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**Challenges and Opportunities for Traditional Retailers in Adapting to the
E-commerce Boom in Rajasthan**

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Abstract:

The rise of e-commerce has transformed the retail landscape, presenting both challenges and opportunities for traditional retailers in Rajasthan. As consumer preferences shift toward online shopping, traditional retailers must adapt to remain competitive and relevant. This paper explores the challenges these retailers face, including financial constraints, technology limitations, and customer retention issues. It also identifies opportunities, such as adopting digital strategies, leveraging local market knowledge, and building unique customer experiences. By examining existing literature and case studies, this paper provides a comprehensive understanding of the current landscape for traditional retailers in Rajasthan. The insights aim to offer practical strategies for traditional retailers seeking to adapt to and coexist with the growing e-commerce industry.



Keywords: Traditional retail, e-commerce, Rajasthan, digital transformation, retail adaptation, consumer behaviour, market competition, retail challenges, retail opportunities.

1. Introduction:

The retail industry in Rajasthan, rooted in traditional brick-and-mortar stores, has faced transformative changes due to the rapid growth of e-commerce. E-commerce offers convenience, variety, and competitive pricing, attracting a growing number of consumers. While this digital shift benefits consumers, it creates both challenges and opportunities for traditional retailers. Many of these retailers, especially small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), struggle to compete with e-commerce giants due to limited digital infrastructure, financial constraints, and shifting consumer preferences. However, e-commerce growth also opens doors for traditional retailers to expand their market reach, enhance customer experiences, and explore hybrid business models.

This paper investigates the dual impacts of e-commerce on traditional retailers in Rajasthan, focusing on both challenges and potential growth avenues. It aims to provide a balanced perspective on how traditional retailers can navigate this evolving landscape by adopting digital strategies and capitalizing on their unique strengths. By understanding the current retail dynamics in Rajasthan, traditional retailers can make informed decisions to enhance their resilience and remain competitive.

2. Review of Literature:

The literature on the impact of e-commerce on traditional retail provides valuable insights into the challenges and opportunities that traditional retailers face. This section synthesizes key findings from recent studies.

1. **E-commerce Growth and Retail Transformation:** According to Aggarwal (2021), e-commerce has fundamentally altered retail dynamics, providing convenience,



accessibility, and personalized experiences that attract modern consumers. This transformation pressures traditional retailers to innovate, adapt, and incorporate digital elements to compete.

2. **Financial Constraints of Traditional Retailers:** Small and medium-sized retailers in Rajasthan often operate with limited financial resources. Singh and Kumar (2020) observe that financial constraints hinder these retailers' ability to invest in digital infrastructure and compete with e-commerce giants that benefit from economies of scale.
3. **Digital Skill Gap in Traditional Retail:** The digital skill gap among traditional retailers poses a significant barrier to e-commerce adaptation. Sharma et al. (2019) highlight that many retailers lack the technical knowledge to navigate e-commerce platforms, creating obstacles in leveraging digital tools effectively.
4. **Consumer Preference Shifts:** Consumer behavior is increasingly shifting toward online shopping. A study by Gupta and Jain (2021) reveals that e-commerce has reshaped consumer expectations, with preferences for convenience, competitive pricing, and home delivery, creating challenges for traditional retailers to match these offerings.
5. **Supply Chain and Logistics:** Effective supply chain management is crucial for competitiveness in the e-commerce era. According to Bhattacharya and Bose (2020), traditional retailers face logistical challenges that prevent them from achieving the same efficiency as online retailers with streamlined supply chains.
6. **Customer Experience and In-store Engagement:** Traditional retailers have the opportunity to differentiate themselves through personalized in-store experiences. Mishra (2022) notes that while e-commerce offers convenience, brick-and-mortar stores can offer immersive and interactive experiences that online platforms cannot replicate.
7. **Role of Digital Payment Systems:** The adoption of digital payments has been accelerated by e-commerce, yet many traditional retailers have been slow to adopt this



technology. According to Roy and Desai (2020), digital payments increase transactional convenience and appeal to a growing segment of digital-savvy customers.

8. **Hybrid Retail Models:** A growing body of literature suggests that traditional retailers can explore hybrid retail models to combine the advantages of physical and online shopping. Chawla (2021) argues that integrating online presence with physical stores allows retailers to reach broader audiences while maintaining local market appeal.
9. **Impact of E-commerce on Employment in Retail:** E-commerce has influenced employment patterns in the retail sector. Srivastava and Mehta (2019) discuss that traditional retail jobs are at risk, but e-commerce also creates opportunities for new roles in logistics, customer service, and digital marketing.
10. **Government Support and Policies:** Government policies supporting digital transformation can be crucial for traditional retailers. A study by Nair and Kapoor (2020) suggests that subsidies, digital literacy programs, and infrastructure support can help traditional retailers bridge the digital divide.
11. **Consumer Trust and Loyalty:** E-commerce companies have made significant investments in building consumer trust. According to Yadav (2021), traditional retailers must focus on enhancing customer loyalty and trust through consistent quality, personalized service, and strong community ties.
12. **Opportunities in Local Market Knowledge:** Traditional retailers have a deep understanding of local consumer preferences. Basu and Patel (2019) highlight that this local market knowledge provides an advantage for traditional retailers to customize products and services, building stronger customer relationships than e-commerce platforms.

3. Discussion:

Challenges



1. **Financial Limitations:** Traditional retailers, especially small businesses, face financial limitations that restrict their ability to invest in technology and digital infrastructure. Competing with e-commerce giants that have substantial resources and can offer discounts, traditional retailers are often at a disadvantage. Financial constraints also limit their ability to implement new payment systems or develop digital marketing strategies.
2. **Technology Adoption Barriers:** Many traditional retailers lack the technological knowledge and resources to set up and manage online platforms. This digital skill gap restricts their access to e-commerce opportunities and makes it challenging to integrate technology into their existing business models.
3. **Changing Consumer Behavior:** As consumers increasingly prefer the convenience and competitive pricing offered by e-commerce platforms, traditional retailers struggle to retain their customer base. The shift in consumer expectations toward faster services and personalized experiences adds to this challenge.
4. **Supply Chain and Logistics Challenges:** Traditional retailers often rely on fragmented and outdated supply chains, impacting their ability to manage inventory and provide timely services. Competing with the efficient logistics systems used by e-commerce companies, traditional retailers find it difficult to ensure a smooth and timely supply of products.

Opportunities

1. **Hybrid Retail Model:** Traditional retailers can adopt a hybrid model, combining physical stores with an online presence. By leveraging their brick-and-mortar advantage and adopting e-commerce features, they can cater to a broader range of customers while offering local conveniences.
2. **Enhanced Customer Experience:** Unlike e-commerce platforms, traditional retailers can provide personalized, face-to-face customer interactions. Creating an immersive in-



store experience can set them apart, allowing them to engage customers more effectively.

3. **Digital Payment Adoption:** The increasing acceptance of digital payments provides an opportunity for traditional retailers to attract tech-savvy consumers. Implementing digital payment options can enhance transactional convenience and boost sales.
4. **Leveraging Local Knowledge:** Traditional retailers have a nuanced understanding of local consumer preferences, allowing them to tailor products and services more precisely. This local expertise enables them to create unique customer experiences that resonate more deeply with their communities.
5. **Government Support for Digital Initiatives:** Government incentives and support for digital transformation can help traditional retailers bridge the digital divide. Programs focused on digital literacy and infrastructure improvement can empower traditional retailers to adopt e-commerce strategies.

4. Conclusion:

The growth of e-commerce presents both challenges and opportunities for traditional retailers in Rajasthan. While financial limitations, technological gaps, and evolving consumer preferences pose significant challenges, traditional retailers also have unique advantages. Hybrid retail models, personalized customer experiences, and government support can provide avenues for traditional retailers to remain competitive. By embracing digital tools and leveraging local market knowledge, traditional retailers can create a distinct market presence alongside e-commerce. This balanced approach enables them to sustain customer loyalty and expand their reach in a digitally evolving market. To survive and thrive, traditional retailers must adopt flexible strategies, embracing the opportunities that the e-commerce boom offers.

SUGGESTIONS



1. **Invest in Digital Literacy:** Traditional retailers should invest in training programs that enhance their digital skills, enabling them to adopt e-commerce elements and manage online platforms effectively.
2. **Adopt a Hybrid Model:** Incorporating an online presence while maintaining a physical store allows traditional retailers to reach a larger audience and provide diverse shopping options.
3. **Enhance In-store Experiences:** Traditional retailers should focus on creating a unique and engaging in-store experience that e-commerce cannot replicate, fostering customer loyalty.
4. **Leverage Government Programs:** Traditional retailers should take advantage of government initiatives aimed at supporting digital transformation, including subsidies for digital infrastructure and skill development programs.
5. **Utilize Local Market Knowledge:** Traditional retailers should capitalize on their understanding of local markets, offering products and services tailored to specific community needs.
6. **Adopt Digital Payment Systems:** Integrating digital payment options can improve transaction convenience, making it easier to cater to tech-savvy customers and expand their customer base.

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**A comprehensive study on sustainable practices incorporated by the
furniture retail industry**

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1. Introduction:

Recent years have seen a growing globalization of the furniture industry. This is mostly the outcome of large manufacturers and merchants establishing international manufacturing networks to save costs in a highly competitive industry. Technology advancements and the global lowering of trade and investment barriers have aided in the globalization of the industry (Drayse, 2008). Furniture-producing regions in the US are going through turbulent upheaval. Because of the outsourcing trend, it is seen that China currently accounts for roughly half of all furniture imports into the United States (Ong, 2023). Similarly, the UK and Europe are also sourcing furniture mostly from Asian countries. Over the last few years, the trend of sourcing furniture and handicraft items from developing countries has increased. India is known for its low-cost production facility, but the problem is that very few standard regulations are in place to bind the wooden product manufacturers for the unethical cutting of trees. According to a report published in Times of India (Delhi Edition) in February 2021, most of the timber dealers do not have the trail of wood that is being sourced and supplied. On the other hand, most of the developed countries have made it mandatory for business organizations to import wooden furniture from FSC-certified companies across the globe. This report will try to understand what steps are been taken by the furniture retail industry for a sustainable future.



2. Literature Review:

The study done by Robert B. Hanfield uses the findings from five environmental managers in the furniture industry to create a taxonomy of best practices for operations management that are environmentally friendly (or "green"). This taxonomy was expanded to create a set of hypotheses on how management might encourage ecologically beneficial behaviours. The findings imply that for environmental management methods to be effective, they must be integrated throughout the entire value chain, which encompasses all steps in the creation of a product, including design, sourcing, manufacturing and assembly, packaging, shipping, and distribution. All companies in the report showed 'pockets' of environmentally friendly practices (EFP) in various parts of their individual value chain activities, even though there is room for improvement in the environmental performance of all five of the organizations. The ideas and conclusions drawn from the analysis also imply that simply responding to regulations is no longer sufficient. A world-class EFP must foresee and avoid shifting environmental laws and customer expectations, and it must proactively adapt its goods, processes, and infrastructure for these changes without jeopardizing its competitive edge (Robert B Handfield, 2015). Despite what was said in theory, there are some obstacles that restrict recycling activities in the furniture sector in practice. The geographical location of the waste resources is one of them, and it prevents the integration of the businesses that produce the garbage and those who finally consume it. To design an application for internet-based geographic information systems (or internet GIS) as a decision support system in the analysis of geospatial data for wood waste collection and transportation in the furniture business is the goal of this study based on this circumstance. Through the facilitation of the collection and transportation of wood waste for recycling, the application aims to promote the adoption of green supply chain management (GSCM) practices in the furniture industry. The Software Development Life Cycle (SDLC) process was employed in this study to build the suggested online GIS application. As a preliminary object for the application, the suggested application included a number of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in the furniture sector and collectors of wood waste in the Jepara and Surakarta districts. According to the study's findings, SMEs in the furniture industry



and collectors of wood waste can use the internet of GIS to describe the geographical location of each party. Then, using a set of criteria, the system will rank the suggested SMEs as the producers of wood waste based on the least expensive means of gathering and transporting the wood waste from each SME (Susanty, 2016). Another study examines the ecosystem services related to furniture, one of the most popular secondary wood product categories produced globally. It examines and summarizes the research on the environmentally friendly design, use, and disposal of wood furniture and associated goods in international marketplaces. It considers cutting-edge design approaches for wood (such as biomimicry) as well as subjects that have gained popularity recently (such as eco/environmental labelling and related commercial communications). An overall theme is to think about how green design methods and associated consumer messaging might affect or even improve a company's competitiveness. The role of design may be altering due to a trend in the secondary wood product industry toward greater personalization. However, design is still a crucial component of product creation in contemporary markets, and designers are in a good position to influence the use of sustainable materials and extend the lifespan of furniture products. (Matthew Bumgardner, 2020). Another study makes an effort to assess how sustainable the Asian wooden furniture market is. The furniture business is plagued by stagnant productivity despite strong exports. As other less expensive manufacturers arise, the growth attributed to increasing exports of low-value contract furniture is not long-term sustainable (Ioras, 2003). A study showed that 1,081 wood goods and furniture producers in Malaysia participated in an online poll as the world ramps up efforts to lessen the impact of climate change. The major goal was to assess the manufacturers' degree of knowledge, the breadth of their adoption, and the difficulties they encountered in implementing environmental, social, and governance (ESG) principles. According to the poll, large-sized businesses were more open to implementing ESG practices than medium-, small-, and micro-sized businesses. It appears that respondents were more receptive to environmental standards than governance, social issues, or both. The use of certified and legal wood and wood products, waste management, and adherence to emission norms were all praised by respondents as environmental best practices. Market forces and legal requirements were found to be the two



main factors that encouraged respondents to follow ESG requirements; among those respondents who did not, lack of awareness, the lack of a direct benefit from adopting ESG, and the high cost involved were found to be the main deterrents (Ratnasingam, 2023). Over the past few decades, sustainable lean manufacturing (SLM) practices have been promoted for use in emerging economy industries to increase productivity while reducing operational costs, eliminating waste, conserving resources, and improving customer satisfaction. The critical success factors (CSFs) promoting the furniture manufacturing industry's adoption of SLM have not yet been the subject of any studies. In a growing country like Bangladesh, this study looked into the CSFs for implementing SLM in the furniture manufacturing sector. The first step was to identify the sixteen most important CSFs for adopting SLM in the furniture business. Based on the recommendations from the experts, the detected CSFs were then grouped into three criteria groups or clusters: organizational and governmental cluster, supply chain, inventory, and resource management cluster, and performance and technical cluster. Finally, to assess the significance of these CSFs, it used the Bayesian Best-Worst method (BWM). This study demonstrates that adopting disruptive and emerging technologies, receiving adequate support from top management, and sustainable resource utilization and management are the top four essential CSFs for implementing SLM successfully in the furniture manufacturing sector (Binoy, 2023). As per a study conducted in US, the natural resource depletion caused by global industrialization has been used in marketing to differentiate products. Programs for environmental certification are becoming more widely acknowledged as important market-based tools for connecting production and consumer purchasing. This study looks at the connections between innate environmental motivations and the willingness to pay more for wood items that have received environmental certification. The impacts of perceptions, knowledge, and price on customer willingness to buy and pay a premium for environmentally certified forest products are captured by a conceptual model that is put forth (Richard P. Vlosky, 1999). A report published in Digital Commerce 360 said that online furniture sellers want their clients to be concerned about how their couch contributes to global warming. According to data, about half of Americans are concerned about how their purchasing decisions



affect the environment, although only 32% claim that this directly influences their purchasing decisions. Sabai and Inside Weather, two stores, hope to win over clients who care about ecology and sustainability by offering made-to-order furniture. These furniture retailers aim to reduce waste without sacrificing aesthetic appeal by limiting alternatives and utilizing domestically sourced materials when it is practical. These retailers employ reselling to offset landfill consumption when a piece is worn out or it's time for a new look, and/or they provide repair services to encourage customers to buy less (Salois, 2022). A book titled Broken: Mending and Repair in a Throwaway Society was released in May 2023. It addresses the fact that we live in a "single-use society," as the author Katie Treggiden puts it, where fashion is quick, disposability is the standard, and it's simpler to replace than to fix. She argues that, for the benefit of our world and ourselves, the linear take-make-waste model that has dominated Western economies since the Industrial Revolution must be changed to a more circular one (Youens, 2023).

3. Research Methodology:

This paper will collate and analyse the secondary data from published research. Also, the data to understand the current market trends will be collected through the latest reports, news articles, and online furniture-selling websites. The collected data will be reviewed and evaluated, and the latest trends will be discussed.

SUSTAINABLE PRACTICES IN THE RETAIL FURNITURE INDUSTRY

After reviewing the secondary data this paper has depicted the following points, which the buyers and furniture retailers are trying to do to eliminate their carbon footprint.

Buy Back a way to be green!

Sabai, a direct-to-consumer furniture firm with a focus on sustainability, was just founded a little over a year ago, but its creators are already looking far into the future. Currently, the



company is launching Sabai Standard, a repurchase program for their sofas that aims to drastically reduce landfill trash while giving consumers a more inexpensive way to acquire their products and extend their lifespan. Two pillars support the closed loop program: Customers can sell their sofas directly to the brand under the first option for up to 20% of the second-hand price (starting models start at a little over \$1,000), after which they can purchase the sofas at a reduced price through Sabai Revive, the company's pre-owned line. The second program, Repair Don't Replace, offers new slipcovers, legs, cushions, and pillows to customers who want to avoid buying a brand-new sofa to replace any worn or broken components (Sabai, 2023).

Furniture Restoration

Pepperfry.com, a furniture and home goods store with its headquarters in Mumbai, recently introduced Furniture Restoration Services, a first for any furniture shop in the nation. Due to Pepperfry's love of furniture and understanding of the value of heirloom furniture, this new service will allow customers to restore their antique furniture nearly in accordance with its original form and function. Over time, Pepperfry has enlisted some of the nation's most accomplished furniture artisans, and this extraordinarily gifted group of artisans will take part in Pepperfry's marketing approach for its furniture restoration business (Bureau, 2016).

Sourcing sustainable materials

Furniture businesses are increasingly looking for sustainable materials, such as wood from managed forests. Additionally, they are buying fabrics derived from materials like cotton, wool, and soybeans in place of synthetic fabrics made with chemicals that harm the environment. Natural, recycled, or manufactured sustainable materials can be used to make a wide range of furniture styles and designs. Bamboo, recovered wood, recycled plastic, natural rubber, and organic cotton are a few examples of sustainable materials utilized in the production of furniture. Utilizing sustainable materials helps to reduce waste, encourage resource conservation, and lessen the negative environmental effects of the creation of



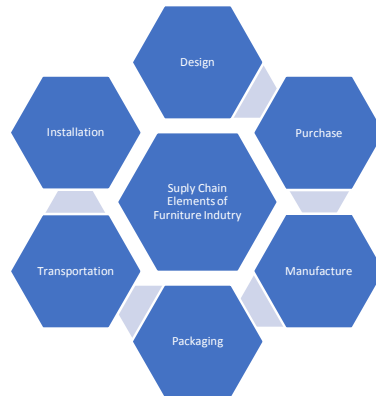
furniture. Furthermore, sustainable materials can have distinctive textures, hues, and features that can give furniture items personality and value.

Sourcing from a certified supplier

Most organizations across the world have made it mandatory to procure wooden items from FSC and PEFC-certified suppliers. FSC is a worldwide non-profit, multistakeholder organization called the Forest Stewardship Council. It was founded in 1993 to promote responsible management of the world's forests through timber certification. This group approaches international environmental policy from a market-based perspective. On the other hand, the non-profit umbrella group PEFC, which has its headquarters in Switzerland, incorporates the global sustainability benchmark criteria into its standards for land management. The nonprofit caters to the unique requirements of smaller, family- and community-owned woods to support rural development and livelihoods.

Green Supply Chain

Business organizations are now more focused to make the supply chain more efficient and effective to reduce the carbon footprint. By opting out for green choices on elements of supply chain the industry is setting its footprint towards a sustainable future. For e.g., companies like Swoon Editions from the UK are coming up with minimalist designs in order to reduce the use of different materials. Also, various companies use recycled materials from plastics to do the upholstery and avoid pure leather or artificially made fabrics. Similarly, manufacturers are using cutting-edge technology to reduce wastage while manufacturing a product. Transportation companies are switching to electric vehicles to reduce their carbon footprint. The main elements of the supply chain in the furniture industry are shown in the following figure:



GLOBAL MARKET TRENDS FOR ECO-FURNITURE

The size of the world market for eco-friendly furniture was estimated at USD 43.26 billion in 2022, and it is anticipated to increase at a CAGR of 8.6% from 2022 to 2030. The market is projected to be driven by expanding consumer awareness of sustainability and the increasing use of sustainable raw materials in different types of furniture. Additionally, the need for comfort in the home has increased demand for furniture, especially eco-friendly pieces, due to better spending power and enhanced infrastructure amenities (Grand, 2023).

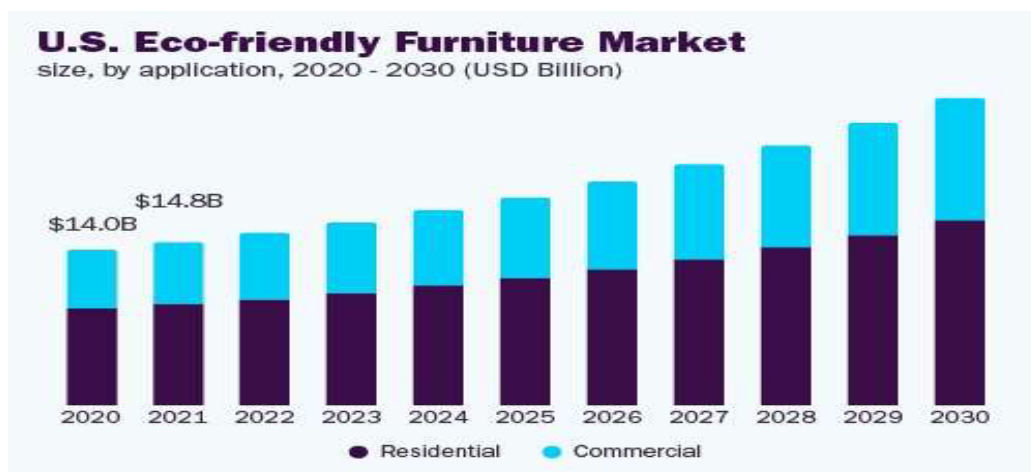


Fig 1: Eco friendly furniture Market

Source: <https://www.grandviewresearch.com/industry-analysis>

With a 65.3% market share in 2022, the offline segment held the majority of the market. Customers who shop at offline stores have the chance to physically feel and see the furniture, which helps them choose pieces that suit their needs. Customers who shop at retail establishments that sell furniture are assisted in visualizing the furniture in their own home or office by the creation of a demo setting in the store. Additionally, the store's product selection of eco-labeled and certified furniture enables customers to contrast the benefits and aesthetics of eco-friendly and conventional furniture (Grand, 2023).

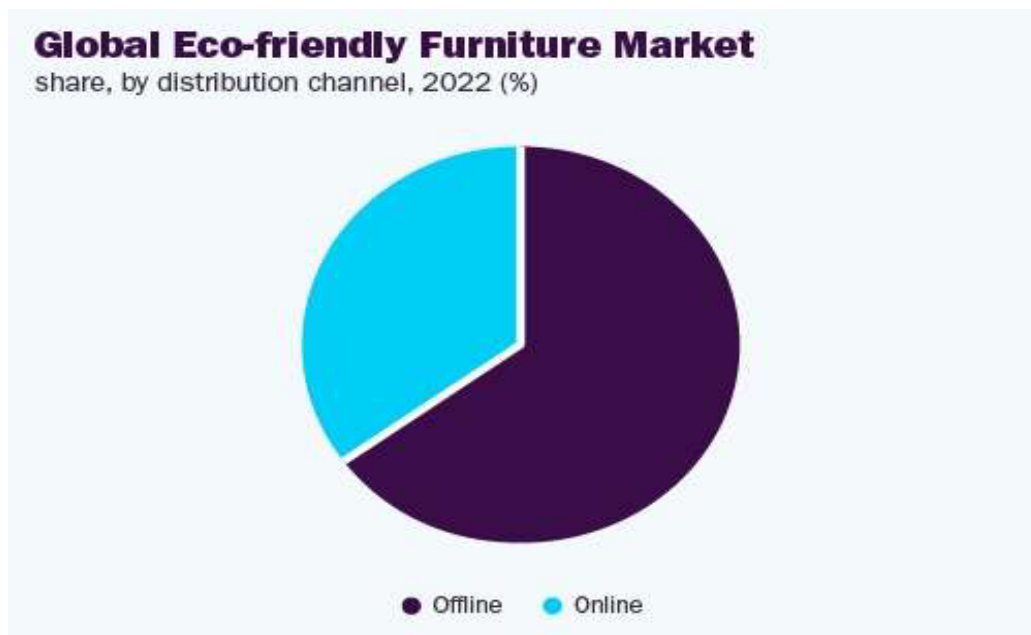


Fig2: Furniture distribution channel offline vs online

Source: <https://www.grandviewresearch.com/industries>

From 2023 to 2030, the Asia Pacific region is anticipated to grow at a CAGR of 10.5%. Infrastructure development in emerging nations like China and India has boosted the hospitality industry, notably hotels and resorts. It encourages consumers to pay more attention to cutting-edge furniture and its adoption in daily life. Additionally, the rising demand for eco-friendly furniture in the region is fueled by the increasing use of outdoor furniture in both residential and commercial spaces, such as bamboo chairs, teakwood centre tables, and beach beds (Grand, 2023).

**4. Conclusion:**

The furniture business is working to be more environmentally friendly as we fight to deal with a direct climate issue. Businesses all over the world are emphasizing the need to utilize sustainable materials to address the issue. The awareness of buying green furniture has been anticipated to show a growing trend. Organisations around the world have understood the benefits of going sustainable and are trying to incorporate various sustainable methods in order to lure customers and reduce the carbon footprint.

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Digital Skills and Competency Development in MSMEs: Challenges and Solutions

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Abstract:

Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) contribute significantly to global economies, driving employment and innovation. However, the rise of digital technologies presents a pressing challenge for these enterprises, as many lack the resources to develop essential digital skills and competencies. This paper examines the specific obstacles MSMEs face in acquiring digital skills, such as limited financial resources, restricted access to relevant training, and high turnover of trained employees. Drawing on current literature, this research explores practical solutions, including government subsidies, public-private partnerships, and online learning platforms that offer accessible training options. Customized digital competency programs and gradual implementation of technology are also discussed as effective ways to foster digital literacy within MSMEs. Ultimately, this paper argues that fostering digital competencies in MSMEs is critical to their long-term sustainability and growth. Addressing digital skill gaps through strategic initiatives can enable MSMEs to compete more effectively, drive productivity, and respond to the dynamic demands of the modern business landscape. This study aims to contribute valuable insights for policymakers, MSME stakeholders, and



researchers seeking to understand and improve digital transformation within smaller enterprises.

Keywords: Digital skills, competency development, MSMEs, digital transformation, workforce training, technology adoption, skill gaps, digital literacy, MSME challenges, upskilling.

1. Introduction:

Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) are the backbone of many economies, providing employment, fostering innovation, and contributing significantly to GDP. However, with the rise of digitalization, MSMEs face new challenges that threaten their competitiveness and sustainability. The digital landscape demands that businesses integrate new technologies to enhance productivity, streamline operations, and improve customer engagement. For MSMEs, which often operate on limited resources, meeting these demands is particularly challenging.

Digital skills and competency development are crucial for MSMEs aiming to succeed in the digital economy. These skills range from basic digital literacy, such as using online platforms and digital tools, to more advanced competencies in data management, cybersecurity, and digital marketing. The absence of these skills can hinder MSMEs' capacity to adopt innovative solutions and may even limit their market reach in an increasingly globalized economy.

However, despite the need for digital transformation, MSMEs encounter significant barriers to digital skill development. Financial limitations restrict their ability to invest in training, while limited access to resources and lack of awareness further impede digital adoption. Additionally, even when MSMEs manage to upskill their employees, high turnover rates mean that trained employees may leave for better opportunities, causing a persistent skill gap.



This paper seeks to examine the challenges MSMEs face in digital skills development and explore viable solutions. By analyzing existing research and case studies, the paper will provide insights into practical interventions, including government support, public-private partnerships, and digital literacy initiatives tailored to MSMEs' specific needs. In doing so, it aims to offer actionable recommendations that will help MSMEs bridge the digital skills gap, enabling them to leverage technology effectively and remain competitive in the digital era.

2. Review of Literature:

The review of literature focuses on key themes related to digital skills development in MSMEs, highlighting the challenges, barriers, and possible solutions.

1. **Digital Transformation and MSMEs:** Smith (2021) asserts that digital transformation can boost operational efficiency, customer engagement, and market reach for MSMEs. However, a lack of technical expertise and digital infrastructure often hinders MSMEs' ability to leverage digital tools effectively.
2. **Skill Gaps in MSMEs:** Jones (2020) points out that digital skill gaps are prevalent in MSMEs, with many employees lacking basic digital literacy. These skill gaps pose a barrier to the adoption and effective use of technology, impacting overall productivity and growth potential.
3. **Financial Constraints:** Financial limitations are a significant challenge for MSMEs. According to Brown and Green (2019), MSMEs typically operate on tight budgets, making it difficult to invest in digital skills training. This financial constraint exacerbates skill gaps and limits their ability to adopt new technologies.
4. **Access to Training Programs:** Lee and Chen (2021) identify limited access to training as a major barrier to digital competency development in MSMEs. Geographic isolation, high training costs, and lack of time further impede MSMEs from enrolling in structured training programs.



5. **Retention of Skilled Employees:** Ahmad and Karim (2018) discuss how trained employees often leave MSMEs for larger companies, creating a recurring skills gap. This high turnover rate in smaller businesses perpetuates digital skill deficiencies.
6. **Resistance to Change:** Resistance to new technologies is common among MSME employees, especially older workers who are accustomed to traditional methods. Huang and Liu (2020) note that a lack of motivation and understanding about the benefits of digital tools contributes to this resistance.
7. **Government and Industry Support:** Clark (2022) emphasizes the role of government subsidies and industry support in addressing financial barriers for MSMEs. Government-backed programs can ease the cost burden of training, facilitating broader digital adoption.
8. **Public-Private Partnerships:** Partnerships with educational institutions and private sector companies can help MSMEs access affordable and relevant training programs. Martin (2021) argues that these collaborations provide MSMEs with the resources and expertise they lack internally.
9. **Digital Competency Programs Tailored to MSMEs:** Singh and Rao (2019) suggest that customized training programs can improve MSMEs' digital proficiency. Programs specifically designed for the unique needs of MSMEs are more impactful than generic training sessions.
10. **Online Learning Platforms:** Patel (2021) highlights the value of online learning platforms in providing affordable and flexible training for MSMEs. Online courses in digital literacy, software use, and digital marketing are accessible to MSMEs on a limited budget.
11. **Importance of a Digital Culture:** Williams and Thompson (2020) argue that building a digital-friendly culture within MSMEs can support digital transformation. A work culture that values digital competency encourages employees to embrace technology, facilitating smoother adoption.



12. **Phased Technology Implementation:** Johnson (2020) suggests that MSMEs benefit from phased technology adoption, where new digital tools are introduced gradually. This approach minimizes resistance and allows employees to adapt to changes over time.

3. Discussion:

Challenges

1. **Financial Constraints:** Many MSMEs struggle with limited budgets, making it difficult to allocate resources for digital skills training. With their focus on survival and immediate needs, they often cannot afford the investments required for extensive training or advanced digital tools.
2. **Limited Access to Quality Training:** MSMEs often lack access to specialized training programs, particularly those tailored to smaller businesses. Geographic isolation, high costs, and a lack of awareness about available resources create significant obstacles.
3. **Retention of Trained Employees:** Employee retention poses a major challenge for MSMEs, as trained workers frequently leave for larger companies offering higher salaries. This results in a loss of valuable skills, making it hard for MSMEs to maintain a digitally competent workforce.
4. **Resistance to Change:** Employees in MSMEs, especially older workers, may resist new technologies due to unfamiliarity or perceived threats to their roles. Without proper motivation and awareness, this resistance can stall digital transformation efforts.

Solutions

1. **Government Subsidies and Grants:** Governments can mitigate financial barriers by offering subsidies or grants specifically targeted at digital skills training for MSMEs. This financial support enables MSMEs to invest in training programs, thus facilitating skill development.



2. **Public-Private Partnerships:** Collaborations between MSMEs, government bodies, and educational institutions can provide affordable, relevant training resources. For instance, partnerships with online learning platforms could offer discounted or free courses focused on essential digital skills.
3. **In-house Training and Peer Learning:** MSMEs can implement in-house training where digitally skilled employees share their knowledge with others. This cost-effective approach fosters peer learning, encouraging collaboration and continuous development.
4. **Utilizing Online Learning Platforms:** Many online platforms provide flexible, affordable courses in digital literacy and other necessary skills. MSMEs can utilize these resources to allow employees to learn at their own pace, accommodating their schedules and resource limitations.
5. **Phased Technology Integration:** Gradual adoption of digital tools helps employees adapt without feeling overwhelmed. MSMEs can introduce new technologies in stages, allowing employees time to become comfortable with each change before moving forward.

4. Conclusion:

Digital skills and competency development are crucial for the sustainability and growth of MSMEs in an increasingly digital world. However, financial constraints, limited access to training, and high employee turnover create persistent obstacles. This paper demonstrates that MSMEs can address these challenges through strategic interventions such as government support, public-private partnerships, and the use of accessible online learning platforms. Additionally, a phased approach to technology adoption and fostering a digital-friendly work culture can reduce resistance to change.

Through these efforts, MSMEs can bridge digital skills gaps, enhance their operational efficiency, and remain competitive. Addressing these needs not only benefits MSMEs but also



contributes to broader economic resilience and growth. Policymakers, business leaders, and educators must work together to provide MSMEs with the resources they need to develop digital skills and competencies, empowering them to thrive in the digital economy.

SUGGESTIONS

1. **Policy Recommendations:** Governments should consider providing tax incentives or grants specifically for MSMEs investing in digital skills development. This policy support can reduce financial constraints and encourage wider digital skill adoption.
2. **Digital Literacy Initiatives:** Regional trade associations and industry groups could launch digital literacy initiatives specifically for MSMEs, helping them understand the value of digital skills and the tools available to improve their competency.
3. **Employee Incentives for Training Completion:** MSMEs can offer small rewards or recognition programs for employees who complete digital skills training. This motivation encourages ongoing learning and helps retain skilled employees.
4. **Promoting a Digital Culture:** MSMEs should foster a culture that values digital proficiency, encouraging employees to embrace technology and participate in training programs as part of the company's growth strategy.

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**Risk Management in the Pharmaceutical Industry****Rohit Bhargav****Himalaya Garhwal University, Uttarakhand****DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.14108925>****Abstract**

Pharmaceutical companies operate in an environment characterized by high-stakes decisions, significant investments, and rigorous regulations. As such, effective risk management is crucial for safeguarding patient safety, ensuring regulatory compliance, and optimizing financial performance. This paper explores the multifaceted nature of risk management in the pharmaceutical industry, highlighting its frameworks, methodologies, and the significance of a proactive culture in mitigating risks associated with drug development, manufacturing, and commercialization.

1. Introduction:

The pharmaceutical industry is essential for public health, pioneering cures and treatments that enhance life quality and longevity. However, it faces considerable risks that can impact the success of drug candidates, the safety of products, and the company's reputation. This paper aims to explore the various dimensions of risk management in this context, encompassing the identification, assessment, mitigation, and monitoring of risks throughout the product lifecycle.

2. Types of Risks in Pharmaceuticals**2.1 Clinical Development Risks**



Clinical development is a high-risk phase characterized by uncertainty regarding drug efficacy and safety. Trials can fail due to inadequate data, regulatory challenges, or unforeseen adverse events, which can lead to significant financial losses.

2.2 Regulatory Risks

Non-compliance with regulatory standards can result in delayed approvals, fines, or market withdrawal. The pharmaceutical industry is heavily regulated by authorities like the FDA and EMA, which require stringent adherence to guidelines throughout drug development and marketing.

2.3 Supply Chain Risks

Global supply chains for raw materials and components introduce vulnerabilities. Disruptions due to geopolitical tensions, natural disasters, or logistical failures can significantly impact production capabilities and timelines.

2.4 Market Risks

Shifts in market demand, competitive pressures, and pricing strategies can affect the profitability of pharmaceutical products. The introduction of generic medications can erode market share and revenue for branded drugs.

2.5 Reputational Risks

Safety concerns or negative publicity can damage a company's reputation, leading to loss of consumer trust and market value. Effective communication strategies and crisis management are integral to safeguarding a company's reputation.

3. Risk Management Framework

3.1 Identification



The first step in risk management involves identifying potential risks through various tools, such as SWOT analysis, brainstorming sessions, and expert consultations. This proactive approach facilitates the early detection of risks before they escalate.

3.2 Assessment

Risk assessment involves evaluating the likelihood and impact of identified risks. Quantitative methods, such as probabilistic risk assessment, and qualitative analyses, like risk matrices, provide insights into prioritizing risks based on their severity.

3.3 Mitigation

Mitigation strategies are designed to minimize the impact of risks. This may involve implementing robust quality assurance protocols, enhancing supply chain resilience, or adopting flexible regulatory strategies. Additionally, companies may invest in insurance solutions to protect against unforeseen financial losses.

3.4 Monitoring

Continuous monitoring ensures that the risk management process remains dynamic and responsive. This includes regular reviews of risk exposure, audit trails for compliance, and updates to risk management plans based on emerging information or changes in the market landscape.

4. Best Practices in Pharmaceutical Risk Management

4.1 Integrated Risk Management

Adopting an integrated approach to risk management that encompasses all facets of the organization helps create synergies and fosters a risk-aware culture. Cross-departmental collaboration enhances communication and ensures that all stakeholders understand and address risks collectively.



4.2 Data Analytics

Leveraging advanced data analytics tools enables pharmaceutical companies to identify trends, forecast potential risks, and make informed decisions. Predictive modeling can aid in foreseeing regulatory challenges and market shifts.

4.3 Training and Awareness

Fostering a culture of risk awareness through training and education programs equips employees with the knowledge and tools to recognize and respond to risks effectively. Regular workshops and seminars reinforce the importance of risk management across the organization.

4.4 Stakeholder Engagement

Engaging all stakeholders, including regulatory bodies, healthcare professionals, and patients, promotes transparency and strengthens trust. Active communication channels enable companies to address concerns promptly and enhance their decision-making processes.

5. Case Studies

5.1 Case Study 1: Vioxx

The withdrawal of Vioxx (an anti-inflammatory drug) from the market exemplifies the consequences of inadequate risk management. Following its approval, data revealed cardiovascular risks that led to its recall, resulting in significant financial, legal, and reputational repercussions for its manufacturer, Merck.

5.2 Case Study 2: Covid-19 Vaccines

The rapid development and distribution of COVID-19 vaccines showcased effective risk management in crisis situations. Through collaboration between governments, private sector entities, and regulatory bodies, risks were identified, assessed, and mitigated at an unprecedented pace, ensuring quick access to safe and effective vaccines.



6. Conclusion

Risk management is a critical function within the pharmaceutical industry, underpinning the successful development, approval, and marketing of therapeutic products. A proactive, integrated approach to risk management fosters resilience, enhances safety, and ultimately contributes to better health outcomes. As the pharmaceutical landscape evolves, embracing continuous innovation in risk management strategies will be essential for navigating future challenges and safeguarding patient welfare.

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**Best Tissue Culture Techniques: An Overview****Rohit Bhargav****Himalaya Garhwal University, Uttarakhand****DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.14109240>****Abstract**

Tissue culture techniques have revolutionized the fields of botany, agriculture, and medicine. These methodologies allow for the growth of plant and animal cells in controlled environments, providing critical insights into cellular functioning, genetic expression, and potential industrial applications. This paper reviews various tissue culture techniques, evaluates their advantages and disadvantages, and summarizes the emerging best practices that optimize growth, preserve genetic integrity, and enhance the overall efficiency of tissue culture operations.

1. Introduction:

Tissue culture is defined as the cultivation of cells, tissues, or organs in an artificial environment, often under sterile conditions. This technique allows for the propagation of plant species, the reproduction of genetically modified organisms, and the cultivation of cells for research in developmental biology, virology, and regenerative medicine. The significance of tissue culture spans agricultural advancements, biopharmaceutical development, and conservation efforts. Its best practices are continually evolving based on technological advancements and research innovation.

Types of Tissue Culture Techniques**1. Plant Tissue Culture**



Plant tissue culture is one of the most significant applications of tissue culture, widely employed for the mass propagation of plant species. This technique can be categorized into several procedures:

- **Callus Culture:** Induction of a mass of undifferentiated cells, or callus, from plant tissues. This callus can differentiate into shoots or roots under specific hormonal conditions.
- **Micropropagation:** The rapid multiplication of plants by cultivating small pieces of plant tissue in vitro. It is commonly used for producing disease-free plants.
- **Embryo Culture:** The growth of isolated embryos of plants in vitro to overcome embryo dormancy and improve germination rates.
- **Somatic Embryogenesis:** A process to convert somatic cells into embryonic cells that can grow into a whole plant.

Advantages and Disadvantages

- **Advantages:** High rates of multiplication, disease-free plants, preservation of genetic material, and the ability to grow plants in sterile environments.
- **Disadvantages:** High production costs, vulnerability to contamination, and the requirement for specialized knowledge and equipment.

2. Animal Tissue Culture

Animal tissue culture involves maintaining and growing animal cells, tissues, or organs under in vitro conditions. Common techniques include:

- **Primary Culture:** Directly taking tissue from a living organism and maintaining it in a culture medium. This technique provides original cells that closely resemble those in an organism.
- **Cell Line Culture:** Utilizing established cell lines, which have undergone transformations allowing them to proliferate indefinitely under appropriate conditions.



- **Organ Culture:** The maintenance of whole organs in vitro, preserving their architecture and functions.

Advantages and Disadvantages

- **Advantages:** Better understanding of cellular processes, models for disease studies, drug testing, and regenerative medicine applications.
- **Disadvantages:** Ethical concerns related to animal welfare, complexity in cell growth conditions, and the potential for genetic drift in cell lines over time.

Emerging Best Practices in Tissue Culture

While various techniques exist, the following best practices have emerged as crucial for optimizing tissue culture:

1. Sterility Protocols

Maintaining a sterile environment is critical to avoid contamination. Best practices include using laminar flow hoods, autoclaving tools and media, and implementing strict personal hygiene protocols.

2. Optimization of Growth Media

Customization of growth media is paramount. It involves the selection of the right nutrients (macro and micronutrients), hormones (auxins and cytokinins), and the pH balance for specific cell types to maximize growth and differentiation.

3. Subculture Techniques

Regular subculturing helps prevent nutrient depletion and cellular senescence. Implementing a well-timed subculture regimen ensures consistent growth rates and healthier cultures.



4. Cryopreservation Techniques

For long-term preservation, cryopreservation has become a vital technique. It involves freezing cells or tissues at ultra-low temperatures to maintain genetic integrity and viability over extended periods.

5. Use of Bioreactors

In large-scale plant or animal cell culture, bioreactors can optimize conditions for mass growth. They provide controlled environments for temperature, pH, oxygen, and nutrient supply.

6. Genetic Engineering Integration

Integrating genetic engineering techniques can enhance the efficiency of tissue culture by producing transgenic plants or cell lines with improved traits, such as disease resistance or increased yield.

2. Conclusion:

The advancement in tissue culture techniques offers immense prospects for agriculture, medicine, and biological research. By understanding and implementing the best practices surrounding sterilization, media optimization, regular subculture, cryopreservation, and bioreactor use, researchers and practitioners can significantly enhance the effectiveness, safety, and impact of tissue culture applications. As tissue culture continues to evolve, ongoing research and innovation will further refine these techniques, amplifying their utility across diverse fields.

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बानपुर नरेश मर्दन सिंह की 1857 की क्रांति में भूमिका

आकाश शर्मा

शोधार्थी, इतिहास अध्ययनशाला, जीवाजी विश्वविद्यालय, ग्वालियर

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बानपुर रियासत का उदय चन्देरी रियासत से हुआ था। जब जहाँगीर ने वीरसिंह देव को ओरछा का शासक बनाया था तब रामशाह को चन्देरी - बार का राजा घोषित किया गया। यही से चन्देरी वंश का सूत्रपात हुआ। 1811 ई. तक चन्देरी पर बुन्देला शासकों का राज्य रहा था। इस पर क्रमशः रामशाह, संग्रामशाह, भारतशाह, देवी सिंह, दुर्गसिंह, दुर्जन सिंह, मानसिंह, अनिरुद्ध सिंह, रामचन्द्र, प्रजापाल एवं मोर प्रहलाद ने शासन किया।

मोर प्रहलाद कुशल प्रशासक नहीं थे। यह अत्यंत विलासी, अभिमानी, उदण्ड और दिशाहीन थे। इस कारण मोर प्रहलाद की लोकप्रियता दिनों दिन कम होने लगी। इसी बीच सिन्धिया के फ्रेन्च सेनापति बेप्टिस्ट द्वारा तालबेहट और चन्देरी पर अधिकार कर लिया गया और मोर प्रहलाद को ओरछा राज्य के चन्दपूरा में जाकर बसने के लिए विवश होना पड़ा। बाद में कुंवर मानसिंह की बुद्धिमत्ता के कारण सिन्धिया एवं मोर प्रहलाद के मध्य शांति का प्रस्ताव रखा गया जिसकी मध्यस्थता ओरछा नरेश द्वारा की गयी। इस प्रस्ताव से चंदेरी राज्य के कुल राजस्व का दो तिहाई भाग सिन्धिया को और एक तिहाई भाग मोर प्रहलाद को मिला। इस संधि से मोर प्रहलाद को चंदेरी प्राप्त नहीं हुआ था अतः बानपुर को राजधानी बनाया गया और यही से बानपुर रियासत का उदय हुआ।

- महाराज मर्दन सिंह :-

महाराजा मर्दन सिंह का जन्म 19 अक्टूबर 1802 ईस्वी में अश्विनी शुक्ल शरद पूर्णिमा को चन्देरी में हुआ। उनके पिता महाराज मोर प्रहलाद तथा माता ग्राम खुटगुंवा के परमार पर्वत सिंह की पुत्री राजकुंवर थी। 1842 ई. में महाराज मोर प्रहलाद के निधन पर मर्दन सिंह बानपुर के महाराज बनते हैं। मर्दन सिंह को सिन्धिया नरेश द्वारा चन्देरी रियासत छीन लिया जाना पसंद नहीं था। इसलिए मर्दन सिंह चंदेरी रियासत को प्राप्त करने के लिए लगातार प्रयासरत थे। चन्देरी प्राप्त करने का मौका उन्हें 1843 ईस्वी के बुन्देला विद्रोह में मिला। मर्दन सिंह ने चन्देरी प्राप्त करने की अभिलाषा से बुन्देला विद्रोह के दमन में अंग्रेजों का समर्थन किया। दरअसल बुन्देला विद्रोह के भागीदार नारहट के मधुकरशाह कम्पनी के इलाके में डाका डालकर बानपुर रियासत में रहने लगे थे और राजा मर्दन सिंह अपने क्षेत्र से बगावत और डकैती को समाप्त करना चाहते थे। इन्हीं कारणों से मधुकरशाह जब अपनी बहन के यहाँ विश्राम कर रहे थे तब राजा मर्दन सिंह ने अपने सैनिक अधिकारी की अध्यक्षता में सेना को खाना कर सोते समय मधुकरशाह को बंदी बना कर उसे अंग्रेजों को सौंप दिया। चंदेरी राज्य अभी भी सिन्धिया के पास ही था। महाराजपुर के युद्ध के पश्चात हुयी 1844 की संधि से चंदेरी राज्य अंग्रेजों को प्राप्त हो गया था। जिसे अंग्रेजों ने स्वयं के पास रखा और चन्देरी प्राप्त करने की राजा मर्दन सिंह की अभिलाषा पूरी नहीं हो सकी।

- बानपुर और झाँसी :-

झाँसी और बानपुर के आपसी सम्बन्धों में मधुरता उस समय आई थी जब संकट के समय मोर प्रहलाद ने अपना आश्रय स्थल झाँसी को बनाया था। बाद में हालात सुधरने पर वह पुनः अपने राज्य में चले गए थे। राजा मर्दन सिंह ने झाँसी से अपने सम्बन्ध अच्छे कायम रखे। जब झाँसी के राजा गंगाधर राव गंभीर बीमारी से पीड़ित थे और 21 नवंबर 1853 ई. को असाध्य बीमारी से उनका निधन हो गया। तब राजा मर्दन सिंह शोक प्रकट करने झाँसी आए थे। उन्होंने रानी लक्ष्मीबाई से सहानुभूतिपूर्ण बातें कर ढाँढस बंधाया। राजा मर्दन सिंह ने कम्पनी की भारतीय संस्कृति और धर्म विरोधी नीति पर रानी का ध्यानाकर्षण कराते हुए कहा "वास्तव में दत्तक पुत्र की स्वीकृति का बंधन अँग्रेजों ने अपने राज्य की सीमाओं को बढ़ाने के लिए लगाया है वे यथासंभव दत्तक पुत्र को स्वीकार करने के पक्ष में नहीं रहते हैं। झाँसी अँग्रेजी कंपनी की नहीं हो सकती आप ही झाँसी की प्रमुख है और यदि अँग्रेजी कम्पनी ने अन्याय किया तो झाँसी उनकी फाँसी बन जाएगी।

1854 ई. में लॉर्ड डलहौजी ने अपनी व्यपगत नीति का अनुसरण करते हुए झाँसी को अँग्रेजी राज्य में मिलाने की आज्ञा दे दी। मार्च 1854 ई. को इस आज्ञा को लागू कर दिया गया। रानी लक्ष्मीबाई को किला छोड़ना पड़ा तथा निर्वासित जीवन के रूप में नगर में रहने लगी। उनके जीवन यापन के लिए पेंशन की व्यवस्था की गई। मर्दन सिंह को इस घटना से बहुत दुःख हुआ। उन्होंने रानी लक्ष्मीबाई को पत्र लिखा "इस समय उपद्रव करके सफलता की आशा नहीं है अब धैर्य के साथ संगठन को मजबूत किया जाए"। राजा बानपुर की सहानुभूति से रानी लक्ष्मीबाई के हृदय में प्रगाढ़ विश्वास हो गया। राजा मर्दन सिंह ने रानी लक्ष्मी बाई को समर्थन देने की बात की थी और 1857 की क्रांति में उन्होंने लक्ष्मीबाई की सहायता की थी।

1857 की क्रांति भारतीय इतिहास की एक महत्वपूर्ण घटना है। जिसकी शुरुआत 10 मई 1857 को मेरठ से सिपाही विद्रोह के रूप में हुई थी। धीरे धीरे यह विद्रोह कानपुर, दिल्ली, झाँसी अवध आदि स्थानों तक फैल गया और इसका स्वरूप बदलकर ब्रिटिश सत्ता के विरुद्ध एक 'जनव्यापी विद्रोह' का हो गया। स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के इस युद्ध में झाँसी में विद्रोह का नेतृत्व रानी लक्ष्मीबाई ने किया था जिसमें उनका साथ बानपुर के राजा मर्दन सिंह द्वारा भी दिया गया था।

- ललितपुर में क्रांति :-

झाँसी में विद्रोह की जानकारी जब ललितपुर पहुँची तो 12 जून को सिपाहियों ने विद्रोह कर दिया। विद्रोहियों ने यूरोपियों को बंदी बना लिया और यूरोपियन अधिकारी अपने प्राण बचाने के लिए बानपुर नरेश मर्दन सिंह की शरण में चले गये। राजा मर्दन सिंह ने कैप्टन ए. सी. गार्डन एवं अन्य अँग्रेजों को सुरक्षित मसौरा दुर्ग में पहुँचा दिया। क्योंकि राजा मर्दन सिंह की शरण में आए की रक्षा करना उनका धर्म था लेकिन इनका उद्देश्य तो अँग्रेजी कम्पनी को समाप्त करना था। यही कारण है एक ओर इन्होंने अँग्रेजों को संरक्षण दिया और दूसरी ओर अँग्रेजों से युद्ध करके क्षेत्र विस्तार भी किया।

12 जून 1857 ई. को मर्दन सिंह ने मालथोन की घाटी के ऊपरी मार्ग पर कब्जा कर लिया था। झाँसी के लिए डाक व्यवस्था प्रारम्भ की और ललितपुर नगर की बाहरी चौकियों पर कब्जा जमाया और 11 जुलाई को राजा मर्दन सिंह ने नारहट के ठाकुरों के साथ मिलकर मालथोन पर अधिकार कर लिया था।

बानपुर नरेश मर्दन सिंह ने ललितपुर एवं चन्देरी के क्षेत्रों में अराजकता दूर करने का संकल्प लिया था परंतु चन्देरी पर विद्रोहियों ने कब्जा कर लिया था। मर्दन सिंह चंदेरी पर अधिकार करना चाहते थे अतः मर्दन सिंह ने पर्वत सिंह के साथ जवाहर सिंह को चंदेरी पर अधिकार के लिए भेजा। जब बानपुर नरेश को सूचना मिली कि चंदेरी में विद्रोहियों की संख्या ज्यादा है तब इन्होंने जवाहर सिंह और पर्वत सिंह को पुनः निर्देशित किया कि आक्रमण मेरे आने के बाद करें। मर्दन सिंह ललितपुर से राजघाट होते हुए प्रानपुरा पहुँच गये। जहाँ पर्वत सिंह व जवाहर सिंह रुके थे। रात में चन्देरी को जीतने की योजना तैयार की गयी। दूसरे दिन चन्देरी के दुर्ग को घेर लिया गया। किले में विद्रोहियों को किले को खाली करने का संदेश भिजवाया विद्रोहियों की तरफ से संदेश आया यह किला बानपुर के पुरखों का है हम धोखेबाज फिरंगियों को देश से बाहर निकालना चाहते हैं किला इसी शर्त पर दिया जाएगा कि इस किले का प्रयोग विद्रोहियों के दमन के लिए नहीं किया जाएगा। बानपुर नरेश ने आश्वासन दिया की वह किले पर अधिकार अपना समझकर ही करना चाहते हैं और फिर सभी ने बानपुर नरेश का भव्य स्वागत किया।

चन्देरी पर अधिकार के बाद राज मर्दन सिंह सहराई, रमपुर, शहपुरा होते हुए धौरा, डोगरा, पाली की व्यवस्था सम्हालते हुए बरौदिया पहुँचे। बरौदिया शाहगढ़ रियासत में आता था। वहाँ पर मर्दन सिंह की मुलाकात शाहगढ़ नरेश बखतवली के छोटे भाई उदयराज सिंह से हुयी। यहाँ से दोनों शाहगढ़ राज्य पहुँचे।

शाहगढ़ नरेश बखतवली तथा बानपुर नरेश ने तत्कालीन बुन्देलखण्ड की स्थिति पर शाहगढ़ में विचार विमर्श किया। दोनों ने आस पास के जागीरदारों तथा प्रभावशाली वीर पुरुषों को स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के इस महायुद्ध में शामिल हेतु आमंत्रण भेजा। इस प्रकार ये दोनों अँग्रेजी कम्पनी को भारत से निकालने के लिये प्रतिबद्ध हो गये। इसी प्रयास में 7 जुलाई 1857 को खुरई पर लम्बरदार करुण सिंह एवं गनेश जू के साथ मिलकर बानपुर नरेश ने कब्जा कर लिया तथा बानपुर नरेश ने नरियावली में पाँच सौ सैनिक का दल भेजा। 19 जुलाई को बानपुर नरेश के कहने पर जवाहर सिंह ने नरियावली पर आक्रमण किया एवं उस पर अधिकार कर लिया।

सागर में 1 जुलाई को सेना ने विद्रोह कर दिया था। इधर शाहगढ़ के राजा बखतवली एवं बानपुर के राजा मर्दन सिंह साथ आ गये थे। दोनों ने मिलकर सागर का अभियान किया। दरअसल सागर में हुए विद्रोह को दबाने के लिए लेफ्टिनेंट हैमिल्टन 31 वीं पलटन के साथ बिनैका पहुँचा तथा वहाँ से विद्रोहियों को हटा दिया लेकिन शाहगढ़ नरेश बखतवली ने हैमिल्टन को हटाकर बिनैका पर कब्जा कर लिया और 20 जुलाई 1857 ई. को मर्दन सिंह को पत्र लिखा कि उन्हें सैनिक मदद की आवश्यकता है। बानपुर नरेश मर्दन सिंह को 22 जुलाई 1857 को खुरई में यह पत्र मिला और उन्होंने 1300 सैनिकों के साथ सागर की ओर प्रस्थान किया। मर्दन सिंह ने सागर से 25 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर स्थित राहतगढ़ किले पर अधिकार कर लिया तथा इसे अपना केन्द्र बनाया।

बानपुर नरेश मर्दन सिंह ने सागर के किले को भी घेर लिया और तोपखाने से किले पर आक्रमण किया। ब्रिगेडियर सेज ने हमले के विरुद्ध सेना खड़ी कर दी और यह युद्ध अनिर्णायक रहा। 17 सितम्बर 1857 ई. को मर्दन सिंह ने पुनः सागर किले पर आक्रमण किया। प्रारंभ में आक्रमण राहतगढ़ फाटक की ओर से किया। यहाँ कर्नल डैलेल ने विद्रोहियों को पीछे हटने पर मजबूर किया। मर्दन सिंह अपनी सेना के साथ नरियावली के जंगल में छुप गये और मौका पाकर कर्नल डैलेल की सेना पर आक्रमण कर दिया। इस आक्रमण में सेनानाइक कर्नल डैलेल युद्ध में मारा गया।

इस प्रकार बानपुर नरेश मर्दन सिंह ने अंग्रेजी सेना को परेशान करके रखा था।

- बानपुर नरेश का संघर्ष एवं दमन-

बुन्देलखण्ड में बढ़ते विद्रोह के दमन के लिए 19 सितम्बर 1857 को अंग्रेजी सेनानायक ह्यूरोज बम्बई पहुँचा। 6 जनवरी 1857 को जनरल ह्यूरोज ने इन्दौर से सागर की तरफ कूच किया। सर्वप्रथम ह्यूरोज ने राहतगढ़ पर आक्रमण किया। गढ़ा अम्बापानी का नवाब मर्दन सिंह के सहयोग से राहतगढ़ पर शासन कर रहा था। यह विद्रोहियों का केन्द्र बन चुका था। यहाँ शाहगढ़ नरेश बखतवली, बानपुर नरेश मर्दन सिंह, आदिल मोहम्मद खॉं, फाजिल मोहम्मद खॉं आदि थी ठहरे हुए थे। इन्होंने सागर के सभी रास्ते पर नाकाबंदी कर रखी थी। सागर किले में फंसे यूरोपियों को मुक्त कराने हेतु राहतगढ़ को जीतना आवश्यक था। जनरल ह्यूरोज ने राहतगढ़ का घेरा डाला। 3 दिन तक युद्ध चला लेकिन विद्रोहियों ने आत्मसमर्पण नहीं किया। 28 जनवरी को ब्रिटिश सेना किले के अन्दर घुस गई। इसी समय बानपुर नरेश मर्दन सिंह द्वारा ब्रिटिश सेना पर आक्रमण कर दिया। इससे राहतगढ़ किले के विद्रोहियों को जंगल में भागने का मौका मिला हालांकि विद्रोहियों की वीरगति प्राप्त हुयी।

बानपुर नरेश मर्दन सिंह राहतगढ़ किले से निकलकर बरौदिया चले गये परन्तु 30 जनवरी 1858 ई. को ह्यूरोज ने बानपुर नरेश के विरुद्ध बरौदिया पर आक्रमण कर दिया। इस युद्ध में कम्पनी की विशाल सेना के सामने डटकर मुकाबला करना बानपुर नरेश के सामने चुनौती बन रहा था। इसी युद्ध में फाजिल मोहम्मद खॉं मारा गया और बानपुर नरेश मर्दन सिंह घायल हो गये लेकिन वे भागने में सफल रहे। बानपुर नरेश अपनी सेना के साथ खुरई चले गये। ह्यूरोज 3 फरवरी को सागर पहुँच जाता है।

- झाँसी की रानी लक्ष्मीबाई और मर्दन सिंह :-

बानपुर नरेश तथा रानी लक्ष्मीबाई के पत्र व्यवहार से ज्ञात होता है कि रानी लक्ष्मीबाई का बानपुर नरेश मर्दन सिंह पर पूर्ण भरोसा था। दोनों ही राष्ट्र के प्रति समर्पित थे। पत्र में रानी लक्ष्मीबाई ने बानपुर नरेश के फोज की तैयारी पर प्रशंसा की थी। पत्र में रानी लक्ष्मीबाई ने लिखा था "आपुन ने लिखी कै फौज की तैयारी में लगे हों सो मन को खुशी भई, हमारी राय है कै विदेशियों का सासन भारत पर न भओ चाहिए और हमको अपुन कौ बडौ भरोसो है और हम फोज की तैयारी कर रहे है। सो अंगरेजन से लडवौ बहुत जरूरी है।"

रानी लक्ष्मीबाई ने अपनी सहायता के लिए बानपुर नरेश को झाँसी बुलाया। राजा मर्दन सिंह ने लक्ष्मीबाई को सक्रिय रूप से सहायता की और अपने ज्येष्ठ पुत्र शेरजीत सिंह को 1600 सवारों के साथ झाँसी भेजा। दूसरी ओर मर्दन सिंह ने मालथौन ओर अमझरा घाटी पर अपनी सेना तैनात की।

1 मार्च 1858 को ह्यूरोज ने मालथौन पर आक्रमण कर दिया जिसका बानपुर नरेश ने डटकर सामना किया अन्ततः ह्यूरोज का मालथौन पर कब्जा हो गया। दूसरी तरफ 4 मार्च को कैप्टन हैयर ने शाहगढ़ दुर्ग पर हमला कर दिया और शाहगढ़ नरेश बखतवली को शाहगढ़ छोड़ना पड़ा और उन्होंने ठनगना घाटी पर मोर्चा सम्हाला। इस समय अमझरा घाटी पर मर्दन सिंह ने मोर्चा सम्हाला। ह्यूरोज ने मर्दन सिंह को उलझाने के लिये मेजर को भेजा और स्वयं ठनगना घाटी पर हमला किया और ठनगना घाटी पर अधिकार कर लिया लेकिन शाहगढ़ नरेश को नहीं पकड़ सका।

ह्यूरोज के ठनगना घाटी पर कब्जा किये जाने से राजा मर्दन सिंह अत्यंत दुखी हुए क्योंकि अब मालथौन पर कब्जा करने का कोई फायदा नहीं था। अतः मर्दन सिंह ने झाँसी की रानी को ह्यूरोज के बारे में सूचित कर दिया। विष्णुभट्ट गोडसे ने अपनी कृति माँझा प्रवास में लिखा है कि बानपुर नरेश ने अपने परिवार को भी रानी लक्ष्मीबाई के पास सुरक्षा के लिये छोड़ा था।

इधर ह्यूरोज मदनपुर घाटी के कई गढ़ों पर विजय करते हुए बानपुर के किले पर पहुँचा और बानपुर के किले की दीवारों को बारूद से उड़वा दिया। आगे ह्यूरोज ने पलौरी, जमालपुर और तालबेहट पर भी अधिकार कर लिया। दूसरी तरफ मेजर बानपुर नरेश मर्दन सिंह का पीछा कर रहा था। मेजर ने केलगुंवा के किले को ध्वस्त कर दिया। अतः मर्दन सिंह केलगुंवा से बरूआ सागर की ओर चले गये। ह्यूरोज 17 मार्च को बेतवा पार कर चुका था। झाँसी की रानी ने मर्दन सिंह से मदद की गुहार लगाई थी बानपुर नरेश झाँसी पहुँचने के लिए प्रयत्नशील थे किन्तु इनको रोकने के लिये ह्यूरोज ने सेना का गठन किया था।

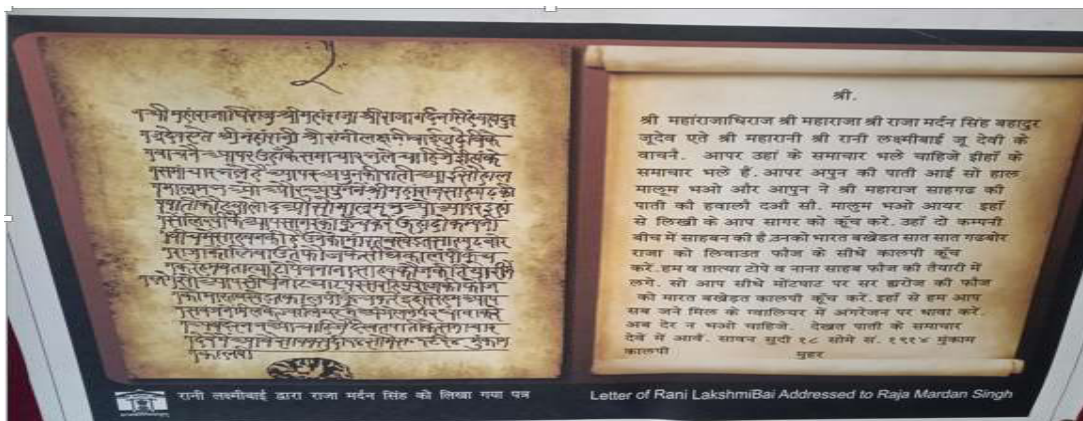
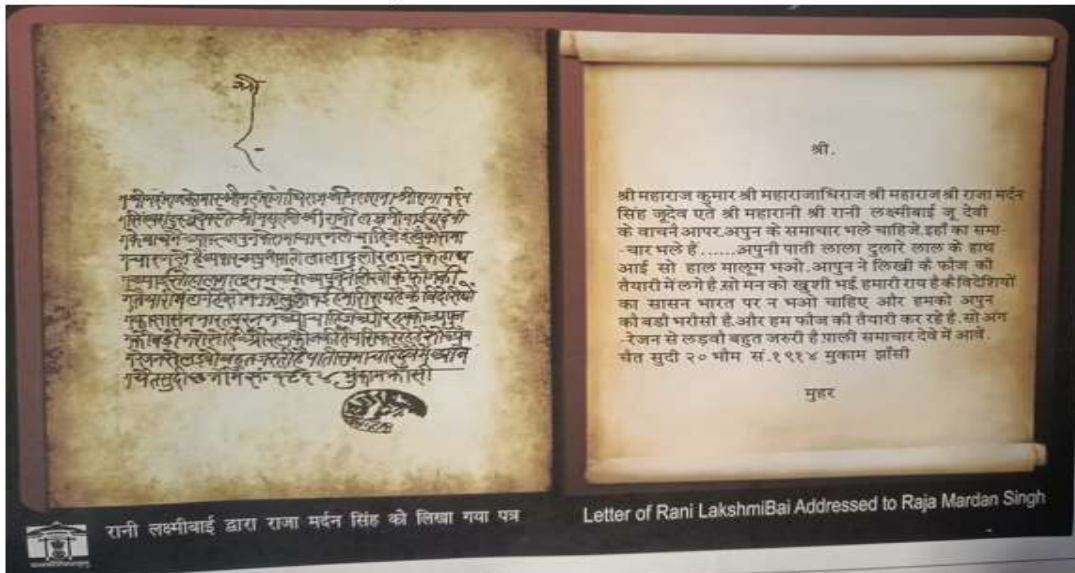
इधर चरखारी का राजा रतन सिंह ब्रिटिश कम्पनी की सहायता कर रहा था। अतः तात्या टोपे, बानपुर नरेश मर्दन सिंह तथा शाहगढ़ नरेश बखतवली की सम्मिलित सेना ने चरखारी पर आक्रमण किया और 24 तोपे एवं तीन लाख रुपये दण्डस्वरूप लेकर कालपी की ओर रवाना हुये। यहाँ खबर मिली कि ह्यूरोज ने झाँसी को घेर रखा है और रानी ने मदद की गुहार की है। अतः तात्या टोपे ने नाना साहब की आज्ञा से झाँसी की ओर कूच किया। इसमें बानपुर मर्दन सिंह भी साथ में थे। उन्होंने ह्यूरोज की सेना पर पीछे से आक्रमण किया परन्तु झाँसी से समुचित मदद न मिल पाने के कारण बानपुर नरेश व तात्या टोपे ह्यूरोज की सेना का सामना न कर सके और भागकर कालपी पहुँच गये। झाँसी की रानी भी कालपी में आ गयी और विद्रोहियों की सम्मिलित सेना का सेना नायक तात्या टोपे को बनाया गया। कालपी में राजा मर्दन सिंह ने झाँसी - कालपी मार्ग में अपना घेरा डाला, शाहगढ़ नरेश ने उई - कालपी के मध्य शिविर लगाया।

कालपी में ह्यूरोज की सेना से प्रथम मुकाबला बानपुर नरेश का हुआ। मर्दन सिंह ने बहादुरी के साथ युद्ध किया परन्तु अपने को धिरता देख घेराबंदी तोड़कर बच निकले एवं यहाँ से ललितपुर आये। 2 जून को रानी लक्ष्मीबाई ने मुरार से बानपुर नरेश को पत्र लिखा परन्तु वे रानी लक्ष्मीबाई की मदद नहीं कर सके क्योंकि अँग्रेजी सेना ने इनका मार्ग अवरुद्ध कर रखा था फलस्वरूप वे मुरार नहीं पहुँच सके।

बानपुर नरेश इस स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में लड़ते हुए निराश हो चुके थे न उनके पास धनबल था ना ही जनबल। बानपुर राज्य पर भी कम्पनी का अधिकार हो चुका था। अतः सागर के कलेक्टर ने बानपुर नरेश को आत्मसमर्पण के लिए पत्र लिखा। इस समय तक लक्ष्मीबाई वीर गति प्राप्त कर चुकी थी। हिन्दुस्तान में अधिकांश स्थानों पर कम्पनी का अधिकार हो चुका था। कम्पनी सरकार ने उन्हें ससम्मान जीने का आश्वासन दिया। दतिया नरेश जिनके यहाँ मर्दन सिंह का परिवार रहा था और एम ए स्काट जिनकी जान मर्दन सिंह ने बचाई थी इन दोनों ने हेमिल्टन को पत्र लिखा कि मर्दन सिंह के साथ सम्मानपूर्ण व्यवहार किया जाए।

हेमिल्टन ने पत्र लिखकर सरकार के सचिव जी.एफ. एडमन्डसन को अवगत करा दिया। ब्रिटिश सरकार और ग्वालियर के पोलिटिकल एजेन्ट ने सूचित किया कि बानपुर नरेश को 800 रू० मासिक भत्ता दिया जायेगा एवं उनका परिवार दतिया में रह सकता था। मर्दन सिंह की स्वतंत्रता पर सीमित नियंत्रण होगा और बुन्देलखण्ड के बाहर लाहौर में नजरबंद रहना होगा। हताश होकर 5 जुलाई 1858 ई. को बानपुर नरेश ने आत्मसमर्पण कर दिया।

रानी लक्ष्मीबाई द्वारा मर्दन सिंह को लिखे पत्र :-



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**EDUCATIONAL & COMMUNAL SITUATION OF STREET
CHILDREN: AN OUTLINE OF VULNERABLE UNDERSTANDINGS
IN WEST BENGAL**

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Abstract:

In regular discourse, Street Children, individuals might utilize bunches of various words or terms. Street Children and 'destitute kids' or destitute youth may be utilized reciprocally, however there are a few distinctions. In the topic “**Educational & Communal Situation of Street Children: An Outline of Vulnerable Understandings**” Not all kids who are destitute wind up living in the open in the city. Many wind up staying in bed extremely unseemly however far away puts - on the floors of companions or outsiders, or resting in transitory convenience like lodgings. For instance, the destitute cause Sanctuary assessed in 2018 that upwards of 9,500 kids have spent their Christmas in a lodging or other brief convenience, frequently with one family in a solitary room, imparting restrooms and kitchens to different occupants who they don't have the foggiest idea or trust. On the other hand, not all youngsters who can be portrayed as Street Children ' are essentially destitute. They might work, play or invest their energy in the city, however may return to lay down with their family or guardians.

Keywords: 1. Street Children 2. Educational & Communal Situation 3. Vulnerable Understandings 4. Educational Substance 5. Mental, Physical, Emotional Abuse

1. Introduction:

The conditions for Street Children can be exceptionally intricate and there can be bunches of various explanations behind their circumstance. Numerous Street Children are still in touch



with their families, who might be very poor, and will chip away at the roads to add to their family's pay. They may be sorting out in the city during the day and returning to their family home around evening time. Numerous different kids have taken off from home or an establishment to get away from mental, physical or

sexual maltreatment. They have no home with the exception of the roads and may move from one spot to another, residing in covers and deserted structures. A few youngsters are destitute with their families. They might be uprooted because of destitution or catastrophic events or are displaced people from areas of contention. The family will move around regularly, taking their assets with them. These youngsters frequently work in the city with different individuals from their families. Others might be kids with handicaps who have been deserted by their families, youngsters isolated from their families for significant stretches of time, or kids impacted by or stranded because of HIV/Helps. Around 75% to 90% of Street Children living in the city in numerous nations are young men, as per the Worldwide Day for Street Children in 2016. This can be on the grounds that young ladies are viewed as more "valuable" in certain societies to be in the home, to cook and deal with more youthful kin. In any case, in different nations there can be an equivalent number of young men and young ladies who are road kids. The expression "road youngsters" can be dangerous as it very well may be viewed as a negative name. One of the issues for these kids is they are frequently seen by standard society as a danger and a wellspring of criminal way of behaving.

Background of Study:



Some road youngsters might have extremely low-paid work like sparkling shoes or selling merchandise in the city. A few youngsters might rummage for food or ask. Others are taken advantage of by groups and hoodlums and wind up selling medications, taking and in prostitution. Their circumstance and the need to bring in cash for endurance will probably keep them from having the option to get to tutoring. There are medical problems for youngsters who live and deal with the roads. The absence of clinical consideration and insufficient day to day environments mean they are more powerless to constant sicknesses. They may likewise be at more serious gamble of sexual and other viciousness, abuse, drug use and so forth. It's normal for Street Children to be in risky circumstances. They are regularly annoyed or hurt by the police and frequently end up in struggle with the law. As a result numerous road youngsters use drugs, including liquor, cigarettes, heroin, marijuana and paste, to assist them with managing the difficulties they experience. They can feel extremely distanced from social orders that consider them to be hoodlums. They might believe official specialists to be compromising and will be exceptionally careful about government or coordinated drives. In 1992, the Unified Countries gave a Goal on the Situation of Street Children, communicating worry over the development and underestimation of road kids, and the demonstrations of viciousness against them. The Goal called for global participation to address the requirements of destitute kids and for authorization of worldwide youngster freedoms regulations. Subsequently, there have been drives to help road kids, frequently through covers which have projects to give security, medical care, advising, instruction, professional preparation, legitimate guide and other social administrations.

Population and Sample: Under the population of West Bengal, 3 Districts like Nadia, North 24 Paraganas and Hugli Districts has been taken as a sample of the research. 90 Street Childrens has been taken as sample of research.

Objectives of Research

- 1. To know the impact of mental, physical , emotional abuse on street children in west Bengal*



2. To know the impact of educational substance abuse on street children in west Bengal

Hypothesis of the Study

H₀₁ - Mental, Physical, Emotional abuse has no impact on street children in West Bengal

H₀₂ - Educational substance abuse has no impact on street children in West Bengal

2. Review of related Literature:

- **Boswell, John (2021)**, Some Street Children might have exceptionally low-paid work like sparkling shoes or selling merchandise in the city. A few kids might rummage for food or ask. Others are taken advantage of by groups and lawbreakers and wind up selling medications, taking and in prostitution. Their circumstance and the need to bring in cash for endurance will probably keep them from having the option to get to tutoring.
- **Flowers, R. Barri (2020)**, there are medical problems for kids who live and chip away at the roads. The absence of clinical consideration and lacking day to day environments mean they are more vulnerable to constant diseases. They may likewise be at more serious gamble of sexual and other savagery, abuse, drug use and so forth.
- **Singh, A.; Puroht, B. (2019)**, It's normal for road kids to be in hazardous circumstances. They are every now and again bothered or hurt by the police and frequently end up in struggle with the law. As an outcome numerous road kids use drugs, including liquor, cigarettes, heroin, weed and paste, to assist them with managing the difficulties they experience.
- **K.M. Rakesh (2018)**, They can feel exceptionally estranged from social orders that consider them to be crooks. They might believe official specialists to be undermining and will be exceptionally careful about government or coordinated drives.

In 1992, the Unified Countries gave a Goal on the Situation of Street Children

, communicating worry over the rise and minimization of Street Children Street Children

- **Panter-Brick, Catherine (2018)**, demonstrations of brutality against them. The Goal called for worldwide collaboration to address the requirements of destitute kids and for



implementation of global youngster freedoms regulations. There have been drives to help road kids, frequently through covers which have projects to give wellbeing, medical care, guiding, instruction, professional preparation, legitimate guide and other social administrations.

3. Methodology of Research:

Extensively used concept in this type of research is descriptive design. This methodology combines quantitative approaches to gather information that allows for the description of specific cases under study. Every single child has their own unique story. The reasons for their connection to the streets will vary from country to country, city to city, and from person to person. These factors will also vary over time, such as poverty, displacement due to natural disasters and conflicts or family breakdown all lead to increases in the numbers of street children in a given area. Economic poverty plays a major role, although other factors are of equally high importance. These can include: parental deaths, parental neglect and other social factors such as violence and abuse of children at home or within communities is the variable of the research. . Discrimination, lack of access to justice, a lack of legal status (due to a lack of birth registration for example) all contribute to a situation where a child is living or working on the street. **3 point Likert scale questions has been used for analysis and feedback.**

The formulas use for a t-test and an Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) are: t-test: $t = \frac{M1 - M2}{\text{Spooled}}$ ANOVA: $F = \frac{MST}{MSE}$ In these formulas, $(M1)$ is the mean of group 1, $(M2)$ is the mean of group 2, (Spooled) is the pooled standard error, (MST) is the mean square total, (MSE) is the mean square error, (SST) is the sum of squares between groups, and (SSE) is the sum of squares of errors.

Paired Samples T-Test

In this study , two distributions of the variables are highly correlated, they could be pre and post test results from the same people. In such cases, we use the paired samples t-test.



$$t = \frac{\sum(x_1 - x_2)}{s \sqrt{n}} \quad s = \sqrt{\frac{\sum(x_1 - x_2)^2}{n}}$$

where

t = Student's t-test

$x_1 - x_2$ = Difference mean of the pairs

s = standard deviation

n = sample size

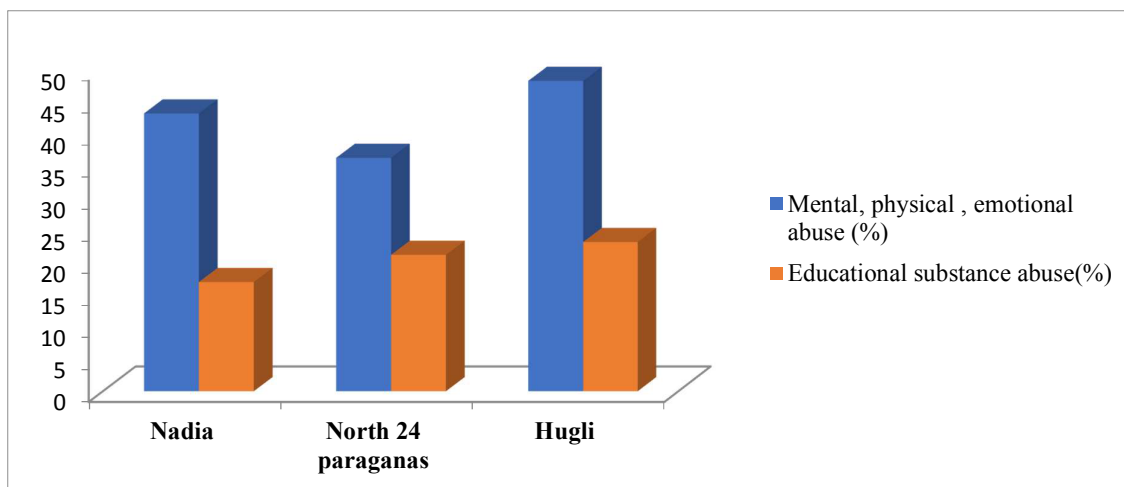
4. Analysis and Interpretation of Study:

To know the impact of mental, physical, emotional abuse on street children in west Bengal

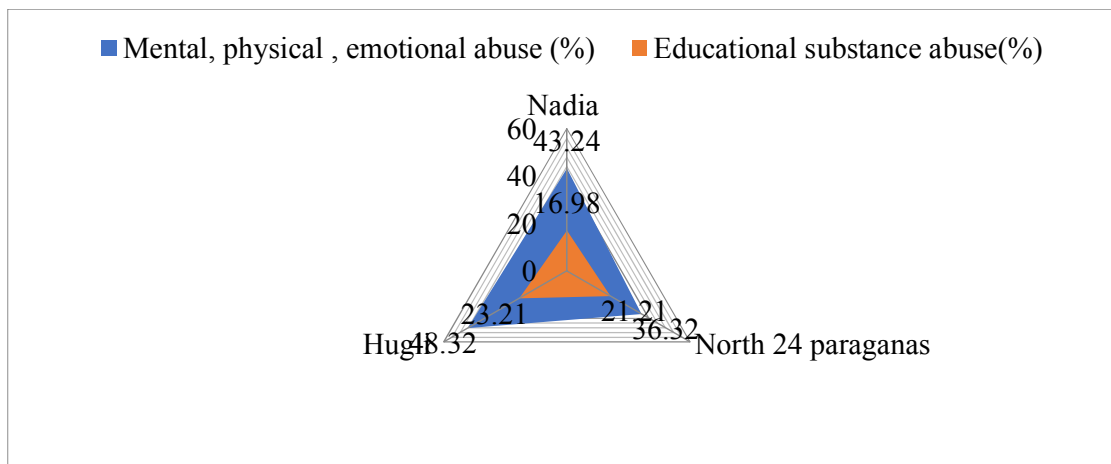
In Westbengal As recently expressed, these children are searching for a superior life; whether it be through acquiring sufficient cash to get back to their families the expectations that their kin can then go to class, or on the grounds that they look for opportunity which must be gotten when there are no grown-ups taking care of you. In nadia district , Their work can incorporate sparkling shoes and figuring out trash for reusing, or offering absolutely everything to vacationers and local people the same.

This kind of work can require up 10-13 hours every day, passing on the Street Childrens tired and with little inspiration to endeavor to get an education. This is the hardest piece of the story since this basically keeps them in a circle of destitution. They don't necessarily require it for food as there are kitchens for the destitute accessible at sanctuaries and through associations. Tragically that implies that the cash might go towards drugs or different costs that don't add to a superior future. More critically, in light of the fact that these kids go through the greater part of their day working, they can't get schooling which could somehow give them an exit from destitution.

Districts	Mental, physical, emotional abuse (%)	Educational substance abuse (%)
Nadia	23.24	36.98
North 24 paraganas	36.32	41.21
Hugli	18.32	23.21



All things considered, the road kids rapidly transform into destitute grown-ups, who thusly produce road youngsters; making an endless loop. As the majority of the work is outside, the road offspring of India are presented to the components consistently: outrageous intensity, long stretches of perilous flooding and the colder time of year cold. There is no help of climate control systems or an additional sweater to choose from the storage room, when the weather conditions proceeds.



This normally puts the youngsters at a higher gamble of becoming ill and fostering a more difficult illness. The nature of their work, particularly those working with trash and in sewers, as well as the unhygienic states of their living climate, can likewise add to them contracting sicknesses that are far more awful than occasional diseases in west Bengal. The absence of medical care accessible to devastated individuals further declines their opportunity of full recuperation and may influence on their capacity to work in the future. Living on the roads likewise implies that the kids surrender their childhood in return for an existence of difficult work and no play. There are no offices or open doors for kids to simply be youngsters, except if they connect for help, so many beginning drinking and taking medications, tragically.

To know the impact of Educational Substance abuse on street children in west Bengal

Street Children endure brutality

Kids who are as of now powerless because of not being enrolled, not having a grown-up being in a situation to advocate for them, or not having suitable sanctuary can leave them helpless against maltreatment by the people who realize they have no security from family or the law, and no response to equity. Kids are much of the time looted, beaten or generally designated even by policing government authorities now and again.

Street Children are focused on by victimizers



Road associated kids are helpless against double-dealing by victimizers who may physically attack them, effectively enroll them into crimes, traffic them and send them out into the roads to ask and take.

Street Children can get enrolled into posses

For the overwhelming majority road kids road groups can go about as 'substitute families' which can shield them from untouchable brutality or badgering and offering support, but it brings youngsters into savage crimes and medication use.

Street Children might become dependent on drugs

While the picture of all road youngsters being dependent on drugs is off base, some road associated kids in all actuality do participate in substance use to adapt to the real factors of living in the city, injury, sickness, appetite, disparagement and separation. Long haul use at the age when youngsters are still truly and mentaly creating can lead to long haul issues in adulthood.

Summary Output

<i>Regression Statistics</i>	
Multiple R	0.850985
R Square	0.724176
Adjusted R Square	0.448351
Standard Error	6.990522
Observations	3

ANOVA

	<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>
Regression	1	128.3012	128.3012	2.625497	0.352011

Residual	1	48.8674	48.8674
Total	2	177.1686	

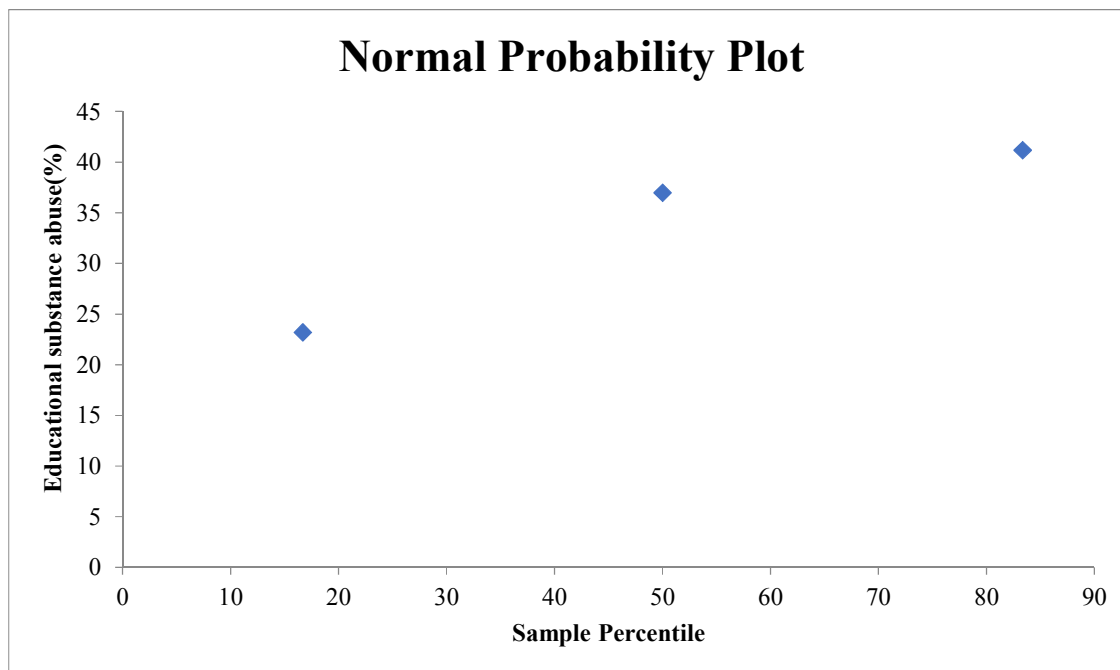
	Coefficients	Standard Error	t Stat	P-value	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	Lower 95.0%	Upper 95.0%
Intercept	11.45015	14.37167	0.796717	0.571723	-171.159	194.0595	-171.159	194.0595
Mental, physical, emotional abuse (%)	0.860934	0.53133	1.620338	0.352011	-5.89025	7.612118	-5.89025	7.612118

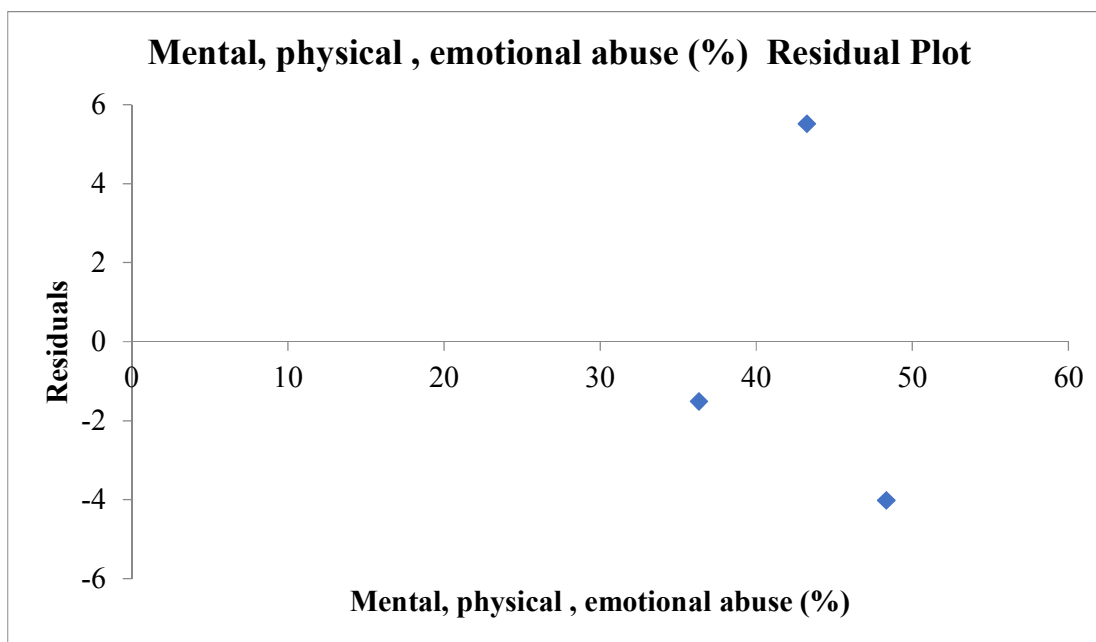
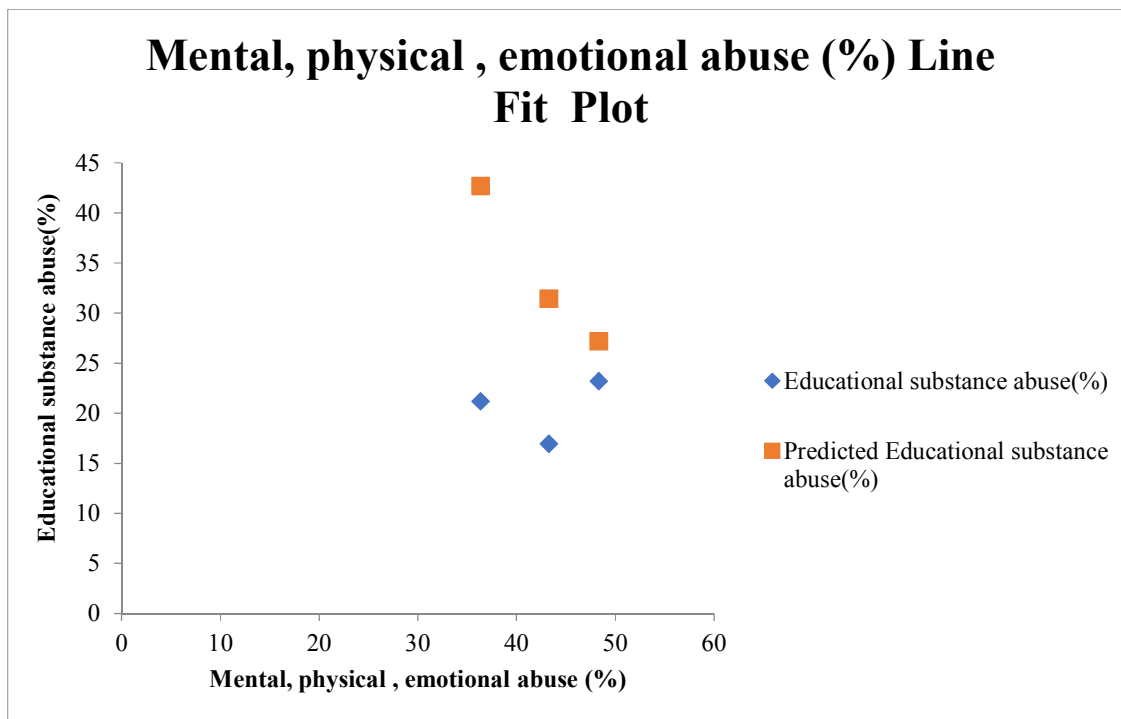
Street Children can experience the ill effects of emotional wellness issues

Albeit numerous road youngsters show staggering versatility despite unspeakable difficulties, many examinations demonstrate their feeling of prosperity to be by and large low. Road associated kids frequently experience the ill effects of sorrow, nervousness and injury, which then might prompt substance misuse and a gamble of self destruction.

The disgrace and social rejection looked by road associated youngsters adversely affects their psychological prosperity. This may likewise differ from one country to another. For instance, one review showed road kids in Morocco introduced as 'lovely' daydreamers encompassed yet not undermined by brutality, while research from Nepal found that youngsters incorporate solid negative pictures of themselves, reflecting society's perspective on them as reprobates.

RESIDUAL OUTPUT			PROBABILITY OUTPUT		
<i>Observatio n</i>	<i>Predicted Educational substance abuse (%)</i>	<i>Residual s</i>	<i>Standard Residual s</i>	<i>Percentil e</i>	<i>Educational substance abuse (%)</i>
1	31.45826	5.52174	1.117072	16.66667	23.21
2	42.71928	-1.50928	-0.30533	50	36.98
3	27.22246	-4.01246	-0.81174	83.33333	41.21





t-Test: Paired Two Sample for Means		
	<i>Mental, physical , emotional abuse (%)</i>	<i>Educational substance abuse(%)</i>
Mean	42.62667	20.46667
Variance	36.28213	10.11763
Observations	3	3
Pearson Correlation	0.229448	
Hypothesized Mean Difference	0	
df	2	
t Stat	6.25883	
P(T<=t) one-tail	0.012295	
t Critical one-tail	2.919986	
P(T<=t) two-tail	0.02459	
t Critical two-tail	4.302653	

According to Significance level 0.05 and a p-value to determine whether to reject the null hypothesis. In the p-value approach is 0.012295 , it can often determine the p-value might need to be in order to reject the null hypothesis prior to the test.

MAJOR FINDINGS

- There is no precise information on road kids living in India, simply the way that it has the biggest number of youngster laborers on the planet.

- This sentence alone says such a huge amount about the issue that there is compelling reason need to streak numbers with six zeros or report on measurements that would overpower most who run over them.

We basically don't have the foggiest idea about the weightiness of the circumstance. What we can be sure of is that there is a shocking number of kids experiencing childhood with the roads of India, who are generally searching for a certain something a superior life.



-
- There are one or two kinds of youngsters living in the city, including those that have families to whom they return to in the nights, and those that are all alone, either in light of the fact that they have been stranded or are wanderers.
- The ones who are returning to their families around evening time are not precisely in that frame of mind, as that might in any case mean resting in the city. The wanderers are meandering uninhibitedly in light of the fact that what is behind them is an existence of brutality and misuse, with the roads offering them a superior other option.
- Transient kids are the ones who pass on their towns and travel to greater urban communities in the desire for tracking down work and having the option to send cash back to their families. Sadly there are numerous Street Children , and furthermore grown-ups, who follow this course, seeing as just an existence of destitution, misuse and double-dealing on the city roads all things being equal and little means to get back home.

- The Indian Street Children will more often than not be between 6-15 years of age and are generally young men. Street Children
- Street Children can normally just be tracked down in the shadows, so data on them is much harder to some by.

5. Conclusion:

In West Bengal , While the picture of all road youngsters being dependent on drugs is wrong, some road associated kids truly do take part in substance use to adapt to the real factors of living in the city, injury, sickness, appetite, trashing and separation. Long haul use at the age when youngsters are still genuinely and mentally creating can lead to long haul issues in adulthood. Although



numerous road kids show staggering flexibility notwithstanding unspeakable difficulties, many examinations demonstrate their feeling of prosperity to be by and large low. Street Children frequently experience the ill effects of misery, nervousness and injury, which then, at that point, may prompt substance misuse and a gamble of self destruction. The shame and social rejection looked by road associated youngsters adversely affects their psychological prosperity. This may likewise fluctuate from one country to another. For instance, one review showed road kids in Morocco introduced as 'wonderful' daydreamers encompassed yet not



adulterated by brutality, while research from India and Nepal found that youngsters incorporate solid negative pictures of themselves, reflecting society's perspective on them as reprobates. By far most of road associated youngsters handled through equity frameworks were either kids in apparent (as opposed to real) struggle with the law (captured for asking, vagrancy, business sexual double-dealing, delinquency or taking off from home) or kids needing care (confined 'for their own security' and not on doubt of perpetrating a crime). In numerous nations, Street Children are condemned for purported 'status offenses', for example a noncriminal act that is viewed as a regulation infringement simply because of a young's status as a minor. For instance, youngsters might be captured only for being in the city under a lingering charge. Road youngsters and destitute kids are living in urban communities, towns and towns all around the globe, no matter what the financial environment of the country. Street Children can have complex conditions and are entirely powerless against double-dealing and brutality. It's difficult to contact them with indispensable administrations like schooling and medical services. They pass up their right to schooling since they are attempting to help themselves or their families, so less conventional methodologies may be expected to attempt to get them into learning.

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भारत की क्रांतिकारी चेतना के प्रतीक जतिन दास के प्रेरक व्यक्तित्व का ऐतिहासिक अध्ययन

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शोध सार

1857 की क्रांति भारतीयों द्वारा स्वतंत्रता हेतु किया गया प्रथम प्रयास था जो अपनी असफलता के बावजूद भी भारतीयों में स्व-जागरण की लहर पैदा करने में पूर्णतः सफल हुई। जिसको आधार बनाकर भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष का मार्ग प्रशस्त किया गया। यह बताना आवश्यक है की क्रांतिकारी युवाओं ने समुचित शासन व्यवस्था का विरोध किया था जो अन्याय और शोषण पर आधारित थी। क्रांतिकारी जतिन दास भी एक प्रेरक तत्व की भांति भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष में नजर आए थे। क्योंकि भारतीय क्रान्तिकारी आत्म बलिदान के लिए सदैव तैयार रहते थे। जिस कारण क्रान्तिकारी आन्दोलन व्यापक रूप धारण करता चला गया। देश के नौजवान स्वतः ही उनके आदर्शों, विचारों और कार्यविधि की तरफ आकर्षित होते गये। क्रान्तिकारियों की निडरता व बहादुरी पर लिखा भी गया है -

बेधड़क टकरा गये दुश्मन-ए-सफ़ाक से,

कांप उठा साम्राज्य इस जुर्रते बेबाक से,

संकेत शब्द – स्व जागरण, काकोरी केस, लाहौर षड्यंत्र, जतिन दास।

प्रस्तावना

विदेशी सत्ता से भारत को मुक्त करवाने के लिए भारतीयों द्वारा अनेक तरह के आंदोलन चलाए गए जिनमे से कुछ हिंसक थे तो कुछ अहिंसक। जिनका एक ही उद्देश्य था भारत को किसी भी कीमत पर ब्रिटिश हुकूमत से स्वतंत्रता प्राप्त करवाना। इन सभी आंदोलनों में यदि ध्यान से नजर डालें तो भारतीय क्रांतिकारियों द्वारा ही ब्रिटिश साम्राज्य का असली चरित्र और चेहरा भारतीय जनता के समक्ष रखा गया था। भारतीय क्रांतिकारी आंदोलन की जन्म भूमि बेशक महाराष्ट्र मानी जाती है किंतु कर्मभूमि यदि बंगाल को माना जाए तो कोई अतिशयोक्ति नहीं होनी चाहिए क्योंकि बंगाल के नौजवानों ने क्रांतिकारी आंदोलन को एक नई दिशा प्रदान करने में अपनी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका अदा की थी। लेकिन आज भी भारत में अनेक ऐसे क्रांतिकारी हैं जिनके द्वारा किए

गए कार्य को भारतीय इतिहास में वह स्थान नहीं मिल पाया है जिसके असलीयत में अधिकारी थे। क्रांतिकारी जतिन दास ऐसे ही एक भारतीय नौजवान थे जिनकी शहादत न केवल ब्रिटिश शासन के खिलाफ प्रतिरोध का प्रतीक बनी बल्कि उन्होंने सैकड़ों भारतीयों को क्रांति के मार्ग पर चलने हेतु प्रेरित भी किया था। जिन्होंने अपने अल्प जीवन काल में राष्ट्रवाद का एक उच्च आदर्श प्रस्तुत करके भारतीयों में स्वतंत्रता और राष्ट्र प्रेम की भावना पैदा की थी।¹

क्रांतिकारी जतिन दास का जन्म कोलकाता के एक कायस्थ परिवार में 27 अक्टूबर 1904 को हुआ था।² जिनका स्थानीय लोगों के बीच एक सम्मानित स्थान था क्योंकि उनका परिवार लोगों के दुख को अपना समझ कर उनकी हर संभव सहायता करने का प्रयास करता था। परिवार में जतिन का बचपन भी एक बहुत ही सामान्य ढंग से व्यतीत हुआ था लेकिन उनका व्यक्तित्व किसी को भी अपनी तरफ आकर्षित कर सकता था। इसी संदर्भ में शिव वर्मा ने अपनी किताब में लिखा था कि, “दास बहुत गंभीर, शांत अल्प किन्तु मृदुभाषी स्वभाव के व्यक्ति थे यद्यपि वह बहुत कम बोलते थे लेकिन फिर भी उनके व्यवहार में एक ऐसा आकर्षण था। जिसके कारण लोग जल्दी ही उनसे घुल मिल जाते थे।³ जतिन के पूर्वजों को अपना पैतृक निवास छोड़कर कोलकाता में जाकर रहना पड़ा था क्योंकि उनके पैतृक निवास पर ब्रिटिश साम्राज्य ने गोला बारूद बनाने हेतु कारखाना स्थापित कर दिया था। यह घटना जतिन के मन में इस गहराई से बैठ चुकी थी कि उन्होंने प्रण लिया कि जिस प्रकार उन्हें अपने मूल निवास से बाहर निकला गया था ठीक उसी प्रकार वह भी एक दिन ब्रिटिश शासन को भारत से खेदेड देंगे। बाल्यावस्था से ही जतिन के अंदर दृढ़ संकल्प, ऐश्वर्या विराग और कठोर सहनशीलता जैसे गुणों का समावेश हो गया था।⁴

जिसको आधार बना कर बचपन से ही जतिन दास ने अपने जीवन का उद्देश्य तय कर लिया था। अपने पिता व दादा की प्रेरणादायक शिक्षा सभी रास्ता बनाने में कारगर साबित हो रही थी। स्वामी विवेकानंद का वाक्य द्व जतिन दास के उपर सटीक बैठता है। उन्होंने कहा था कि, “हमें ऐसे बहादुरों की आवश्यकता है जो हाड मांस से नहीं अपितु फौलाद से बने हो जिनकी संकल्प शक्ति अडिग और अजय हो।”⁵ वहीं इसी बीच 1905 में बंगाल के राष्ट्रवाद को तोड़ने हेतु सरकार द्वारा उसका विभाजन कर दिया गया जिसके परिणाम स्वरूप ब्रिटिश शासन के खिलाफ व्यापक विरोध प्रदर्शन आरंभ हो गए। जिस पर अरविंदो घोष ने लिखा बंगाल विभाजन को भारत में अब तक हुए सबसे बड़े अफसर के रूप में देखा जाना चाहिए।⁶ इसमें कोई संदेह नहीं हो सकता कि बंगाल विभाजन के बाद उपजा आंदोलन ब्रिटिश साम्राज्य की नींद हिलाने हेतु काफी था। इन दोनों बंकिम चंद्र का आनंद मठ, अरविंद घोष की भवानी मंदिर बंगाल के साथ-साथ संपूर्ण भारत में व्यापक रूप से पढ़ी जाने लगी किताबों में एक थे जो क्रांतिकारी विचारों को बढ़ावा देकर देने में कारगर सिद्ध हो रही थी।⁷ समकालीन लेखों सर्वाधिक भाषणों से बंगाल विभाजन की मंशा का अंदाजा लगाया जा सकता था। इसी के साथ खुदीराम बोस, प्रफुल्ल चौकी, सत्येंद्र नाथ बोस और जतिन मुखर्जी आदि की क्रांतिकारी गतिविधियों की प्रेरणादायक कहानियों से जतिन दास का व्यक्तित्व स्वतंत्रता की तरफ बढ़ता जा रहा था।⁸ वहीं सरकार किस प्रकार भारतीय क्रांतिकारियों को अपनी मंशा में असफल करने के लिए अनेक तरीके अपना रही थी। इसी कोशिश में सरकार का विचार था कि भारतीय क्रांतिकारी आंदोलन अंग्रेजी राज के लिए घातक न बने इसलिए सर सिडनी रोलेट की अध्यक्षता में एक कानून पास किया गया जिसे क्रांतिकारी और अराजक अपराध एक्ट 1919 में कहा जाता है।⁹ यह बिल बंगाल महाराष्ट्र तथा पंजाब की क्रांतिकारी गतिविधियों पर लगाम लगाने हेतु बनाया गया था यहां बताना आवश्यक है कि बंगाल को अन्य सभी प्रति की अपेक्षा इस रिपोर्ट में सबसे ज्यादा जटिल प्रांत बताया गया था।¹⁰ (मोस्ट कॉम्प्लिकेटेड प्रोविंस)

इस अराजक और काले बिल का देश भर में विरोध हुआ जिसमें जतिन दास ने चितरंजन दास के साथ मिलकर सक्रिय भूमिका निभाई। अप्रैल 1919 की एक सभा में उन्होंने कहा क्योंकि विधेयक स्वतंत्रता के खिलाफ है और मैं इसका प्रबल विरोध करता रहूंगा।¹¹ वही अमृतसर में एक विशाल जनसभा जो शांतिपूर्ण ढंग से आयोजित की जा रही थी, पर अप्रैल 1919 को अंग्रेज अधिकारी डायर ने गोलियां चलाकर सैकड़ों भारतीयों को शहीद कर दिया। सरकारी रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक मरने वालों की संख्या 379 थी। लेकिन वास्तव में आंकड़ा बहुत ज्यादा था इस हत्याकांड के विरोध में गांधी ने 'केसर हिंद' और रविंद्र नाथ टैगोर ने 'सर' की उपाधि वापस कर दी।

ब्रह्मदत्त नासिर ने विरोध करते हुए इस प्रकार लिखा कि -

अब तो है अपने सूद औ जिया पर नजर मुझे,

वह दिल लग गए जब लबों पर मेरे जी हुजूर था।¹²

इस हत्याकांड का विरोध इतना प्रबल हुआ कि गांधी जी ने असहयोग आंदोलन चलाने का आह्वान किया जिसमें चितरंजन दास, मोतीलाल नेहरू के साथ-साथ भगत सिंह, योगेश चंद्र, भगवती चरण, यशपाल के साथ जतिन दास ने भी भूमिका अदा की थी।¹³ असहयोग आंदोलन के दौरान विरोध प्रदर्शन के समय जतिन दास को गिरफ्तार किया गया जो उनकी पहली गिरफ्तारी थी।¹⁴ इसके पश्चात जैसे ही जतिन दास घर पहुंचे तो पिता बंकिम बिहारी दास ने कहा, "अगर तुम्हें यही सब करना है तो जो मेरे घर से निकल जाओ मैं समझ लूंगा कि तुम मेरे लिए मर गए हो।" इसका उत्तर देते हुए जतिन दास ने कहा, "मेरी शिक्षा प्रतीक्षा कर सकती है पर स्वाधीनता एक पल भी इंतजार नहीं कर सकती इसलिए मैं अपने रास्ते पर ही चलूंगा।"¹⁵

इधर चौरा चौरी में हिंसक घटना के कारण गांधी जी ने देशव्यापी आंदोलन वापस ले लिया जिसके परिणामस्वरूप उनकी देशभर में निंदा आरम्भ हो गई। सुभाष चंद्र बोस ने इस कार्य की तुलना राष्ट्रीय दुर्भाग्य से की।¹⁶ वहीं भारतीय नौजवानों ने महसूस किया कि शांति के साधनों को छोड़कर हिंसक गतिविधियों द्वारा भारत की स्वतंत्रता का मार्ग तय करने हेतु 1924 में एक क्रांतिकारी संगठन हिंदुस्तान सोशलिस्ट रिपब्लिकन की स्थापना की। क्योंकि गांधी जी के विचारों से क्रांतिकारी नौजवानों का विश्वास उठ चुका था। यहां बताना आवश्यक है कि सान्याल पहले ही गांधी जी पत्र लिख में बता चुके थे कि भारतीय क्रांतिकारी सशस्त्र क्रांति द्वारा भारत माता की मुक्ति को संभव बनाने का प्रयास करेंगे। इन सब गतिविधियों में जतिन दास भी नजर आ रहे थे क्रांतिकारी संगठन के नियमों में उद्देश्यों के लिए सचिंद्रनाथ सान्याल ने सरकार विरोधी दो लेख लिखे। जिनमें एक 'पीला पर्चा' दूसरा 'क्रांतिकारी' जो संपूर्ण देश एक समय पर में जतिन दास के माध्यम से ही बांटा गया था।¹⁷

इन क्रांतिकारी लेखों में सान्याल ने भारतीयों से आह्वान किया था कि सभी देशवासियों को एक साथ मिलकर ब्रिटिश सरकार का विरोध करना चाहिए ताकि जल्द से जल्द भारत को विदेशी हुकूमत से छुड़ाया जा सके। इसके अतिरिक्त क्रांतिकारी शिव वर्मा ने अपनी पुस्तक में बताया कि "हिंदुस्तान रिपब्लिकन संघ के लिए जतिन का दूसरा मुख्य योगदान धन और हथियारों का प्रबंध करवाना था जिसके लिए उन्होंने यूरोपीय फॉर्म में छोटी-छोटी डकैतियां डालकर 6 माउजर पिस्टल खरीद कर रामप्रसाद बिस्मिल के पास बनारस भेज दिया गया था ताकि यदि कोई भावी योजना बनाई जाए तो इन हथियारों का भरपूर प्रयोग किया जा सके।"¹⁸ जतिन दास ने एक बार फिर इंडो-बर्मा पेट्रोलियम कंपनी के पैसों पर सेंध लगा दी जहां से 3000 रुपये की बरामदी की गई। लेकिन फिर भी क्रांतिकारी संगठन के लिए पैसों की आवश्यकता पूर्ण नहीं हो पा रही थी लिहाजा क्रांतिकारियों ने 9 अगस्त 1925 को काकोरी स्टेशन पर रेलवे विभाग का खजाना लूटने की योजना को पूर्ण का सफलता से अंजाम दिया गया और जहां से 4500 रुपए प्राप्त किए गए।¹⁹ काकोरी प्रकरण में क्रांतिकारियों द्वारा जिन हथियारों का प्रयोग किया गया था वह जतिन दास द्वारा ही भेजे गए थे। काकोरी घटना के पश्चात एक व्यापक

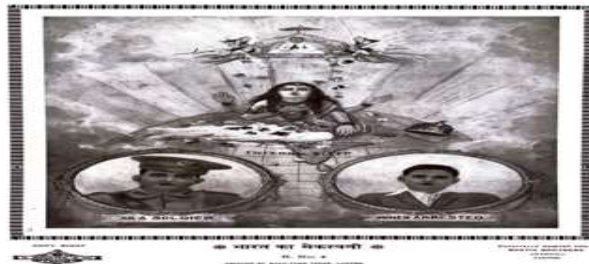
छापेमारी आरंभ की गई। क्योंकि यह एक शर्म की बात थी कि इतनी कड़ी सुरक्षा के बाद भी क्रांतिकारी इतनी बड़ी घटना को अंजाम देकर सफलता से निकल गए। इस छापेमारी के दौरान रामप्रसाद बिस्मिल तथा अन्य 40 क्रांतिकारियों को गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया। लेकिन राजेंद्र लहरी का चंद्रशेखर आजाद पुलिस की गिरफ्त से बाहर थे। लेकिन राजेंद्र लहरी कोलकाता में दक्षिणेश्वर बम कारखाने में गिरफ्तार कर लिए गए। जहां पर छिपने के लिए जतिन दास ने मदद की थी। उसी समय जतिन दास भी दक्षिणेश्वर बम कारखाने में मौजूद थे लेकिन जतिन दास चकमा देख कर भागने में सफल हुए थे।²⁰ इस प्रकार काकोरी की व्यापक गिरफ्तारियां होने से क्रांतिकारी गतिविधियां कुछ समय के लिए भारत में थम सी गई थी। लेकिन बंगाल में जतिन दास भूमिगत होकर क्रांतिकारी आंदोलन को नये सिरे से आरम्भ करने की योजना बना चुके थे। जिसके तहत उनकी व्यापक ब्रिटिश विरोधी गतिविधियों से बंगाली युवा उनके साथ जुड़ने आरंभ हो गए। क्योंकि जतिन ब्रिटिश सरकार की असलियत भारतीय जनता के समक्ष रख रहे थे। धीरे-धीरे उनका एक दल तैयार हो रहा था जो भावी क्रांतिकारी गतिविधियों के लिए रणनीति बनाने हेतु कार्य कर रहा था। इसी बीच सरकार ने उनको बंगाली अध्यादेश 1818 के तहत नजरबंद कर दिया। जो असेंबली में जे.एम. सेन गुप्त ने विरोध करते हुए कहा हम 1818 के कानून के दुरुपयोग और बंगाल अध्यादेश के निरंकुश अधिनियम एवं निषेधात्मक गिरफ्तारी की निंदा करते हैं जिस कारण बंगाल में रोष लगातार बढ़ता जा रहा है।²¹

लेकिन सरकार किसी भी तरह जतिन दास की नजरबंदी समाप्त नहीं करना चाहती थी क्योंकि उनका मानना था जतिन फिर से क्रांतिकारी आन्दोलन को आगे बढ़ाने में अपनी सक्रिय भूमिका निभायेंगे। इसके पश्चात उनको मेदिनीपुर जेल में रखा गया ताकि भारतीय जनता की सहानुभूति को जतिन दास से दूर किया जा सके। मेदिनीपुर जेल में जतिन दास को अकारण परेशान करना आरंभ कर दिया। जतिन भी अपने अधिकारों के लिए जिस तरह निडरता से बाहर रहते हुए शासन का विरोध करते थे। ठीक उसी प्रकार जेल में उन्होंने उसी साहस का परिचय दिया जिस कारण जेलर ने जतिन से बाकायदा माफी भी मांगी थी। उधर भगत सिंह तथा अन्य क्रांतिकारी लगातार भारत की मुक्ति हेतु संघर्षरत थे उन्होंने तय किया कि सरकार की प्रत्येक नीति एवं कानून का हर स्तर पर पुरजोर किया जाएगा। किसी कड़ी में साइमन कमीशन के आगमन के विरोध प्रदर्शन के दौरान लाला लाजपत राय को ब्रिटिश अधिकारी ने लाठियां से घायल कर दिया जिसके कारण 17 नवंबर 1928 को लाल जी का देहांत हो गया इस घटना के पश्चात पूरा देश स्तब्ध रह गया क्रांतिकारी ही इस कृत्य का बदला लेने के लिए सक्षम थे 17 दिसंबर 1928 को भगत सिंह और अन्य क्रांतिकारियों ने सांडर्स की हत्या के द्वारा लाल जी की शहादत का बदला ले लिया।²²

भगत सिंह पुलिस की नजर से बचते हुए कोलकाता जा पहुंचे जहां पर उन्होंने जतिन दास से बम बनाने का प्रशिक्षण देने की बात की जिसके परिणामस्वरूप आगरा में भगत सिंह, जतिन दास शिव, वर्मा आदि क्रांतिकारियों ने 15 फरवरी 1929 को बम बनाने की ट्रेनिंग आरंभ कर दी। इसी बीच असेंबली में दो अन्य कानून को पास किए जाने की मुहिम ब्रिटिश हुकूमत द्वारा चलाई जा रही थी जिसके द्वारा क्रांतिकारी एवं मजदूरों के अधिकारों के दमन करने का प्रावधान करना था तो भारतीय क्रांतिकारी इन कानून को किसी भी तरह से पास नहीं होने देना चाहते थे। वहीं दूसरी तरफ क्रांतिकारी आंदोलन को एक नया आयाम देने के लिए असेंबली में बम गिराने के साथ साथ की गिरफ्तारी देकर देश का ध्यान अपनी तरफ करने का यह सुनहरा मौका क्रांतिकारियों को दिखाई दे रहा था इसी कड़ी में 8 अप्रैल 1929 को असेंबली में भगत सिंह और बटुकेश्वर दत्त ने बम के धमाकों के द्वारा बहरी बनी ब्रिटिश सरकार को जगाने का काम किया जो आगरा में जतिन दास तथा अन्य साथी क्रांतिकारियों द्वारा बनाए गए थे। इसके पश्चात दोनों क्रांतिकारियों ने खुद को पुलिस के हवाले कर दिया।²³

इस घटना के पश्चात पुलिस किसी भी तरह नाकाम नहीं होना चाहती थी लिहाजा अन्य क्रांतिकारी साथियों की तलाश में दिन रात एक कर दिया गया-। जिसके कारण सुखदेव को लाहौर से जतिन दास को कोलकाता से गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया इन क्रांतिकारी साथियों पर सामूहिक रूप से लाहौर लाहौर षड्यंत्र के नाम से मुकदमा चलाया गया जिसमें भगत सिंह, सुखदेव, शिववर्मा, जतिन दास आदि का नाम शामिल किया गया था।²⁴ क्रांतिकारियों ने एक रणनीति के तहत जेल को ही अपना रण क्षेत्र बनाने की बात की क्योंकि क्रांतिकारी साथियों का विचार था कि वह बाहर हो या जेल में शासन की गलत नीतियों का विरोध करना उनका अधिकार है लिहाजा क्रांतिकारियों ने भूख हड़ताल 13 जुलाई 1929 को आरंभ की गई थी।²⁵

वहीं क्रांतिकारियों की हड़ताल से वातावरण उग्र होने लगा जिसमे सरकार की कड़ी शब्दों में निंदा आरंभ हो गई। लेकिन सरकार किसी भी तरह पीछे हटने को तैयार नहीं थी। बल्कि अंग्रेजी राज के अधिकारियों ने क्रांतिकारियों के साथ अमान्य व्यवहार करना आरंभ कर दिया उनका अनसन समाप्त करने के लिए किसी भी हद जाने के लिए सरकार आमदा हो गई थी। यह बताना आवश्यक है कि क्रांतिकारियों को भूख हड़ताल के दौरान मूंह में नली द्वारा उनका अनसन तुड़वाने की कोशिश आरंभ कर दी। जिस कारण जतिन दास की तबीयत बिगड़ने आरंभ होगी क्योंकि उनके फेफड़ों में दूध चला गया था। वहीं अपने अनशन के 63वें दिन 13 सितंबर 1929 को दोपहर 1:05 पर भारत के महान सपूत की शहादत हो गई।²⁶ उसकी शहादत को समकालीन चित्रों में भारत माता की गोद में 'अनंत नींद' के रूप में दर्शाया गया शहादत के पश्चात जिस प्रकार जतिन जीवित रहते हुए ब्रिटिश सरकार घातक साबित हो रहे थे।



ठीक उसी प्रकार जतिन दास का बलिदान भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष को नई दिशा व दशा देने में कामयाब हुआ था चरम सीमा भारत की स्वतंत्रता के साथ 1947 में देखी जा सकती है

निष्कर्ष में बताया जा सकता है कि जतिन दास ने बचपन से ही अपने जीवन का लक्ष्य भारत माता की स्वतंत्रता को बनाया था जिसको स्वयं के बलिदान से प्राप्त करवाने में कामयाबी भी हुए थे। बेशक जतिन दास भारत की स्वतंत्रता को अपनी आँखों से नहीं देख पाए मगर उन्होंने करोड़ों भारतीय जनता के दिलों में रहते हुए उसका आनंद लिया था। उन्होंने अपना अनशन शुरू करने से पहले ही कहा था मेरे अनशन का अर्थ ही जीत या मौत है। इस तरह जतिन दास भारतीय क्रान्तिकारी आन्दोलन के लिए वास्तव में एक प्रेरक तत्व की भांति ही थे जिस तरह ऋषि दधिची ने खुद का बलिदान करके देवासुर संग्राम में देवताओं को विजयी कराया था। ठीक उसी प्रकार जतिन दास ने अंग्रेजी राज से भारत माता की गुलामी को समाप्त करवाने में आधुनिक समय में दधिची की भूमिका निभाई थी।²⁷

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