorganic toxic compounds with their rate of bioaccumulations. Kluge *et. al.*, (2006)⁴⁶ observed effect of benzoic acid on nutrient digestibility and dependent growth performance piglets. But, excess concentration of benzoic acid can create free radicals and damage cells. Guingand *et. al.*, (2005)⁴⁷ studied biological influence of adding 0.5 or 1% on benzoic acid resulting to increased content of nitrogenous material showing acidified cytoplasmic content of vital cells.

Likewise in our induced toxicity we found cellular changes by their shape and size pertaining to differentiations in the exposure period. HE stained sections of liver after initial phase of intoxication showed mild or unnoticed changes in the shape and size of hepatic tissue. After 45 days exposure period hepatic cells became hypertrophic, compared to normal size of total liver was found increased, (fig. b). Hypertrophic hepatic cells has changed their nuclei cytoplasmic ratio. Polygonal nature of hepatic cells were noticeably changed and found somewhat rounded or irregular. Luminal space was widened, sinusoids were found irregular, some cells were damaged and cellular debris was seen in the internal liminal space indicating heavy pathological signs. Severe congestion of circulatory linings with dilated sinusoids were observed. Major disorganization indicated that, liver cells were injured and caused deterioration of nearby hepatic lobules after 60 days and upto 75 days of exposure against induced dose of benzoic acid. After 75 days, hepatic cells were prominently enlarged, sinusoidal dilations and along with above alterations, some of them were became necrotic releasing cellular debris in interstitial space which remarkably noticed under microscope. Tissue sections showed major vacuolization/microsteatosis and fragmented nuclei/ loss of nuclear membrane, indicating severe inflammation of hepatocytes, which has reflected to the functional limitations in animals. Joana Barbosa *et. al.*, (2020)⁴⁸ reported similar pathological observations as centrilobular congestion, cytolysis and sinusoidal dilatation in repeated administration of clinical doses of Tramadol and Tapentadol in Wistar rats. (Fig. c and d).

Benzoic acid induced groups, were histological tissue sections of intestine stained with HE indicated severe degenerative changes. 45 days after induced toxicity morphological structure of the ileum was slightly changed. Hypertrophy and cellular congestion were more prominent in the mucosal lining of intestine. Sectional view after 60 and 75 days of exposure showed grossly abnormal epithelial cells lined to the luminal side of the ileum. Mucosal cells were detached and due to ruptured cells, does not showed continuous lining around liminal part of



the illum. After 75 days of exposure, Sectional view revealed major destruction of mucosal folding's found in the form of villus. Morphologically shape and surface of the villus was damaged reflecting problem in the complete digestion and absorption. This may be the internal reason animal has become more restless and aggressive among them. Similarly, Carr et. al., (1992a)⁵⁰ documented morphological and cytometric changes in villous shape and mural structure in neutron irradiated small intestine. Papadomichelakis et. al., (2011)⁵¹ documented severe influence of dietary benzoic acid mixture on rate of metabolic digestion and absorption of experimental animal model rabbits. Guzman and Solter, (2002)⁵¹ while investigation documented characterization of sub lethal microcystin-LR exposure in mice and observed cellular alterations causing to lethal effects in experimental mice. Stephane et. al., (2019)⁵² reported number of histopathological and metabolic changes in rats were exposed to administration of CDK4/6 Inhibitors. Biochemically when any of chemical in excessive concentration entered into liver, it can interfere the rate of metabolism and cause toxic impact. Wang et. al., (2006)⁵³ also reported radiation induced pathological responses in rat small intestine by capsaicin-sensitive nerves. Brennan et. al., (1998)⁵⁴ observed similar kind of acute pathological alterations on small intestinal morphological parameters against increasing dose of chemicals. Weichselbaum and Klein, (2018)⁵⁵, experimentally supplemented intestinal epithelial response against toxicological chemicals to induce morphological damage leading to stress among experimental animals.

Scientist reported that, doses dependent administration of Mono Sodium Glutamate against rodents were assessed for study of morphological and biochemical alterations in experimental animals (Eweka et al., 2011 and Bhivate et. al., 2019)^{55,56}. Where if, abuse of MSG can bioaccumulate in the biological tissue and cause morphological disturbances, sometime tissue injury like hypertrophy, necrosis and cellular debris may be found, (Marisa et. al., 2014). Bhivate et. al., (2018)^{58,59} documented haematological alterations related to their size and shape of corpuscular cells due to stepwise induced dose of monosodium glutamate in experimental animal *Mus musculus*. Chatman et. al., (2009)⁶⁰ provided number of new strategy for risk management of drug-induced phospholipidosis in the experimental model as detoxification mechanism. Geller et. al., (2008)⁶¹ critically documented several applications of immunohistochemistry in the liver and gastrointestinal neoplasms, where they concluded several biological changes in the biomolecules of hepatic cells causing metabolic deficiency leading to behavioural changes among experimental animals.

CONCLUSION:

Modular Education Programme in Toxicological Pathology published toxicological report that, vital organ like hepatocytes were found damaged because of induced drug administration and

can leads to physiological abnormality (BSTP, 2007)⁶². Brooks and Roe, (1985)⁶³ reported pathophysiology of digestive system regarding hepatocellular adenoma in liver of rat and noted severe metabolic alterations on the body energetics. Supplementary biochemical components in food can change the food quality, but at the same time it may interfere the rate of biochemical reactions in the body. Its abuse can be harmful. In the study, the pathological observations showed that, After 60 days of exposure to Benzoic acid showed that the polyhedral arrangement in radial rows of hepatic cells altered. Bannasch, (2003)⁶⁴ commented cystic degeneration/spongiosis hepatitis against induced pathology and similarly noted biological disturbances in the hepatic cells. Aktac, et. al., (2002)⁶⁵ also reported that the effect of benzoic acid as an antimicrobial agent cause biochemical and histopathological disturbances in against mouse hepatocytes. We also found cellular disorientation of liver and intestinal cells indicating pathophysiology of interested organs. Induced dose of benzoic acid with respect to exposure period has made prominent pathological symptoms as result animals showed stressful behaviour in the rearing cages, they became more aggressive. Internal pathology has depleted the weight and biomechanics of experimental animals. All the above pathological observations strengthen efficacy for dose dependent toxic capabilities of benzoic acid against *Rattus norvegicus*. Further work in this direction is in pipe line for final conclusion regarding toxicological investigations.

Compliance with ethical standards

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS:

We are thankful to the Head of Department of Zoology, Shivaji University, Kolhapur for providing facility to carry out present work.

DISCLOSURE OF CONFLICT OF INTEREST:

The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest.

Statement of ethical approval:

Investigation was carried out with permission of authorized CPCSEA approval for animal experiment. Department of Zoology, Shivaji University, Kolhapur (1825/PO/EReBi/S/15/CPCSEA).

PLATE NO.1

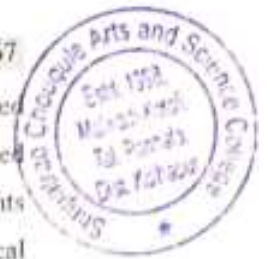




Figure A



Figure B



Figure C

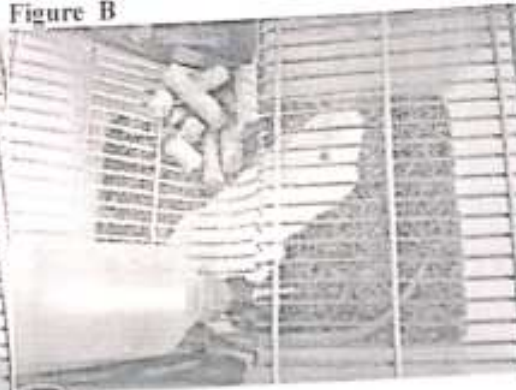


Figure D



Figure E



Figure F

Plate No. 1 Figure. A- Visceral mass of experimental animal Wistar rats (*Rattus norvegicus*) showing digestive tract anatomy. Fig. B- laboratory equipments and benzoic acid powder in bottle, Fig. C- Experimental animal in control group- normal behavior Fig. D- Experimental animal from benzoic acid intoxicated animal after 75 days showing lithargic or aggressive mobility Fig. E- Gross appearance for a normal rat liver and Fig. F- Segmental region of small intestinal part of rat.

PLATE NO. 2

PLATE NO. 2

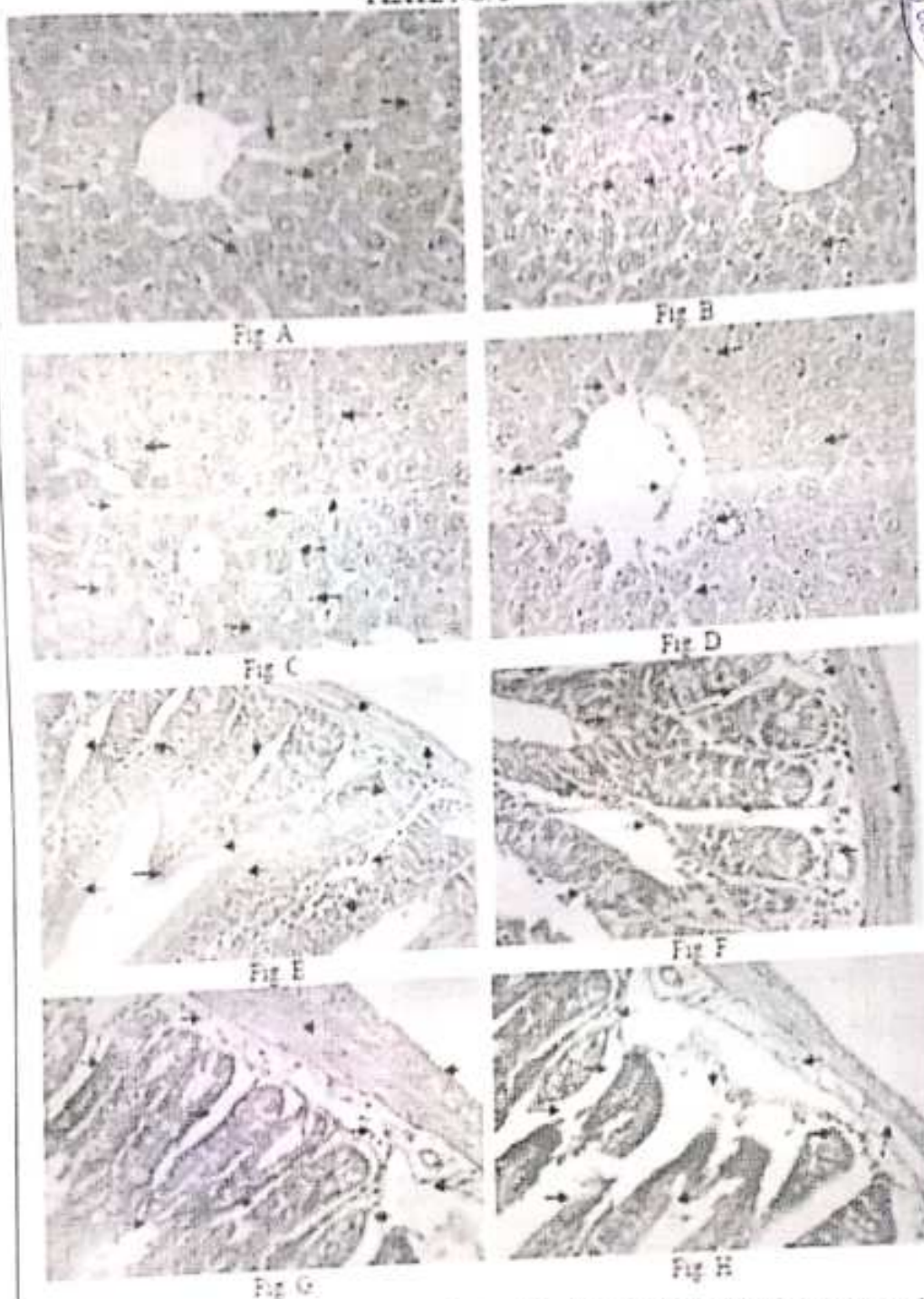


Plate No. 2 Fig. A- Liver of control, untreated rat section shows normal architecture of hepatic strands, with hepatocytes in wistar rats- *Rattus norvegicus*, (H-E stain X 400). Fig. B- Hepatocytic globules showing histopathological alterations after 45 days of Benzoic acid induction. (H-E stain X 400). Fig. C and Fig. D- Hypertrophied hepatocytes with congestion and deeply stained shrunken nuclei and hepatic necrosis with hemorrhagic area and disturbed



architecture of hepatic tissue (H-E stain X 400). Fig. E- Histology of Intestine from control rat showing normal cellular pattern. (H-E stain X 400). Fig. F- Intestine of rat intoxicated with Benzoic acid after 45 days showing hyperplasia and hyper activity of mucoid cells. (H-E stain X 400). Fig. G and Fig. H- Histological alterations in the intestine after 60 and 75 days showing degenerative changes in the mucosal cells with cellular debris and small hemorrhage.

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Education and Society
ISSN 2278-6864

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Education and Society

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October 2023

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Responsibilities of All the Actors in the field of Higher Education in
Context with NEP 2020



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Importance of the Role of Counselors for Mental Well-being of Learners w.r.t. NEP

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Abstract:

In Old Education System (OES) Role of counsellor was included in teachers' duties and responsibilities. It was in generalized form. In OES role of all types of counsellors was under one umbrella only i.e. not defined specifically. It can also be mentioned that OES was under the influence of Coaching Culture. National Education Policy (NEP) is against coaching culture as well as in NEP the role of counsellor is defined specifically i.e. as Mental Health Care Giver or as Career Coach as per their liking or their skills or their passion, are useful and followed effectively for wellbeing of learner. Globalization and/or Artificial Intelligence based tools for knowledge and interaction for students are not only for aptitude testing but for personality tests, interest tests are also carried out effectively. These tools as well as knowledge and experience of counsellor will be important directive for the new generation which is the future of India. In short the role of Counsellor was inclusive in OES whereas it is exclusive or specific in NEP.

In this paper both the generalized and specific models are discussed along with the importance of counselor as a career coach as well as mental health care giver.

Keywords: NEP, Counsellor, Career Coach, Mental Health, AI, Old Education System (OES)

Introduction:

In this paper it is assumed that Old Education System (OES) duration is since 1835, i.e. from Implementation of Education System by Macaulay till effective beginning of NEP in India. Macaulay introduced Western education system in India since 1835, which is based on British model and officially to destroy ancient Indian teaching methods. Further...

Dr. A.P. J. Abdul Kalam had mentioned "Indian Education Framework Needs To Be Changed Completely." As well as he used to say, "The purpose of education is to make good human beings with skill and expertise. Enlightened human beings can be created by teachers." And...

According to the United Nations, "We must take bold steps now, to create inclusive, resilient, quality education systems fit for the future." So on...

In alignment with these statements, the New Education Policy aims to provide the nation with better students, professionals, and human beings.

The National Education Policy of India also known as New Education Policy, released by the Ministry of Education (MoE), outlines the vision of the new education system in India. It is the first education policy of the 21st century, replacing not only OES but also the 34 years old national education policy that was launched way back in 1986 and revised in 1992 and 1998.

The NEP education system, provides a comprehensive framework for education at all levels, from preschool to higher education, and fosters vocational training and skilling both in urban and rural India. This policy is allied with the 2030 agenda, which aims to transform India's education system and make the country a "global knowledge superpower." To meet the 21st-century students' educational needs, the New Education Policy is based on following five foundational pillars:

1. Access, 2. Equity, 3. Quality, 4. Affordability, 5. Accountability.

The Role of Career Counsellors in light of NEP:

The policy states that career counselling should be an integral part of the education system, and that starting middle school, all students should have access to guidance from career counsellors to make informed decisions about their career paths. **Role of Counsellor at different levels is explained in brief:**

- **Elementary School Level :**
 - Special and caring person who is dedicated to educating children in the affective domain.
 - He is self-confident, productive and successful adult.
 - Take care of every feedback
 - Believes that every child deserves one
- **Middle/High School Level**
 - Student Orientation
 - Appraisal/ Assessment activities
 - Counselling / Consultation
 - Students' Overall Development
- **Secondary School Level**
 - Providing educational guidance
 - Providing information including student scheduling and scholarship information
 - Individual counselling
 - Administration and record keeping
 - Prevention activities
 - Providing career guidance and assistance

- Development activities
- Group guidance group counselling
- Conducting Standardized test and interpretation
- **Higher Education / Adults**
 - Academic motivation
 - Development of adequate study skills
 - Development of appropriate communication and human relationship skills
 - Management of time and personal responsibilities
 - Development of appropriate personal goals and plans for implementing
 - Maintaining adequate mental and physical health

OES and NEP: Counselor's Perspective:

OES	NEP
Emphasis on recitation.	Emphasis on innovation/creative thinking and implementing ideas.
Skills were observed directly at the time of interview / employment	Skills will be observed and developed while learning
AI Based Tools were not available.	Free or Paid AI Tools are used. Free
Interest, Personality and/or Aptitude were not separately tested	IPA are tested independently, then eclectic methods are used for finding passion / interests.
Most of the times only likings were observed.	Clear difference between liking and passion.

Two Models Compared (CEC) and specific (NEP)



Note: A, B, C, D are components of human/counselor based on operations etc. e.g. A = 1st class, B = 2nd class, C = 3rd class, D = 4th class. The combination between skill set and career choice behavior.

Fig. 10 and Fig. 11 highlight differences between the role of counselor in CEC and NEP. It is easily understood by observing both of the models above. Specific and proper counseling helps in providing willingness of learner. Satisfaction is the key to the success or failure of any activity. A positive perception and role of counselor in NEP is to help in their achievement in the skill set, career choice and their career willingness of the trainee.

Importance of Role of Counselor w.r.t. NEP

For willingness of learner, in all systems, Counselor's role is of utter importance in active benefits of NEP which is based on five pillars. The counselor is there to deal as well as identifying counselor's own skill set. The role of counselor is unavoidable. Counselor deal with career choice as well as emotional, psychological problems. Sometimes career choice has emotional dilemma. Hence counselor brings

about effective change and/or enhances wellbeing as well as confidence level of learner.

Counsellor Helps

1. To form right foundation for learning and living,
2. To Transmit of our culture and historical heritage
3. To develop as a social-psychological being
4. To get prepare for citizenship
5. To help to establish overall relevancy.
6. To Assist to find best out of Learner

Impact on Mental wellbeing of Learners as well as on overall growth:

Moreover, a system that evaluates individual skills and strengths, not only aids in better assessing a student's educational career - but also helps said student better judge what subjects and courses they want to pursue in the future. More self-aware students, coupled with close ties between the educational and industrial sectors, will lead to the emergence of a highly skilled workforce, with a greater capacity to inspire economic growth.

Some Tools Based on AI:

No doubt counselor's knowledge and experience has vital role in guidance as well as in mental health caring. Existing and well reputed psychological scales as well as by using modern and effective tools which are based on Artificial intelligence (AI) and the eclecticism skills by counsellor will give invaluable outcomes for building career as well as for enhancing skill sets of the learner. Some of the tools, techniques, services are mentioned herewith.

Seeking guidance from National Career Services (NCS), Counselor Council of India (CCI). Also one can undergo extensive tests by paid services like Career Naksha. In case of requirement of Mental Health Services a proper counselling sessions or psychological tests under the guidance of proper counselor are always useful. In short many of the future consequences may be avoided if in time help of the Counselor is taken without hesitating.

Conclusion:

The New Education Policy provides a comprehensive framework for education at all levels, from preschool to higher education. Focus of NEP is on utilizing the power of modern technology to make education accessible to everyone. The NEP is Inclusion of essential subjects and skills to prepare students for the modern world. It promotes multilingualism and knowledge of India. Complete overhaul of the teaching profession through recruitment and training. The effectiveness in role of counselor established in NEP always useful for bridging gap between skill set, career choice as well as mental health of the learner.

Future Work:

Awareness of impact of NEP at whole, on wellbeing of nation should be taken into consideration at all possible levels. More emphasis on highlighting role of counselor for bridging gaps is also required. It is to be noted and followed openly that taking help of good counsellor will be useful for the individual as well as to society. Highlighting importance of counsellor through all possible means is challenging.

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ISSN No. 2344-5996



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या संस्थेचे त्रैमासिक

॥ संशोधक ॥

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दूरध्वनी (०२५६२) २३३८४८, ९४२२२८९४७९, ९४०४५७३०२०
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दूरध्वनी (०२५६२) २३३८४८, ९४२२२८९४७१, ९४०४५७७०२०
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दूरध्वनी (०२५६२) २३३८४८, ९४२२२८९४७९, ९४०४५७७०२०
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